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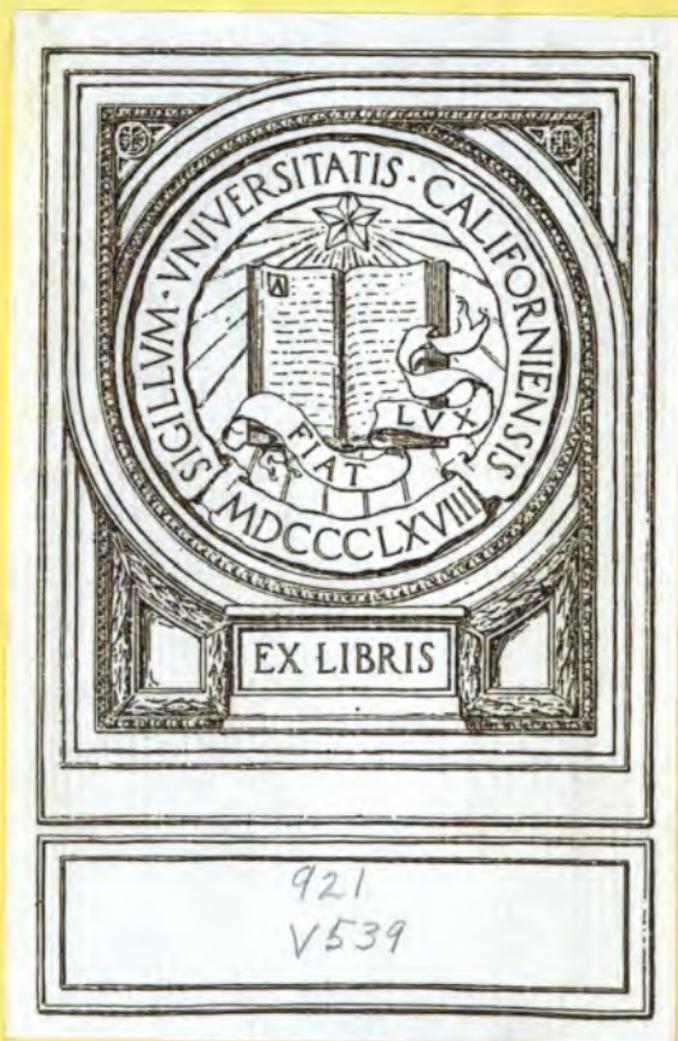


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A GUIDE
TO THE
ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE:

A GRAMMAR

AFTER ERASMUS RASK;

EXTRACTS IN PROSE AND VERSE, WITH NOTES, ETC.

FOR THE USE OF LEARNERS.

With an Appendix.

BY

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TO

JOHN DAVID MACBRIDE ESQ. D.C.I.

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ETC. ETC.

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P R E F A C E.

ANGLO-SAXON was spoken by our forefathers in England for more than five hundred years; from it have sprung the greater part of our local and family names, very many of our old, and almost all our provincial words and sayings, and fifteen twentieths of what we daily think, and speak, and write. No Englishman therefore altogether ignorant of Anglo-Saxon can have a thorough knowledge of his own mother-tongue, while the language itself, to say nothing of the many valuable and interesting works preserved in it, may in copiousness of words, strength of expression, and grammatical precision, vie with modern German.*

The present object is to furnish the learner, if it may be, with a cheaper, easier, more comprehensive, and not less trustworthy guide to this tongue than may hitherto have been within his reach.

The first six chapters are mainly abridged from the Grammar of the late Professor Rask of Copenhagen, as edited by Mr. Thorpe, whom the compiler has to thank for leave to make use of his praiseworthy labours, and for obliging answers to queries.

* See Thorpe's Advertisement to Rask's Grammar

Some alterations and additions seemed called for by the progress of the study since the publication of that work, whence its improved cultivation in this country must be dated. Illustrations from the kindred new Teutonic dialects German and Dutch, with some from Greek and Latin, old and provincial English &c. have taken the place of the Scandinavian* references as fitter for the English learner. A view, however narrow and imperfect, of languages more or less nearly akin, can hardly fail, it is hoped, to awaken in the understanding student, a wish to know something more of comparative philology, hitherto so unworthily slighted among ourselves, and so laboriously and skilfully worked out by the Germans.

The hyphen is used throughout to divide the parts of compound words from each other, as also prefixes, and when needful, case-endings and other terminations, from roots; in this as in other tongues, the beginner must accustom himself to parse not only every word in a phrase, but every syllable in a word.

Some rules for gender have been attempted, and a list of exceptions to the general rule of its agreement with the German, together with comparative tables of the cardinal numbers, and of the chief tenses, are added.

The accent, sometimes misplaced or left out by Rask, and too often altogether neglected by others, has been carefully attended to.

* Some acquaintance with Icelandic and the other old northern tongues, above all Gothic, which shows the originals of the A. S. inflections, quantity &c., is of course needful for a perfect knowledge of Anglo-Saxon.

The Syntax is in great part new; the examples mostly gathered from the compiler's own reading.

The Extracts in prose and verse are fitted by explanatory notes for use without a dictionary; an analysis of the narrative verse, partly shortened from Rask, and a literal version of the poetry, are also given. The purpose here being to teach pure Anglo-Saxon only, the selections are all from writers of a good age; one well grounded in the language in its perfect state, will not find it hard to bring down his knowledge of his native tongue, through Semi-Saxon, and old and middle English, to our own time.

The Appendix contains lists of words likely to be confounded by learners, together with a number of additional notes. For the length to which the latter have run some apology may be needed, but it seemed best not to lose the opportunity of bringing in, however irregularly, some matter which may be useful.

To Mr. J. M. Kemble, Editor of *Beowulf &c.*, who shares with Mr. Thorpe the honour of making his countrymen independent of foreigners for a right knowledge of their old national language and literature, sincere thanks are due for much very kind, and most valuable help and advice touching the accent, gender, and other hard and weighty points, on which opinions from such an authority cannot be too highly prized. Obliging hints, and the loan of scarce books from other quarters, must also be thankfully acknowledged.

The compiler, feeling what scanty justice has been done to these various and welcome aids, must add that

for those faults both of doing, and of leaving undone, which he cannot hope to have avoided, he alone has to answer. Should this imperfect attempt however, by making the speech of the Anglo-Saxons somewhat easier and more attractive than heretofore to their children, give any of these a better knowledge of the real structure, and true spirit, and a greater love for the power and worth of that tongue, which bids fair one day to overspread the whole-earth, some time and labour will not have been spent in vain.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Preface	v

CHAPTER I.—LETTERS.

1. Alphabet &c.	1
2. Accent	2
3. Pronunciation	3
4. Spelling	4
5. Change of Letters	5
6. Correspondence of do.	7

CHAPTER II.—NOUNS.

1. Genders	8
2. Inflection	10
3. Simple Order, or Declension I.	12
4. Complex Order. Declension II. Class 1.	14
5. — — — — — 2.	14
6. — — — — — 3.	16
7. Complex Order. Declension III. Class 1.	17
8. — — — — — 2.	18
9. — — — — — 3.	19

CHAPTER III.—ADJECTIVES.

1. Inflection	20
2. Definite Declension	21
3. Indefinite Declension I.	22
4. — — — — — II.	23
5. Comparison	24
6. Irregular do.	25

CHAPTER IV.—PRONOUNS.

	PAGE.
1. Personal	27
2. Possessive	29
3. Demonstrative	30
4. Interrogative	31
5. Indefinite	32
6. Cardinal Numbers	33
7. Ordinal do.	35

CHAPTER V.—VERBS.

1. Conjugation	37
2. Chief Tenses	38
3. Simple Order, or Conjugation I.	39
4. Conjugation I. Class 1.	41
5. — — — 2.	42
6. — — — 3.	45
7. Complex Order	46
8. Conjugation II. Class 1.	48
9. — — — 2.	50
10. — — — 3.	53
11. Conjugation III.	54
12. Conjugation III. Class 1.	55
13. — — — 2.	58
14. — — — 3.	59
15. Anomalous Verbs	60
16. Auxiliaries &c.	62

CHAPTER VI.—FORMATION OF WORDS.

1. Prefixes	63
2. Nominal Terminations	65
3. Adjectival do.	67
4. Verbal do.	68
5. Particles	69
6. Composition	71

CHAPTER VII.—SYNTAX.

	PAGE.
1. Syntax	73
2. Syntax of Nouns	74
3. — — Adjectives	76
4. — — Verbs	78
5. — — Prepositions	87
6. — — Conjunctions	92
7. — — Interjections	96

CHAPTER VIII.—PROSE EXTRACTS.

1. S. Matthew, XII. 1—13.	98
2. S. Mark, VI. 32.	100
3. S. Luke, XX. 9—25.	104
4. S. John, VII. 14—28.	107
5. Genesis, XLV.	109
6. Exodus, XXIII.	113
7. Saxon Chronicle	117
8. Apollonius	121
9. Boëthius, XVII., XXXIV. 10.	129

CHAPTER IX.—VERSE EXTRACTS.

1. Narrative Verse	135
2. Boëthius, Metre XII.	141
3. Cædmon, parts of Cant. II, and XVI.	145
4. Beowulf, parts of Cant. V., XXII., XXVII.	153

APPENDIX.

1. Words spelt alike, but differing in accent, pronunciation, and meaning	162
2. Words spelt and accented alike, but differing in meaning	167
3. Other words likely to be confounded by learners	174
4. Additional Notes	180

ABBREVIATIONS &c.

A. S. Anglo-Saxon.

Comp. compare.

D. Dutch.

F. French.

G. German.

Goth. Gothic.

Gr. Greek.

L. Latin.

lit. literally.

O. old English in general

P. provincial.

S. Scottish, the ancient English dialect of the Lowlands of Scotland. and part of the north of England.

Numbers, applied to a noun, denote the declension and class; to a verb, the conjugation and class; to an adjective, the indefinite declension.

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GUIDE

TO THE

ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE.

CHAPTER I.

SECT. I.—*The Alphabet, &c.*

The A. S. letters are 24, viz.

A	a	[A]	N	n
Æ	æ	[Æ]	O	o
B	b		P	p
C	c	[C]	R	r [r]
D	d	[ð]	S	s [s]
E	e	[e]	T	t [t]
F	f	[F]	U	u
G	g	[G ǰ]	W	w [ƿ ƿƿ]
H	h	[H ƿ]	X	x
I	i		Y	y
L	l		ƿ	ƿ
M	m	[M]	Ð	ð

The characters between brackets were written by the Anglo-Saxons, but being for the most part mere corruptions of the Roman forms are now seldom printed.

In later times *k* was used for *c*; *v* and *z* occur in foreign names only. The abbreviations *ȝ* for *and*, *þ* for *þæt*, *the*, *that*, and others were in use; in general - shows that *m* or *n* is left out.

II.—Accent.

The accent (´) over a vowel shows it to be long. The A. S. accented vowels are mostly long by nature; as, *lár* *lore* (G. *lehre*), *báer* *bier* (G. *bahre*), *grén* *green* (G. *grün*), *wíd* *wide* (G. *weit*), *g ó d* *good* (G. *gut*), *r ú m* *room, space* (G. *raum*), *f ý r* *fire* (G. *feuer*). Some have become long by contraction, *g*, *h*, *ng*, or *n*, being left out; as, *smeagan*, *smeán* *to consider*, *sleahan*, *sleán* *to slay*, *gangan*, *gán* *to go*, *fangan*, *fón* *to take*: in *fíf* *five*, *tóð* *tooth*, *múd* *mouth*, and the like, the kindred tongues show the omitted *n*; as, *πεντε*, L. *quinque*, G. *fünf*; *ὀ-δους*, *ὀ-δουτ-ος*, L. *dens*,⁽¹⁾ G. *zahn*; G. *mund*: a few from the omission of a vowel; as, *tæ*, *tá* *toe*. From the examples above and below, it will be seen that in English a long or double vowel, and in German a long or double vowel, or diphthong, commonly answers to an A. S. long or accented vowel, while short vowels in general correspond in like manner. The accent serves at the same time, though never used for that purpose merely, to distinguish many words of like spelling but different meaning and sound; as, *ac* *but*, *ác* *oak*; *mæst* *mast*, *mæst* *most*; *wende* *turned*, *went*, *wénde* *weened*; *is* *is*, *ís* *ice*; *for* *for*, *fór* *journey*; *ful* *full*,

(1) In A. S. as in Greek, *ns* does not occur in the same syllable.

fúl *foul*; hýrde *herd, keeper*, hýrde *heard*.⁽²⁾ Without due attention therefore to the accent, A. S. cannot be rightly written, pronounced, nor understood.⁽³⁾

III.—Pronunciation.

The pronunciation is as follows:—

a has the sound of our *a* in *ah*; F. &c. short *a*.

á is longer and broader, like G. &c. long *a*, approaching our *au* and *aw*.

au and aw sound nearly like *ow* in *now*, but more open, like G. and Italian *au*.

æ is pronounced like *a* in *glad*.

æ nearly as *a* in *dare*; G. *eh*; F. close *é*.

e sounds like *e* in *send, rather*, when thus placed; before a consonant followed by a vowel it resembles the *ea* in *bear*, but is shorter, like F. open *è*. Before a or o it sounds as *y*; at the end of a syllable it is very lightly sounded, like the F. unaccented *e*, or the G. *e* final.

é is pronounced like *æ*.

i and y answer to *i* in *dim*.

i before another vowel to *y*.

í an *dý* to *ee* in *deem*.

o to short *o* in *not*; F. open *o*.

ó to long *o* in *note*; F. close *ó*.

ow is sounded as *ow* in *now*.

(2) Comp. G. *mast, meist*; *wandte, wáhnte*; *ist, eis*; *für, fuhr*; *voll, faul*; *hirt, hörte*.

(3) The more advanced student will find comparison with the Gothic and other ancient dialects the only sure guide to the A. S. quantity.

u as *u* in *full*.

ú as *oo* in *fool*.

The consonants are pronounced as in English, with the following exceptions:—

c is always hard like *k*; *cw* stands for *qu*, which was however used in later times.

f between two vowels, or at the end of a syllable, sounds like *v*.

g is never soft; when placed however between two of the vowels æ, e, i, or y, or at the beginning of a syllable before e or i, followed by another vowel, it has the sound of *y*.⁽¹⁾

cg is usually written for *gg*.

h is always strongly aspirated; at the end of a syllable or before a hard consonant it is guttural, like the G. *ch*, the S. *ch* in *loch*, and the Irish *gh* in *lough*.

hw answers to our *wh*; h occurs also before *l*, *n* and *r*.

w sometimes, as in E., stands before *r*; likewise before *l*.

þ (*tha*) is our hard *th*, as in *thing*.

ð (*eth*) our soft *th*, as in *other*.

þ usually begins, ð ends a syllable, but they were and are often confounded.

IV.—*Spelling*.

The A. S. spelling was very variable; the following are the commonest changes:—

¹ It is likely that *g* before *e* or *i*, and (like *h*) at the end of a syllable, was guttural, as it often is in German, and always in Dutch.

á — æ and æ — á; þám, þæm; þære, þære.

a — ea; waldan, wealdan *to wield, rule.*

a — o and o — a; ~~wman, mon~~⁽²⁾ *man*; on, an *on.*

ea — e and e — a; ceaster, cester ⁽³⁾ *town*; feala, feala *many*; eá — é; teáh, téh *drew.*

i — y, eo; hit, hyt *it*: him, heom *them.*

í — ý, íe, eó; hí, hý, hie, heó *they.*

eo — u, y, e; sweord, swurd *sword*; seolf, sylf, self *self.*

eó — ú, ý; sweótol, swútol, swýtol *manifest.*

g — h; sorg, sorh *care, sorrow.*

ng, nc, ngc; sang, sanc, sange *song*: n and g are often transposed, &c.; þegen, þegn, þeng, þen *servant, thane*: g is sometimes added or cast off at the end of a word; as, hwý, hwýg *why?* hefig, hefi *heavy*: it is often left out before d or ð; mægden, mæden *maiden*, mægð, mæð *tribe.*

cs, sc, hs, x; ácsian, áscian, áhsian, áxian *to ask (ax).*⁽⁴⁾

V.—Change of Letters.

Other changes of letters take place in inflection and derivation; the German synonyms often undergo the like, the English sometimes.

a is changed into æ, and *vice versá*; grafan *to grave*, (G. graben); þú græfst *thou gravest*, (G. du gräbst);

(¹) P. *mon* for *man*, *lang* for *long*, and the like.

(²) L. *castra*; hence *Chester*, *-cester*, &c. in local names.

(⁴) See also nouns II. 2., and irregular comparison.

bæð *bath*, (G. bad); baðu *baths* (G. bäder.)⁽¹⁾

a into e; man, *man* (G. mann); men⁽²⁾ *men* (G. männer). www.libtool.com.cn

á into é; hál *hale, whole, ge-hélan to heal.*

ea into e or y; neah *nigh, nehst nyhst nighest, next.*

e, o, eo, u into i or y; ren *rain, rinan to rain; storm storm* (G. sturm); styrman *to storm* (G. stürmen); weorc *work* (G. werk), wyrcan *to work* (G. wirken); hunger *hunger, hyngrian to hunger.*

eá, eó, ú, into ý; leás *loose*, (G. los); a-lýsan *to re-lease* (G. er-lösen); neód *need* (G. noth); nýdan *to force* (G. nöthigen); scrúd *shroud, scrýdan to shroud.*

ó into é; dóm *doom, déman to deem, doom.*

bb into f; a-hebban *to exalt, a-hafen exalted*⁽⁴⁾.

c and cc into h; sécan *to seek, ic sóhte I sought; feccan to fetch, (ge-)freht fretcht*⁽⁵⁾.

g into h and *vice versa*; wrígan *to cover, ic wráh I covered; beorh mountain, plur. beorgas*⁽⁶⁾.

s into r⁽⁷⁾; freósan *to freeze, (ge-)frozen frozen.*

ð into d⁽⁸⁾; sníðan *to cut* (G. schneiden), sniden *cut* (G. ge-schnitten).

Several other changes take place in the formation of imperfects I. 3. and complex; likewise in nouns II. 2., III. 1. 3. and in adjectives.

(1) See Verbs II. 3., and Nouns III. 1.

(2) See Nouns III. 2.

(3) See irregular comparison.

(4) See Verbs II. 3.

(5) See Verbs I. 2, 3.

(6) See Verbs III. 1, 2. Nouns II. 2.

(7) See Verbs III. 3.

(8) See Verbs II. 1, and III. 2.

VI.—*Correspondence of Letters.*

Attention to the correspondence of A. S. with English and German letters helps not only to recognise words already known in a kindred tongue, but to settle their derivation, spelling, and quantity. Thus—

á answers to E. long o; G. ei, l. e; bān⁽⁹⁾ *bone*, G. bein; máre⁽¹⁰⁾ *more, greater*, G. mehr.

eá to E. l. e; G. l. o, a, au: streám *stream*, G. strom; sceáp *sheep*, G. schaf; ge-leáfa *be-lief*, G. g-laube.

ea to E. short a, l. o; G. s. a: scearp *sharp*, G. scharf; ceald *cold*, G. kalt.

æ to E. and G. a, e; gæst *guest*, G. gast; fæst *fast*, G. fest.

é to E. l. e, a, o; G. l. a, ei: sáed *seed*, G. saat; háer *hair*, G. haar; máest⁽¹¹⁾ *most*, G. meist.

é to E. l. e; G. l. ü, ä: céne *bold, keen*, G. kühn; wénan *to ween, imagine*, G. wāhnen.

í to E. l. i; G. ei: síde *side*, G. seite.

eo to E. a, o, u, e; G. e, ie: deorc *dark*, sweord *sworā*, G. schwert; ceorl *churl*, G. kerl; feoll *fell*, G. fiel.

ó to E. oo; G. l. u: flór *floor*, G. flur.

eó, eów to E. l. e; G. l. ie, eu: deóp *deep*, G. tief; deor *dear*, G. theuer; cneów *knee*, G. knie.

ú to E. ou, ow, oo; G. l. au, u: mús *mouse*, G. maus; cú *cow*, G. kuh; rúm *room, space*, G. raum.

(⁹) S. bans.

(¹⁰) S. mair.

(¹¹) S. maist.

ý to E. l. i, e; G. l. eu, au, ö: fýr *fire*, G. feuer; brýd *bride*, G. braut; hýran *to hear*, G. hören.

c (before a soft vowel) to E. and G. ch, k: cyle *chill*, G. kühle; stician *to stick*, G. stechen.

cc to E. tch, ck; G. ck: streccan *to stretch*, G. strecken; liccian *to lick*, G. lecken.

sc to E. sh, sk; G. sch: scyld *shield*, G. schild; disc *dish, table*, G. tisch; tusc *tusk*.

g (before a soft vowel sometimes) to E. y, G. j: gear *year*, G. jahr; girstan-dæg *yester-day*.

r and s are often transposed: forst *frost*, G. frost: bridd (*young*) *bird*; flacse *flask*, G. flasche.

CHAPTER II.

I.—Nouns. Gender.

The genders, as in Greek, Latin, German, &c. are three, viz. neuter, masculine, feminine; the first two, as in those tongues, closely resembling each other, the last differing widely from both. A. S. nouns in general agree in gender with the corresponding German; as,

Neuter: { wíf G. weib *woman, wife*.
 { cild G. kind *child*.

Masculine: mona G. mond *moon*.

Feminine: sunne G. sonne *sun*.

The chief exceptions are:—

Neut. éár G. ähre (f.) *ear of corn*.

— fæsten G. feste (f.) *fastness*.

— fyðer G. feder (f.) *feather, wing*.

Neut. m6d	G. muth	(m.)	<i>mind, mood.</i>
— twig	G. zweig	(m.)	<i>twig.</i>
— wæpen	G. waffe	(f.)	<i>weapon.</i>
— wésten	G. wüste	(f.)	<i>waste, desert.</i>
— wín ⁽¹⁾	G. wein	(m.)	<i>wine.</i>
Masc. cræft	G. kraft	(f.)	<i>power, craft, art.</i>
— ende	G. ende	(n.)	<i>end.</i>
— feld	G. feld	(n.)	<i>field.</i>
— here	G. heer	(n.)	<i>army.</i>
— lust	G. lust	(f.)	<i>lust, pleasure.</i>
— mere ⁽²⁾	G. meer	(n.)	<i>mere, lake, sea.</i>
Fem. b6c	G. buch	(n.)	<i>book.</i>
— hælu ⁽³⁾	G. heil	(m.)	<i>health, salvation.</i>
— heorte ⁽⁴⁾	G. herz	(n.)	<i>heart.</i>
— ge-sýhđ	G. ge-sicht	(n.)	<i>sight.</i>
— turf	G. turf	(n.)	<i>turf.</i>
— wiht	G. wicht	(m.)	<i>wight, being.</i>

Moreover, all A. S. nouns ending in -d6m, -hád, and -scipe are masculine, while G. nouns in -thum are some neuter, some masculine, in -heit and -schaft feminine; A. S. in -nes (-nys, -nis) feminine, G. in -niss some neuter, some feminine.

Some words are of more than one gender; thus fl6d⁽⁵⁾ *flood* is neut. (II. 1.) and masc. (II. 2.); sáe *sea* masc. (II. 2.) and fem. (I. 3.); bend *band, bond* masc. (II. 2.) and fem. (II. 3.); lác *gift, office, &c.* all three (II. 1. 2. 3.), but oftenest neuter.

(1) *Oiv-og* masc. L. *vin-um*, neut.

(2) L. *mare*, neut.

(3) L. *sal-us*, fem.

(4) *Kapđ-ia* fem. L. *cor*, neut.

(5) G. *fluth* fem.; *see* masc. and fem.; *band* neut. and masc.

FURTHER RULES FOR GENDER.

I. Nouns ending in *-tl*, *-ed*, *-inle*, and diminutives in *-en*; likewise all having the nominative and accusative alike in both numbers are neuter.

II. Nouns in *-a*, *-m*, *-ls*, *-ađ*, *-ođ*, *-e* (from verbs) and *-ling*; likewise all forming the genitive singular in *-a*, or the nominative plural in *-as* are masculine.

III. Nouns in *-æđ*, *-uđ*, *-đ* (after a consonant) *-eo*, *-u* (of quality from adjectives) *-e* (from adjectives) *-ung*, and *-leást* are feminine.

IV. The gender of compound words depends on that of the last part; thus *wíf-man* *woman* is masculine. ⁽¹⁾

II.—*Declension.*

Nouns are divided into two Orders, the Simple and the Complex; ⁽²⁾ the former having one Declension of three Classes for the three Genders, the latter two Declensions of three Classes each ⁽³⁾.

The Simple Order, answering to the Greek and Latin pure nouns, contains those ending in an essential vowel; viz. *-e* in the neuter, *-a* in the masculine, and *-e* in the feminine. The Complex Order, answering to the Gr. and L. impure nouns, comprises all ending in a consonant, together with some in an unessential *-e* or *-u*.

(1) By the same rule G. *frauen-zimmer* *female* is neut.; *manns-person* *man* fem.

(2) In Grimm's system Simple Nouns are called weak; Complex, strong.

(3) For the grounds of this division, see Rask's Grammar, pp. 26—30.

Table of the Inflection of Nouns.

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DECLENSION I.

	I. Neut.	II. Masc.	III. Fem.
	SINGULAR.		
Nom.	-e	-a	-e
Accus. (*)	-e	-an	-an
Abl. & Dat.	-an	-an	-an
Gen.	-an	-an	-an
	PLURAL.		
Nom. & Acc.	-an		
Abl. & Dat.	-um		
Gen.	-ena		

COMPLEX ORDER.

	DECLENSION II.			DECLENSION III.		
	I. Neut.	II. Masc.	III. Fem.	I. Neut.	II. Masc.	III. Fem.
	SINGULAR.			SINGULAR.		
Nom.	—	— (-e)	—	—(-e)	-u	-u
Accus.	—	— (-e)	-e	—(-e)	-u	-e
A. & D.	-e	-e	-e	-e	-a	-e
Gen.	-es	-es	-e	-es	-a	-e
	PLURAL.			PLURAL.		
N. & A.	—	-as	-a	-u	-a	-a
A. & D.	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um
Gen.	-a	-a	-a(-ena)	-a	-a	-a(-ena)

(*) On this arrangement see Rask, Preface p. 54.

RULES FOR DECLENSION.

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I. All Nouns have the nominative and accusative alike in the plural.

II. All Nouns form the ablative and dative plural in -um, often changed to -on, and sometimes again to -an.

III. The ablative and dative are always alike in each number.

IV. Neuters, as in Greek, Latin, and German, have the nominative and accusative alike in each number.

V. Feminines vary the nominative and accusative singular; but form the ablative, dative, and genitive singular alike.

VI. The Simple Order forms its genitive plural in -ena, the Complex in -a. ⁽¹⁾

III.—*Simple Order, or Declension I.*

The First Declension contains a few neuters ending in -e, all masculines in -a, and all feminines in -e; the nominative plural is formed in -an⁽²⁾. The three Classes are so much alike that they may be shown at one view.

⁽¹⁾ Participial nouns form it in -ra (see II. 2.) like indefinite adjectives. Complex feminines (II. 3. and III. 3.) sometimes have a Simple gen. plural.

⁽²⁾ G. nouns forming their plur. in -en (-n) are Simple, all others Complex.

Examples—*eág* *eye*, *steorra* *star*, *tunge* *tongue*.

	CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
		SINGULAR.	
	Neuter.	Masculine.	Feminine.
Nom.	<i>eág-e</i>	<i>steorr-a</i>	<i>tung-e</i>
Accus.	<i>eág-e</i>	<i>steorr-an</i>	<i>tung-an</i>
Abl. & Dat.	<i>eág-an</i>	<i>steorr-an</i>	<i>tung-an</i>
Gen.	<i>eág-an</i>	<i>steorr-an</i>	<i>tung-an</i>
		PLURAL.	
N. & Acc.	<i>eág-an</i>	<i>steorr-an</i>	<i>tung-an</i>
Abl. & Dat.	<i>eág-um</i>	<i>steorr-um</i>	<i>tung-um</i>
Gen.	<i>eág-ena</i>	<i>steorr-ena</i>	<i>tung-ena.</i>

In like manner are declined *eáre* *ear*, *clíwe* *clew*; *hearra* *lord*, *guma* *man*, *wyrhta* *wright*, *workman*, *tíma* *time*, *draea* *dragon*, *hlísa* *fame*; *hlæfdige* *lady*, *cirice* (*circe*) *church*, *wuce* *week*, *eorde* *earth*, *wíse* *wise*, *way*⁽²⁾ &c. Also some contracted nouns; as, *freá* *lord* (masc.) *tá* *toe*, *beó*⁽³⁾ *bee* (fem.), making *freán* &c. plural *tán*, *táum*, *tæna*; *beón*, *beóna* &c. *Æ'* *law*, *sæ* *sea*⁽⁴⁾, and *eá* *river* (likewise fem.) are indeclinable, except sometimes gen. *eás*⁽⁵⁾, nom. plural *eán*.

(²) *Manna* *men* and *heofone* *heaven* are much less common than *man* II. 2 and *heofon* II. 2.

(³) *G. sehe*, *biene*, not contracted.

(⁴) *Sé* is also declinable, as II. 2.

(⁵) All A. S. nouns originally formed the genitive in *-s*; see p. 70, n. 4.

IV.—Complex Order. Declension II.

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The Second Declension, first Class, contains many neuters ending in one or more consonants.

Examples—leáf *leaf*, word *word*.

	SINGULAR.	
Nom. & Acc.	leáf	word
Abl. & Dat.	leáf-e	word-e
Gen.	leáf-es	word-es
	PLURAL.	
Nom. & Acc.	leáf	word
Abl. & Dat.	leáf-um	word-um
Gen.	leáf-a	word-a.

Thus are declined *eár ear of corn*, *hús house*, *deór* ⁽¹⁾ *beast*, *ge-hát promise*, *hors horse*, *spel story, spell*, *wíf woman, wife*, *bearn child, bairn*, *lamb lamb &c.*; *feoh* ⁽²⁾ *fee, money, cattle makes feo, feos*.

 V.—CLASS II.

The Second Declension, second Class, comprises all regular masculines ending in a consonant, all complex ones in -e, and a few in -u (-o); the plural is formed in -as; some monosyllables change æ to a in the plural.

(1) Hence *deer*—"Rats and mice, and such small *deer*."

(2) Comp. L. *pec-us, pec-unia*; our *fee* is *money* only, G. *vieh cattle* only.

Examples—*dæl part, deal, ende end, dæg day.*

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N. & A. <i>dæl</i>	end-e	dæg
A. & D. <i>dæl-e</i>	end-e	dæg
Gen. <i>dæl-es</i>	end-es	dæg es

PLURAL.

N. & A. <i>dæl-as</i>	end-as	dæg-as
A. & D. <i>dæl-um</i>	end-um	dæg-um
Gen. <i>dæl-a</i>	end-a	dæg-a.

Thus also *cyning (cing) king, smið smith, stán stone, weg way, freo-dóm freedom, munuc-hád monkhood; mete meat, rædere reader, weorðscipe worship; stæf⁽²⁾ staff, letter, mæg kinsman, &c.* Participial nouns in *-end* usually have the nominative and accusative sing. and plur. alike, and make *-ra* in the gen. plural. *Freónd friend, and feónd foe, fiend* have plur. *frýnd, fýnd, freónd, feónd, or freóndas &c.* Dissyllables in *-el (-ol), -en (-on), and -er (-or)* are contracted in the oblique cases and plural; thus *engel angel, dryhten lord, ealdor prince, make engle, engles, englas &c. dryhtne &c.* *Heofen (-on) heaven* has abl. and dat. *heofene, heofone, or heofne* and so on. *Monað (mond) month* forms *monðe &c.* *Winter winter* has abl. and dat. *wintra, nom. pl. wintras, or winter.* *Feld field, ford ford, and sumer (-or) summer* make abl. and dat. *felda, forda, sumera.*

(²) Comp. G. *stab, stäbe*; &c. G. *buch-stab* is *letter.*

Fæder *father* is seldom varied in the singular, and never contracted. Nouns in -h, and -u (-o), change them to g and w; as, beáh *ring*, beáge, beáges &c.; bealu *bale, injury*, bealwe, and the like: a few drop the -h; as, feorh *life*, feore &c. Those in sc often take x (cs) in the plural; as, fisc *fish*, fixas &c.; sometimes throughout; fix, fixe &c.

VI.—CLASS III.

The Second Declension, third Class, contains all regular feminines ending in a consonant; the plural is formed in -a.

Examples—stefn (*stefn*) *voice*, sprác *speech*.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	stefn	sprác
Acc.	stefn-e	sprác- <i>e</i>
A. & D.	stefn-e	sprác- <i>e</i>
Gen.	stefn-e	sprác- <i>e</i>

PLURAL.

N. & A.	stefn-a	sprác-a
A. & D.	stefn-um	sprác-um
Gen.	stefn-a(-ena)	sprác-a(-ena).

Thus are declined sáwel *soul*, wylen *female slave*, fráfer *comfort*, ge-samnung *assembly*, écnys *eternity*, lág *law*, stów *place*, þeód *people*, lár *lore*, myrd *mirth*, bén *prayer*, &c. Dissyllables in -el (-ol), -en, -er (-or), are contracted in the oblique cases, and often in all; as, sáwl, wyln, fráfr. A single final consonant after a

short vowel is doubled; as syn *sin*, accus. &c. *synne*. The gen. plur. is sometimes in *-ena*. Nouns in *-ung* sometimes form the abl. and dat. in *-a*. Hand *hand*, makes accus. *hand*, abl. and dat. *handa*. Miht *might*, tíd *time*, *tide*, woruld *world*, have the accus. like the nom.; woruld sometimes makes gen. *worldes*.⁽¹⁾ Niht *night*, and wiht *wight* remain unchanged in the accus. singular, and nom. plural.

VII.—Declension III.

CLASS I.

The Third Declension, first Class, contains all complex neuters in *-e*, all in *-u*, all neuter dissyllables in *er (-or)*, *el (-ol)*, and *-en*, some in *ed (-od)*, and many monosyllables in a consonant. The plural is in *-u (-o)*, often changed to *-a*; some monosyllables change *æ*, and a few *ea*, into *a* in the plural.

Examples—*treów tree*, *rice realm*, *fæt vat*, *vessel*.

	SINGULAR.		
N. & A.	<i>treów</i>	<i>ric-e</i>	<i>fæt</i>
A. & D.	<i>treów-e</i>	<i>ric-e</i>	<i>fæt-e</i>
Gen.	<i>treów-es</i>	<i>ric-es</i>	<i>fæt-es</i>
	PLURAL.		
N. & A.	<i>treów-u</i>	<i>ric-u</i>	<i>fat-u</i>
A. & D.	<i>treów-um</i>	<i>ric-um</i>	<i>fat-um</i>
Gen.	<i>treów-a</i>	<i>ric-a</i>	<i>fat-a</i> .

⁽¹⁾ See page 13, n. 5 above.

So likewise *scip* *ship*, *lim* *limb*, *deófol*⁽¹⁾ *devil*, *wæter* *water*, *ge-writ* *writing*, *writ*; *wíte* *punishment*, *ge-mære* *boundary*, *spere* *spear*, *melu* *meal*, *flour*; *bæð* *bath*, *glæs* ⁽²⁾ *glass*, *geat* *gate*, &c.

Dissyllables are mostly contracted; thus, *heáfod* *head*, *tácen* *token*, *wunder* *wonder*, *make* *heáfde*, *heáfdes* &c. *tácne*, *wundre* &c.; *nýten* *beast*, *neat*, *weofod* *altar*, &c. are usually not. Those in *-en* sometimes double the *n* in the oblique cases; as, *wésten* *desert*, *wéstenne* &c. *Cild* *child*, *cealf* *calf*, and *æg* *egg*, form their plural *cildru* (*-a*)⁽³⁾, *cealfu*, *æggu*; the first however often has *cild* or *cilde*. *Þýstru* *darkness*, *lendenu* *loins*, &c. have no singular. Nouns in *-u* take *w*, and are usually contracted, forming the plural in *-a*; as, *searu* *array*, *ambush*, *searwe*, *searwes*; plur. *searwa* &c.

VIII.—CLASS II.

The Third Declension, second Class, comprises masculines in *-u* (*-o*), forming their plural in *-a*, some irregulars (masc. and fem.) in *-er* (*-or*), changing their vowel in the ablative and dative, and making *-u* (*-o*, *-a*) in the plural, a few (masc.) changing their vowel as above, and in the nominative and accusative plural, &c.

(1) *Deófol* is often masculine.

(2) Comp. G. *fass*, *fässer*; *glaa*, *gläser*.

(3) Hence *childr-en*, P. *child-er*; comp. G. *kind*, *kind-er*; *kalb*, *kälb-er*; *ei*, *ei-er*; D. *kind*, *kind-er-en*; *kalf*, *kalv-er-en*; *ei*, *eij-er-en*.

Examples—*sunu son, bróðer brother, man man.*

		SINGULAR.	
N. & A.	sun-u	bróðer	man
A. & D.	sun-a	bréðer	men
Gen.	sun-a	bróðer	mann-e
		PLURAL.	
N. & A.	sun-a	bróðr-u	mén
A. & D.	sun-um	bróðr-um	mann-um
Gen.	sun-a	bróðr-u	mann-a.

So too are declined *wudu wood, sidu custom, medo mead, metheglin; móder mother, dóhter daughter, sweoster sister: fót foot, and tóð tooth, follow man⁹ making fét, téd. (5) Sun-ena is rare.*

Leóde (G. leute) people, Dene Danes, Engle Angles, Englishmen, and a few more in -e with no singular, make leóðum, leóða, &c.

IX.—CLASS III.

The Third Declension, third Class, contains all feminines ending in -u or -o, also some irregulars which change their vowel, &c. The former sometimes make the genitive plural in -ena.

Examples—*den u vale, bóc book, burh burgh, town.*

		SINGULAR.		
Nom.	den-u	}	bóc	burh
Acc.	den-e			
A. & D.	den-e	béc	byrig	
Gen.	den-e	béc	burg-e	

(5) Comp. G. mann, männer; fuss, füsse; zahu, zähne.

	PLURAL.	
N. & A. den-a	béc	byrig
A. & D. den-um	bóc-um	burg-um
Gen. den-a (-ena)	bóc-a	burg-a.

Like *denu* are declined *lufu love*, *gifu gift*, *grace*, *snóru daughter-in-law*, *caru care*, *lagu water*, &c. *Mænigeo (-u) many*, *multitude*, *yldo age*, *eld*, *brædo breadth*, and some others in-o are indeclinable, except abl. and dat. plur. *mænigum*. *Duru door* makes abl. and dat. sing. *dura*. Collectives in -waru, as *burh-waru town's-folk*, form plur. -ware, gen. -wara or -warena. *Mús mouse*, *lús louse*, *cú cow*, *gós goose*, *bróc breeches*, follow *bóc*, making plur. *mýs mice*, *lýs lice*, *cý hye*, *gés*⁽¹⁾ *geese*, *bréc*. *Cú* sometimes has gen. sing. *cús*,⁽²⁾ gen. plur. *cúna*. *Turf turf*, and *furh furrow*, follow *burh*, making *tyrf*, &c.

CHAPTER III.

I.—Adjectives

As in German &c. have a Definite and an Indefinite inflection: the former is used when the adjective is preceded by the definite article, by any other demonstrative, or by a possessive pronoun; the latter always else. There are three Declensions, one for the Definite form, agreeing closely with the Simple Order, two for the In-

⁽¹⁾ Comp. G. buch, bücher; maus, mäuse; laus, läuse; kub, kühe; gans, gänse.

⁽²⁾ See page 70, n. 4.

definite, answering, though not so exactly, to the Complex Order of Nouns.

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II.—*Definite Declension.*

Example—(gód *good*) þæt gód-e⁽³⁾ &c. *the good.*

	SINGULAR.		
	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	þæt gód-e	se gód-a	seó gód-e
Acc.	þæt gód-e	þone gód-an	þá gód-an
Abl.	þý gód-an		þý gód-an
Dat.	þám gód-an		þære gód-an
Gen.	þæs gód-an		þære gód-an
	PLURAL.		
	N. & A. þa gód-an		
	A. & D. þám gód-um		
	Gen. þára gód-ena.		

This declension is used for all adjectives, participles, and pronouns in general; participles present however take -ra instead of -ena in the genitive plural. Monosyllables commonly change æ to a throughout; as, smæl *small*, þæt smale, se smala, seó smale *the small*, and so on. Adjectives in -h, as heáh *high*, usually change it to g when the case-ending is a vowel, as, þæt heág-e, &c.; otherwise the h is dropt; as, abl. &c. heán. Those in -u (-o), as near-u *narrow*, take w throughout; as, þæt near-we, &c.⁽⁴⁾

(3) Comp. Nouns I. 1, 2, 3,

(4) Comp. Nouns II. 2, 3. III. 1.

III.—*Indefinite Declension I.*Example—*gód* ⁽¹⁾ *good*.

SINGULAR.			
	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	gód	gód	gód
Acc.	gód	gód-ne	gód-e
	Abl. gód-e		gód-e
	Dat. gód-um		gód-re
	Gen. gód-es		gód-re
PLURAL.			
	Neut.	Masc. & Fem.	
N. & A.	gód(-u)	gód-e	
A. & D.		gód-um	
Gen.		gód-ra.	

Thus are declined adjectives ending in *-e*, *-el* (*-ol*), *-isc*, and *-wís*; likewise most monosyllables, all participles present, participles past of the Simple Order, superlatives and pronouns; as, *wyrð-e* *worth*, *worthy*, *dýg-el* *dark*, *sprec-ol* *talkative*, *menn-isc* *human*, *ge-wís* *sure*, *sóð* *true*, *sooth*, *leóht* *light*, *heard* *hard*, *seóc* *sick*, *wrec* *wretched*, *fæst* *fast*, &c.

Those in *-e* drop it when a syllable of inflection is added; *wyrð-ne*, *wyrð-um*, *wyrð-re*, &c.

Adjectives in *-h* and *-u* follow the rules given above; accus. masc. *heá-nne*, *nearo-ne*; abl. &c. fem. *heá-re*, *near-we* or *near-e*; gen. plur. *heá-ra*, *near-wa* or *near-a*.

(1) *Comp. Nouns II. 1, 2.*

IV.—*Indefinite Declension II.*

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Example—smæl⁽²⁾ *small*

	SINGULAR.		
	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	smæl	smæl	smal-u
Acc.	smæl	smæl-ne	smal-e
	Abl. smal-e		smale
	Dat. smal-um		smæl-re
	Gen. smal-es		smæl-re

	PLURAL.	
	Neut.	Masc. & Fem.
N. & A.	smal-u	smal-e
A. & D.	smal-um	
Gen.	smæl-ra.	

Thus are declined monosyllables with æ (except fæst) &c., most adjectives with derived endings, and participles past of the Complex Order; some of both the latter, however, follow Declension I. As, læt *late, slow*, swær *heavy*, glæd *glad*, bær *bare*, swæs *sweet, dear*, til *good*, eád-ig *blessed, prosperous*, fær-lic *sudden, dangerous*, ge-sib-sum *peaceable*, mæg-er *meagre*, hlutt-or *clear*, fæg-en *glad, fain*. Some dissyllables are contracted in certain forms, as, hál-ig *holy*, hál-ge, hál-ges, &c., but gen. plur. hál-igra and the like.

(1) Comp. Nouns III. 1, 3.

V.—*Comparison.*

The Comparative and Superlative Degrees are regularly formed by adding -or and -ost⁽¹⁾, (E. and G. -er and -est), to the indefinite form; as, leóf, leóf-or, leóf-ost *dear, dear-er, dear-est* (G. lieb, lieb-er, lieb-est): æ usually becomes a; as, smæl, smal-or, smal-ost, *small, small-er, small-est.* (G. schmal, schmal-er, schmal-est.) The ending -or is however only adverbial; as an adjective the Comparative is formed in -re, -ra, -re, whether used definitely or indefinitely; as, (þæt) leóf-re, (se) leóf-ra, (seó) leóf-re (*the dearer*); (G. das &c. lieb-re) (þæt) smæl-re &c. (*the smaller*); (G. das &c. schmal-re). The Superlative has both the definite and indefinite inflections, the former in -ost, or -est, (also the adverbial form), the latter in -oste, -osta, -oste, or -este &c.; as, leóf-ost *dearest*, þæt leóf-oste, or leóf-este &c. *the dearest*; (G. das &c. lieb-ste.)

TABLE OF COMPARISON.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE. Adjective.	SUPERLATIVE.
heard	{ (þæt) heard-re } (the) <i>hard-er</i>	heard-ost
<i>hard</i>		<i>hard-est</i>
þæt heard-e		þæt heard-oste
<i>the hard</i>		<i>the hard-est</i>
	Adverb.	
heard-e	heard-or	heard-ost
<i>hard-ly</i>	<i>hard-li-er</i>	<i>hard-li-est.</i>

(1) Comp. the L. comparative -ior; Gr. superlative -or-os, &c.

VI.—*Irregular Comparison.*

The following adjectives are irregularly compared; the change of a into e; æ into a; eá into ý, or é; ea, eo, u, into y, answers to that of the German a into ä, o into ö, u into ü: in English but few traces of this remain. The forms in -me⁽²⁾ (-ma, -me) are old superlatives, afterwards used as positives, and then again compared. The words between brackets are adverbs, peculiarly formed.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
lang ⁽³⁾	lengre (leng)	lengest
<i>long</i>	<i>longer</i>	<i>longest</i>
strang	strengre (strangor)	strengest
<i>strong</i>	<i>stronger</i>	<i>strongest</i>
hræd (hraðe)	hræðre (hraðor)	hraðost
<i>quick, rath</i>	<i>quicker (rather)</i>	<i>quickest</i>
eald	yldre	yldest
<i>old</i>	<i>elder</i>	<i>eldest</i>
neah	nearre (near, nyr)	nyhst, nehst, next
<i>nigh</i>	<i>nigher</i>	<i>nighest, next</i>
heáh	hýrre	hýhst, héhst
<i>high</i>	<i>higher</i>	<i>highest</i>
eáð	eáðre (éðre, éð)	eáðost
<i>easy</i>	<i>easier</i>	<i>easiest</i>
feor	fyrre (fyr)	fyrrest
<i>far</i>	<i>further</i>	<i>furthest</i>
geong	gyngre	gyngest
<i>young</i>	<i>younger</i>	<i>youngest</i>

(²) Comp. L. superlatives in -mum (-mus, -ma).

(³) Comp. G. lang, länger, längst; alt, älter, ältest; nahe, näher, nächst; hoch, höher, höchst; jung, jünger, jüngst; fort, fürter; sanft, sanfter, sanftest; eher, erst; gut, wohl, besser, best; mehr, meist, &c.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
sceort	scytre	scyrtest
<i>short</i>	<i>shorter</i>	<i>shortest</i>
(ford, furð)	furdre (furdor)	
(<i>forth</i>)	<i>further</i>	
sóft	séftre (séft)	séftest
<i>soft</i>	<i>softer</i>	<i>softest</i>
ær (1)	ærre (ærer, -or)	ærest (-ost)
<i>early (ere)</i>	<i>earlier, sooner</i>	(<i>erst</i>) <i>first</i>
gód (wel)	betere (bet)	betest, betst
<i>good (well)</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
yfel	wyrse (wyr)	wyrrest, wyrst
<i>evil</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
micel	máre (má) (2)	mæst
<i>great, mickle</i>	<i>greater, more</i>	<i>greatest, most</i>
lytel (lyt)	læsse (læs)	læst
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
forme (fore)		fyrrest, fyrst
<i>former, fore</i>		<i>foremost, first</i>
læt, læteme (late)	lætre (lator)	latost, lætemest
<i>late, slow</i>	<i>later, latter</i>	<i>latest, last</i>
síð, síðeme	síðre (síðor)	síðost, síðemest
<i>late, (since)</i>		
nordeme, (nord) (3)	(nordor)	nordemest
<i>northern, north</i>		<i>northmost</i>
úfeme (úp)	úfere (úfor)	ýfemest
<i>high (up)</i>	<i>upper</i>	<i>upmost</i>
æfteme (æfter)	æftre	æftemest
<i>aft, after</i>	<i>after</i>	<i>aftmost</i>

(1) Hence O. *or*; "or ever.

(2) For *már*, to which we have returned: *more*; O. was *mo*

(3) Some of these are often formed in *-weard*; as, *n rðe-weard*.
northern, north-ward, úfe-weard (úp-weard) upper, up-ward.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
hindeme	hindere	hindemest
<i>hind</i>	<i>hinder</i>	<i>hindmost</i>
inneme (inn)	innere (innor)	innemest
<i>inner (in)</i>	<i>inner</i>	<i>inmost</i>
úteme (út)	útre (útor)	ýtemest
<i>outer (out)</i>	<i>outer, utter</i>	<i>outmost, utmost</i>
midd, midme		midmest
<i>mid</i>		<i>midmost</i>
niðeme (niðer)	niðre (niðror)	niðemest
<i>low (down)</i>	<i>nether</i>	<i>nethmost.</i>

CHAPTER IV.

I.—Pronouns—Personal.

THE personal Pronouns are *ic I, þú thou, hit, he, heó it, he, she.* The two first are the only A. S. words with a dual number.

		SINGULAR.		
N.	<i>ic</i> (4)		<i>þú</i> (5)	
A.	<i>me</i>		<i>þe</i>	
A.&D.	<i>me</i>		<i>þe</i>	
G.	<i>mín</i>		<i>þín</i>	
	DUAL. PLURAL.		DUAL. PLURAL.	
N.	<i>wit</i> (6)	<i>we</i>	<i>git</i>	<i>ge</i>
A.	<i>unc</i>	<i>ús</i>	<i>inc</i>	<i>eów</i>
A.&D.	<i>unc</i>	<i>ús</i>	<i>inc</i>	<i>eów</i>
G.	<i>uncer</i>	<i>úre</i>	<i>incer</i>	<i>eówer</i>

(4) Comp. *ἰγ-ω, με, &c.* L. *eg-o, me*; G. *ich, mir, wir, (D. wij) uns, unser.*

(5) Comp. (Dor.) *τυ, τς*; L. *tu, te*; G. *du, dir, euch, &c.* D. *gij, &c.*

(6) Remark a peculiar construction with the dual:—*wit Scilling* *two*, viz. *I and Scilling*; *healf þæs cinges, healf uncer Brentinges, half the king's, half mine and Brenting's,*

			SINGULAR.		
	Neut.		Masc.		Fem.
N.	hit ⁽¹⁾		he		heó
A.	hit		hine		hí
A. & D.			him		hire
G.			his		hire
			PLURAL.		
N. & A.			hí		
A. & D.			him		
G.			hira		

Meh, mec (L. mihi, G. mich) and þeh, þec (G. dich) sometimes occur for me and þe: likewise the poetical úsih, úsic, and eówih, eówic for ús and eów; and uncit and incit, for unc and inc.

There being, as in English, no reflective pronoun, the personals are used instead; as, ic me reste *I rest me* (*myself*); þa þeówas wyrmdon híg, *the servants were warming them* (*selves*). Sylf *self, same*, declined as an adjective both definitely and indefinitely (I.), and agreeing with the pronoun or noun, gives a strong reflective sense; as, ic sylf or sylfa *I myself*; fram me sylfum *of myself*; þú sylf *thou thyself*; we sylfe *we ourselves*, &c.; seó sylfe tíð *the same time*.⁽²⁾ Sometimes the pronoun stands in the dative before sylf; as, (ic) me sylf *I myself*; him-sylf *he himself*.⁽³⁾

(1) Comp. ó, ἦ, ὄν, οἱ, αἱ; L. id, is, ea, eum, ejus, ii; G. es, ihn, ihm, ihr; D. het, hij, &c.

(2) Comp. G. ich selber, wir selben, die selbe zeit, &c.

(3) Like F. *moi-même, lui-même*; hence seemingly *my-self, thy-self*, &c.: *self* is properly no more a noun than *αὐτός*, L. *ipse*, or F. *même*.

II.—*Possessives.*

The Possessive Pronouns are formed, as in German, from the genitives of the two first persons; as, *mín* (G. *mein*) *mine, my*; *þín* (G. *dein*) *thine, thy*; *úcer*, *úre* (G. *unser*) *our*; *íncer*, *eówer* (G. *euer*) *your*: like other Pronouns in general, they are declined as indefinite adjectives I. Those in *-er* are usually contracted; as *uncre*, *eówres*, and the like. *U're* forms *úrum*, *úres*, &c; but remains unchanged in the whole feminine singular. The poetical *úser* (*ússer*) for *úre* is thus declined:—

Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
	SINGULAR.	
N. <i>úser</i>	<i>úser</i>	<i>úser</i>
A. <i>úser</i>	<i>úserne</i>	<i>ússe</i>
A. & D. <i>ússum</i>		<i>ússe</i>
G.	<i>ússes</i>	<i>ússe</i>
	PLURAL.	
N. & A. <i>ússe, úser</i>		
A. & D. <i>ússum</i>		
G. <i>ússa.</i>		

The genitive of the third person is used unchanged; *his, its, his, hire her, hira their*. To make these reflective, the genitive of *sylf* agreeing with the pronoun, or the indefinite adjective *ágen own*, agreeing with the noun, must be used; as, *þín sylfes bearn thine own son*; *tó his ágenre þearfe to his own need*. *Sín* occurs in poetry as a possessive of the third person; not however like G. *sein*, for L. *ejus*, but for L. *suus* only.

III.—*Demonstratives.*

The **Demonstrative Pronouns** are *þæt, se, seó that*, likewise the relative *which, who, that*, and the article *the*; ⁽¹⁾ and *þis, þes, þeós this*.

	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.		Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
N.	þæt ⁽²⁾	se	seó		þis ⁽³⁾	þes	þeós
A.	þæt	þone	þá		þis	þisne	þás
Abl.	þý		þý		þise		þisse
D.	þám		þære		þisum		þisse
G.	þæs		þære		þises		þisse
	N. & A.	þa					þás
	A. & D.	þám					þisum
	G.	þára					þissa

þæne, þæm, þære, þæra, are sometimes used for *þone, þám, þære, þára*; likewise *þæs* for *þás*; the *s* in *þise, &c.* is often doubled, *þissere* and *þissera* occur also for *þisse* and *þissa*. The indeclinable *þe* is used for all cases of *þæt, se, seó*, as a relative; combined with it it forms *þæt-te* ⁽⁴⁾ *that which, se-þe he that, seó-þe she that*. *þæt, se, seó* is sometimes repeated in a sentence, standing first as a demonstrative, and next as a relative; but *þe* commonly stands as

⁽¹⁾ Comp. the threefold use of G. *das, der, die*.

⁽²⁾ Comp. *το, ὁ, ἡ, τον, τα, τοι, ται*; G. *das, den, dem, der, des, &c.* D. *dat, &c.* From *seó* comes *she* (G. *sie*); from *þa* *they, þæm them, þæra their*.

⁽³⁾ Comp. G. *dies, &c.*; *þás* and *þæs* have become *those* and *these*.

⁽⁴⁾ *Þæt-te* is also *that* (conjunction) G. *dass*.

relative in the second place; as, þæt micle ge-teld þe Moises worhte, *the great tent that Moses made.*

þe is sometimes used along with hit, &c. as a relative; as, þe þurh hine *through whom.*

Swá is sometimes used (like G. so) as an indeclinable relative.

Ylc *same*, follows the indefinite declension.

Swylc *such*, is often repeated, standing in the second place adverbially; as, Ælc þing on-gitan swylc swylce hit is *to understand each thing so as it is.*

IV.—Interrogatives.

The Interrogative Pronouns are hwæt, hwá? *what? who?* hwylc? *which?* hwæðer *whether? which?* The first has no plural, and is thus declined:

Neuter.	Masc. & Fem.
Nom. hwæt	hwá
Acc. hwæt	hwone (hwæne)
Abl. hwý	
Dat. hwám (hwæm)	
Gen. hwæs (⁵)	

It answers to L. quis not qui, and is never used as a relative: with a neuter adjective it governs the genitive; as, hwæt yfeles? *what evil?* it is also (like G. et-was, was) used not interrogatively, for *somewhat, a little*; as, hwæt lytles *some little.*

(⁵) From hwám and hwæs, are *whom* and *whose*.

V.—Indefinites.

The Indefinite pronouns are swá-hwæt(-swá) *what-so-ever*, swá-hwá (-swá) *who-so-ever*, swá-hwylc (-swá) *which-so-ever*, æg-hwæt (ge-hwæt), æg-hwylc, &c. *whatsoever*, &c. which follow the declension of the chief word in the compound. Others are ælc, *each*, *every one*, eall *all*, ænig *any*, nænig *none whatever*, áu-lipig (æu-lipig) *single, alone*, &c. Ge-noh *enough* is sometimes indeclinable. A'n *one, a*, and sum *some, a, a certain*, serve for the indefinite article, which is however often not expressed : sum placed after a genitive cardinal number implies one above it ; as, fíf-tyna sum *one of sixteen, one with fifteen others*. Manig (mænig) *many* sometimes has nom. and accus. plur. manega. Fela *much, many* is indeclinable : feáwa (feá) *few*, sometimes has abl. and dat. plur. feáwum, gen. feára ; both often govern a genitive plural ; as, mádma fela *many treasures* ; feá worda *few words*. Man (*man*) is used (like G. man, and F. on) (¹) indefinitely for *one, they* ; as, Me man sægde *they told me* (G. man sagte mir). From wiht (wuht) *creature, being*, (wight, whit) are formed á-wiht (á-wuht) contracted to áwht, áht *anything, ought* ; and nán-wiht (-wuht) ná wht, ná ht (²) *nothing, nought*. Other indefinite Pronouns are ó ð er (-or) *other, second* (L. alius, and alter for secundus), áw ð er, á ð er *one of two* (L. alter duorum), náw ð er (ná ð or), *neither of two* (L. neuter), æ g ð er

(¹) Formerly *hom*, from L. homo.(²) Hence *not*, like G. nicht from ne-wicht.

either, each of two. O'd e r forms its oblique cases fem. sing. ó đ r e ; it sometimes follows indefinite Decl. II.

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VI.—Comparative Table of Cardinal Numbers.

GREEK.	LATIN.	DUTCH.	A. S.	ENGLISH.	GERMAN.
έν	un-um	een	án	one	ein
δυο	duo	twee	twá	two	zwei
τρια	tria	drie	preo	three	drei
κεττορε (³)	quatuor	vier	feower	four	vier
πεντε	quinque	vijf	fíf	five	fünf
έξ	sex	zes	six	six	sechs
έπτα	septem	zeven	seofon	seven	sieben
όκτω	octo	acht	eahta	eight	acht
έννέα	novem	negen	nigon	nine	neun
δέκα	decem	tien	tyn	ten	zehn

DUTCH.	A. S.	ENGLISH.	GERMAN.
elf	endlufon	eleven	eilf
twalf	twelf	twelve	zwölf
der-tien	preo-ttyne	thir-teen	drei-zehn
veertien	feower-tyne	fourteen	vierzehn
vijftien	fíf-tyne	fifteen	funfzehn
zestien	six-tyne	sixteen	sechzehn
zeventien	seofon-tyne	seventeen	siebzehn
achtien	eahta-tyne	eighteen	achtzehn
negentien	nigon-tyne	nineteen	neunzehn
twin-tig	twen-tig	twen-ty	zwan-zig
dertig	pry-ttig	thirty	drei-ssig
veertig	feower-tig	forty	vierzig

(³) Æol. for τισσαρα.

Dutch.	A. S.	ENGLISH.	GERMAN.
vijftig	fif-tig	fifty	funfzig
zestig	six-tig	sixty	sechzig
zeventig	hund-seofon-tig	seventy	siebzig
tachtig (¹)	hund-eahtatig	eighty	achtzig
negentig	hund-nigontig	ninety	neunzig
honderd	{ hund, hundred, } { hund-teontig }	hundred	hundert
	hund-endlufontig	110	
	hund-twelftig	120	
duizend	þúsend	thousand	tausend.

A'n, like all other pronouns, follows indef. Decl. I., sometimes making accus. masc. ænne; thus too nán *none*. Used definitely, áne, ána, áne, and standing after its noun, &c., it means *alone*. Twá (²) and þreo are thus declined:—

	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
N. & A.	twá (tú)	twegen (³)	twá	þreo	þrý	þreo
	A. & D. twám (twæm)			þrym		
	G. twegra (twega)			þreora.		

Bá, begen, bá *both*, follows twá; prefixed to twá it forms bá-twá (bú-tú) (⁴) which is indeclinable. The numbers fewer to twelf inclusive, when used absolutely, have a nom. in -e, &c.; as, ealle seofone *all seven*; án of þám twelfum *one of the twelve*; án

(¹) The t- is probably a remnant of the prefix h o n d- retained before the vowel.

(²) S. *twa*. G. *zwei, zwo*.

(³) *Twain*. G. *zween*.

(⁴) Hence *both*, G. *beide*; comp. Italian *ambe-due*.

þissa fífa *one of these five*. Those above eahta usually govern a genitive. Twentig and the others in -tig make abl. and dat. -tigum, gen. -tigra. Hund prefixed to the tens after sixtig (answering to -κοιτ-α, L. -gint-a) is sometimes dropt when hund *hundred* goes before; as, scipa án hund and eahtatig, *of ships one hundred and eighty*. Hund (*hundred*) follows II. 1; hundred and þúsend, III. 1.

Units are placed before tens, as, six and fíftig, *six and fifty*. In numbers above a hundred, the smaller stands last, and the noun is repeated; as, Hundteontig wintra and seofon and feowertig wintra, *a hundred winters and seven and forty winters*.⁽⁵⁾

Wintre affixed to numbers forms adjectives denoting age; as, fram twi-wintrum cilde, *from the child of two years*.

VII.—Ordinal Numbers.

þæt forme, se forma, seó forme	<i>first</i>
þæt, se, seó óðer	<i>second</i>
þæt þry-dde, se þry-dda, seó þry-dde ⁽⁶⁾	<i>thir-d</i>
feor-þe, -þa, -þe	<i>four-th</i>
fíf-te, -ta, -te	<i>fifth</i>
six-te, — —	<i>sixth</i>
seof-þe, -þa, -þe	<i>seventh</i>
eahtoþe — —	<i>eighth</i>
nigoþe	<i>ninth</i>

⁽⁵⁾ The northern nations reckoned time by winters.

⁽⁶⁾ Comp. τρι-τος, L. ter-tius, G. dri-tte, vier-te, &c.

teóþe	<i>tenth</i>
endlyf-te	<i>eleventh</i>
twelfte www.libtool.com.cn	<i>twelfth</i>
þry-tteóðe	<i>thir-teenth</i>
feower-teóðe	<i>fourteenth</i>
fif-teóðe	<i>fifteenth</i>
six-teóðe	<i>sixteenth</i>
seofon-teóðe	<i>seventeenth</i>
eahta-teóðe	<i>eighteenth</i>
nigon-teóðe	<i>nineteenth</i>
twentig-ode	<i>twenti-eth</i>
þryttigode	<i>thirtieth</i>
feowertigode	<i>fortieth</i>
fiftigode	<i>fiftieth</i>
sixtigode	<i>sixtieth</i>
hund-seofontigode	<i>seventieth</i>
hund-eahtatigode	<i>eightieth</i>
hund-nigontigode	<i>ninetieth</i>
hund-teontigode	<i>hundredth</i>
hund-endlufontigode	<i>110th</i>
hund-twelftigode	<i>120th</i>

Units combined with ordinal tens stand first when cardinals, last when ordinals; as, *án* and *þryttigode* *one and thirtieth*; *þý* *twentigodan* *dæge* and *þý*, *feorðan* *dæge* *Septembris*, *on the twenty and fourth day of September*.

Healf *half* placed after an ordinal number (like *G. halb*) reduces it by half; as, *óðer-healf* (lit. *second-half*) *one and a half*, (*G. andert-halb*); *þridde-healf*

(lit. *third-half*) *two and a half* (G. *dritte-halb*).⁽¹⁾ A'n, twá, þreo, form æn-e *once*, twi-wa (tu-wa) *twice*, þry-wa *thrice*; with the other cardinals, and all the ordinals, síð *a time* is used in the ablative for the same purpose; as, feower, fíf, &c. síðum or síðon *four, five, &c. times*; (þý) forman, óðre, þryddan, &c. síðe *the first, second, third, &c. time*.

CHAPTER V.

I.—Verbs. Conjugation.

THERE are two Orders of Verbs, as of Nouns; viz. the Simple and the Complex; ⁽²⁾ the former containing pure or open Verbs answering to the Greek in *-αειν*, *-ειειν*, and *-οειν*, and to the Latin in *-are*, *-ēre*, and *-ire*; the latter impure or close Verbs, answering to the Greek regulars, and to the Latin in *-ēre*, &c.⁽³⁾ The Simple Order forms its imperfect by adding *-ode* (*-ede*), *-de*, or *-te* to the root; the participle past by adding *-od* (*-ed*), *-d*, or *-t*: in the Complex the imperfect becomes monosyllabic and changes its vowel; the participle past ends in *-en*.⁽⁴⁾ The former is divided into three Classes forming one Conjugation; the latter into two Conjugations of three Classes each.

(¹) Comp. ἡμισυ-τριτος, L. *sesqui-alter*, *-tertius*.

(²) Simple Verbs are by Grimm termed *Weak*, Complex *Strong*.

(³) See Rask's Grammar, pp. 67—70.

(⁴) E. and G. verbs in general follow the A.S., though complex forms have in each not seldom become simple.

II.—Comparative View of the Chief Tenses.

SIMPLE ORDER, OR CONJUGATION I.

Examples—*luf-ian to love*, G. *lieb-en*; *hýr-an to hear*, G. *hör-en*; *tell-an to tell, reckon*, G. *zähl-en*.

	Present.	Imperfect.	Part. past.
Class I.	ic <i>luf-ige</i>	— <i>luf-ode</i>	(ge-) <i>luf-od</i> .
	<i>I love</i>	— <i>lov-ed</i>	<i>lov-ed</i>
	G. <i>ich lieb-e</i>	— <i>lieb-te</i>	<i>ge-lieb-t</i>
Class II.	<i>hýr-e</i>	<i>hýr-de</i>	(ge-) <i>hýr-ed</i>
	<i>hear</i>	<i>hear-d</i>	<i>hear-d</i>
	G. <i>hör-e</i>	<i>hör-te</i>	<i>ge-hör-t</i>
Class III.	<i>tell-e</i>	<i>teal-de</i>	(ge-) <i>teal-d</i>
	<i>tell</i>	<i>tol-d</i>	<i>tol-d</i>
	G. <i>zähl-e</i>	<i>zähl-te</i>	<i>ge-zähl-t.</i>

COMPLEX ORDER.—CONJUGATION II.

Examples—*brec-an to break*, G. *brech-en*; *heald-an to hold*, G. *halt-en*; *drag-an to draw, drag*, G. *trag-en*.

	Present.	Imperfect.	Part. past.
Class I.	<i>brec-e</i>	<i>bræc</i>	(ge-) <i>broc-en</i>
	<i>break</i>	<i>brake</i>	<i>brok-en</i>
	G. <i>brech-e</i>	<i>brach</i>	<i>ge-broch-en</i>
Class II.	<i>heald-e</i>	<i>heóld</i>	(ge-) <i>heald-en</i>
	<i>hold</i>	<i>held</i>	<i>hold-en</i>
	G. <i>halt-e</i>	<i>hielt</i>	<i>ge-halt-en</i>
Class III.	<i>drag-e</i>	<i>dróh</i>	(ge-) <i>drag-en</i>
	<i>draw</i>	<i>drew</i>	<i>draw-n</i>
	G. <i>trag-e</i>	<i>trug</i>	<i>ge-trag-en.</i>

CONJUGATION III.

Examples—*bind-an to bind*, G. *bind-en*; *dríf-an to drive*, G. *treib-en*; *clúf-an to cleave*, G. *klieb-en*.

	Present.	Imperfect.	Part. past.
Class I.	bind-e	band	(ge-)bund-en
	<i>bind</i>	<i>bound</i>	<i>bound-en</i>
	G. bind-e	band	ge-bund-en
Class II.	dríf-e	dráf	(ge-)drif-en
	<i>drive</i>	<i>drove</i>	<i>driv-en</i>
	G. treib-e	trieb	ge-trieb-en
Class III.	clúf-e	eleáf	(ge-)clov-en
	<i>cleave</i>	<i>clave</i>	<i>clov-en</i>
	G. klieb-e	klob	ge-klob-en.

III.—*Simple Order, or Conjugation I.*

	CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
INDICATIVE MODE.			
Present.			
Sing.	ic luf-ige (¹)	hýr-e	tell-e
	þú luf-ast	hýr-st	tel-st
	he luf-að	hýr-ð	tel-ð
Plur. we, ge,	hí luf-iað	hýr-að	tell-að
	luf-ige	hýr-e	tell-e
Imperfect.			
Sing.	ic luf-ode	hýr-de	teal-de
	þú luf-odest	hýr-dest	teal-dest
	he luf-ode	hýr-de	teal-de
Pl. we, ge,	hí luf-odon	hýr-don	teal-don

(¹) Comp. *love, lov-est, lov-eth*; G. *lieb-e, lieb-est, lieb-et, &c.* L. *am-o, -as, -at, &c.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing. luf-ige	hýr-e	tell-e
Plur. luf-ion	hýr-on	tell-on
Imperfect.		
Sing. luf-ode	hýr-de	teal-de
Plur. luf-odon	hýr-don	teal-don

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. luf-a	hýr	tell-e
Plur. { luf-iað	{ hýr-að	{ tell-að
{ luf-ige	{ hýr-e	{ tell-e

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres. luf-ian	hýr-an	tell-an
Gerund. tó luf-igenne	—hýr-enne	—tell-anne
Part. pres. luf-igende	hýr-ende	tell-ende
P. past (ge-) luf-od	(ge-) hýr-ed	(ge-) teal-d.

The first form of the present indicative, and of the imperative plural, is used when the pronoun comes first, or is left out; as, we lufiað *we love*, hýrað *hear*; the second when the pronoun follows close; as, telle ge *tell ye?* The subjunctive plural sometimes ends in -an or -en; as, lufian, hýrden, and the like. The gerund, which is always preceded by tó, and seems to be a kind of dative of the infinitive, answers to our infinitive present, active and passive, and to the Latin supines, infinitive future, active and passive, &c.; as, Come þú ús tó for-spillanne? *camest thou to destroy us?* L. nos perditum. Hwæðer is éðre tó cwedaðne? *whether is easier to say?* L. facilius dictu. Eart þú se-þe tó cumenne eart? *art thou he that is (art) to come?*

L. qui venturus est. Heó býð tó lufigenne (¹) *she is (must be, or ought) to be loved*, L. amanda est. The infinitive of the first Class is often formed in -igan, sometimes in -igean, for -ian, and g is put in or left out in some other forms with little or no change of pronunciation. The Gérund of the third Class sometimes makes -enne for -anne. Ge- may be prefixed to any part of verbs in general, but is oftenest used with the imperfect, and especially with the participle past, though not, as in German, to be considered the sign of the latter.(²)

IV.—Class I.

Like lufian are conjugated:

Present.	Imperfect.	Part. past.	
hatige	hatode	(ge-)hatod	<i>hate</i>
losige	losode	losod	<i>be lost</i>
clypige	clypode	clypod	<i>call, clepe</i>
fullige	fullode	fullod	<i>baptize</i>
fúlige	fúlode	fúlod	<i>rot</i>
cunnige	cunnode	cunnod	<i>try</i>
wacige(³)	wacode	wacod	<i>watch</i>
hangige(⁴)	hangode	hangod	<i>hang</i>
hýrige	hýrode	hýrod	<i>hire</i>
hergige	hergode	hergod	<i>harry</i>
macige	macode	macod	<i>make</i>
bletsige	bletsode	bletsod	<i>bless.</i>

(¹) Hence the phrases "house to let," "he is to blame," &c.

(²) Ge- is seldom used before another prefix.

(³) Neut. L. vigilare; act. *weccan*.

(⁴) Neut. L. pendere; act. *hangan, hón*.

Some verbs of this Class, especially those having e for their vowel, form their imperfect and part. past in -ede and ed, as well as -ode and od; as, *herian to praise*, *seglian to sail*, *ge-fremian to profit*, which make *herede*, (ge-)hered, or *herode*, *herod*; *seglede*, and the like: -ode and -od are sometimes changed into -ade and -ad. *Swerian to swear*, borrows some tenses from a complex form, making imperf. *swerede* or *swóre* *swore*; imp. subj. *swóre*; imper. *swera* or *swere*; part. past (ge-)sworen *sworn*. *Folgian*, *fyligan*, or *fylian to follow*, has imperf. *folgode*, *fyligde*, or *fylide*; imper. *folga* or *fylig*.

V.—Class II.

The second Class forms its imperfect and participle past in -de and -ed, or in -te and -t, according to its characteristic letter; the hard consonants, viz. t, p, c, x, requiring -te and -t; the soft, viz. d, ð, f, g, w, l, m, n, r, s, taking -de and -ed; as,

Present.	Imperf.	Part. past.	
méte	métte	(ge-)mét	<i>meet</i> (<i>met</i>)
lette	lette	lett	<i>let</i> , <i>hinder</i>
dyppe	dypte	dýpt	<i>dip</i> (-t)
tæce	tæhte	tæht	<i>teach</i> (<i>taught</i>)
lixē	lixte	lixt	<i>gleam</i> (-ed)
læde	lædde	læded	<i>lead</i> (<i>led</i>)
sende	sende	send	<i>send</i>
cýðe	cýðde	cýðed	<i>make known</i>
ge-lýfe	ge-lýfde	ge-lýfed	<i>believe</i> (-d)

Present.	Imperf.	Part. past.	
wrége	wrégde	wréged	<i>be-wray(-ed)</i>
be-læwe	be-læwde	be-læwed	<i>accuse(-d)</i>
fylle	fylde	fylled	<i>fill(-ed)</i>
týme	týmde	týmed	<i>teem(-ed)</i>
wéne	wénde	wéned	<i>ween(-ed)</i>
lære	lærde	læred	<i>teach</i>
ræse	ræside	ræsed	<i>rush(-ed).</i>

Some verbs in -gan are contracted; as, þreagan, þreán *to vex, reproach*, tveógan, tveón *to doubt*: pres. þreage or þreá, þreást, þreáð; pl. þreagað, þreáð, &c.; tveóge or tveó, tveóst, tveóð, &c.; imperf. þreáde, tveóde; part. past þreáð, tveóð.

The second and third persons singular sometimes make -est, -eð, especially when many consonants might otherwise meet; as, nemne (*I name*, nemnest, nemneð; imperf. nemde: some have both forms; as, læde, lætst, læt, or lædest, lædeð; part. past læded or læd. Verbs with s, d, and t form the third person in -t; as, ræse, ræst; sende, sent; méte, mét: those with ð in ð, as cýðe, cýð; imperf. cýðde or cýdde; p. past cýðed or cýd. Verbs in this and the following classes with a double characteristic, drop one letter and take -e in the imperative; as, dyppe, dype, and the like. To this class belong several transitives, derived from intransitives of the Complex Order; as, bærnán *to burn* (act.), from byrnán *to burn* (neut.); drenčan (') *to drench*, from drinčan *to drink*; fyllan *to fell*, from

(') Comp. G. tränken, fällen, senken, setzen, from trinken, fallen, sinken, sitzen.

feallan *to fall*; a-ræran *to rear*, from a-rîsan *to arise*; sencan *to sink* (act.), from sincan *to sink* (neut.); settan *to set*, from sittan *to sit*; ærnan *to let run*, from yrnan *to run*. Lybban *to live*, and hycgan *to think*, borrow some forms from leofian, and hogan: they are thus conjugated:—

Indic. pres. 1. lybbe	Subj. pres. lybbe
2. leofast	plur. lybbon
3. leofað	Imperf. leofode
plur. { lybbað lybbe	plur. leofodon
	Imper. leofa
Imperf. leofode(-st)	plur. { lybbað lybbe
plur. leofodon	
Inf. pres. lybban	Part. pres. lybbende
Ger. lybbenne	P.past (ge-)leofod.

Hæbban or habban⁽¹⁾ *to have*, has some forms as if from hafian: it is thus conjugated:—

Ind. pres. 1. hæbbe (habbe)	Subj. pres. hæbbe (hæbbe)
2. hæfst (hafast)	plur. habbon
3. hæfað (hafað)	Imperf. hæfde
plur. { habbað (hafiað) hæbbe (habbe)	plur. hæfdon
	Imper. hafa
Imperf. hæfde(-st)	plur. { habbað habbe
plur. hæfdon	
Inf. pres. hæbban (habban)	Part. pres. hæbbende
Ger. habbenne	P.past (ge-)hæfed, hæfd.

The first person present is sometimes in poetry hafu

(¹) Comp. throughout L. hab-ere, G. hab-en.

or hafo. Nabban (for nehabban) *to have not*, has an Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative, following habban.

VI.—Class III.

The third Class changes e into ea, é into ó, &c. in the imperfect, forming it in -de or -te, and the part. past in -d or -t by the rules given above. The English synonyms commonly change the vowel in like manner, the German sometimes.

Pres.	Imperf.	Part. past.	
stelle	stealde	(ge-) steald	<i>leap</i>
recce	reahte ⁽²⁾	reahht	<i>reck (raught)</i>
sylle	sealde	seald	<i>sell (sold)</i>
secge	{ sægde sæde	{ sægð sæð	} <i>say (said)</i>
lecge	lede	led	
bycge	bóhte	bóht	<i>buy (bought)</i>
séce	sóhte	sóht	<i>seek (sought)</i>
bringe ⁽³⁾	bróhte	bróht	<i>bring (brought)</i>
wyrce	worhte	worht	<i>work (wrought)</i>

Secge makes 3 sing. pres. segð or sagað; imper. sege or saga. The impersonal þincan (G. dünken) *to seem*, must not be confounded with þencan (G. denken) *to think*. þincan makes 3 sing. pres. þincð (G. dünkt) *(me-)thinks*; plur. þincað; imperf. þúhte (G. dünkte) *(me-)thought*; part. past (ge-)þúht.

⁽²⁾ Also rehte, &c.; réce, róhte is another form.

⁽³⁾ Comp. G. bringe, brachte, ge-bracht.

þencan makes imperf. þóhte (G. dachte) *thought*; part. past (ge-)þóht (G. ge-dacht).

A few transitives also from complex intransitives belong to this class; as, a-cwellan *to kill* (*quell*), from a-cwelan *to perish* (*quail*); lecgan ⁽¹⁾ *to lay*, from licgan *to lie*; weccan *to awaken*, from wacan *to wake*. Willan⁽²⁾ *to will*, and nyllan⁽³⁾ *to will not*, are thus conjugated:

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres.	1. wille		Pres. { wille
	2. wilt		Pres. { willon
	3. wile		Imperf. { wolde
pl.	{ willað		Imperf. { woldon
	{ wille		
			INFINITIVE.
Imperf.	wolde (-st)	Pres.	willan
pl.	woldon	P. pres.	willende
<hr/>			
Pres.	1. nelle	Pres.	nelle(nylle)
	2. nelt	pl.	nellon(nyllon)
	3. nele(nyle)	Imperf.	{ nolde
pl.	{ nellað (nyllað)	Imperf.	{ noldon
	{ nelle	Imper.	{ nelle
Imperf.	{ nolde(-st)	Imper.	{ nellað, &c.
	{ noldon	Infin.	nyllan.

VII.—Complex Order.

The Complex Order changes the vowel in the imperfect, as in English and German: the imperfect ends

(¹) Comp. G. legen, wecken, from liegen, wachen.

(²) Βουλ-εσθαι, L. vell-e, vol-ui; G. woll-en, will, &c. woll-te.

(³) L. nolle, for ne velle.

with the characteristic, which however if bb becomes f; if g, h: in the second pers. sing. and in the plural h again becomes g.

The Second Conjugation changes certain vowels in the second and third persons sing. present as in German. The part. past sometimes changes its vowel, as in English and German.

Examples—*brecan to break, healdan to hold, dragan to draw, drag.*

	CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
		INDICATIVE MODE.	
		Present.	
Sing. 1.	brece(*)	healde	drage
	2. bricst	hyltst	drægst
	3. bricð	hylt(healt)	drægð
Plur.	{ brecað brece	{ healdað healde	{ dragað drage
		Imperfect.	
Sing. 1.	bræc	heóld	dróh
	2. bræce	heólde	dróge
	3. bræc	heóld	dróh
Plur.	bræcon	heóldon	drógon
		SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.	
		Present.	
Sing.	brece	healde	drage
Plur.	brecon	healdon	dragon
		Imperfect.	
Sing.	bræce	heólde	dróge
Plur.	bræcon	heóldon	drógon.

(*) Comp. G. breche, brichst, bricht; halte, hältst, hält; plur. brechen, halten, &c.

	CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
	IMPERATIVE MODE.		
Sing.	brec	heald	drag
Plur.	{ brecað brece	{ healdað healde	{ dragað drage
	INFINITIVE MODE.		
Pres.	brecan	healdan	dragan
Gen.	tó breccanne	—healdanne	—draganne
P. pres.	brecende	healdende	dragende
P. past.	(ge-)brocen	(ge-)healden	(ge-)dragen.

VIII.—Class I.

In the First Class *e* becomes in the second and third persons sing. present, *i* or *y*; *i* remains unchanged, as in German. The imperfect is formed in *æ*, which in the second pers. sing. and the whole plural becomes *æ*; or, in *ea*: in the part. past *i* sometimes becomes *e*; *e*, *o*, &c.

First pers. pres.	Third pers.	Imperf.	P. past.
{ sprece ⁽¹⁾	spricð	spræc	(ge-)sprecen
{ spece	spicð	spæc	specen
<i>speak</i>		<i>spake</i>	<i>spoken</i>
trede	trit	træd	treden
<i>tread</i>		<i>trod</i>	<i>trodden</i>
ete	yt	æt	eten
<i>eat</i>		<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>
lese	list	læs	lesen
<i>lease, gather</i>			

(1) Comp. G. spreche, sprach; trete, trat, ge-treten, &c. ge-häre, -bar, -boren; stehle, stahl, ge-stohlen, &c.

First pers. pres.	Third pers.	Imperf.	P. past.
bidde	bitt	bæd	beden
<i>bid</i>		<i>bade</i>	<i>bidden</i>
sitte	sitt	sæt	seten
<i>sit</i>		<i>sate</i>	<i>sitten</i>
licge	lið	læg	legen
<i>lie</i>		<i>lay</i>	<i>lien, lain</i>
swefe	swefð	swæf	swefen
<i>sleep</i>			
bere	byrð	bær	boren
<i>bear</i>		<i>bare</i>	<i>born</i>
stele	stylð	stæl	stolen
<i>steal</i>		<i>stole</i>	<i>stolen</i>
for-gite	for-git	for-geat	for-giten
<i>forget</i>		<i>forgat</i>	<i>forgotten</i>
gife	gifð	geaf	gifen
<i>give</i>		<i>gave</i>	<i>given</i>

Niman *to take*, makes third pers. pres. nimð; imperf. nam, name, &c. p. past numen. Cuman (*cwuman*) *to come* makes third pers. cymð; imperf. com (*cwom*), come, &c. p. past cumen.

Wesan *to be* is thus conjugated:

INDICATIVE.

Pres. 1. eom ⁽²⁾	Imperf. 1. wæs
2. eart	2. wære
3. is (ys)	3. wæs
plur. synd (syndon)	plur. wæron

(²) Comp. εἶμι-ι, ἐστ-ι; L. sum, est, sum-us, sunt, sim, er-am, &c.; G. ist, siud, seyð, sey, war, wære, ge-wesen.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.	sý, (síg, seó)	Imperf.	wære
plur.	sýn	plur.	wæron
Imper.	wes	Inf. pres.	wesan
plur.	{ wesad wese	Ger.	tó wesanne
		Part. pres.	wesende
Part. past (ge-)wesen.			

With some of these forms the negative *ne* is thus combined :

Pres. 1. (ic) *neom* (*I am not*). 3. *nis* (*nys*) ; imperf. *næs*, &c. ; subj. imperf. *nære*, &c.

Cwæðan to say is thus conjugated :

Indic. pres. *cwæde*, *cwyst*, *cwyð* ; imperf. *cwæð*, *cwæde*, *cwæð* (*quoth*), pl. *cwædon* ; subj. pres. *cwæde*, imperf. *cwæde* ; part. past (ge-) *cweden* : it is otherwise regular.

IX.—Class II.

In the Second Class *á* becomes *æ* ; *ea*, *y* ; *eá*, *ý* ; *ó*, *é*, in the second and third persons : the imperf. has *é*, or *eó* (*e* or *eo*).

First pers. pres.	Third person.	Imperf.	Part. past.
<i>læte</i> (¹)	<i>læt</i>	<i>let</i>	(ge-) <i>læten</i>
<i>let</i>			
<i>slæpe</i>	<i>slæpð</i>	<i>slép</i>	<i>slæpen</i>
<i>sleep</i>		<i>slep-t</i> (²)	

(¹) Comp G. *lasse*, *lässt*, *liess*, *ge-lassen* ; *heisse*, *hiess* ; *wachse*, *wuchs* ; *laufe*, *läuft*, *lief*, &c.

(²) *Slept*, *lept*, *swept*, *wep*, are complex forms become simple : *slep*, *lep*, &c., as also *bet*, are still in P. use.

First pers. pres.	Third person.	Imperf.	Part. past.
háte <i>command</i>	hæt	{ héht ⁽³⁾ } { hét }	háten
hange, hó <i>hang</i>	héhđ	heng <i>hung</i>	hangen
wealde <i>govern, wield</i>	wylt	weóld	wealden
fealle <i>fall</i>	fylđ (feald)	feoll <i>fell</i>	feallen <i>fallen</i>
weaxe <i>wax, grow</i>	wyxd	weox	weaxen <i>waxen</i>
beáte <i>beat</i>	beáted	beót (bet ⁴)	beáten <i>beaten</i>
blóte <i>sacrifice</i>	blét	bleót	blóten
hleápe <i>leap</i>	hlýpđ	hleóp <i>lep-t</i>	hleápen
swápe <i>sweep</i>	swápeđ (swáped)	sweóp <i>sweep-t</i>	swápen
wépe <i>weep</i>	wépeđ	weóp <i>wep-t</i>	wépen
cnáwe <i>know</i>	cnáweđ	cneów <i>knew</i>	cnáwen <i>known</i>
heáwe <i>hew</i>	heáweđ	heów	heówen <i>hewn</i>
grówe <i>grow</i>	gréweđ	greów <i>grew</i>	grówen <i>grown</i>

(³) Héht is a relic of the reduplication in use in Gothic as in Greek, and of which Latin retains several instances; leólc from lácan to play (O. lake), is of like nature.

The imperfects without an accent are of doubtful quantity.

Hátan when meaning *to be called*, has the simple imperfect hátte, but part. past (ge-)hátén.

Hó makes pres. plur. hóđ, hó; imper. hóm; infin. hangan or hón, and is followed by fangan, fón *to take*.

Cneów and the like often become cnéw &c.

Gangan, gán⁽¹⁾ *to go*, dón *to do*, and búan *to inhabit, cultivate* (G. bauen, L. colere) are thus conjugated:

INDICATIVE.		
Pres. 1. gange, gá ⁽²⁾	dó	búe
2. gæst	dést	býst
3. gæđ	déđ	býđ
pl. { gáđ	{ dóđ	
{ gá	{ dó	
Imperf. geóng, eóde	dyde	búde
SUBJUNCTIVE.		
Sing. gá	dó	bú
Pl. gán	dón	bún
IMPERATIVE.		
Sing. gang, gá	dó	
Pl. { gáđ	{ dóđ	
{ gá	{ dó	

(1) S. and P. gang, gae. The contracted forms are most used; eóde is the common imperfect, geóng the poetical.

(2) Comp. G. gehe, gieng, ge-gangen; thue, that, ge-than.

	INFINITIVE.		
Pres.	gangan, gán	dón	búan
Ger.		tó dónne	
P. pres.	gangende	dónde	búende
P. past	gangen, gán	(ge-)dón	(ge-)bún.

X.—Class III.

In the Third Class, a becomes æ; eá, ý, &c. in the second and third persons: the imperfect has ó.

First pers. pres.	Third person,	Imperf.	Part. past.
scace	scæcđ	scóc (sceóc)	(ge-)scacen
<i>shake</i>		<i>shook</i>	<i>shaken</i>
fare ⁽³⁾	færđ	fór	faren
<i>fare, go</i>			
hlihhe	hlihđ	hlóh	hlogen
<i>laugh</i>			
sleá	slýhđ	slóh	slegen
<i>slay</i>		<i>slew</i>	<i>slain</i>
hlade	hlæt	hlód	hladen
<i>lade</i>			<i>laden</i>
grafe	græfđ	gróf	grafen
<i>grave, dig</i>			<i>graven</i>
hebbe	hefđ	hóf	hafen
<i>heave</i>		<i>hove</i>	
scyppe	scypđ	scóp (sceóp)	sceapen
<i>shape, create</i>			<i>shapen</i>
wacse	wæxđ	wócs	wæscen
<i>wash</i>			<i>washen</i>

(³) G. fahre, fährt, fuhr, ge-fahren; schlage, schlug; hebe, hob, gehoben; scheid, schied, ge-schieden, &c.

First pers. pres.	Third pers.	Imperf.	Part. past.
stande	stent	stód	standen
<i>stand</i>		<i>stood</i>	
gale	gæld	gól	galen
<i>enchant</i>			
spane	spænd	spón	spanen
<i>allure</i>			
sceade	scyt	sceód(')	sceaden
<i>part, shed</i>			

Sleá makes imper. slýh or sléh; infin. sleán: thus also leán *to blame*, and þweán *to wash*; p. past þwegen, þwogen. Stande sometimes has standest, standeð.

XI.—Conjugation III.

In the Third Conjugation the vowel remains the same in the present; but that of the imperfect is changed in the second person singular, and in the whole plural: the part. past has either the same vowel as these persons, or one near akin.

Examples:—bindan *to bind*, drífan *to drive*, clúfan *to cleave*.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
INDICATIVE MODE.		
Present.		
Sing. 1. binde	drífe	clúfe
2. bintst	drífst	clúfst
3. bint	drífd	clúfd

(') P. *shol*.

Plur.	{ bindað binde	{ drífað drífe	{ clúfað clúfe
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Imperfect.

Sing. 1.	band	dráf	cleáf
2.	bunde	drífe	clufe
3.	band	dráf	cleáf
Plur.	bundon	drifon	clufon

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	binde	drífe	clúfe
Plur.	bindon	drifon	clúfon

Imperfect.

Sing.	bunde	drífe	clufe
Plur.	bundon	drifon	clufon

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.	bind	dríf	clúf
Plur.	{ bindað binde	{ drífað drífe	{ clúfað clúfe

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres.	bindan	drífan	clúfan
Ger.	bindanne	drífanne	clúfanne
P. pres.	bindende	drífende	clúfende
P. past	(ge-)bunden	(ge-)drifen	(ge-)clofen.

XII.—Class I.

In the First Class, i (y), e, eo, become a (o), ea, æ, in the imperfect, and these in the second person and plural are again changed to u: the part. past has u or o.

First pers. pres.	Third pers.	Imperf.	Part. past.
yrne ⁽¹⁾	yrnd	arn	(ge-)urnen
<i>run</i>		<i>ran</i>	<i>run</i>
{ frine	frind	fran	frunen }
{ frigne		frægn	frugnen }
<i>enquire</i>			
singe	singd	sang	sungen
<i>sing</i>		<i>sang</i>	<i>sung</i>
drince	drincd	dranc	druncen
<i>drink</i>		<i>drank</i>	<i>drunken</i>
swimme	swimd	swamm	swommen
<i>swim</i>		<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>
climbe	climbđ	clomm	clumben
<i>climb</i>		<i>clomb</i>	
swelle	swyld	sweoll	swollen
<i>swell</i>			<i>swollen</i>
swelge	swylgd	swealh	swolgen
<i>swallow</i>			
melte	mylt	mealt	molten
<i>melt</i>			<i>molten</i>
gelde	gylt	geald	golden
<i>pay</i>			
helpe	hylpd	healp	holpen
<i>help</i>			<i>holpen</i>
delfe	dylfd	dealf	dolfen
<i>delve</i>			
murne	myrnd	mearn	mornen
<i>mourn</i>			

(1) G. rinne, rann, ge-ronnen; singe, sang, ge-sungen; trinke, trank; schwelle, schwillt, schwoll, ge-schwollen, &c.

First pers. pres.	Third pers.	Imperf.	P. past.
beorge	byrgð	bearh	borgen
<i>save, defend</i>	www.libtool.com.cn		
weorpe	wyrpð	wearp	worpen
<i>throw</i>			
steorfe	styrfd	stærf	storfen
<i>die, starve</i>			
berste	byrst	bærst	borsten
<i>burst</i>			<i>borsten</i>
þersce	þyrscð	þærsc	þorscen
<i>thresh</i>			
feohte	fyht	feaht	fohten
<i>fight</i>		<i>fought</i>	<i>foughten</i>
{ bregde		brægd	brogden }
{ brede	brit	bræd	broden }
<i>braid, draw</i>			

Weorðan⁽²⁾ to be, to become, is thus conjugated :

Indic. pres. sing. 1.	weorðe	Subj. pres.	weorðe, &c.
2.	wyrst	Imperf.	wurde, &c.
3.	wyrð	Imper.	weorð
plur. {	weorðad	plur. {	weorðad
	weorðe		weorðe
Imperf. sing. 1.	wearð	Infin. pres.	weorðan
2.	wurde	Ger.	weorðanne
3.	wearð	Part. pres.	weorðende
plur.	wurdon	P. past (ge-)	worden

(²) Comp. throughout G. werden.

XIII.—Class II.

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In the Second Class, *í* becomes in the imperfect *á*, and this in the second person, &c. *i*: the part. past has likewise *i*.

First pers. pres.	Third pers.	Imperf.	Part. past.
scíne ⁽¹⁾	scínd	scán	(ge-)scinen
<i>shine</i>		<i>shone</i>	
wríte	wrít	wrát	writen
<i>write</i>		<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>
a-ríse	a-ríst	a-rás	a-risen
<i>arise</i>		<i>arose</i>	<i>arisen</i>
be-swíce	be-swícd	be-swác	bé-swicen
<i>deceive</i>			
stíge	stíhd	stáh	stigen
<i>ascend</i>			
a-bíde	a-bíded	a-bád	a-biden
<i>abide</i>		<i>abode</i>	<i>abiden</i>
grípe	grípđ	gráp	gripen
<i>gripe</i>			
ríde	rít	rád	riden
<i>ride</i>		<i>rode</i>	<i>ridden</i>
spíwe	spíwđ	spáv	spiwen
<i>spew</i>			<i>spewn</i>
wríde	wríd	wrát	wriden
<i>writhe, wreathe</i>			

(1) G. *scheine*, *schien*, *ge-schienen*; *steige*, *stieg*; *greife*, *griff*, *ge-griffen*, &c.

XIV.—Class III.

In the Third Class, *eó* or *ú* becomes *eá* in the imperfect; in the second person &c. *u*: the part. past has *o*.

First pers. pres.	Third pers.	Imperf.	Part. past,
<i>reóce</i> (²) <i>reek</i>	<i>rýcđ</i>	<i>reác</i>	(ge-)rocen
<i>sceóte</i> <i>shoot</i>	<i>scýt</i>	<i>sceát</i> <i>shot</i>	<i>scoten</i> <i>shotten</i>
<i>creópe</i> <i>creep</i>	<i>crýpđ</i>	<i>creáp</i>	<i>cropen</i>
<i>ceówe</i> <i>chew</i>	<i>cýwđ</i>	<i>ceáw</i>	<i>cowen</i>
<i>leóge</i> <i>lye</i>	<i>lýhđ</i>	<i>leáh</i>	<i>logen</i>
<i>fleóge</i> <i>fly, flee</i>	<i>flýhđ</i>	<i>fleáh</i> <i>flew</i>	<i>flogen</i> <i>flown</i>
<i>beóde</i> <i>bid</i>		<i>beád</i> <i>bade</i>	<i>boden</i> <i>bidden</i>
<i>súce</i> <i>suck</i>	<i>sýcđ</i>	<i>seác</i>	<i>socen</i>
<i>búge</i> <i>bow, bend</i>	<i>býhđ</i>	<i>beáh</i>	<i>bogen</i> <i>bowen</i>
<i>lúte</i> <i>lout, bow</i>	<i>lýt</i>	<i>leát</i>	<i>loten</i>

(²) G. *rieche, roch, ge-rochen*; *schiess, schoos, &c.*

Ceósan *to choose*, makes third pers. pres. cýst; imperf. ceás *chose*, second pers. cure, plur. curon; p. past coren⁽¹⁾.

Seóðan *to seethe*, has third pers. sýð; imperf. seáð, sode, &c.; p. past soden *sodden*.⁽²⁾ Thus also others in -san and -ðan.

Fleóge is contracted to fleó, plur. fleóð, fleó; infin. fleógan, fleón; thus likewise teógan, teón *to draw, tug*: wreón *to cover*, and þeón *to thrive*, have only the contracted forms.

Seón *to see*, makes imperf. seáh or séh, sáwe or sége, &c. imper. seóh or sýh; part. present seónde; part. past (ge-)sewen, or segen.

Ge-feón (-feán) *to rejoice*, has imperf. ge-feáh or -féh, ge-fage or -fege; part. past ge-fagen, -fægen. Beón *to be*, is defective :

Indic. pres. 1. beó ⁽³⁾	Subj. pres. beó
2. býst	plur. beón
3. býð	Imper. beó
plur. { beóð	plur. { beóð
{ beó	{ beó.

Infin. beón. Ger. tó beónne. Part. pres. beónde.

XV.—Anomalous Verbs.

The following verbs are Anomalous, having for their present an old imperfect of the Complex Order, and for their imperfect one formed since after the Simple Order.

(¹) G. kiese, kor, ge-koren.

(²) G. siede, sott, ge-sotten.

(³) G. bin, bist.

Pres. 1. 3. A'h, 2. áge, pl. ágon (*owe*); imperf. áhte (*ought*); infin. ágan; p. past. ágen: *own, possess.* Likewise combined with ne; náh, náhte, &c.

An, 2. unne, pl. unnon; imperf. úđe; inf. unnan; p. past (ge-)unnen: *grant.*

Can⁽²⁾ (*can*); 2. cunne or canst, pl. cunnon; imp. cúđe (*could*); inf. cunnan; p. past (ge-)cúđ: *know, ken, be able.*

Deáh, duge, dugon; imp. dóhte; inf. dúgan: *be good, brave, worth.*

Dear, dearst, durreon; subj. durre: imp. dorste (*durst*); inf. dearan: *dare.*

Ge-man⁽³⁾, ge-manst, ge-munon: imp. ge-munde; inf. ge-munan: *remember.*

Mæg⁽⁴⁾, miht, magon (*may*); subj. mæge (*mage*); imp. mihte (*meahte*) (*might*); inf. magan: *be able.*

Mót⁽⁵⁾, móst, móton; subj. móte; imp. móste: *may, might, must.*

Sceal⁽⁶⁾ (*shall*), scealt (*shalt*), sceolon (*sculon*); subj. scyle; imp. sceolde (*should*); inf. sculan: *owe.*

Wát⁽⁷⁾ (*wot*), wást, witon; imp. wiste (*wisse*) (*wist*); subj. wíte; imper. wíte, wítađ; inf. wítan; ger. tó wítanne (*to wit*); p. pres. wítende; p. past witen: *know.* Thus also nýtan *to know not.*

(¹) Comp. L. novi *I know*; G. kenne, kann, kannte, konnte, &c.

(²) Comp. L. defective me-min-i *I remember.*

(³) G. mag, möge, mögte, &c.

(⁴) G. muss, musste, &c.

(⁵) G. soll, sollte, &c.

(⁷) Comp. oída *I know*; G. weiss, wusste, wissen; L. scio; as distinguished from can (c n á we) γινωσκω, L. novi.

þearf⁽¹⁾, þearft or þurfe, þurfon; subj. þurfe;
 imp. þorfte; inf. þearfan: *need*.

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XVI.—Auxiliaries, &c.

The A. S. has no future tense, the present serving for both: *wille* and *sceal*, like G. *will* and *soll*, imply, *will*, *duty*, and the like, and are not used like *will* and *shall*, to form a simple future; the present of *beón* has commonly a future power. The perfect and pluperfect are formed as in English, German, &c. by means of the verb *to have*; as, *ic hæbbe (ge-)lufod I have loved.*⁽²⁾ The participle past being as in the above-named tongues the only true passive form, the passive tenses are formed throughout by the help of the auxiliaries *wesan*, *weorðan*, and *beón to be*; as, present *ic eom*, or *weorðe lufod*⁽³⁾ *I am loved*; imperf. *ic wæs*, or *weard lufod*; perf. *ic eom lufod worden I have been loved*; pluperf. *ic wæs lufod worden I had been loved*; future, *ic beó lufod I shall be loved*.

Impersonal verbs are like those of other languages; as, *hit rind it rains*; *hit ge-limpð it happens*. Some have a passive sense; as, *a-lýfd it is allowed, lawful* (L. *licet*); *ge-wyrð it is agreed, seems good* (L. *convenit*).

(1) G. *darf*, *durfte*.

(2) The imperfect is often used for the pluperfect.

(3) Comp. G. *ich habe, hatte, werde, wurde, ge-liebt*; *ich bin, war, geliebt worden*.

CHAPTER VI.

I.—*Formation of Words. Prefixes.*

As in Greek, Latin, German, &c. this branch of the language must be strictly attended to, if we would learn the origin, gender, and inflection of words: it consists of Derivation, and Composition, in both which the A. S. closely resembles the German. Derivation either modifies the meaning of a word by putting before it a prefix, or changes its part of speech, and inflection, by adding a termination. Composition forms new words by joining one or more together.

The following are the chief prefixes:

un- (on-) (L. *in-*; E. and G. *un-*): un-scyldig (G. un-schuldig) *in-nocent*; un-tigian *to un-tie*.

n- (ne *not*; L. *ne*): n yllan (for newillan; L. n-olle for ne velle) *to will not, nill*; n-án *none*.

mis- (E. *mis-*; G. *miss-, misse-*): mis-truwian (G. mis-trauen) *to mis-trust*; mis-dæd (G. misse-that) *mis-deed*.

wan-⁽⁴⁾ (wana *wanting*): wan-hál *unhealthy*.

to-⁽⁵⁾ (L. *dis-*; G. *zer-*): to-breca (L. dis-rumpere, G. zer-brechen) *to break in pieces*; to-drífan (L. dispellere, G. zer-treiben) *to scatter, drive away*.

⁽⁴⁾ Hence O. *wan-hope* (D. wan-hoop) *despair*; *wan-trust* (D. wan-trouw) *mis-trust*.

⁽⁵⁾ Hence O. *to-broken, to-torn* &c. The prefix *to-* must be carefully distinguished from the preposition *tó*.

for-⁽¹⁾ (L. *per-*; E. *for-*; G. *ver-*): for-beóðan (G. *ver-bieten*) to *for-bid*; for-swerian (L. *per-jurare*) to *for-swear*; for-gán to *for-go*; for-bærnan (G. *ver-brénnen*) to *burn up, consume*; for-gifan (G. *ver-geben*) to *give away, for-give*.

wider- (wið *against*; G. *wider-*): wider-saca (G. *wider-sacher*) *adversary*.

and- (ávrí; G. *ant-*): and-wlíta (G. *ant-litz*) *countenance*.

ge- (G. *ge-*; L. *com-, con-, co-*): has in general a collective sense; as, ge-bróðra (G. *ge-brüder*) *brethren*; ge-scý (G. *ge-schuhe*, F. *chaussure*) *shoes*; ge-mæne (G. *ge-mein*, L. *com-mune*) *common*; ge-fera (G. *ge-fährte*, L. *com-es*) *companion*; it forms active verbs from neuters, nouns, &c. as, ge-standan to *urge*; ge-pencan (G. *ge-denken*) to *think of, remember*; ge-strangian to *strengthen*; ge-leánian to *reward*; ge-níðerian to *degrade, condemn*; from standan, pencan, strang, leán (*reward*), níðer; or gives a figurative sense; as, biddan to *ask, beg*, ge-biddan to *pray*. Many words, however, take ge- without any change of meaning; as, seón, ge-seón to *see*; híran, ge-híran to *hear, obey*; mearc, ge-mearc *mark, limit*; rúm, ge-rúm *wide, roomy*.

be- (E. and G. *be-*) makes neuter verbs active; as, gán to *go*, be-gán to *commit, &c.* (G. *gehen, be-gehen*); feran to *go*, be-feran to *travel over* (G. *fahren, be-fahren*). It is sometimes privative; as, bycgan to *buy*, be-bycgan to *sell*; be-heáfian to *be-head*: often in-

(¹) Hence O. *for-done, for-spent, &c.* The prefix *for-* must not be confounded with the preposition *for*, which seems not to occur in composition.

tensive; as, reáfian *to rob*, be-reáfian *to be-reave* (G. rauben, be-rauben); be-gyrdan (G. be-gürten) *to begird*; or otherwise modifies the sense; as, be-healdan *to be-hold*, be-sprecan (G. be-sprechen) *to be-speak*.

ed- (*again, re-*): ed-niwian *to re-new*.

sin- (*simle always, L. semper*): sin-grén *ever-green*.

sam- (*L. semi-*): sam-cuce⁽²⁾ *half-quick, half-dead*.

æg- or ge- gives pronouns and adverbs an indeterminate sense; as, æg-hwylc (ge-hwylc) *each, every*, æg-hwider *whithersoever*.

II.—Nominal Terminations.

The following are the chief Nominal Terminations, denoting for the most part persons:

-a⁽³⁾: cemp-a *warrior, champion*; hunt-a *hunter*; bog-a *bow*.

-ere: (E. and G. -er; L. -or): reáf-ere (G. räub-er) *robb-er*; sæd-ere (L. sat-or) *sow-er*.

-end (from the part. pres.): Hæl-end (G. Heil-and) *Saviour, healer*; weald-end *ruler*.

-e: hyrd-e *herd, keeper*; sig e *victory*; riht-wís-e *righteousness*.

-el, -ol, -l (E. -le; G. -el): byd-el (G. bed-el) *herald, bead-le*; gaf-ol *tribute, gav-el*; set-l (G. sess-el) *seat, sett-le*.

-ing: æðel-ing *prince, young noble*; Wóden-ing *son of Woden*; earm-ing *poor wretch*.

⁽²⁾ Cuc, cucu, cucen, cwic (-e) are also found.

⁽³⁾ Answering sometimes to L. -o; as, gum-a, L. hom-o *man, groom*; heace brýd-guma G. bräuti-gam, *bride-groom*.

-ling (E. *-ling*; G. *-lein, -ling*): cnæp-ling (G. knäb-lein) *little boy*; leóþr-ling (G. theuer-ling) *darling*.

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-incle (L. *-uncul-us, -a*); rāp-incle *little rape*.

-en (E. *-en*; G. *-chen*): mægd-en *maid-en*, from mægd *maid* (G. magd, mäd-chen); cye-en *chick-en*, from cocc *cock*.

-en (E. *-en*): þeód-en *sovereign*; byrd-en *birth-en*.

-en (E. *-en*; G. *-in*). Feminines from masculines sometimes change the vowel; as, þen, þin-en *slave, female slave*; fox, fyx-en (G. fuchs, fuchs-in) *fox, vix-en*; sometimes not; as, þeów, þeów-en *slave*. Some change the vowel, and take -e; others change the vowel only; as, mearh, myr-e *horse, mare*; wulf, wylf (G. wolf, wölf-in) *wolf, she-wolf*.

-estre (E. and D. *-ster*): sang-estre (D. zang-ster) *song-ster*, from sangere *singer*; sæm-estre *seam-ster*, from sæm-ere *seamer, tailor*.⁽¹⁾

The following denote a state, action, or the like:

-dóm (E. *-dom*; G. *-thum*): wis-dóm *wis-dom*; cyne-dóm⁽²⁾ (G. könig-thum) *king-ship*.

-hád (E. *-head, -hood*; G. *-heit*): mæden-hád *maid-en-head*; cild-hád (G. kind-heit) *child-hood*.

(1) In *songstr-ess, seamstr-ess*, a Latin-French termination has been super-added. *Huck-ster, malt-ster, tap-ster*, and the like, are the true feminines of *hawk-er, malt-er, tapp-er*, &c. *Spin-ster* is yet rightly used.

(2) We have confounded *-dom* and *-ric*, but *-dóm* was properly the *office, rank, -rice the territory*: thus, cyne-dóm, cyne-ríce (G. könig-reich); bisceop-dóm, bisceop-ríce, and the like.

-scipe (E. *-ship*; G. *-schaft*): hláford-scipe *lordship*; freónd-scipe (G. *freund-schaft*) *friend-ship*.

-lác (E. *-lock*): wíf-lác, *wed-lock*.

-að, -oð: hunt-að *hunting*; war-oð *sea-shore*.

-uð, -ð (E. *-th*; G. *-end*): geóg-uð (G. *jug-end*) *youth*; treów-ð *troth, truth*.

-leást (-lýst; from adj. in *-leás*): gýme-leást *heedlessness*.

-ung, -ing (E. *-ing*; G. *-ung*): hálg-ung (G. *heilig-ung*) *hallow-ing*; leorn-ing *learn-ing*.

-nes (-nys, -nis; E. *-ness*; G. *-niss*): car-leás-nes *careless-ness*; ge-líc-nes (G. *gleich-niss*) *like-ness*.

-u, -eo, -o (G. *-e*): hæt-u (G. *hitz-e*) *heat*; mænig-eo (G. *meng-e*) *many, multitude*; bræd-o (G. *breit-e*) *breadth*.

-els (E. *-le*; G. *-el*): ræd-els (G. *räths-el*) *ridd-le*; sticc-els (G. *stach-el*) *stick-le, sting*.

-ed: rec-ed *mansion*; eow-ed *flock*.

-m (E. *-om*; G. *-en*): bot-m (G. *bod-en*) *bott-om*.

-ot, -et, -t: þeow-ot, þeow-t *slavery*; bærn-et *burning*.

-d, -t (E. *-th, -d, -t*; G. *-t*): ge-byr-d (G. *ge-bur-t*) *bir-th*; ge-cyn-d *kin-d, nature*; miht (G. *mach-t*) *migh-t*.

-ræden (ræd *counsel*): hiw-ræden *house-hold*; mæg-ræden *relationship*.

III.—Adjectival Terminations.

-e: æðel-e *noble*; fæg-e *fated, fey*.

-ig (E. *-y*, G. *-ig*): dreór-ig (G. *traur-ig*) *drear-y*; bys-ig *bus-y*.

-líc (E. *-like, -ly*, G. *-lich*): leóf-líc (G. *lieb-lich*) *love-ly*; wíf-líc (G. *weib-lich*) *woman-like, woman-ly*.

-isc (E. *-ish*, G. *isch*): cild-isc (G. *kind-isch*) *child-ish*; Engl-isc (G. *engl-isch*) *Engl-ish, Anglo-Saxon*.

-sum (E. *-some*, G. *-sam*): lang-sum (G. *lang-sam*) *tedious, long-some*; wyn-sum (G. *wonne-sam*) *amiable, win-some*.

-ol (-ul) (L. *-ul-us*): sprec-ol *talkative*.

-en (E. and G. *en*): fleax-en (G. *flachs-en*) *flax-en*; hæð-en *heath-en*.

-bære (beran *to bear* : G. *-bar*): lust-bære (G. *lust-bar*) *pleasant*; wæstm-bære *fruitful*.

-cund (cynn *kind, race*): woruld-cund *worldly*.

-iht (G. *-icht*): þorn-ihht (G. *dorn-icht*) *thorny*.

-weard (adj. and adv.; E. *-ward*): tó-weard *to-ward, to come*; hám-weard *home-ward*.

-feald (E. *-fold*): án-feald *single, one-fold*; twi-feald, *two-fold*; manig-feald *mani-fold*.

-leás (E. *-less*, G. *-los*): syn-leás (G. *sünde-los*) *sin-less*; ár-leás (G. *ehr-los*) *void of honour, impious*.

-wís (*wise*): ge-wís (G. *ge-wiss*) *certain*; riht-wís *righteous*.

-ern (E. *-ern*): súð-ern *south-ern*.

-tyme : hefig-tyme *troublesome*.

IV.—Verbal Terminations.

-ian (-igan, -igean) forms verbs (I. 1.) from nouns, adjectives, and particles; as, cear-ian *to care*, ge-hýrsumian *to obey*, wiðer-ian *to oppose*; from cearu *care*, ge-hýrsum *obedient*, wiðer *against*.

C, g, n, or s, sometimes stands before -ian; as, gear-c-ian *to prepare*, syn-g-ian *to sin*, wít-n-ian *to punish*, mæ-r-s-ian *to magnify*; from gearu *ready, yare*, syn sin, wíte *punishment*, mære *great, famous*.

-án is contracted from -angan, -ágan, or -agan, and -ahan; as, gangan, gán *to go*; smeágan, smeán *to consider, enquire*; þreagan, þreán *to vex*; sleahan, sleán (G. schlagen) *to strike, slay*.

-ón is contracted from -angan, or -ógan; as, fangan, fón *to take*; teógan, teón *to draw, tug*.

-ettan: hál-ettan *to hail, greet*, from hál *whole, hale*.

After c and g, e is not seldom inserted; as, ræc-ean, þicg-ean, for ræc-an *to reach*, þicg-an *to touch, taste*, &c.

Other verbs in general form the infinitive in -an.

V.—Particles.

Adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, are either primitive words, that is, not to be further resolved in the language treated of, or are formed from nouns (often obsolete), adjectives, &c. governed by a preposition expressed or understood. Of the former kind are nú *now*, geó (iú), *formerly*, eft *again*, get (iet), *yet*, be *by*, &c. for *for*, tó *to*, ac *but*, gif *if*, &c. Of the latter kind, (to take the cases in order) are the accusatives on-weg (a-weg) *a-way*; on-bæc (under-, ofer-bæc) *a-back, back*; (on-)ge-mang *a-mong*; on-geau (a-gen) *a-again, a-against*; ealne-weg *al-way*.

-e (abl. or dat.) forms many adverbs from nouns, adjectives,⁽¹⁾ &c. ; as, on-riht-e (L. rect-e)⁽²⁾ a-riht *a-right, rightly*; lang-ew (L. long-e) *long*; mid-ealle *altogether*; be-dæle *partly*; tó-sóðe *in sooth, truly*; of-dúne, a-dún *a-down, down*; tó-gædere (æt-gædere), tó-somne (æt-somne, G. zu-sammen), *to-gether*.

lic-e (E. -ly; the same, borrowed from adjectives in -lic): sceort-lic-e *short-ly*, strang-lic-e *strong-ly*.

Other ablatives are the conjunctions for-þý *therefore*; (for-) hwý? (*for*) *why?*; datives for-þám *because*, tó-þón-þæt *in order that*, síð-þán (G. seit-dem) *since*.

-um, -on (abl. or dat. plur.): (on) hwíl-um, hwíl-on *whilome, whiles*, wundr-um *wondrously*, hwyřft-um *by turns*, sticce-mælum⁽³⁾ *piece-meal*, be lytl-um and lytl-um *by little and little*, furð-um (-on) *even, just*, on-sundr-on *in-sunder, a-sunder*.

-es (genitive): niht-es⁽⁴⁾ (νυκτ-ος, G. nacht-s) *of a night, by night*, will-es *willingly*, néd-es *of necessity, needs*, eall-es *altogether*, nall-es *by no means*, sóð-es *of a truth*, tó-gean-es *against*, tó-midd-es *amidst*.

-a, -unga, -inga (perhaps gen. plur.): gear-a *of*

(1) Those in -h and -u take g and w, as, heáh, heáge; nearu, nearwe: see Adjectives Def., and Indef. I.

(2) L. adverbs in -e were perhaps ablatives, like those in -o, as *ver-o* and the like.

(3) Stic (II. 1) *piece, bit, (steak)* (G. stück); mæl (II. 3) (G. mahl) *meal, time of eating, milking cows, &c.*

(4) The proper genitives of niht, willa, and néd (neód) are nihte, willan, néde; at an early stage of the language, all nouns formed the gen. in -es or s; comp. the many Gr. and L. genitives in -og &c. and -is.

yore, son-a soon, forthwith, eall-unga altogether, hol-
inga in vain, yrr-inga angrily.

-an (an oblique case): niw-an of late, newly, for-an
before, on-midd-an, a-midd-an a-mid, wið-út-an
without, búf-an⁽⁵⁾ (for be-úf-an) a-bove; a-bút-an (for
on-be-út-an) a-bout, &c.

Other adverbial terminations are:—

-der (motion to—): hi-der hi-ther, þi-der thi-ther,
hwi-der whi-ther.

-on, -an (motion from—): heon-on hence, þan-on
thence, hwan-on whence.

-r, -ra, -e, &c. (rest in—): her here, þær (para) there
hwær (hwar) where; inn-e within, út-e without.

VI.—Composition.⁽⁶⁾

The A. S. language, like the Greek, German, &c. abounds in compound words, of which the last part commonly settles the part of speech. Nouns and adjectives are usually compounded together, and with verbs, without change, as in English, &c.; as, fíc-treów *fig-tree*, heáfod-man (G. haupt-mann) *head-man, captain*, heáh-sacerd, *high-priest*, bisceop-ríce *bishop-ric*, stæf-cræft *letter-craft, grammar*, medo-ærn⁽⁷⁾ *mead-hall*, þeow-boren *slave-born*, stede-fæst *stead-fast*, bealofull *baleful*, snáw-hwít (G. schnee-weiss) *snow-white*, fíren-heard (G. eisen-hart) *as hard as iron*, lif-fæstan

⁽⁵⁾ D. boven; "Oranje boven!" ⁽⁶⁾ See Rask, pp. 113—117.

⁽⁷⁾ Or -ern; sealt-ern salt-ern.

to *quicken*, ful-fremman (G. voll-bringen) to *ful-fil*, and the like.

A noun, however, *standing first*, is often put in the genitive case, especially in local names; as, *dómes-dæg doom's-day*, *hilde-byrne war-corslet*; *Engla-land England, land of the Angles*; *Cant-wara-burh Canterbury, burgh of the Kenters*; *Cinges-tún King's-town, Kingston*; *Beorminga-hám Birming-ham, home of the Beormings*; *Oxena-ford Ox-ford, ford of oxen*; from *dóm, hild, Engle, Cant-ware, cing, Beorming, oxa*. One or each part is sometimes shortened, &c.; as, *frum-cenned first-born*, *æl-beorht all-bright*, *mild-heort mild-hearted*; from *fruma beginning*, *eall, milde, heorte*. Prepositions and adverbs commonly stand before verbs, &c. without change, as in English, German, &c.; as, *ymb-gang (G. um-gang) circuit*; *purh-faran (G. durch-fahren) to go through*; *wid-standan (G. wider-stehen) to with-stand*; *tó-cyme coming to (L. ad-ventus)*; *fore-rynel fore-runner*; *fore-mihtig (L. præ-potens) very mighty*; *úp-riht (G. auf-recht) up-right*; *úp-stígan⁽¹⁾ (G. auf-steigen) to go up*; *níder-stígan (G. nieder-steigen) to go down*; *fórð-gán (G. fort-gehen) to go forth*; *út-lág out-law (L. ex-lex)*; *ofer-cuman to over-come*; *ofer-mód (G. über-muth) pride*; *under-niman (G. unter-nehmen) to under-take*; *fram-ge-wítan to depart from*; *in-lædan (G. ein-leiten) to lead in*; *geond-geótan to pour through, suffuse*; *on-gean-cyrran to turn back again*; *of-sceótan*

(¹) *Stígan (G. steigen) answers to L. scandere; ad-scendere, descendere, &c.*

{G. ab-schiessen) *to shoot off*; æfter-fyligend *successor, one who follows after*; mid-síðian *to travel with*; sundor-spræc *conversation apart*; samod-(sam-)-wyrcean *to work together, co-operate*.

The preposition *be*, *bi*, usually becomes *big* in composition; as, *big-spel* (G. *bei-spiel*) *example, parable*; *big-standan* (G. *bei-stehen*) *to stand by*; it may thus be known from the particle *be*, which sometimes becomes *bi*; as, *be-standan*, *bi-standan* (G. *be-stehen*) *to stand on, occupy*.⁽²⁾ *On* often becomes *an-* or *a-*; as, *on-bídan*, *an-bídan*, *a-bídan* *to a-bide*. *Æt* and *oð* in composition often mean *from, away*; as, *æt-berstan* *to burst away*, *oð-yrnan* *to run away, escape*, like G. *ent-bersten, -rinnen*.

Particles are also freely compounded together.

Prepositions, and other particles in composition, are often parted from their verb, as in German; but the same rules can hardly be given in A. S.

In general, *þurh*, *úp*, *níðer*, *tó*, *forð*, *út*, *in*, *on*, *bi* (*big*) are separable; *a-*, *an-*, *be-*, *ge-*, *ed-*, *un-*, *or-*, *mis-*, *oð*, *and-*, *wið*, *sam-*, *for-*, *to-*, are inseparable; *æt*, *of*, &c. are rarely separated.

CHAPTER VII.

I.—Syntax.

THE A. S. Syntax in general resembles that of Greek and German; but it bears the closest likeness, with some remarkable points of difference from that and other

⁽²⁾ See Formation of Particles.

tongues, to the Latin, with which it should be compared throughout. The concords agreeing in A. S. with those in Latin, &c. need not be repeated. With regard to the construction of sentences it may be observed, that the verb often stands after both the subject and the object, coming last of all, as for the most part in German; as,

On þære tíde þa Gotan wið Rómana-ríce ge-wínu úp-a-hófon, *at that time the Goths raised up war against the Roman empire.*

þa Darius ge-seáh þæt he ofer-wunnen beón wolde, þá wolde he hine sylfne on þám ge-feohte for-spíllan, *when Darius saw that he should be overcome, then he would lose his life in the fight.*

We sceolon mid biternysse sóðre be-hreow-sunge úre móð ge-clænsian, *we must with the bitterness of true repentance cleanse our mind.*

Often, however, sentences are in this and other respects framed as in English; and on the whole this part of the grammar will not prove difficult to the student, and may be better learned from reading than from any rules that might be given.

II.—Syntax of Nouns.

Nouns of time answering to the question, “how long?” are put in the accusative or ablative; as,

Ealle wucan *all the week.*

Þrý dagas, or þrym dagum *three days.*

Answering to the question “when?” they stand in the ablative, dative with on, or genitive; as,

þý feorðan dógore *on the fourth day.*

On þissum geara *in this year.*

Ussa tíða⁽¹⁾ *in our times.*

Measure, value, age, and the like, are used in the genitive; as,

Twegra elna heáh *two ells high.*

Ynces lang *an inch long.*

þreora mila brád *three miles broad.*

Sex peninga wyrðe *worth six pence.*

A'nes geares lamb *a lamb of one year.*

The matter to which a measure, &c. is applied, stands in the genitive; as,

Hund mittena hwætes *a hundred measures of wheat.*

Hund-teontig punda goldes *a hundred pounds of gold.*

It sometimes remains unchanged; as,

Twegen marc gold⁽²⁾ *two marks of gold.*

Quality, praise, or blame, stands in the genitive; as,

A'r-wyrðre ylðo *of venerable age.*

Fægeres and-wlitan *of fair countenance.*

Two ablatives or datives are used absolutely like the L. double ablative; as,

Ge-togene þý wæpne⁽³⁾ *the weapon (being) drawn.*

A-fundenum sceápe *the sheep (being) found.*

Two datives, the latter governed by tó, are used like the L. double dative; as,

þæt he ús tó fultume sý⁽⁴⁾ *that he may be (for) a help to us.*

(1) Comp. F. de nos temps.

(2) G. zwei mark gold.

(3) L. stricto telo; ove repertâ.

(4) L. ut nobis auxilio sit.

The means or instrument stands in the ablative or dative, with or without the preposition *mid*; as,

Hine mid þý heofon-lícan weg-nyste ge-trym-
mende *strengthening himself with that heavenly viaticum.*

Þý betstan leóðe ge-glenged *adorned with the best lay.*

Heó hí sylfe mid cyne-lícum reáfe ge-frætwode
she adorned herself with royal attire.

Híg sprecað niwum tungum *they shall speak with new tongues.*

III.—Syntax of Adjectives.

Adjectives in general, especially those denoting want, desire, knowledge, remembrance, and the like, have a genitive case of the noun which defines them, and often stand after it; as,

Feos wana *wanting money.*

Freónda leás *lacking friends.*

Hrægles þearfa *devoid of raiment.*

Earn ætes georn *an eagle eager for food.*

Ac ic heora eom swíde gifre *but I am very greedy of them.*

Bóca gleáw *skilful in books.*

Un-wís God-cundan Naman *ignorant of the Divine Name.*

Hí næron his ge-myndige *they were not mindful of him.*

Módes blíðe *blithe of mood.*

Sídes wérig *weary of travel.*

Mægenes strang *strong of might.*

I'sig feðera *icy of wings.*

They sometimes take an ablative; as,

Wintrum geong *young in years.*

Blind bám eágum *blind of both eyes.*

Adjectives denoting pleasure, profit, injury, and the like, govern a dative; as,

þeáh he him leóf wære *though he were dear to them.*

Eallum and-feng *acceptable to all.*

þæt he mynster-licum cumum ge-þensum wære *that he might be serviceable to the monastic guests.*

Rinca ge-hwylcum un-nyt *useless to every man.*

Derigend-lic býð þe *it will be hurtful to thee.*

Full full, wyrðe *worthy*, scyldig *guilty*, have an ablative, dative, or genitive; as,

Full Hálgum Gáste *full of the Holy Ghost.*

Full deádra bána *full of dead bones.*

Se wyrhta is wyrðe his metes *the workman is worthy of his meat.*

Se býð dóme scyldig *he shall be guilty of the judgment.*

He is deádes scyldig *he is guilty of death.*

Ge-lic *like*, has a dative or genitive; as,

Híg synd ge-lice þám cildum⁽¹⁾ *they are like the children.*

Nán man nis his ge-líca *no man is like him.*

The word which determines a comparative stands before it in the ablative neuter; as,

þrym mundum hýrra *three hands higher.*

(1) Thus L. *similes pueris*; *ejus similis*.

Micle má *much more.*

þý weorðra *so much the worthier.*

Comparatives require either þonne or þe *than*, with a nominative, or an ablative or genitive without ; as,

Ge synd sélran þonne manega spearwan, or ge synd beteran manigum spearwum *ye are better than many sparrows.*

O'der-healf gear læs þe þrittig wintra *a year and a half less than thirty years.*

Se is his mára *he is greater than him.*

Superlatives take a genitive ; as,

Ealra wyrta mæst *greatest of all herbs.*

* * For the Syntax of Pronouns see Chapter IV.

IV.—Syntax of Verbs.

Verbs, as in other tongues, agree in number with their subject ; after ælc þára (þæra) þe *each of them that, every one that*, however, the singular is used, agreeing with ælc and not with þára ; as,

Ælc þára þe tó me cymð (lit. *each of them that cometh—*) *every one that cometh to me.*

Swá ge-býrað ælcum þára þe winð *so it befitteeth every one that contendeth.*

With a noun of multitude the verb may be either singular or plural ; as,

þá com micel mænigeo and tó him éfston *then came a great multitude and hastened to him.*

Transitive verbs in general, as in other tongues, govern the direct object in the accusative case ; as,

Lufa þínne nextan *love thy neighbour.*

Seó sá ge-tácnad þás and-weardan woruld *the sea betokeneth this present world.*

A'xian *to ask*, takes a double accusative ; as,

Nán ne dorste hine nán þing máre áxian *no one durst ask him anything more.*

Verbs of naming have an accusative of the object named, and a nominative of the name ; as,

Þone un-ge-met líce eargan þú miht hátan hara *the immoderately timid thou mayest call hare.*

Rædan *to rule*, a-bregdan *to draw (a weapon)*, and to-bregdan *to cast off (sleep,)* govern the ablative ; as,

Þenden hí þý ríce rædan móston *while they might rule the realm.*

A'n of þám þý sweorde a-bræd *one of them drew his sword.*

Mid-þý heó þá þý slæpe to-bræd *when she then had cast off sleep.*

Verbs of bidding, forbidding, serving, following, obeying, consenting to, opposing, pleasing, trusting, injuring, profiting, escaping from ; likewise for-swerian *to forswear*, cídán *to chide*, árian *to honour*, spare, beorgan *to save*, defend, déman *to judge*, oleccan *to flatter*, *stillan⁽¹⁾ *to still*, fylstan *to succour*, efen-læcan *to imitate*, ge-nea-læcan *to approach*, and heorcnian *to hearken to*, govern the dative ; as,

Un-clénum gástum be-být *he commandeth the unclean spirits.*

Ne for-beóde ge him *forbid him not.*

(1) The verbs marked thus * sometimes govern the accusative.

Ne mæg nán mantwám hláf-ordum þeowian *no man can serve two lords.*

Heó him þenode *she served him.*

þa sceáp him fyligeað *the sheep follow him.*

þá se wer hýrde his waldende *then the man obeyed his ruler.*

Gif þá þonne Dryhtne ge-hýrsumast *if thou then obeyest the Lord.*

þes ne ge-þwárede heora ge-þeahte *this (man) agreed not to their counsel.*

Ge þafiað eówera fædera weorcum *ye consent to your fathers' works.*

Him ne wið-stent nán þing *no thing withstandeth him.*

Nemne him wyrd for-stóde *unless fate had opposed him.*

Eallum his wórdum wið-cwædon and wið wunnon *(they) contradicted and opposed all his words.*

Pilatus wolde þám folce ge-cweman *Pilate would please the people.*

Heó on-gan his wordum truwan *she began to trust his words.*

Ne dærode Iobe náht þæs deóflæs costnung, ac fremode *the devil's temptation hurt Job no whit, but profited him.*

Hú heó þám feónd-licum gǣstum oð-fleón mage *how she may escape from the hostile spirits.*

Síð-þán hí feóndum oð-fa ren hæfdon *when they had escaped from the enemies.*

Ac he sige-wæpnum for-sworen hæfde *but he had forsworn the weapons of victory.*

Gif þín bróðer syngað cíd him íf *thy brother sinneth chide him.*

þú nelt árian þære stówe *thou wilt not spare the place.*

Beorh þínum feore *save thy life.*

Démað him be eówre æ *judge him by your law.*

He wolde him oleccan mid his hearpan *he would flatter them with his harp.*

Y'dum stilde *he stilled the waves.*

Him fylston wel gistas síne *his guests succoured him well.*

Uton for-þý ge-efen-læcan þisum men *let us therefore imitate this man.*

þám deáðe ge-nea-læcende *drawing nigh to death.*

Ypolitus heora wordum heorcnaðe *Hippolytus hearkened to their words.*

Verbs of motion, and likewise on-drædan *to dread*, often have a redundant dative of the subject; as,

Gá þe forð⁽¹⁾ *go forth.*

He him hám-weard ferde *he journeyed homeward.*

Him þá Scyld ge-wát *then Scyld departed.*

He him on-dræt⁽²⁾ monigne feónd *he dreads many a foe.*

Wealdan *to wield, govern*, *on-fón *to receive*, *milt-sian *to pity*, hlystan *to listen to*, helpan *to help*, *ge-lýfan *to believe*, wið-sacan *to deny*, ge-feón *to rejoice at*, *hrínan *to touch*, with its compounds; likewise

(1) Hence "hie thee home," and the like.

(2) O. "I fear me."

wesan *to be*, when implying possession, govern the dative or genitive; as,

Ætla weóld Hunum *Attila ruled the Huns.*

þe on þám dagum ge-weóld cyne-dómes *who in those days ruled the kingdom.*

On-fóh þissum fulle *receive this cup.*

þá on-fengon híg þæs feos *then took they the money.*

He miltsað úrum gyltum *he hath compassion on our sins.*

Ge-miltsa mín *have pity on me.*

Hwý hlyste ge him? *why listen ye to him?*

Hlyste he gódes ráedes *let him listen to good counsel.*

He him helpan ne mæg *he cannot help him.*

Ge-help þú earmra manna *help thou poor men.*

For-þám-þe þú ne ge-lýfdest mínum wordum *because thou believedst not my words.*

We ne sculon þæs ge-lýfan *we must not believe that.*

Iulianus his Cristen-dóme wið-sóc *Julian denied his Christianity.*

þry-wa þú wið-sæcst mín *thrice thou shalt deny me.*

Secg weorce ge-féh *the warrior rejoiced in the work.*

Cwen weorces ge-feáh *the queen was glad of the work.*

Ne him hrínan ne mehte fær-grípe flódes *nor might the sudden gripe of the flood touch him.*

þá æt hrán he hyra eágena *then touched he their eyes.*

þá him wæs manna þearf⁽¹⁾ *since he had need of men.*

þa þing þe þæs Caseres synd *the things that are the Cæsar's.*

Verbs of desiring, needing, tempting, wondering at, using, enjoying, *remembering, *forgetting, caring for, ceasing from; together with cepan *to take, keep, &c.*, wénan *to hope for*, *neósián *to visit*. on-byrian *to taste*, éhtian or éhtan *to persecute*, oð-sacan *to deny*, earnian *to earn, deserve*, gilpan *to boast of*, fægñian *to rejoice at*, *on-drædan *to dread*; likewise bídian (bídan) *to bid, wait for*, with its compounds, govern the genitive; *as,*

We ge-wilniað frides wið eów *we desire peace with you.*

þæs ic wilnige and wisce *that I desire and wish.*

þæt mæden gyrende deádes *the maiden yearned for death.*

Ne be-þurfon læces þa þe hále synd *they need not a leech that are whole.*

U're man-dryhten mægenes be-hófað *our liege lord requires strength.*

Hwý fandige ge mín? *why tempt ye me?*

For-þón ic his cost node *therefore I tempted him.*

We wundriað þæs wlítan þære sunnan *we wonder at the beauty of the sun.*

(1) L. illi hominum opus erat.

Eówre fýnd wafiað eówer *your foes shall be amazed at you.*

Brúc pisses beáges, and pisses hrægles neót
enjoy this ring, and use this dress.

Ne ge-mune ic náura his synna *I will remember none of his sins.*

Ne ge ne ge-þencað þæra fíf hláfa? *and do ye not remember the five loaves?*

þú hæfst þara wæpna for-giten *thou hast forgotten the weapons.*

Hí þæs ne gýmdon *they cared not for that.*

Feores hí ne róhton *for life they recked not.*

Héddon here-reáfes *they heeded the war-spoil.*

Ge-swíc þínes wópes *cease thy weeping.*

Sceolde æðeling ealdres linnan⁽¹⁾ *the noble must part from life.*

Hí nánre bricge ne cepton *they kept to no bridge.*

He nolde nánnes fleámes cepan *he would not take to flight.*

Ne þearf ic ænigre áre wénan *I may not hope for any honour.*

Ge-wát þá neósian heán húses (*he*) *then departed to visit the lofty mansion.*

On-byrige metes⁽²⁾ *let him taste meat.*

Paulus ehte Cristenra manna *Paul persecuted Christian men.*

Hwá oð-sæcð þæs? *who denies that?*

Seó þeód þe his earnað *the people that deserveth it.*

(1) Linnan sometimes has a dative.

(2) We say also "taste of—."

Hú ne gilpst þú þonne heora fægernes?⁽³⁾ *boastest thou not then of their fairness?*

Ne sceal he fægñian þæs folces worda *he must not rejoice at the people's words.*

Híg on-dredon þæra Israhela tó-cymes *they dreaded the coming of the Israelites.*

Se hýr-man his ed-leánes an-bídad *the hireling awaiteth his reward.*

Verbs of granting, likewise tilian *to till, get*, for-wyrnan *to deny*, þancian *to thank*, stýrian (stýran) *to chastise*, have a dative of the person or near object, and a genitive of the thing or far object; as,

Se hálga him þæs ge-úde *the saint granted him that.*

þá þúhte me hefig-tyme þe þæs tó tidienne *then it seemed to me troublesome to grant thee that.*

þá Metod on-láh Medum and Persum aldor-dómes *when the Lord bestowed the supremacy on the Medes and Persians.*

þá Noe on-gan him ætes tilian *then Noah began to get him food.*

þe him ne for-wyrnde cyne-líces weordscipes *who denied him not kingly honour.*

Apollonius hire þæs þancode *Apollonius thanked her for that.*

He him þæs þinges stýrede *he chastised him for that thing.*

Verbs of depriving, likewise teón &c. *to accuse*,

(neuter adjective used and declined as a noun.

have an accusative of the near object, and an ablative or genitive of the far object; as,

Nelle ic þa rincas rihte be-næman *I will not deprive the warriors of their right.*

Heó hit ne mæg his ge-wittes be-reáfian *she cannot bereave it of its understanding.*

Dyrnum ge-þingum be-togen *charged with secret practices.*

Hwý týhð ús úre hláf-ord swá micles falses? *why doth our lord accuse us of so great deceit?*

Biddan *to ask for*, has an accusative of the near, and a genitive of the far object; as

Gif his sunu hine bitt hláfes *if his son asketh him for bread.*

Some impersonal verbs govern the person affected in the accusative or dative: hit is often left out; as,

Hyngrað hine ⁽¹⁾ *he is hungry.*

Seó swefen þe hine mætte *the dream that he dreamed.*

Hire ge-býrað *it becometh her.*

Hit lícode Herode *it pleased Herod.*

Him þúhte *it seemed to him (lit. him thought).*

Ne ge-wearda unc wið éenne pening? *did we not agree for a penny?*

Others have beside a genitive of the far object, after rules for other verbs; as,

þone weligan lyst an-wealdes *the rich lusteth for power.*

Nænne mon þæs ne tweóð *no man doubts of that.*

(1) Comp. G. es hungert ihn; es ge bührt ihr; ihm dünkte.

þe nánre be-hreowsunge ne be-hófað *thou needest no repentance.*

Him þæs ne sceamode *of that they were not ashamed.*

V.—Syntax of Prepositions.

Prepositions, as in German, &c., require various oblique cases of the nouns before which they are placed; thus,

geond <i>through, throughout</i>	ymb(-e) ⁽³⁾	} { <i>round,</i> <i>about.</i>
þurh ⁽²⁾ <i>through</i>	ymb-útan	
wið-æftan <i>behind</i>		

govern the accusative; as,

Gá geond wegas and hegas *go through the ways and hedges.*

þurh his micle ge-þyld *through his great patience.*

Wið-æftan þá burh *behind the town.*

Ymb þæs cyninges slege *about the slaying of the king.*

Ymb-útan þone weall *around the wall.*

The following govern the dative

be (bi, big) ⁽⁴⁾ <i>of, about, by</i>	in-tó <i>into</i>
of <i>off, from, of</i>	æf <i>ere, before</i>
fram <i>from, by</i>	feor <i>far from</i>
æt <i>at, to</i>	un-feor ⁽⁵⁾ <i>near</i>
tó <i>to</i>	neah (nean) <i>nigh</i>

(2) G. durch.

(3) Comp. ἀμφι, L. amb-, G. um.

(4) Comp. ἐπι, G. bei; ἀπ-ο, L. ab, D. af, G. ab-; L. ad; G. zu, &c.

(5) Lit. un-far; G. un-fern.

ge-hende <i>near, handy</i>	tó-middes	} <i>amid</i>
æfter <i>after</i>	on-middan	
búfan	} <i>above</i>	} <i>within,</i>
on-úfan		
be-æftan (bæftan)	} <i>abast,</i>	} <i>inside</i>
be-hindan		
be-heonan <i>on this side</i>	on-	} <i>foran before</i>
bútan ⁽¹⁾ <i>without, outside</i>	æt-	
be-twynan <i>between</i>	tó-	} <i>toward</i>
tó-emnes <i>along</i>	tó-eácan <i>besides.</i>	

Be þám heáh-fædere *concerning the patriarch.*

Be mínes fæder leáfe *by my father's leave.*

Far of þínum lande *depart from thy country.*

Of ánre úp-flóran *off an upper floor.*

Æt þám burnan⁽³⁾ *at the brook.*

Fram cild-háde *from childhood.*

Gá tó þínum húse *go to thy house.*

Þá híg in-tó þære byrgene eódon *then they went into the tomb.*

Ær sunnan setl-gange *before the setting of the sun.*

He wæs him feor *he was far from him.*

Un-feor þám húse *near the house.*

Neah þám forda *nigh the ford.*

Ge-hende þære ceastre *near the town.*

Æfter þám ge-feohte *after the fight.*

Búfan þære heofenan *above the heaven.*

Bæftan þære mænigeo *behind the multitude.*

Be-heonan þære stráete *on this side the street.*

(1) D. buiten, O. bout, but.

(2) G. binnen, S. ben.

(3) S. burn.

Bútan þære wíc-stówe *outside the camp.*

Bútan ælcum an-ginne *without any beginning.*

Bútan wífum and cildum *besides women & children.*

Be-twynan þám twám mynstrum⁽⁴⁾ *between the two monasteries.*

Tó-middes þám wæterum *amid the waters.*

On-middan þám treowe *in the midst of the tree.*

Binnan þám ge-telde *within the tent.*

Æt-foran his þrym-setle *before his glory-seat.*

Tþ-weard þám háligdóme⁽⁵⁾ *toward the sanctuary.*

Tó-eácan þám fodre *over and above the fodder.*

Tó sometimes has a genitive ; as,

Tó middes dæges *at mid-day*: likewise in several compound prepositions above and below.

And-lang *along* (like G. ent-lang) governs the genitive ; as,

And-lang þæs wéstenes *along the desert.*

The following govern the accusative or dative ; the former usually, as in Latin, &c., when motion to, the latter when motion from, or rest in, a place, is signified : but this rule is not strictly followed in A. S.

fore ⁽⁶⁾	} <i>before</i>	on <i>on, in, into</i>
be-foran		in <i>in, into</i>
on-bútan	<i>about, around</i>	(on-)ge-mang <i>a-mong</i>
oð	<i>unto, till</i>	be-tweox ⁽⁷⁾ <i>betwixt, among</i>
úppon	<i>upon</i>	úton } <i>outside,</i>
innon	<i>within</i>	wiðútan } <i>without</i>

(4) Hence *minster* ; G. *münster* ; all from L. *monasterium*.

(5) Hence O. *halidom* : "by my halidom !"

(6) Comp. *προ*, L. *prò*, G. (be-)vor ; G. *an* ; *ἐν*, L. and G. *in* ; *ὐπερ*, L. *super*, G. *über*, D. *over* ; G. *unter*, *gegen*, &c.

(7) Like *be-twynan* from *twá* ; comp. G. *zwi-schen* from *zwei*.

ofer *over* tó-geanes } *against,*
 under *under* on-gean } *stoward*
 be-geondan *beyond.*

Fore Healf-denes hilde-wisan *before Healfdene's war-chiefs.*

þá he þá be-foran þone graman cyning ge-læd
 wæs *when he then was led before the cruel king.*

Ic eom a-send be-foran hine *I am sent before him.*

Be-foran eallum folce *before all the people*

On-bútan þæt cealf *around the calf.*

On-bútan þám weofode *about the altar.*

Od Rin þá eá *unto the river Rhine.*

Od Daniele þám witegan *till Daniel the prophet.*

On þá ealdan wisan *in the old wise.*

He sylf od-fleáh on Asiam *he himself escaped into Asia.*

On þám heán munte *on the high mount.*

Heó hine in þæt mynster on-feng *she received him into the monastery.*

In ge-limp-lícre tíde *at a fitting time.*

Ic eów sende swá sceáp ge-mang wulfas *I send you as sheep among wolves.*

On-ge-mang óðrum mannum *among other men.*

Be-tweox his magas *among his kin's-folk.*

Be-tweox þære ealdan æ and þære niwan *betwixt the old law and the new.*

þá feoll he úppon hine *then fell he upon him.*

U'ppon ánum beáme *upon a beam.*

Heó be-seáh innon þá byrgene *she looked into the tomb.*

Innon þære healle *within the hall.*

Hí comon ofer þá sæ *they came over the sea.*

Micel man-cwealm be-com ofer þære Roman-
iscre leóde *a great plague came upon the Roman people.*

Under þære fæstnesse *under the firmament.*

Wið-útan his dóm-ern *outside his judgment-hall.*

Wið-útan þám díce *without the ditch.*

Tó-geanes his fýnd he gæð *he goeth against his foes.*

Hí þá ferdon tó-geanes þám hæðenum *they
then marched against the heathen.*

Feohtende on-gean hine *fighting against him.*

þá com him þær on-gean *then came there to meet
him.*

Be-geondan Iordanem *beyond Jordan.*

Be-geondan þám mere *beyond the lake.*

For *for*, and mid⁽¹⁾ *with*, govern the accusative,
ablative, or dative ; as,

For eall Cristen folc ge-biddan *to pray for all
Christian people.*

For þý máne *for that crime.*

For hwylcum intingan? *for what cause?*

Mid þá fore-sprecenan fæmnan⁽²⁾ *with the fore-
said damsel.*

Mid þý áðe *with the oath.*

Mid his ágenum life *with his own life.*

Wið *against*, *with*, &c. governs the accusative, dative,
or genitive ; as,

Wið þá reádan sæ *by the Red Sea.*

Wið þín folc *toward thy people.*

þa assan wið hí læswodon *the asses were grazing
with them.*

(¹) Comp. G. für ; μετὰ, G. mid.

(²) L. femina.

A'na wið eallum *alone against all.*

Eáge wið eágan, tóð wið téð *eye for eye, tooth for tooth.* www.libtool.com.cn

Wid þæs holtēs(¹) *toward the wood.*

He éfste wið þæs heres *he hastened against the army.*

A preposition sometimes stands after its case; as,

Hí him mid sæton *they sate with him.*

Him bi twegen beámas stódon *by him stood two trees.*

It is sometimes parted from it altogether, and placed either next before the verb, or last of all; as,

þe he man-cyn mid a-lýsde *with which he redeemed mankind.*

þá ge-nea-læhte him án man tó *then drew nigh to him a man.*

Ymb-útan is sometimes divided; as,

Ymb han-cred útan *about cock-crow.*

Wid and weard are sometimes used, the one before, the other after an accusative or genitive; as,

Wid heofonas weard(²) *toward the heavens.*

Wid Petres weard *toward Peter.*

VI.—Syntax of Conjunctions.

The following conjunctions require the verb to be in the indicative mode :

and (³) *and.*

eác *eke, also.*

(¹) P. holt, G. holz.

(²) Comp. the use of L. ad—versus.

(³) Comp. G. und, auch, so, da, dann, denn, da—da, &c.

ac <i>but</i>	odde—	} odde { <i>either</i> — <i>or</i>
swá, swá-swá <i>so, as</i>	óðer-twega—	
swá—swá <i>so—as</i>	óðer-þara—	} ge { <i>as well—as</i> <i>both—and</i>
þá } <i>then</i>	ge—	
þonne }	ægðer-ge, }	} <i>neither—nor</i>
þá } <i>when, as</i>	náðer-ne—ne	
þá-þá }	swá-þeáh	} <i>yet,</i> <i>never-</i> <i>theless</i>
(for-)hwý <i>why?</i>	(þeáh-)hwæðere	
mid-þý(-þe) ⁽⁴⁾ } <i>when,</i>	ná-læs—ac <i>not only—but</i>	} <i>for, because,</i> <i>therefore.</i>
mid-þám(-þe) } <i>while</i>	(for-)þý(-þe) }	
þenden <i>while</i>	for-þám(-þe) }	
síð-þán <i>since</i>		

The following require the subjunctive, though in general, as in Latin, in subordinate prepositions only:

þæt, þæt-te ⁽⁵⁾ <i>that</i>	od(-þæt) <i>until</i>
þeáh(-þe) <i>though</i>	þá-hwíle(-þe) ⁽⁶⁾ <i>(the) while</i>
swylce <i>as if</i>	ær } <i>ere,</i>
þonne } <i>when</i>	ær-þám(-þe) } <i>before</i>
hwænne }	hwæðer(-þe) ⁽⁷⁾ } <i>whether</i>
hwær } <i>where</i>	sam—sam } <i>(—or)</i>
hwar }	gif ⁽⁸⁾ <i>if</i>
þý-læs(-þe) <i>lest</i>	nemne } <i>unless</i>
tó-þón-þæt <i>in order that</i>	nymðe }
á-þý—þe <i>so much the—as</i>	hú, hú-meta <i>how.</i>

(4) The particle þe is added or not at pleasure to several conjunctions.

(5) G. dass, D. dat; G. doch, wann, wem, &c.

(6) Hwíl is a noun, (II. 3.) *while, time*; G. weile.

(7) Answering to πορευον—ή, L. utrum—a n; like these hwæðer is properly a neuter pronoun.

(8) The conjunction gif has no more to do with the verb gifan than S. gin has with given, or O. an with unna.

Hwæt dó ic þæt ic éce lif áge? *what shall I do that I may possess eternal life?*

Ic wát þæt hit býð sawl and líc-homa *I know that it is soul and body.*

Þeáh hwylc of deáde a-rise *though one arise from death.*

Þeáh-þe ic sceal ealle wucan fæstan *though I shall fast all the week.*

Swylce þú hí ge-sceópe *as if thou hadst created them.*

Þý-læs þú þinne fót æt stáne æt-sporne *lest thou dash thy foot against a stone.*

Tó-þón-þæt he his ríce ge-brædde *in order that he might extend his empire.*

A'-þý un-weorðra þe hine manige men for-seón *so much the unworthier because many men despise him.*

Oð-þæt þú cume tó þám fyrmestan *till thou come to the first.*

Oð-þæt se A-lýsend com *until the Redeemer came.*
Þá-hwíle-þe ge leóht habban *while ye have light.*

Þá-hwíle-þe he on life býð *while he is a-live.*

Ær-þám-þe se hana tuwa cráwe *before the cock crow twice.*

Ær-þám-þe ge hine biddað *before ye ask him.*

Þonne þú þe ge-bidde *when thou prayest.*

Þonne he hám cymð *when he cometh home.*

Sege ús hwænne þás þing ge-weorðon *tell us when these things shall come to pass.*

Ge nyton hwænne seó tíð is *ye know not when the time is.*

Ic axige hwær seó offrung sig *I ask where the offering is.*

Hwar synd þa nigene? *where are the nine?*

Sceáwa hwæðer hit sig þines suna þe ne sig *look whether it be thy son's or be not.*

Sam hit sý sumor sam winter *whether it be summer or winter.*

Gif wén sý *if there be hope.*

Gif we secgað, of heofone—*if we say, of heaven—*

Nemne him wyrd for-stóde *unless fate had opposed him.*

Þú sædest þæt þú ne mihte wítan hú-meta he his weólde *thou saidst that thou couldst not know how he ruled it.*

Hú Boetius hine singende ge-bæd *how Boëtius singing prayed.*

Bútan for *but* has an indicative, for *unless* a subjunctive; as,

Bútan ic wát *but I know.*

Bútan we gán *unless we go.*

Hú ne with an indicative, and hwæðer with a subjunctive, are used to make prepositions interrogative; as,

Hú ne dóð mán-fulle swá? *do not the wicked so?*

Hwæðer ge nú sécan gold on treowum *do ye now seek gold on trees?*

Cwyst þú, or segst þú? *sayest thou? cweðe ge say ye? &c.* serve the same purpose with an indicative; as,

Segst þú mæg se blinda þone blindan lædan?
may the blind lead the blind?

Cweðe ge hæbbe ge sufol? *have ye mezt?*

Uton (-an) with an infinitive, expresses a wish or intention; as,

Uton gán *let us go.*

The negative ne *not* stands (like L. non, ne, F. ne) before the verb; as,

Ne for-læt he eow *he will not forsake you.*

Two⁽¹⁾ or more negatives are often used, ne being usually prefixed to each word capable of taking it; as,

Ne wép þú ná *weep not.*

þá næs nán cræft þæt ic ne cúðe *then there was no art that I knew not.*

Se-þe nis náðer ne ge-boren ne ge-sceapen fram nánum óðrum *who is neither born nor created by any other.*

Bútan *but, only* takes ne before it; as,

We nabbað búton⁽²⁾ fif hláfas *we have but five loaves.*

VII.—Syntax of Interjections.

Wá *wo* takes a dative; as,

Wá þám men!⁽³⁾ *wo to the man!* where sý (beó) *be*, or býð *shall be* is understood.

⁽¹⁾ The doctrine, therefore, that "two negatives make an affirmative," is as foreign to the true spirit of the English as it would be to that of the Greek language.

⁽²⁾ Comp. F. nous n'avons que.

⁽³⁾ L. vae homini! G. weh dem manne!

Wá is me⁽⁴⁾! *wo is me!*

On the other interjections, of which the following are the chief, nothing need be added:

lá! *O, oh, lo!*

ea-lá! *oh, halloo, alas!*

efne! *behold!*

wá-lá-wá (wei-lá-wei) *well-a-way!*

hwæt! *lo! indeed!*

Leóf⁽⁵⁾ is used as an expletive; as,

Gea⁽⁶⁾, leóf, ic hæbbe *yea marry have I.*

(4) *ὦταί μοι ἴσσι.*

(5) Analogous to our P. and familiar use of the word *dear*

(6) G. and D. ja.

CHAPTER VIII.
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PROSE EXTRACTS.

N.B. Some words that have already occurred are not explained in the notes to this and the next chapter.

I.—*S. Matthew*, xii. 1—13.

* * * The Gospels⁽¹⁾, and parts of the Old Testament, were rendered into A. S. by one or more ecclesiastics named Ælfríc, in the 9th or 10th century; the former from the Vulgate, the latter from some other early Latin translation. The sense therefore, differs now and then from that of the original, and of our authorised version.

1. Se Hælend⁽²⁾ fór on reste-dæg⁽³⁾ ofer æceras⁽⁴⁾; sóð-lice his leorning-cnihtas⁽⁵⁾ hyngrede, and híg on-gunnon⁽⁶⁾ pluccian⁽⁷⁾ þa ear and etan.

2. Sóð-lice þá þa sundor-hálgan⁽⁸⁾ þæt ge-sáwon, hí

(1) The extracts from the Gospels are from Mr. Thorpe's edition, the only one founded on a collation of the best MSS.

(2) Hælend (II. 2.) *Saviour, healer* (G. Heiland), from hælán *to heal*: the Name Jesus is thus rendered throughout the A. S. Gospels.

(3) *Day of rest, sabbath*: rest II. 3; G. rast.

(4) Æcer (II. 2.) (*corn*) *field*; ἀγρός, L. ager, G. acker: hence *acre*.

(5) *Disciples*: cniht (II. 2.) *youth, servant*; hence *knight*: G. knecht *servant*; comp. L. puer.

(6) On-ginnan (III. 1.) *to be-gin*. (7) I. 1. *to pluck*; G. pflücken.

(8) Sundor-hálga (I. 2.) *Pharisee*, lit. *separate saint*.

cwædon tó him : Nú þine leorning-cnihtas dóð þæt him a-lýfed⁽¹⁾ nis reste-dagum tó dónne.

3. And he cwæð tó him : Ne rædde⁽²⁾ ge hwæt Daid dyde þá hine hyngrede, and þa þe mid him wæron,

4. Hú he in-eóde on Godes hús, and æt þa offring-hlāfas⁽³⁾ þe næron him a-lýfede tó etanne, búton þám sacerdum⁽⁴⁾ ánum ?

5. Oððe ne rædde ge on þære é, þæt þa sacerdas on reste-dagum on þám temple⁽⁵⁾ ge-wemmað⁽⁶⁾ þone reste-dæg, and synd búton leahre⁽⁷⁾ ?

6. Ic secge sóð-lice eow þæt þes⁽⁸⁾ is mærra⁽⁹⁾ þonne þæt templ.

7. Gif ge sóð-lice wistou hwæt is : Ic wille mildheortnesse and ná on-sægdnesse⁽¹⁰⁾, ne ge-nidrode ge næfre un-scyldige.

8. Sóð-lice mannes sunu is eác reste-dæges hláf-ord⁽¹¹⁾.

9. Þá se Hælend þanon fór, he com in-tó heora gesomnunge⁽¹²⁾ :

10. Þá wæs þær án man se hæfde for-scruncene⁽¹³⁾

(1) A-lýfan (I. 2.) to allow ; G. er-lauben. (2) Rædan (I. 2.) to read.

(3) Loaves of offering, show-bread ; offering II. 3. hláf II. 2.

(4) Sacerd (II. 2.) priest · L. sacerdos. (5) Templ (III. 1.) temple.

(6) Ge-wemman (I. 2.) to pollute, profane.

(7) Leahter (II. 2.) crime, sin

(8) This man.

(9) Mære (I.) great, famous.

(10) On-sægdnes (II. 3.) sacrifice ; on-sægan to offer.

(11) II. 2. lord ; said to be from hláf bread, loaf, and ord beginning, origin ; that is, giver of bread. (12) Assembly, synagogue ; G. ver-sammlung.

(13) For-scrincan (III. 1.) to shrink up, wither away : mark the intensive force of for-.

hand. And hīg ácsodon hine, þus cweðende : Is hit a-lýfed tó hælanne on reste-dagum ? þæt hīg wrégdon () hine. www.libtool.com.cn

11. He sæde him sóð-lice : Hwylc man is of eow, þe hæbbe án sceáp, and gif hit a-fylð reste-dagum on pyt⁽²⁾, hú ne nimð he þæt, and hefd hit úp ?

12. Witod-lice⁽³⁾ micle má man is sceape betera⁽⁴⁾ ; witod-lice hit is a-lýfed on reste-dagum wel tó dónne.

13. Þá cwæð he tó þám men : A-þena⁽⁵⁾ þíne hand. And he hí a-þenede ; and heó wæs hál ge-worden swá seó óder.

II.—S. Mark, vi. 32.

32. And on scip⁽⁶⁾ stígende, hīg fóron on-sundron on wéste⁽⁷⁾ stówe⁽⁸⁾.

33. And ge-sáwon hīg farende, and hīg ge-cneowon manega, and gangende of þám burgum⁽⁹⁾, þider urnon and him be-foran comon.

34. And þá se Hælend þanon eóde, he ge-seáh mic-ele mænigeo, and he ge-miltsode him, for-þám-þe hīg

(1) Wrégan (I. 2.) to accuse, be-wray.

(2) II. 2. pit, hole ; D. put, L. put-eus.

(3) Verily, truly, for, but, therefore ; a common expletive : from wítian (I. 1) to decide.

(4) Vulgate : "Quantò magis melior."

(5) A-þenian (I. 1.) to stretch out.

(6) Comp. σκαφη, G. schiff, D. schip ; hence also skiff.

(7) Wéste (I.) waste, desert ; G. wüst, D. woest.

(8) Hence stow in local names, and to stow, be-stow.

(9) Burh (p. 19–20), G. burg (πυργος) a (fortified) town, burgh.

wæron swá-swá scép⁽¹⁾ þe nænne hyrde nabbað; and he on-gan híg fela lëran⁽²⁾.

35. And þá hit micel ylding⁽³⁾ was, his leorning-cnihtas him tó comon and cwædon :

36. Þeós stów is wëste, and tíma is forð-a-gán⁽⁴⁾; for-læt þás mænigeo, þæt híg faron on ge-hende túnas⁽⁵⁾, and him mete bycgon þæt híg eton⁽⁶⁾.

37. Þá cwæð he: Sylle⁽⁷⁾ ge him etan. Þá cwædon híg: Uton gán, and mid twám hundred penigum⁽⁸⁾ hláfas bycgan, and we him etan syl्लाð.

38. Þá cwæð he: Hú fela hláfa⁽⁹⁾ habbe ge? gáð and lóciað⁽¹⁰⁾. And þá híg wiston híg cwædon: Fíf hláfas and twegen fixas.

39. And þá be-beád⁽¹¹⁾ se Hælend þæt þæt folc sæte ofer þæt gréne hig⁽¹²⁾.

40. And híg þá sæton, hundredum⁽¹³⁾ and fiftigum.

41. And fíf hláfum and twám fixum on-fangenum⁽¹⁴⁾, he on heofon locode, and híg bletsode, and þa hláfas bræc, and sealde his leorning-cnihtum þæt híg tó-foran him a-setton; and twegen fixas him eallum dælde⁽¹⁵⁾.

(¹) Two accusatives as with L. *doceo*.

(²) *Lateness, delay*; from *eald*.

(³) For *sceáp* · see p. 5.

(⁴) *Gone forth*; “*far passed*.”

(⁵) *Tún* (II. 2.) *village, town*: originally *enclosure, farm*: comp. G. *zaun hedge*; D. *tuin garden*.

(⁶) Comp. *ἐδεν*, L. *edere*.

(⁷) *Syllan* (I. 3.) *to give, sell*.

(⁸) *Penig* (*pening*) (II. 2.) G. *pfennig*.

(⁹) *Gen*: see p. 32.

(¹⁰) *Lócian* (I. 1.) *to look*.

(¹¹) *Be-beódan* (III. 3.) *to command*.

(¹²) II. 1. *hay*; G. *heu*. Vulg. “*super viride fœnum*.”

(¹³) *By hundreds, &c.*

(¹⁴) *Abl. or dat. absolute*, p. 75.

(¹⁵) *Délan* (I. 2.) *to deal, divide, distribute*; G. *theilen*, D. *deelen*.

42. And hīg æton þá ealle, and ge-fyllede wurdon.

43. And hīg namon þæra hláfa and fixa láfa⁽¹⁾, twelf wílian⁽²⁾ fulle. www.libtool.com.cn

44. Sóð-lice fíf þúsend manna þæra etendra wæron.

45. Þá sona he nýdde⁽³⁾ his leorning-cnihtas on scip stígan, þæt hīg him be-foran fóron ofer þone múðan⁽⁴⁾ tó Bethsaida, oð he þæt folc for-lete⁽⁵⁾.

46. And þá he hīg for-let, he ferde⁽⁶⁾ on þone munt⁽⁷⁾, and hine ána þar⁽⁸⁾ ge-bæd⁽⁹⁾.

47. And þá æfen⁽¹⁰⁾ wæs, þæt scip wæs on middre sæ, and he ána wæs on lande.

48. And he ge-seáh hīg on réwette⁽¹¹⁾ swincende⁽¹²⁾; him wæs wíder-weard⁽¹³⁾ wind⁽¹⁴⁾: and on niht, ymbe þá feorðan wæccan⁽¹⁵⁾, he com tó him ofer þá sæ gangende, and wolde hīg for-búgan⁽¹⁶⁾.

49. Þá hīg hine ge-sáwon ofer þá sæ gangende, hīg wéndon þæt hit un-fæle⁽¹⁷⁾ gást⁽¹⁸⁾ wære, and hīg clypedon,

(1) Láf (II. 3.) *leaving, remnant*; léfan (I. 2.) *to leave*; λειπειν.

(2) Wílian (I. 2.) *basket*. (3) Nýðan (I. 2.) *to compel*; from neóð.

(4) Múða (I. 2.) *mouth of a river*; here *lake*; Vulg. "fretum."

(5) For-lætan (II. 2.) *to forsake, abandon*, (G. ver-lassen, D. ver-laten), *send away*.

(6) Feran (I. 2.) *to go*.

(7) II. 2. *mount*: we have "a mountain."

(8) Þar=þær, þara.

(9) Ge-biddan (II. 1. *reflect*), *to pray*.

(10) Æfen (II. 2.) *even*, G. *abend*: -ung (II. 3.) *evening*.

(11) Réwet (II. 2.) *rowing*; rówan (II. 2.) *to row*; D. roeien.

(12) Swincan (III. 1.) *to labour*; O. *swink*.

(13) *Adversus, way-ward*; G. *wider-wärtig*.

(14) II. 2. G. & D. *wind*; L. *vent-us*.

(15) Wæcce (I. 3.) *watch*.

(16) III. 3. *avoid, pass by*.

(17) *Unclean*; fæle *pure, faithful*: fæle-s-ian *to purify*.

(18) Comp. G. *geist*, D. *geest*, S. *ghaist*.

50. Híg ealle hine ge-sáwon, and wurdon ge-dréfeðe⁽¹⁾. And sona he spræc tó him, and cwæð : Ge-lyfað ; ic hit eom⁽²⁾ ; nelle ge⁽³⁾ eowon-drædan.

51. And he on scip tó him eóde ; and se wind ge-swác⁽⁴⁾ ; and híg þæs þe má⁽⁵⁾ be-tweox him wundredon.

52. Ne on-geaton⁽⁶⁾ híg be þám hláfum ; sóð-lice heora heorte wæs a-blend⁽⁷⁾.

53. And þá híg ofer-seglodon, híg comon tó Genesaret and þar wicedon⁽⁸⁾.

54. And þá híg of scipe eódon, sona híg hine geneowon ;

55. And eal þæt ríce be-farende⁽⁹⁾, híg on sæccingum⁽¹⁰⁾ báeron þa un-truman⁽¹¹⁾, þar híg hine ge-hýrdon.

56. And swá-hwar-swá he on wíc⁽¹²⁾ oððe on túnas eóde, on stræton⁽¹³⁾ híg þa un-truman ledon, and hine bædon þæt híg huru⁽¹⁴⁾ his reáfes fnæd⁽¹⁵⁾ æt-hrinon⁽¹⁶⁾. And swá fela swá hine æt-hrinon, híg wurdon hále.

(¹) Drefan (I. 2.) *to trouble, offend.*

(²) Comp. G. ich bin es.

(³) L. nolite.

(⁴) Ge-swícan (III. 2.) *to cease.*

(⁵) *So much the more* ; G. des-to mehr.

(⁶) On-gitan (II. 1.) *to understand.*

(⁷) A-blendan (I. 2.) *to blind* ; blind *blind.*

(⁸) Wícian (I. 1.) *to dwell* : see wíc below.

(⁹) Be-faran=be-feran, p. 55.

(¹⁰) Sæccing (II. 3.) *sacking, bed.*

(¹¹) *Diseased, infirm* ; trum *firm.*

(¹²) Wíc (II. 1.) *dwelling, village* ; L. vic-us : hence *wich* and *wick* in local names ; D. wijk.

(¹³) Stræt (II. 3.) *street* ; G. strasse, D. straat.

(¹⁴) *At least, at all events.*

(¹⁵) *Hem.*

(¹⁶) Æt-hrínan (III. 3.) *to touch.*

III.—*S. Luke*, xx. 9—25.

9. He on-gan þá þis big-spel⁽¹⁾ tó þám folce cweðan : Sum man plantode⁽²⁾ him wín-geard⁽³⁾, and hine ge-sette⁽⁴⁾ mid tilium (), and he wæs him feor manegum tíðum⁽⁵⁾.

10. Þá on tíde he sende his þeów tó þám tilium, þæt hig him sealdon of þæs wín-geardes wæstmæ ; þá swungon⁽⁷⁾ hig þone and ídelne⁽⁸⁾ hine for-leton.

11. Þá sende he óðerne þeów ; þá beóton hig þone, and mid teónum⁽⁹⁾ ge-wæcende⁽¹⁰⁾ hine for-leton ídelne.

12. Þá sende he þryddan ; þá wurpon hig út þone ge-wundodne⁽¹¹⁾.

13. Þá cwæð þæs wín-geardes hláf-ord : Hwæt dó ic ? ic a-sende mínne leófan sunu ; wénunga⁽¹²⁾ hine hig for-wandiad⁽¹³⁾ þonne hig hine ge-seóð.

(1) *Parable* · see p. 73. Spel (II. 1.) *story, tale* ; hence *spell*.

(2) *Plantian* (I. 1.) *to plant*.

(3) *Vine-yard* ; D. wijn-gaard : gearð or eard (II. 2.) *yard, (garden), inclosure, dwelling, country*.

(4) *Ge-settan* (I. 2.) *to furnish, people* : perhaps a mis-translation of Vulg. "locavit;" we read "let it forth."

(5) *Tilia* (I. 2.) *tiller, husbandman*.

(6) *Tíð* (II. 3.) *time, tide, season* ; G. zeit, D. tijd. *For a long time, many seasons*, Vulg. "multis temporibus."

(7) *Swingan* (III. 1) *to beat, swinge*.

(8) *Ídel* (I.) *empty, idle, vain* ; G. eitel, D. ijdel.

(9) *Teóna* (I. 2.) *injury, wrong*.

(10) *Ge-wæcan* (I. 2.) *to weaken, injure* : wác (G. weich) *weak*.

(11) *Wundian* (I. 1.) *to wound* : wund (II. 2.) *wound*.

(12) *Perhaps* : wénan *to ween, hope, expect* ; G. wáhlen *to fancy, &c.*

(13) *For-wandian* (I. 1.) *to respect, reverence*.

14. Þá hine þa tilian ge-sáwon, híg þóhton be-tweox him, and cwædon: Her is se yrfe-weard⁽¹⁾; cumað, uton hine of-sleán⁽²⁾, þæt seó æht⁽³⁾ ure sý.

15. And híg hine of þám wín-gearde a-wurpon⁽⁴⁾ of-slegene. Hwæt déð þæs wín-geardes hláford?

16. He cymð and for-spildð þa tilian, and sylð þone wín-geard óðrum. Híg cwædon þá híg þis ge-hýrdon· þæt ne ge-weorðe.

17. Þá be-heöld he híg, and cwæð: Hwæt is þæt a-writen is, þone stán⁽⁵⁾ þe þa wyrhtan a-wurpon, þes is ge-worden on þære hyrnan⁽⁶⁾ heáfod⁽⁷⁾?

18. Ælc þe fylð ofer þone stán býð for-brytt⁽⁸⁾; ofer þone þe he fylð, he to-cwyst⁽⁹⁾.

19. Þá sóhton þæra sacerda ealdras⁽¹⁰⁾ and þa bóc-eras⁽¹¹⁾ hyra handa on þære tíde on hine wurpan⁽¹²⁾; and híg on-dredon him þæt folc: sóð-lice híg on-geton þæt he þis big-spel tó him cwæð.

(1) *Heir*; yrfe (I. 3.) *inheritance* (G. erb-schaft) · weard (II. 2.) *keeper, ward-en, &c.*

(2) Sleán (II. 3.) *to strike, beat, slay*; of-sleán *to kill outright*. of- in composition often strengthens the sense or makes it bad.

(3) Æht (II. 3.) *possession*; from ágan.

(4) A-weorpan (III. 1.) *to cast out, reject*.

(5) Comp. G. stein, D. steen, S. stane.

(6) Hyrue (I. 3.) *corner*.

(7) Heáfod (III. 1) *head*; G. haupt, D. hoofd.

(8) For-bryttan (I. 2.) *to break, shatter*: Vulg. "conquassabitur."

(9) To-cwysan (I. 2.) *to crush, squeeze to pieces*; G. quetschen. With *s-squeeze*, comp. *bar, s-par*; *melt, s-melt*; *tumble, s-tumble, &c. &c.*

(10) Chief(s) of the priests.

(11) Bócere (II. 2.) *book man, learned man, scribe, lawyer*.

(12) Or weorpan; see p. 5.

20. Þá sendon híg mid searwum⁽¹⁾ þa þe híg riht-wíse leton⁽²⁾, þæt híg hine ge-scyldigodon⁽³⁾, and þæt híg hine ge-sealdon þám ealdron⁽⁴⁾ tó dóme⁽⁵⁾, and tó þæs déman⁽⁶⁾ an-wealde⁽⁷⁾ tó for-démanne⁽⁸⁾.

21. Þá ácsodon híg hine, and cwædon: Láraeow, we witon þæt þú rihte spricst and lærst, and for nánum men ne wandast⁽⁹⁾, ac Godes weg on sóð-fæstnisse lærst :

22. Is hit riht þæt man þám Casere⁽¹⁰⁾ gafol⁽¹¹⁾ sylle, þe⁽¹²⁾ ná?

23. Þá cwæð he tó him þá he heora fācen⁽¹³⁾ on-get⁽¹⁴⁾: Hwý fandige⁽¹⁵⁾ ge mín?

24. Y'wad⁽¹⁶⁾ me áne pening. Hwæs an-lícnesse⁽¹⁷⁾

(1) Searu (III. 1.) *ambush, stratagem.*

(2) *Who might feign themselves; righteous men.*

(3) Ge-scyldigan (-ian, see p. 41) (I. 1.) *to accuse*; G. be-schuldigen. Scyld (II. 3.) (G. schuld) *debt, guilt.*

(4) *Deliver him to the chief priests*: Vulg. "traderent illum principatui."

(5) Dóm (II. 2.) *doom, judgment, power, &c.*

(6) Déma (I. 2.) *judge, doomer, deemer*; hence *deemster* (démestre) properly feminine; see p. 66.

(7) An-weald (II. 2.) *power*; G. ge-walt, fem. another exception to the general rule.

(8) Déman (I. 2.) *to judge, for-déman to condemn*: comp. κρίνειν, κατακρίνειν; G. urtheilen, ver-urtheilen.

(9) The for in for-wandian, is the preposition, not the prefix; the latter is inseparable: see p. 73.

(10) Casere (II. 2.) *Cæsar, Emperor*; G. kaiser.

(11) *Tribute, gavel*; F. gabelle.

(12) *Or*; seldom used independently, but often affixed to other conjunctions: see p. 93.

(13) III. 1. *deceit, fraud.*

(14) *For on-geat*; see p. 5.

(15) *Fandian* (I. 1.) *to tempt.*

(16) Y'wian (eówian) (I. 1.) *to show.*

(17) An-lícnes (II. 3.) *likeness, imuge.*

hæfd he, and ofer-ge-writ⁽¹⁾? þá cwædon híg: þæs Caseres.

25. þá cwæð he tó him: A-gifað⁽²⁾ þám Casere þa þing þe þæs Caseres synd, and Gode þa þing þe Godes synd.

IV.—S. John vii. 14—28.

14. þá hit wæs mid-dæg þæs freols-dæges⁽³⁾, þá eóðe se Hælend in-tó þám temple, and lærde.

15. And þa Iudeas wundredon and cwædon: Húmeta can þes stafas, þonne he ne leornode⁽⁴⁾?

16. Se Hælend him and-swarode⁽⁵⁾ and cwæð: Mín lár nis ná mín, ac þæs þe me sende.

17. Gif hwá⁽⁶⁾ wile his willan dón, he ge-cnæwd be þære láre hwæðer heó sig of Gode, hwæðer-þe ic be me sylfum spece.

18. Se-þe be him sylfum spicð sécð his ágen wuldor⁽⁷⁾; se-þe sécð þæs wuldor þe hine sende, se is sóð-fæst⁽⁸⁾, and nis nán un-riht-wísnes on him.

19. Hú ne sealde Moises eów æ, and eówer nán ne healt þá æ? Hwý séce ge me tó of-sleánne?

(1) III. 1. *super-scription.*

(2) A-gifan (II. 1.) *to render, restore, give back.*

(3) Freols (II. 2.) *feast, festival.*

(4) Leornian (I. 1.) *to learn*; G. lernen.

(5) And-swarian (I. 1.) *to answer, governing the dative.*

(6) *If any one*; comp. L. si quis. (7) Wuldor (-er) (II. 2.) *glory.*

(8) *Sooth-fast, truthful, just*; fæst forms the second part of several compound adjectives.

20. Þá and-swarode seó mænio and cwæð: Deófol þe sticað on⁽¹⁾; hwá sécð þe tó of-sleánnne?

21. Þá and-swarode se Hælend; and cwæð tó him: án weorc ic worhte, and ealle ge wundriað.

22. For-þý Moises eów sealde ymb-snidennesse⁽²⁾; (næs⁽³⁾ ná for-þýg-þe heó of Moises sý, ac of fæderon⁽⁴⁾);

23. And on reste-dæge ge ymb-sn'ðað man þæt Moises á ne sý to-worpen⁽⁵⁾; and ge belgað⁽⁶⁾ wið me for-þám-þe ic ge-hælde ánnne man on reste-dæg.

24. Ne déme ge be an-sýne⁽⁷⁾, ac démað rihtne dóm.

25. Sume cwædon, þa þe wæron of Ierusalem: Hú nis þes se þe híg sécað tó of-sleánnne?

26. And nú he spicð open-lice⁽⁸⁾, and híg ne cwedað nán þing tó him. Cwede we⁽⁹⁾ hwæðer þa ealdras on-giton þæt þes is Crist?

27. Ac we witon hwanon þes is: þonne Crist cymð, þonne nát nán man hwanon he býð.

28. Se Hælend clypode and lærde on þám temple, and cwæð: Me ge cunnon⁽¹⁰⁾, and ge witon hwanon ic

(¹) On-stician (I. 1.) to prick, urge on.

(²) Ymb-snidennes (II. 3.) circum-cision; ymb-sniðan (III. 2.) to circum-cise; part. p. -sniden.

(³) Næs (nas) not; usually joined with ná.

(⁴) For fæderum; see p. 12.

(⁵) To-weorpan (III. 1.) to over-throw, cast down, destroy; L. dis-jicere, G. zer-werfen.

(⁶) Belgan (III. 1.) to be angry.

(⁷) An-sýn (II. 3.) countenance, appearance.

(⁸) Open (II.) open; G. offen, D. open.

(⁹) See pp. 95—6.

(¹⁰)—Observe the distinction between cunnan and witan (p. 61, note 7); me ye know, and ye wot whence I am.

eom : and ic ne com tram mæ sylfum, ac se is sóð þe me sende, þone ge ne cunnon.

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V.—*Genesis*, ch. xlv.(¹)

1. Þá ne mihte Iosep hine leng dyrnan (²), ac he drát ealle þa Egiptiscan út, þæt nán fremde (³) man be-twyx him nære ;

2. And he weóp, and clypode hlúdre (⁴) stefne, and þa Egiptiscan ge-hýrdon, and eal Pharaones hired (⁵) ;

3. And he cwæð tó his ge-bróðrum : Ic eom Iosep ; lyfað úre fæder nú git? Þá ne mihton his ge-bróðru him for ege (⁶) ge-and-wyrdan (⁷).

4. Þá grétte (⁸) he híg ár-wurð-líce (⁹), and cwæð : Ic eom Iosep eówer bróðor, þe ge sealdon on Egiptaland (¹⁰).

5. Ne on-dræde ge eów nán þing, ne eów ne ofþince (¹¹) þæt ge me sealdon on þis ríce ; sóð-líce for eówre pearfe me sende God on Egiptaland.

(¹) This and the following chapter are taken with some alterations from Thwaites's *Heptateuchus*.

(²) *To hide* (I. 2.) ; *dyrne* (I.) *dark*.

(³) *Fremed, fremd* (I.) *strange, foreign* ; G. *fremd*.

(⁴) *Hlúd* (I.) *loud* ; G. *laut*, D. *luid*.

(⁵) II 1. *household*.

(⁶) II. 1. *awe, fear*.

(⁷) *And-wyrdan* (I. 2.) *to answer* ; *and-wyrd* (II. 3.) *answer* ; G. *antwort-en*. *Ge-* is used before no other prefixes but *and-* and *ed-*, as should have been stated p. 41, note 2.

(⁸) *Grétan* (I. 2.) *to greet, salute*.

(⁹) *A'r-wurð-líc* (II.) *honorable* ; G. *ehr-würdig*.

(¹⁰) *Land of the Egyptians* : comp. *Engla-land*, &c. p. 72.

(¹¹) (*Hit*) *of-þincð it repenteth* : L. *pœnitet* · see p. 86-7.

6. Nú twá gear wæs⁽¹⁾ hunger ofer ealle eorðan, and git sceolon⁽²⁾ fífe on þám man ne mæg náðer ne erian⁽³⁾ ne ripan⁽⁴⁾.

7. And God me sende tó-þám-þæt ge beón ge-healdene, and þæt ge habbon þæt ge magon big-lybban⁽⁵⁾.

8. Þæt næs ná eówres þances⁽⁶⁾ ac þurh God þe ic þurh his willan⁽⁷⁾ hider a-send wæs, se dyde me swylce, ic Pharaones fæder wære, and his hires hláf-ord, and he sette me tó ealdre ofer Egipta-land.

9. Farað hræd-lice⁽⁸⁾ tó mínum fæder, and secgað him þæt God me sette tó hláf-orde eallum Egiptum; beódað him þæt he fare tó me,

10. And wunige⁽⁹⁾ on Gessen-lande⁽¹⁰⁾, and beó me ge-hende, he and his suna, and his bearna bearn, and eówre sceáp, and eówre hrýðer-heorda⁽¹¹⁾ and eal þæt ge ágon.

11. And ic eów féde. Git synd fíf hunger-gear bæftan⁽¹²⁾: dóð þus þæt ge ne for-wurdon⁽¹³⁾.

12. Nú ge ge-seoð hú hit mid me is, and ge ge-hýrað hwæt ic tó eów sprece.

(1) *Has been*: see p. 62, note 2.

(2) *Shall be, are to come.*

(3) *To ear, plough*; L. arare.

(4) I. 2. *to reap.*

(5) See p. 73.

(6) *Of your own accord*: see p. 70. Vulg. has "*vestro consilio.*"

(7) *Through whose will*: see p. 31.

(8) *Quickly*; =hraðe: see p. 25.

(9) *Wunian to dwell*; G. wohnen.

(10) *Land of Goshen.*

(11) Hrýðer (III. 1.) *ox, rother-beast*; G rind, D. rund: mark the n dropped and the vowel lengthened: see p. 2. Heord (II. 3.) *herd*; G. herde.

(12) *Behind, to come.*

(13) For-weorðan (III. 1.) *to perish*; observe the force of the prefix for-.

12. Cýðað mínum fæder eal mín wuldor, and ealle þa þing þe ge ge-sáwon on Egipta-lande: éfstað and lædað hine tó me.

14. And he clypte⁽¹⁾ heora ælcne, and cyste⁽²⁾ híg,

15. And weóp: æfter þison híg ne dorston sprecan wið hine.

16. Þá spræc man ofer-eal⁽³⁾, and wíð-mærsode⁽⁴⁾ þæt Iosepes bróðru comon tó Pharaone, and Pharao wæs glæd, and eal his hired;

17. And he beád Iosepe þæt he bude his bróðrum and þus cwæde: Sýmað⁽⁵⁾ eówre assan, and farað tó Chanaan-lande.

18. And nimað þær eówerne fæder, and eówere mægða⁽⁶⁾, and cumað tó me, and ic eów sylle ealle Egipta góð.

19. Beód him eác þæt híg nimon wænas⁽⁷⁾ tó hyra cilda fare⁽⁸⁾ and tó hyra ge-mæccena⁽⁹⁾, and beód him eác þæt híg nimon hyra fæder, and éfston hider swá híg hradost magon.

20. And ne for-læte ge nán þing⁽¹⁰⁾ of eówrum yddisce⁽¹¹⁾, for-þám ealle Egipta spéda⁽¹²⁾ beóð eówre.

21. Israeles suna dydon swá him be-boden wæs, and

(1) Clyppan (I. 2.) *to embrace, clip.*

(2) Cyssan (I. 2.) *to kiss*; G. küssen. (3) *Everywhere*; G. über-all.

(4) Wíð-mærsian *to noise, spread abroad*; from wíð and mære.

(5) Sýman (I. 2.) *to load.* (6) Mægð (II. 3.) *family, household, tribe.*

(7) Wægn, wæn (II. 2.) *wagon, wain*; G. wagen.

(8) Far (II. 3.) *going, journey*; hence *fare.*

(9) Ge-mæcca, -e (I. 2, 3.) *husband, wife, companion, mate*; O. *make.*

(10) Vulg. "Nec dimittatis quicquam."

(11) Yddisce *food*, from etan; hence P. *eddis*, ashes, &c. *feed for cattle, after-grass, stubble.*

(12) Spéd *wealth.*

Iosep him sealde wænas eal-swá Pharao him beád, and fór-mete⁽¹⁾,

22. And sealde hyra ælcum twá scrúd⁽²⁾; and he sealde Beniamine fif scrúd, and þreo hundred sylfringa⁽³⁾.

23. And he sende his fæder tyn assan þe wæron ge-sýmed mid feo, and mid hrægle⁽⁴⁾, and mid Egipta welon⁽⁵⁾, and tyne þe bæron hwæte and hláf.

24. Witod-líce he let þá his ge-bróðru faran, and cwæð tó him: Ne for-læte ge nán þing⁽⁶⁾ be wege, ac beóð swíðe ge-sóme⁽⁷⁾.

25. Híg foron of Egipta-lande, and comon tó Chanaan-lande tó Iacobe hyra fæder,

26. And cwædon tó him: Iosep lyfað þín sunu, and wealt ealles Egipta-landes. Þá Iacob þæt ge-hýrde þá þúhte him swylce he of hefigum slæpe a-wacode,

27. And þeah he him ne ge-lýfde, híg rehton⁽⁸⁾ him hyra færeld⁽⁹⁾ be ende-byrdnesse⁽¹⁰⁾ and þá he ge-seáh þa wænas, and ealle þa þing þe him ge-sende wæron, his gást weard ge-ed-cwícod⁽¹¹⁾,

(1) "Provision for the way;" fór (II. 3.) *journey*; mete (II. 2.) *meat*.

(2) Vulg. "stolas;" "changes of raiment:" scrúd (II. 1.) *garment, shroud*.

(3) Sylfring (II. 2.) "*piece of silver*."

(4) Hrægl (II. 2.) *raiment, garment*; hence *night-rail*.

(5) Wela (I. 2.) *weal, wealth*: pl. *riches, prosperity*.

(6) Perhaps repeated by mistake from v. 5. Vulg. has here "Ne irascamini:" we "see that ye fall not out."

(7) Miid, *gentle*.

(8) Reccan (II. 2.) *to relate*.

(9) Going, *journey*, or perhaps, *how they had fared*.

(10) In order, *succession*: Vulg. "Illi econtra referebant omnem ordinem rei."

(11) Ge-ed-cwícian *to make alive again, quicken*, cwic, *cuc, &c. quick, living*.

28. And he cwæð: Ge-noh ic hæbbe gif Iosep mín sunu gyt leofað; ic fare and ge-seó hine ár-þám-þe ic swelte⁽¹⁾. www.libtool.com.cn

VI.—*Exodus*, ch. xxiii.⁽²⁾

1. Ne under-fóh⁽³⁾ leáse⁽⁴⁾ ge-witnesse⁽⁵⁾.
2. Ne fylig⁽⁶⁾ þú þám folce þe yfel wille dón, ne be-foran manegon sóðes ne wanda⁽⁷⁾.
3. Ne miltsa⁽⁸⁾ þú þearfan⁽⁹⁾ on dóme.
4. Gif þú ge-méte þínes feónðes oxan oððe assan, læd hine tó him.
5. Gif þú ge-seó his assan licgan under byrðene⁽¹⁰⁾, ne gá þú þanon, ac hefe hine úp mid him.
6. Ne þú ne wanda on þearfan dóme.
7. Fleóh⁽¹¹⁾ leásunga⁽¹²⁾; un-scyldigne and riht-wísne ne of-sléh þú.

(1) Sweltan (III. 1.) *to die*.

(2) This chapter is imperfect in several places, and the 30th verse is wanting.

(3) Under-fangan, -fón (II. 2.) *to undertake, receive*.

(4) Leás (I.) *false, lying*. (5) Witness, testimony. (6) See p. 42.

(7) Wandian *to fear*, &c. : *shrink not, decline not from the truth through fear*. (8) Miltsian *to pity*; from milde. (9) Þearf (I.) *poor*.

(10) Byrðen (II. 3.) *burthen*; G. *bürde*: from beran.

(11) Fleógan, fleón (II. 2.) *to flee, fly*; G. *fliehen, fliegen*.

(12) Either sing, or plur. Nouns in -ung sometimes form the oblique cases singular in -a. *Leásung leasing, lying*, from leás.

8. Ne nim þú lác⁽¹⁾ þa a-blendað gleáwne⁽²⁾, and a-wendað⁽³⁾ riht-wísra word.

9. Ne beó þú æl-þeodigum⁽⁴⁾ gram⁽⁵⁾, for-þám ge wæron æl-þeodie on Egipta-lande.

10. Sáw⁽⁶⁾ six ger⁽⁷⁾ þín land, and gadera⁽⁸⁾ his wæstmas,

11. And læt hit restan on þám sefoðan, þæt þearfan eton þær-of, and wild-deór⁽⁹⁾ : dó swá on þínum wíu-earde, and on þínum ele-beámon⁽¹⁰⁾.

12. Wyrç six dagas, and ge-swíc⁽¹¹⁾ on þám sefoðan, þæt þín oxa and þín assa híg ge-reston, and þæt þínre wylne sunu sý ge-hyrt⁽¹²⁾, and se útan-cumena⁽¹³⁾.

13. Healdað ealle þa þing þe ic eow sæde, and ne swerie ge purh útan-cumenra goda nūman.

14. Þrywa on gere ge-wurðiað⁽¹⁴⁾ mínne freols.

15. Þú ytst þeorf-symbel⁽¹⁵⁾; seofon dagas ge etað

(1) *Gifts*, here neuter II. 1., but see p. 9.

(2) Gleáw (I.) *skilful, clever*; G. klug.

(3) A-wendan (I. 2.) *to turn away, sub-vert, per-vert*; G. ab-wenden: the prefix a- sometimes has the force of of-.

(4) Æl-þeodig (II.) *foreign, strange*; æl- is here=ἀλλ-ος, L. al-ius, alienus; and not to be confounded with æl for eal, in æl-mihtig, æl-beorht and the like.

(5) *Angry, cruel.* Vulg. "molestus."

(6) Sáwan (II. 2.) *to sow*; G. sähen.

(7) =gear, see p. 5.

(8) Gaderian *to gather.*

(9) *Wild beasts.*

(10) *Olive-trees*; ele *oil, beam beam, tree*; G. baum, D. boom, whence boom.

(11) Ge-swícan (III. 2.) *to cease.*

(12) Ge-hyrtan (I. 2.) *to encourage, hearten, strengthen*, from heorte.

(13) *Stranger, one come from without*; út-on, see p. 71.

(14) Ge-weorðian (wurðian) *to honour, exaltrate*; G. würdigen.

(15) *Feast of unleavened bread.*

þeorf, swá ic þe be-beád, on þæs monðes tíð níwra⁽¹⁾ wæstma, þá þú út-fóre of Egipta-lande : ne cymst þú bútan ælmyssan⁽²⁾ on míne ge-sýhðe.

16. Heald þá symbol-tíðe þæs monðes frum-sceatta⁽³⁾ þínes weorces þe þú on lande sæwst, and on geres útgange⁽⁴⁾, þonne þú ge-gaderast þíne wæstmas tógædre.

17. Þrywa on gere æle wæpned-man⁽⁵⁾ æt-ýwð⁽⁶⁾ beforan Dryhtne⁽⁷⁾.

18. Ne offra þú þínre on-sægdnesse blóð⁽⁸⁾ úppan beorman⁽⁹⁾, ne se rysel⁽¹⁰⁾ ne be-lýfð⁽¹¹⁾ oð morgen⁽¹²⁾.

19. Bring þíne frum-sceattas tó Godes húse.

20. Nú ic sende míne engel þæt he þe læde in-tó þære stówe þe ic ge-gearwode⁽¹³⁾.

21. Gým⁽¹⁴⁾ his, and ge-hýr his stemne⁽¹⁵⁾, for-þám

(1) Níwe (I.) *new*; νεος, L. novus, G. neu, D. nieuw.

(2) Ælmyssæ (1. 3.) *alms*; (S. awmous;) *gift* would here have been better.

(3) *First fruits*; fruma *beginning*, sceat (II. 2.) *coin, value, profit, &c.* hence *shot, scot*: G. schatz *treasure*.

(4) Ut-gang (II. 2.) *out-going, end*; G. aus-gang.

(5) Lit. *weaponed-man*; the common use of this word for *male* is a strong proof of the warlike habits of our A. S. forefathers.

(6) Æt-ýwan (-ian, -eówian) (I. 2.) *to appear, show, &c.*

(7) Dryhten (II. 2.) *Lord, chief*; dryht (II. 3.) *troop, band*.

(8) Blóð (II. 1.) *blood*; G. blut, D. bloed.

(9) Beorme (I. 3.) *barm, leaven, leavened bread*. (10) II. 2. *fat*.

(11) Be-lýfan (III. 2.) *to remain*; G. b-leiben, D. b-lijven.

(12) Morgen, mergen, merigen (II. 2.) *morn, morrow*; G. and D. morgen.

(13) Gearwian *to prepare, make yare or ready*.

(14) Gým (1. 2.) *to take care of, care for, heed, attend to*.

(15) Stemn = stefn *voice*; G. stimme, D. stem.

he ne for-gifð þonne ge syngiað, and mín nama is on him.

22. Ic beó þínra feónða feónð,

23. And þe in ge-læde tó Amorrea lande.

24. Ne ge-eað-méd⁽¹⁾ þú hira godas, ac to-brec hira an-lícnessa.

25. þeówiað Dryhtne : ic ge-bletsie eów, and dó sælce un-trumnesse fram eów,

26. And ge-íce⁽²⁾ eówer dagas,

27. And a-flýme⁽³⁾ þíne fýnd be-foran þe ;

28. And ic a-sende hyrnetta⁽⁴⁾, þe aflýmað Efeum⁽⁵⁾ and Chananeum,

29. Twelf monðum ær þú in-fare.

* * * * *

31. Ic sette þíne ge-mæro⁽⁶⁾ fram þære Reádan⁽⁷⁾ Sáe oð Palastinas Sáe, and fram þám wéstene oð þæt flód.

32. Nafa þú náne sibbe⁽⁸⁾ wið hira godas,

33. þý-læs híg þe be-swícon⁽⁹⁾.

(1) Eað-médan (eáð-) (I. 2.) *to humble one-self, worship, "bow down to:"* from eáð and mód.

(2) Ge-ícan (I. 2.) *to increase, lengthen, eke out ;* from eác.

(3) A-flýman (I. 2.) *to put to flight, from fleám flight.*

(4) Hyrnet hornet.

(5) The Hivite ; Vulg. "Hevæum."

(6) Ge-mære (III. 1.) *boundary ;* P. *meer.*

(7) Reád (I.) *red ;* G. roth, D. rood.

(8) Sib (II. 3.) *peuce.*

(9) Be-swícan (III. 2.) *to deceive.*

VII.—*Saxon Chronicle* (1).

* * The Saxon Chronicle is a series of annals of A. S. affairs, from the earliest times to A.D. 1154, compiled by Monks.

Brytene (2) ig-land (3) is eahta hund mila lang and twá hund mila brád; and her syndon on þám ig-lande fíf ge-þeóda (4), Englisc, and Bryt-Wylisc (5), and Scyttisc (6), and Pyhtisc (7), and Bóc-leden (8). Æ'rost wæron búgend (9) þisses landes Bryttas (10) þa comon of Armo-rica (11), and ge-sæton (12) súðan-weard Brytene æ'rost.

A.D. 449. Her (13) Martianus and Valentinianus on-fengon ríce (14), and rícsodon seofon winter. On heora dagum Hengest (15) and Horsa fram Wyrhtgeorne (16) ge-laðode (17) Brytta cyninge tó fultume, ge-sóhton (18) Brytene on þám stede (19) þe is ge-nemued Yp-wines- fleót (20), æ'rost Bryttum tó fultume, ac hí eft (21) on hí (22)

(1) Taken with some slight changes from the edition of Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford. (2) II. 2. *Britain*.

(3) Ig-land, ea-land, (II. 1.) e, *iland*; G. ei-land, D. ey-land: *island* has arisen from a confusion with *isle*, (L. *insula*, G. *insel*, F. *isle*, *île*) with which it has no connexion. (4) Ge-þeód (II. 3.) *nation*.

(5) Lit. *British-Welsh*.

(6) *Scottish*.

(7) *Pictish*.

(8) *Book-Latin, Roman*.

(9) For búend (II. 2.) *inhabitants*: see p. 15.

(10) Brytte (II. 2.) *Briton*.

(11) A various reading has *Armenia*.

(12) Ge-sittan (II. 1.) *to occupy, settle in*.

(13) Here and below means *this year*.

(14) *The Roman Empire*.

(15) II. 2. Not *Hengist* as commonly spelt; *horse*, G. *hengst*. Horsa too meant the same. (16) *Vortigern*. (17) Lačian (I. 1.) *to invite*, G. *ladeu*.

(18) Sécan is here *to go to*; comp. the use of L. *petere*.

(19) II. 2. *Place, stead*; G. *statt, stätte*.

(20) *Ebb's-et* in the Isle of Thanet; fleót *stream, creek*; *fleet* is common in locname.asl (21) *Again, afterwards*. (22) *Against them*; in eo

fuhton. Se cing hét hí feohtan on-gean Pyhtas, and hí swá dydon, and sige⁽¹⁾ hæfdon swá-hwar-swá hí comon. Hí þá sendon to Angle⁽²⁾ and héton heom sendan máre fultum, and heom secgan Bryt-Walena⁽³⁾ náhtnesse⁽⁴⁾, and þæs landes cysta⁽⁵⁾. Hí þá sendon heom máre fultum: þá comon þa men of þrym mægðum Germanie⁽⁶⁾:—of Eald-Seaxum⁽⁷⁾, of Englum⁽⁸⁾, of Iótum⁽⁹⁾. Of Iótum comon Cant-ware⁽¹⁰⁾, and Wiht-ware, þæt is seó mæð⁽¹¹⁾ þe nú eardað⁽¹²⁾ on Wiht⁽¹³⁾, and þæt cyn on West-Seaxum⁽¹⁴⁾ þe man git hét Iótena-cyn. Of Eald-Seaxum comon Eást-Seaxan⁽¹⁵⁾, and Súd-Seaxan⁽¹⁶⁾, and West-Seaxan. Of

(1) II. 2. *victory*; G. *sieg*.

(2) Engle, Angle (Ongle) (II. 2.) *country of the Angles*, the present Sleswig.

(3) Bryt-Wala (I. 2.) lit. *British-Welshman*: the Anglo-Saxons called all not of Gothic race *Walan* or *Wealas*, equivalent to *strangers* or *foreigners*, and the Germans still keep up the same idea, calling the French and Italians *Wälschen*, and anything strange or outlandish *wülsch*.

(4) Náhtnes (II. 3.) *goodness for nought, cowardice*.

(5) Cyst (II. 3.) *choice, excellence*; pl. *cysta good things, abundance*.

(6) Gen. of Germania; see p. 13.

(7) Seaxa (I. 2.) *Saxon*: the Old-Saxon dialect nearly resembled the A. S.

(8) See p. 19.

(9) Ióta, Iúta (I. 2); the Jutes occupied the present Jutland, which was bounded to the south by Angle; the Old-Saxons' land, now Holstein, lay still further southward. ⁽¹⁰⁾ *Dwellers in Kent*: see p. 20.

(11) = mægð, p. 5.

(12) *Eardian to dwell*, from eard.

(13) Or *Wiht-land Isle of Wight*.

(14) The West-Saxons occupied Berks, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, and parts of Somerset and Devon.

(15) The East-Saxons occupied Essex, as the name implies, Middlesex, and part of Herts.

(16) The South-Saxons had Sussex, named after them, and Surrey.

Angle comon (se á síð-þán stód wéstig⁽¹⁾ be-twyx lóttum and Seaxum) Eást-Engle⁽²⁾, Middel-Engle⁽³⁾, Mearce⁽⁴⁾, and ealle Nord-Ymbra⁽⁵⁾. * * *

A.D. 596. Her Gregorius Papa sende tó Brytene Augustinum, mid wel monegum⁽⁶⁾ munucum⁽⁷⁾ þa Godes word sceoldon bodian⁽⁸⁾ Angel-cynne. * *

A.D. 806. Her se mona a-þýstrode⁽⁹⁾ on kalendis Septembris⁽¹⁰⁾. Eád-wulf Nordan-Hymbra cyning wæs of his ríce a-drifen, and Heard-byrht bisceop on Hagustealdes-e⁽¹¹⁾ forð-ferde⁽¹²⁾. Eác on þissum ylcan geare pridie nonas Iunii⁽¹³⁾ róde-tácn⁽¹⁴⁾ weard at-eówed⁽¹⁵⁾ on þám monan, ánes Wódnæs-dægæs⁽¹⁶⁾,

(¹) *Waste, desert.*

(²) East Anglia comprised Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge.

(³) The Middle Angles had Salop, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, &c.

(⁴) Mercia included the remaining midland counties, together with Chester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln.

(⁵) Northumbria consisted of York, Lancaster, and the other northern counties: as these were united or divided into two kingdoms, Saxon England formed either a heptarchy or an octarchy.

(⁶) *Very many, a good number.*

(⁷) Munuc (II. 2.) *monk*; G. *mönch*, L. *monachus*.

(⁸) *To announce, proclaim, preach*; hence *to bode*: *boda messenger*; G. *bote*, D. *boode*.

(⁹) A-þýstrian *to become dark, be eclipsed*, from þýstru (p. 10.); þýster *dark*; G. *düster*.

(¹⁰) *Sept. 1.*: the Roman name for the day of the month was used sometimes, but not always: see p. 36.

(¹¹) *Hexham.*

(¹²) *Went forth, departed, died.*

(¹³) *June 4.*

(¹⁴) *Sign of the Cross*; *ród* (II. 3.) *rood, Cross*; *tácn token, sign*; G. *zeichen*, D. *teeken*.

(¹⁵) *At-* for *æt-*; see p. 4.

(¹⁶) "*Of a Wednesday*," as we still say.

innan þære dagine⁽¹⁾; and eft on þissum geare tertio kalendas Septembris⁽²⁾ án wundor-lic trendel⁽³⁾ weard at-eowed a-bútan þære sunnan. * *

And þý ylcan geare (A.D. 853.) sende Ædel-wulf cyning Ælf-red his sunu tó Rome, (þá wæs þonne Leo⁽⁴⁾ Papa on Rome) and he hine tó cyninge gehálgode, and hine him tó bisceop-suna ge-nam⁽⁵⁾. *

A.D. 871. þá feng Ælf-red Ædel-wulf-ing⁽⁶⁾ tó⁽⁷⁾ West-Seaxna ríce; and þæs ymb ænne monað⁽⁸⁾ gefeaht Ælf-red cyning wið ealne þone here⁽⁹⁾ lytle werode⁽¹⁰⁾ æt Wil-túne⁽¹¹⁾ and hine lange on dæg geflymde⁽¹²⁾, and þa Deniscan áhton wæl-stówe⁽¹³⁾ ge-weald. And þæs geares wurdon nigon folc-gefeht⁽¹⁴⁾ ge-fohten wið þone here on þám cyne-ríce be súðan Temese, bútan þám þe him Ælf-red, and ealdor-men⁽¹⁵⁾, and cyninges þegnas oft ráda⁽¹⁶⁾ on-ridon þe man ná ne rímde⁽¹⁷⁾. And þæs geares

(1) Daging (see p. 67.) dawn; dagian to dawn, O. daw.

(2) Aug. 29.

(3) Round, circle: hence to trundle.

(4) Leo IV.

(5) Stood sponsor to him at Confirmation; an ancient custom of the Churches; see the 3rd rubric after Confirmation, and thereon Wheatley, &c.

(6) Son of Æthelwulf; see p. 65.

(7) Feng tó "took to," as is still said.

(8) One month after that.

(9) The Danish host of plunderers was called emphatically "se here" the army; G. das heer: see p. 9.

(10) Abl. with a little band: werod II. 1.

(11) Wil-tún Wilton.

(12) Ge-flyman = a-flyman above.

(13) Wæl-stów slaughter-place, battle-field; G. wahl-platz.

(14) Great battles, battles of nations.

(15) Ealdor-man (III. 2.) senator, chief; hence alderman.

(16) Rád (II. 3.) road, in-road, raid, foray; from ridan.

(17) Ríman to count, number: hence to rime; G. reimen, D. rijnmen.

wáeron of-slegene nigon eorlas ⁽¹⁾, and án cyning; and þý geare namon West-seaxan frið ⁽²⁾ wið þone here.

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A.D. 901. Her forð-ferde Ælf-red Ædel-wulfing six nihtum ⁽³⁾ éar Ealra Háligra Mæssan ⁽⁴⁾, se wæs cyning ofer eal Angel-cyn bútan þám dæle þe under Dena on-wealde wæs. And he heóld þæt rice úder-healf ⁽⁵⁾ gear læs þe þryttig wintra ⁽⁶⁾.

VIII.—*Apollonius.* ⁽⁷⁾

* * * Translated from the *Gesta Romanorum*, a monkish collection of tales, by whom is not known. This story is the original of the play called "Pericles Prince of Tyre."

Sóð-lice mid-þý-þe þæs cynges dóhtor ge-seáh þæt Apollonius on eallum góðum cræftum swá wel wæs ge-togen ⁽⁸⁾, þá ge-feoll hyre mód on his lufe. þá æfter þæs beórscipes ⁽⁹⁾ ge-endunge, cwæð þæt

⁽¹⁾ Eorl earl.

⁽²⁾ Namon frið *made peace*: frið (II. 2.) *peace*; G. friede.

⁽³⁾ The Anglo-Saxons reckoned time by *nights*: of this our *se'n-night* (seven-night) and *fo'rt'night* (fourteen-night) are relics.

⁽⁴⁾ *All Hallows' Mass, Feast of All Saints*: mæsse I. 3.

⁽⁵⁾ See p. 36.

⁽⁶⁾ See p. 35, note 5.

⁽⁷⁾ From Mr. Thorpe's edition, pp. 17—19, 23—25.

⁽⁸⁾ Teógan, (túgan), *teón to draw &c., educate*: comp. G. er-ziehen; L. e-ducare from ducere.

⁽⁹⁾ Beór-scipe (II. 2.) *feast, banquet*; beór (II. 1.) *beer*.

mæden tó þám cyngre: Leófa fæder, þú lýfdest me lytle ær þæt ic móste gifan Apollonio swá-hwæt-swá ic wolde of þinum gold-horde⁽¹⁾. Arces-trates se cyng cwæð tó hyre: Gif him swá-hwæt-swá þú wile. Heó þá swiðe⁽²⁾ blíðe⁽³⁾ út-eóde and cwæð: Láreow Apolloni, ic gife þe be mínes fæder leáfe twá hund punda⁽⁴⁾ goldes, and feower hund punda ge-wihte⁽⁵⁾ seolfres, and þone mástan dæll⁽⁶⁾ deór-wyrðan⁽⁷⁾ reáfes, and twentig þeówa manna. And heó þá þus cwæð tó þám þeówum mannum: Berað þás þing mid eów þe ic be-hét⁽⁸⁾ Apollonio mínum láreowe, and leogað innon búre⁽⁹⁾ be-foran mínum freóndum. Þis weard þá þus ge-dón æfter þære cwene⁽¹⁰⁾ háse⁽¹¹⁾, and ealle þa men hyre gife heredon þe híg ge-sáwon. Þá sóð líce ge-endode se ge-beórscipe, and þa men ealle a-rison, and grétton þone cyng and þá cwene, and bædon híg ge-sunde⁽¹²⁾ beón and hám ge-wendon. Eác-swylce⁽¹³⁾ Apollonius

(1) Hord (II. 2.) *hoard, treasure.*

(2) Swið (I.) *strong, powerful*; swiðe *greatly, very*; comp. L. (*valide*) *valde*, F. *fort.*

(3) Blíðe *blithe*; D. *blijde.*

(4) Pund (II. 1.) *pound.*

(5) Ge-wiht (II. 3.) *weight*; G. *ge-wicht,*

(6) *A very great deal.*

(7) *Precious*; deór *dear*; G. *theuer*, D. *duur.*

(8) Be-hátan (II. 2.) *to promise*; G. *var-heissen.*

(9) Búr (II. 2.) *chamber, bower.*

(10) Cwen (II. 3.) *queen*; *queen* is likewise from *cwen*, which meant originally *woman*; γυνή.

(11) Hás (II. 3.) *command, be-hest*; G. *ge-heisa.*

(12) Ge-sund *sound, whole*; *bade them fare-well*; L. *valere eos jussérunt.*

(13) *So in like manner.*

cwæð: þú góða cyning and earmra ge-miltsigend, and þú cwen láre lufigend, beó ge ge-sunde. He be-seáh⁽¹⁾ eác tó þám þeowum mannum þe þæt mæden him for-gifen⁽²⁾ hæfde, and heom cwæð tó: Nimað þás þing mid eow þe me seó cwen for-geaf, and gán we sécan úre gæst-hús⁽³⁾ þæt we magon ús ge-restan.

Þá a-dred þæt mæden þæt heó næfre eft Apollonium ne ge-sáwe swá hraðe swá heó wolde, and eóde þá tó hyre fæder and cwæð: þú góða cyning, lícað þe wel þæt Apollonius þe þurh ús tó-dæg ge-góðod⁽⁴⁾ is, þus heonon fare, and cuman yfele men and be-reáfian hine? Se cyng cwæð: Wel þú cwæde: hát him fiudan hwar he hine mæge wurd-licost⁽⁵⁾ ge-restan. Þá dyde þæt mæden swá hyre be-boden wæs, and Apollonius on-feng þære wununge⁽⁶⁾ þe him be-tæht⁽⁷⁾ wæs, and þar-in-eóde, Gode þancigende þe him ne for-wyrnde cyne-lices wurdscipes and frófre.

Ac þæt mæden hæfde un-stille niht mid þære lufe on-éled⁽⁸⁾ þára worda and sanga þe heó ge-hyrde æt Apollonige⁽⁹⁾, and ná leng heó ne ge-bád þonne hit dæg was, ac eóde sona swá hit leóht⁽¹⁰⁾ wæs, and

(¹) Be-seón (III. 3.) *to look, look at.*

(²) For-gifan (II. 1.) *to give away, present, forgive.*

(³) Inn, *guest-house*; G. *gast-haus.*

(⁴) Ge-góðian, *to endow, enrich*; G. *be-gütern.*

(⁵) Wurd-lic (II.) *honourable.* (⁶) *Dwelling, habitation*; G. *wohnung.*

(⁷) Be-técan (I. 2.) *to commit, assign*; hence *betake.*

(⁸) On-élan (I. 2.) *to inflame.*

(⁹) Abl. or dat. formed A. S.-wise from Apollonius; the g inserted as p. 41.

(¹⁰) *Light*; G. *licht.*

ge-sæt be-foran hyre fæder bedde. Þá cwæð se cyng :
 Leófe dóhtor, for-hwý eart þú þus áer-wacol⁽¹⁾? Þæt
 mæden cwæð: Me a-wehton⁽²⁾ þa ge-cneordnessa⁽³⁾ :
 þe ic girstan-dæg⁽⁴⁾ ge-hýrde ; nú bidde ic þe for-
 þám þæt þú be-fæste⁽⁵⁾ me úrum cuman Apollonige
 tó láre⁽⁶⁾. Þá weard se cyng þearle⁽⁷⁾ ge-blissod⁽⁸⁾ ;
 and hét feccan Apollonium and him tó cwæð: Mín
 dóhtor gyrnd þæt heó móte leornian æt þe þa ge-
 sáligan⁽⁹⁾ láre þe þú canst, and gif þú wilt þisum
 oingum ge-hýrsum beón, ic swerige þe þurh mínes
 wices mæгна⁽¹⁰⁾ þæt swá-hwæt-swá þú on sáe for-lure,
 ic þe þæt on land ge-staðelige⁽¹¹⁾. Þá-þá Apollonius
 þæt ge-hýrde, he on-feng þám mædeune tó láre, and
 hyre tæhte swá wel swá he sylf ge-leornode.

* * * * *

Þá wæs hyre ge-cýd þe þar ealdor⁽¹²⁾ wæs, þæt þar
 wære cumen sum cyngc⁽¹³⁾ mid his aðume⁽¹⁴⁾, and
 mid his dóhtor, mid miclum gifum. Mid-þám-þe heó

(1) *Early-wakeful* ; comp. L. vigil.

(2) A-weccan (I. 2.) *to awake* (act.) G. er-wecken : the neut. is wacian (I. 1.) or wacan (II. 3.) ; G. wachen. (3) *Studies, accomplishments.*

(4) *Yesterday* ; G. gestern ; comp. L. hestern-us.

(5) Be-fæstan (I. 2.) *to commit, intrust.* (6) *For instruction.*

(7) Pearl (I.) *strong* ; þearle *very, greatly* ; comp. swíðe above.

(8) *Blissian to rejoice* ; bliss (II. 3.) *bliss, joy.*

(9) Ge-sálig (I.) *happy, blessed* ; G. selig : hence *silly, O. sely.*

(10) Mægen (III. 1.) *power.*

(11) Ge-staðelian *to establish, make good*, from staðol *station* ; whence staðol-fæst *stead-fast, &c.*

(12) Here used for *chief priestess.*

(13) See p. 5.

(14) Aðum *son-in-law.*

þæt ge-hýrde, heó hí sylfe mid cyne-licum reáfe ge-frætwode⁽¹⁾, and mid purpran ge-scrýdde, and hyre heáfod mid golde and mid gimmon⁽²⁾ ge-glengde⁽³⁾, and mid miclum fæmnena⁽⁴⁾ heápe⁽⁵⁾ ymb-trymm-ed⁽⁶⁾, com tó-geanes þám cynge⁽⁷⁾. Heó wæs sóð-lice þearle wlítig⁽⁸⁾, and for þære⁽⁹⁾ miclan lufe þære clánnesse hí sædon ealle þæt þar nære nán Diauan⁽¹⁰⁾ swá ge-cweme⁽¹¹⁾ swá heó.

Mid-þám-þe Apollonius þæt ge-seáh, he mid his aðume, and mid his dóhtor tó hyre urnon, and feollon ealle tó hyre fótum, and wéndon þæt heó Diana wære seó gyden⁽¹²⁾ for hyre miclan beorhtnesse and wlíte. þæt háli⁽¹³⁾ ern⁽¹⁴⁾ weard þá ge-openod, and þa lác wæron in-ge-bróhte; and Apollonius on-gan þá spreca and cweda: Ic fram cild-háde wæs Apollo-nius ge-nemned, on Tirum ge-boren. Mid-þám-þe

(1) Ge-frætwian to adorn; frætu (III. 1.) ornament, fret.

(2) Gim (II. 2.) gem. (3) Ge-glengan (I. 2.) to adorn

(4) Fæmne damsel; L. femina.

(5) Heáp (II. 2.) troop, heap; G. haufe, D. hoop.

(6) Ymb-trymmian to surround, trymmian to strengthen, hence to trim, guard, a garment, &c.

(7) To meet the king; comp. G. dem könige ent-gegen.

(8) Beautiful; wlítig (II. 2.) beauty.

(9) = þære; at p. 5, l. 1, it should have been stated that é is sometimes changed to á, as well á to é. (10) Dat. of Diana.

(11) Pleasing, agreeable, from cwuman (cuman) to come; comp. G. he-quem con-venient.

(12) Feminine of god; see p. 66, and comp. G. gott, gött-in.

(13) = hálig, see p. 5.

(14) Ern, ærn (II. 1.) house, room; see p. 71, n. 7.

ic be-com tó fullon and-gite⁽¹⁾ þá næs nán cræft þe wære fram cyngum be-gán⁽²⁾ odde fram ædelum mannum þæt ic ne cúde: ic a-rædde⁽³⁾ Antiochus rædels⁽⁴⁾ þæs cynges tó-þón-þæt ic his dóhtor underfenge me tó ge-mæccan, ac he sylfa wæs mid þám fúlestan horwe⁽⁵⁾ þar-tó ge-þeód⁽⁶⁾, and me þá syrwoðe⁽⁷⁾ tó of-sleánne. Mid-þám-þe ic þæt forfleáh⁽⁸⁾, þá weard ic on sære for-liden⁽⁹⁾, and com tó Cyrenense⁽¹⁰⁾. Þá underfengc me Arcestrates se cyngc mid swá micelre lufe, þæt ic sæt nyhstan⁽¹¹⁾ ge-earnode⁽¹²⁾ þæt he geaf me his á-cennedan⁽¹³⁾ dóhtor tó ge-mæccan. Seó fór þá mid me tó onfónne mínon cyne-riçe, and þás míne dóhtor þe ic be-foran þe, Diana, ge-and-weard⁽¹⁴⁾ hæbbe, a-cende on sære, and hyre gást a-let⁽¹⁵⁾. Ic þá hí mid cyne-licum réafe ge-scrýdde, and mid golde and ge-write⁽¹⁶⁾ on ciste⁽¹⁷⁾ a-legde⁽¹⁸⁾, þæt se-þe hí funde hí wurd-lice

(1) And-git (II. 1.) *understanding*.

(2) Be-gán to *exercise, cultivate, attend to*.

(3) A-rædan to *read, guess*; G. er-rathen to *guess*.

(4) II. 2. *riddle*; G. räthscl. (5) Horu (III. 1.) *pollution*.

(6) Ge-þeóðan (I. 2.) to *join*.

(7) Syrwan to *plot*; searu (III. 1.) *ambush, stratagem*.

(8) For-fleón to *escape, flee from*.

(9) Shipwrecked; líðan (III. 2.) to *sail, for-líðan to sail with ill success, suffer shipwreck*.

(10) *Cyrene*.

(11) *At last*.

(12) *Earned, deserved, obtained*.

(13) A'-cenned = á-cenned *only begotten*.

(14) *Present*.

(15) A-lætan = of-lætan to *let forth, give up*.

(16) Ge-writ (III. 1.) *writing, writ, inscription*.

(17) Cist (II. 3.) *chest, coffin*; P. kist, G. kiste.

(18) Usually -lede; from -leggan.

be-byrigde⁽¹⁾, and þás míne dóhtor be-fæste þám mán-
fullestan⁽²⁾ mannan to féðanne⁽³⁾. Fór me⁽⁴⁾ þá tó
Egipta-lande feower-tyne gear on heófe⁽⁵⁾: þá ic on-
gean⁽⁶⁾ com, þá sædon hí me þæt mín dóhtor wære
ford-faren⁽⁷⁾; and me wæs mín sár⁽⁸⁾ eal ge-ed-níwad.

Mid-þám-þe he þás þingc eal a-reht hæfde, Arcestrate sóð-líce his wíf úp-a-rás, and hine ymb-clypte⁽⁹⁾.
þá niste ná Apollonius ne ne ge-lýfde þæt heó his
ge-mæcca⁽¹⁰⁾ wære, ac sceáf⁽¹¹⁾ hí fram him. Heó
þá micelre stefne clypode, and cwæð mid wópe: Ic
eom Arcestrate þín ge-mæcca, Arcestrates dóhtor þæs
cynges, and þú eart Apollonius mín láreow þe me
lárdest! þú eart se for-lidena man þe ic lufode, ná
for gálnesse⁽¹²⁾ ac for wís-dóme! Hwar is mín dóhtor?
He be-wende hine þá tó Thasian⁽¹³⁾ and cwæð:
þis heó is; and híg weópon þá ealle, and eác blis-
sodon. And þæt word sprang geond eal þæt land
þæt Apollonius se mæra cyngc hæfde funden his
wíf; and þá weard or-mæte⁽¹⁴⁾ bliss, and þa or-

(1) (Be-) byrigan to bury.

(2) Mán-full *wicked*; mán (II. 1.) *wickedness, sin, crime*; mán-swara
a *man-sworn, perjured man*; G. mein-eid, *false oath*.

(3) To feed, nourish, bring up.

(4) See p. 81.

(5) Heáf, heóf (II. 2.) *sigh, groan, grief*.

(6) Again, back again:

(7) Forð-faran = forð-feran.

(8) Pain, grief, sore.

(9) Ymb-clyppan to embrace, clip round.

(10) Ge-mæcca *mate* serves for both genders; thus correct n. 9, p. 111.

(11) Scéfan (III. 3.) to *shove, push*; G. schieben, D. schuiven.

(12) Lust.

(13) The A. S. dative, like Dianan above and Antiochian below.

(14) *Measureless, immense*; from or- and metan to *mete, measure*; see
Additions, &c.

gana⁽¹⁾ wæron ge-togene⁽²⁾, and þa býman⁽³⁾ ge-bláwene⁽⁴⁾, and þar weard blíde ge-beórscipe ge-gearwod be-twux þám cyngre and þám folce. And heó ge-sette hyre gyngran⁽⁵⁾ þe hyre folgode tó sacerde, and mid blisse and heófe ealre þære mægðe on Efe-sum, heó fór mid hyre were⁽⁶⁾, and mid hyre ađume, and mid hyre dóhtor tó Antiochian, þar Apollonio wæs þæt cyne-ríce ge-healden⁽⁷⁾. Fór⁽⁸⁾ þá síð-þan tó Tirum⁽⁹⁾ and ge-sette þar Athenagoras his ađum tó cyngre; fór þá sóð-lice þanon tó Tharsum mid his wífe, and mid his dóhtor, and mid cyne-licre fyrde⁽¹⁰⁾, and hét sona ge-læccan⁽¹¹⁾ Stranguilionem and Dionisiaden, and lædan be-foran him þar he sæt on his þrym-setle⁽¹²⁾.

(1) L. *organum*, commonly used in the plural, as *organs* formerly was.

(2) Lit. *drawn*; from some peculiar way either of playing the instrument or of blowing the bellows.

(3) *Býms trumpet*.

(4) Bláwan (II. 2.) *to blow*; G. *blähen*.

(5) Gyngre (*female*) *disciple, follower*, lit. *younger*; G. *jünger* is used in the same sense.

(6) Wer (fir) II. 2. *man, husband*; L. *vir*; aior was the Scythian (Herod. iv. 110), and the Celtic dialects have a similar word.

(7) *Had been kept for A.*

(8) *He, Apollonius went.*

(9) Copied probably from the L. "(ad) Tyrum" (as also Tharsum below); tó seems properly to have always governed the dative.

(10) Fyrd (II. 3.) *army, array, march, &c.*; G. *fahrt journey, &c.*

(11) I. 2. *to seize, catch.*

(12) *Glory-seat, throne*; þrym II. 2., setl III. 1.

IX.—*Boëthius*. Cap. xvii. (1)

* * King Ælfred translated Boëthius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, interweaving much original matter of his own: the following is his expansion of 3 or 4 lines, lib. II. prosa 7.

Hú þæt Mód⁽²⁾ sæde þæt him næfre seó mægð and seó gitsung⁽³⁾ for-wel⁽⁴⁾ ne lícode⁽⁵⁾, bútan tó láde⁽⁶⁾ he tilade⁽⁷⁾.

þá se Wís-dóm þá þis leóð⁽⁸⁾ a-sungen hæfde, þá ge-swígode⁽⁹⁾ he, and þá and-sworede þæt Mód and þus cwæð: Ea-lá Ge-scead-wisnes⁽¹⁰⁾! hwæt⁽¹¹⁾ þú wást þæt me næfre seó gitsung and seó ge-mægð þisses eord-lícan an-wealdes for-wel ne lícode, ne ic ealles for-swíðe ne gyrnde þisses eord-lícan ríces. Búton lá ic wilnode þeah and-weorces⁽¹²⁾ tó þám weorce

(1) From Mr. Cardale's edition, slightly altered.

(2) II. 1. neuter, while G. muth is masculine: another exception to the general rule, pp. 8, 9.

(3) II. 3. *desire, covetousness; gitsian to covet.*

(4) *Very well, too well; for- is sometimes intensive; for-nean well nigh, for-swíðe too much, excessively.*

(5) See p. 86.

(6) *Unwillingly; see p. 70: láð (1.) hateful, louthsome.*

(7) *Tilian (teolian) to toil, till, &c.: see p. 42.*

(8) III. 1. *song, lay; G. lied.*

(9) *Swígian to be silent; G. schweigen.*

(10) *Reason, discretion; sceadan (p. 54.) to divide, discriminate, &c. G. scheiden.*

(11) *Hwæt, and lá (below) are often used as expletives.*

(12) *And-weorc (II. 1.) matter, material, substance.*

þe me be-boden wæs tó wyrçanne; þæt wæs þæt ic un-fracod-lice⁽¹⁾ and ge-risen-lice⁽²⁾ mihte steór-an⁽³⁾ and reccan⁽⁴⁾ þone an-weald þe me be-fæst wæs. Hwæt þú wást þæt nán mon ne mæg nánne cræft cýðan⁽⁵⁾, ne nánne an-weald reccan ne steór-an, búton tólum⁽⁶⁾ and and-weorce: þæt býð ælces cræftes and-weorc, þæt mon þone cræft búton⁽⁷⁾ wýrcan ne mæg. Þæt býð þonne cyninges and-weorc and his tól mid tó rícsianne⁽⁸⁾, þæt he hæbbe his land ful-mannod⁽⁹⁾: he sceal hæbban ge-bed-men⁽¹⁰⁾, and fyrd-men⁽¹¹⁾, and weorc-men. Hwæt þú wást þætte bútan þissum tólum nán cyning his cræft ne mæg cýðan. Þæt is eác his and-weorc þæt he hæbban sceal tó þám tólum, þám þrym ge-ferscip-um⁽¹²⁾ bi-wiste⁽¹³⁾; þæt is þonne heora bi-wist, land tó búgienne⁽¹⁴⁾, and gifa⁽¹⁵⁾, and wæpna⁽¹⁶⁾, and mete, and ealo⁽¹⁷⁾, and cláðas⁽¹⁸⁾, and ge-hwæt

(1) Fracod (I.) *vile, shameful.*

(2) Ge-risen-lic (II.) *fit, proper*; hit ge-ríst it is *fit, becoming*, = L. *decet.*

(3) Or stýran (I. 2.) *to steer, guide, govern*; G. *steuern*, D. *stuuren.*

(4) I. 3. *reckon for, give an account of.*

(5) *To make known, show forth, practise.*

(6) Tól (II. 1.) *tool.*

(7) Þæt—búton *without which.*

(8) *To rule with*: rícsian, (ríxian); L. *reg-ere, rex-i.*

(9) Mannian *to man.*

(10) *Prayer-men, clergy.*

(11) *Army-men, soldiers.*

(12) Ge-ferscipe (II. 2.) *company*; ge-fera *companion*, O. *ferē.*

(13) Bi-wist (II. 3.) *provision, food*: wist *feast, &c.*

(14) Búgian = búian.

(15) Gift (II. 3.) *gift*; plur. gifa usually means *marriage.*

(16) Wæpen (III. 1.) *weapon*; D. *wapen.*

(17) Ealo (-u) (III. 3.) *ale.*

(18) Cláð (II. 2.) *cloth, garment*; G. *kleid.*

þæs þe þa þreo ge-ferscipas be-hófiad: ne mæg he bútan þissum þás tól ge-healdan, ne bútan þissum tólum nán þára þinga wyrcean þe him be-boden is tó wyrccanne. For-þý ic wilnode and-weorces þone an-weald mid tó ge-reccenne, þæt míne cræftas and an-weald ne wurden for-gitene and for-holene⁽¹⁾; for-þám ælc cræft and ælc an-weald býð sona for-ealdod⁽²⁾ and for-swigod⁽³⁾, gif he býð bútan Wís-dóme; for-þám-þe hwæt-swá⁽⁴⁾ þurh dysige⁽⁵⁾ ge-dón býð, ne mæg hit nán mon næfre tó cræfte ge-reccan. þæt is nú hraðost tó secganne þæt ic wilnode weorð-ful-líce⁽⁶⁾ tó lybbanne þá-hwíle-þe ic lyfode, and æfter mínum life þám monnum tó læfanne þe æfter me wáren mín ge-mynd⁽⁷⁾ on gódum weorcum,

Cap. xxxiv. 10.

* * A free translation of part of prosa ii. lib. III.

þá cwæð ic: Ne mæg ic náne cwice wuht on-gitan þára þe wíte⁽⁸⁾ hwæt hit⁽⁹⁾ wille oððe hwæt hit nille, þe un-ge-néd⁽¹⁰⁾ lyste for-weorðan. For-þám ælc wuht wolde beón hál and lybban þára þe me cwice

(1) For-helan (II. 2.) to hide; G. ver-hehlen.

(2) For-ealdian to wear out, perish from old age.

(3) For-swigian to pass in silence; G. ver-schweigen; here and above mark the force of for-.

(4) Usually swá-hwæt-swá.

(5) Folly; dysig foolish, absurd; hence dizzy.

(6) Worthily, honorably.

(7) II. 1. memory, mind.

(8) Wíte singular agreeing with wuht and not with þára þe; see p. 78.

(9) Hit neut. while wuht is fem.

(10) Nédan=nyðan.

þincð, bútan ic nāt be treówum, and be wyrtum⁽¹⁾,
 and be swylcum ge-sceaftum⁽²⁾ swylce⁽³⁾ nāne sáwle
 nabbað. Þá smeardode⁽⁴⁾ he and ncwæð: Ne þearft
 þú nó⁽⁵⁾ be þám⁽⁶⁾ ge-sceaftum tweógan⁽⁷⁾, þe má
 þe⁽⁸⁾ be þám óðrum. Hú ne miht þú ge-seóin
 þæt ælc wyrt and ælc wudu⁽⁹⁾ wile weaxan on þám
 lande sélost⁽¹⁰⁾ þe him betst ge-rist, and him ge-
 cynde⁽¹¹⁾ býð and ge-wune-líc⁽¹²⁾, and þær þær hit
 ge-fret⁽¹³⁾, þæt hit hraðost weaxan mæg, and latost
 wealcwigan⁽¹⁴⁾? Sumra wyrta odðe sumes wuda eard
 býð on dúnnum⁽¹⁵⁾, sumra on merscum⁽¹⁶⁾, sumra
 on mórnum⁽¹⁷⁾, sumra on cludum⁽¹⁸⁾, sumra on
 barum⁽¹⁹⁾ sondum⁽²⁰⁾. Nim þonne swá wudu swa

(1) Wyrte (II. 3.) *herb, wort.*

(2) Ge-sceaft (II. 3.) *creaticr, creature.*

(3) Swylc—swylo answers to L. talis—qualis.

(4) Smeardode to *smirk, smile.*

(5) Nō=na.

(6) See p. 30.

(7) Tweógan, tweón (III. 3. See p. 60.) to *doubt*, from twá; comp. *δου-ζειν*, L. du-bitare, G. zwei-feln, from *δουα* (*duo*), duo, zwei.

(8) *Any more than.*

(9) III. 2. *wood*; D. woud.

(10) *Best*: sél *good, excellent.*

(11) *Kind, kindly, natural*: ge-cynd (II. 3.) *nature, kind.*

(12) *Common, usual*; G. ge-wöhnlich.

(13) *Where it takes root, draws nourishment*, lit. bites: fretan (II. 1.) (G. fressen) to *eat, devour, fret.*

(14) *Fade*; G. ver-welken, P. welk.

(15) Dún (II. 3.) *down, hill, mountain*; hence *don* in local names: G. düne, D. duin, F. dune is a sand-hill near the sea.

(16) Mersc (II. 2.) *marsh*; P. mesh.

(17) Mór (II. 2.) *moor*; D. moer.

(18) Clud (II. 2.) *rock, cliff*

(19) Bær (II.) *bare*; G. bar

(20) Sand, sond (II. 2.) *sand*

wyrt, swá-hwæder-swá þú wile of þære stówe þe his eard and ædelo⁽¹⁾ býð on tó weaxanne, and sete on un-cyndre⁽²⁾ stówe him, þonne ne ge-gréwd hit þær náuht, ac for-searad⁽³⁾; for-þám ælces landes ge-cynd is, þæt hit him ge-lice wyrta and ge-licne wudu tydrige⁽⁴⁾; and hit swa déð, friðad⁽⁵⁾, and fyrðrad⁽⁶⁾ swiðe georne⁽⁷⁾, swá longe swá heora ge-cynd býð, þæt hí grówan móton. Hwæt wénst þú for-hwý ælc sæd⁽⁸⁾ grówe innon þá eorðan, and tó ciðum⁽⁹⁾ and tó wyrtrumum⁽¹⁰⁾ weorðe on þære eorðan, búton for-þý þe hí teóhhiad⁽¹¹⁾ þæt se stemn⁽¹²⁾ and se helm⁽¹³⁾ móte þý fæstor and þý leng standan? Hwý ne miht þú on-gitan, þeah þú hit ge-seón ne mæge, þæt eal se dæl, se þe þæs treówes on twelf monðum ge-weaxed, þæt he on-ginnð of þám wyrtrumum, and swá úp-weardes gréwd oð þone stemn, and síð-þán and-lang þæs piðan⁽¹⁴⁾, and and-lang þære rinde⁽¹⁵⁾ oð þone helm, and síð-þán æfter⁽¹⁶⁾ þám bogum⁽¹⁷⁾, oð-þæt hit

(1) Nature.

(2) Un-cynde (I.) un-kind, unnatural.

(3) For-searian to fade, become sear.

(4) Tydrían to produce, bring forth, from tudor, tudr (II. 2.) offspring, progeny.

(5) Friðian to make flourish, grow well; frið II. 2. peace, G. friede.

(6) Fyrðrian to further, forward, assist, from forð.

(7) Willingly, readily, earnestly; G. gerne.

(8) Sæd (II. 1.) seed; G. saat, D. zaad.

(9) Cið (II. 2.) shoot, sprout.

(10) Wyrtruma root.

(11) Teóhþian to resolve, endeavour.

(12) Stem, trunk.

(13) Crown, head, top, helm-et.

(14) Piða pith; D. pit.

(15) Rind (II. 3.) rind, bark; G. rinde.

(16) Along; like L. secundum.

(17) Bch (II. 2.) bough.

út-a-springð⁽¹⁾ on leáfum⁽²⁾, and on blostmum⁽³⁾, and on blædum⁽⁴⁾? Hwý ne miht þú on-gitan þætte ælc wuht cwice býð innan-weard hnescost⁽⁵⁾, and útan-weard heardost? Hwæt þú miht ge-seón hú þæt treów býð útan ge-scyrped⁽⁶⁾, and be-wæfed⁽⁷⁾ mid þære rinde wið þone winter, and wið þa stearc-an⁽⁸⁾ stormas, and eác wið þære sunnan háto on sumera⁽⁹⁾. Hwá mæg þæt he ne wundrige swylcra ge-sceafta úres Sceoppendes⁽¹⁰⁾, and huru⁽¹¹⁾ þæs Sceoppendes? And þeah we his nú wundrien, hwylc úre mæg a-reccan⁽¹²⁾ medem-líce⁽¹³⁾ úres Sceoppendes willan, and an-weald, hú his ge-sceafta weaxað and eft waniað⁽¹⁴⁾ þonne þæs tíma⁽¹⁵⁾ cymð, and of heora sæde weorðað eft ge-ed-niwade⁽¹⁶⁾, swylce hí þonne wurdon tó ed-sceafta⁽¹⁷⁾?

(1) U t-a-springan (III. 1.) *to spring, shoot out.*

(2) Leáf (II. 1.) *leaf*; G. laub.

(3) Blostm (II. 2.) *blowssom*; D. bloessem.

(4) Blæd (II. 3.) *fruit, branch*; G. blait, D. blad *leaf, blade.*

(5) Hnesc (I.) *soft, tender, nesh.*

(6) Ge-scyrpan (I. 2.) *to scarf, cover*; sceorp (II. 1.) *scarf.*

(7) Be-wæfan (I. 2.) *to clothe*; wæfels garment.

(8) Stearc (I.) *stark, strong, violent*; G. stark.

(9) See p. 15.

(10) Sceoppend or Scyppend (p. 5.) *Creator*; scyppan *to create*; G. schaffen, schöpfen, D. scheppen.

(11) *At least, at all events.*

(12) *Reckon, tell up.*

(13) *Fitly, worthily*; medeme middling, moderate, meet.

(14) *Wanian to wane, from wana want.*

(15) *The season for that.*

(16) See p. 42.

(17) Ed-scaft (II. 3.) *new creation: as if they then became newly created.*

CHAPTER IX.

VERSE EXTRACTS.

I.—*Narrative Verse.*

Anglo-Saxon Poetry is of various kinds, distinguished by rime, by alliteration, or by both; the commonest however only, termed Narrative Verse, will be here described. Its chief characteristic is *Alliteration*⁽¹⁾, or the correspondence of the first letters of a certain number of the most important words in each line of a couplet, two called *sub-letters* riming thus together in the first line, and answering to a third called the *chief letter* in the second. The first line has often but one sub-letter and never more than two; the second never more than one chief letter. The length of the lines varies much, each however must contain at least two emphatic or root syllables, with one or more unemphatic, that is prefixes, terminations, &c.: few lines have less than four syllables, two emphatic, and two unemphatic, and some

(1) Alliteration is found in the Latin poetry of the middle ages, sometimes combined with line and final rime, and syllabic metre; it was used more or less in England along with other kinds of rime till a late period, and is still usual in the Scandinavian tongues. The Vision of Piers Plouhman (1350) is a long and regular specimen of English alliterative poetry, on the above rules. For a full account of the A.S. versification, see Rask's Grammar, pp. 136—68.

have as many as eight or nine, or even more. For example⁽¹⁾ :

Hú lomp ⁽²⁾	veow on	How befell it you on <i>your</i>
lāde ⁽³⁾		voyage
leófa Beó-wulf,		dear Beówulf,
þá þú færinga		when thou suddenly
feor ge-hogodest		far off determinedst
sæcce ⁽⁴⁾ sécean		warfare to seek
ofer sealt wæter,		over <i>the</i> salt water,
hilde ⁽⁵⁾ tó Heorote ⁽⁶⁾ ?		battle at Heorot?
-Ac þú Hróð-gáre		Hast thou then Hróthgár
wid cúðne wean ⁽⁷⁾		against <i>his</i> known plague
wihte ge-béttest ⁽⁸⁾ ,		ought booted,
mærum þeódne ⁽⁹⁾ ?		<i>the</i> famous prince?

Here the first couplet has in the first line two sub-letters, the *l* in *lomp* and *lāde*, answering to the chief letter, the *l* in *leófa* in the second. The third line has but one sub-letter, the *f* in *færinga* which rimes with

(1) Beówulf, ed. Kemble l. 3969—79.

(2) Limpan (III. 1.) *to happen*.

(3) Lādu (III. 3.) líðan *to travel, journey, chiefly by sea*.

(4) Sæc (II. 3.) hence *sack* of a town.

(5) Hild (II. 3.) *battle, war*.

(6) The palace of Hróthgár prince of a Danish tribe.

(7) Wea *evil, misfortune*.

(8) Bétan *to profit, improve, do good to*; bót (II. 3.) *boot, profit*.

(9) Though quantity and number of syllables seem no essential part of A. S. versification, many lines will bear a more or less regular scanning; thus most short lines consist either of two trochees, like the 2nd, 5th, and 11th above, or of a dactyl and spondee like the 10th: the 3rd, and 6th, also might be called imperfect adonics.

that in feor in the fourth. The third and fourth couplets have each two sub-letters like the first; the fourth again but one, *wid* being here not emphatic. The last line depends for its alliteration on the first of the next period; the couplet joining two lines by alliteration only, is often thus broken by the sense.

When the chief letter is a vowel or diphthong, the sub-letters must likewise be vowels or diphthongs, but need not be the same; as,

<i>U'tan ymbe æðelne</i>	Without round <i>the</i> noble
<i>englas stódon.</i>	angels stood.
<i>Eorðan æ'ht-ge-streón,</i>	Earth's possessions,
<i>æpplede gold.</i>	appled ⁽¹⁾ gold.

In the first example the sub-letters *ú* and *æ* in the first line answer to the chief letter *e* in the second; in the other *eo*, *æ'*, and *æ* rime together.

When the chief letter is double, the sub letters are usually double likewise; as,

<i>Frægn from-líce</i> ⁽²⁾	<i>He</i> asked prudently
<i>fruman and ende.</i>	<i>the</i> beginning and end.
<i>Sceán scír</i> ⁽³⁾ werod,	Shone <i>the</i> bright host,
<i>scyldas lixton.</i>	shields gleamed.

The following prefixes and prepositions in composition are not reckoned as part of the alliteration, which

⁽¹⁾ Hence *d-appled*, as *asphodel* (O. *affadil*) has become *d-affodil*; *dappled-gray* is O. *apple-gray*, G. *apfel-grau*, D. *appel-graauw*: comp. F. *gris-pommelé*.

⁽²⁾ From *brave*, *pious* &c. G. *fromm*.

⁽³⁾ *Clear*, *sheer*; G. *schier*.

falls only on the first root-letter of the word before which they stand : viz. a-, be-(bi-), ge-, to-, for-, æt, oð, of, geond, þurh ; as, www.libtool.com.cn

A-rædde and a-rehte *That he should read and
relate*
hwæt seó rún⁽¹⁾ bude. *what the rune bade.*

þonne be-hófað *When it behoveth*
se-þe her wunað. *him that here dwelleth.*

þá ge-worhte he þurh his *Then wrought he through*
 wís-dóm *his wisdom*
tyn engla werod. *ten legions of angels.*

To-sweóp hine and to- *He swept and dashed it*
 swende *away*
þurh his swíðan miht. *through his strong might.*

þý-læs þú for-weorðe *Lest thou perish*
mid þissum wær-logan ⁽²⁾ *with these false ones.*

Se-þe æt-feohtan *Who to fight*
frum-gárum ⁽³⁾— *with the patriarchs—*

(1) Rún (II. 3.) a secret, mystery, letter, hieroglyph; here the hand-writing on the wall: hence to round, whisper; G. raunen.

(2) Wær-loga a breaker of faith; hence war-lock: wær (II. 3.) a promise, compact, loga a lyer, from leógan to lye.

(3) Gár (II. 2.) a (missile) weapon, spear (= L. telum), chief; it forms part of many proper names, as Gár-mund, Eád-gár Edgar, &c.

þá hie gielp-sceadan ⁽¹⁾ Since them *those* braggart-
 rebels
 of-gifen hæfdon. had given up.

Síd-þán hie feóndum After they *the* foes
 oð-faren hæfdon. had escaped.

Geond-folen fýre Filled through with fire
 and fær-cyle ⁽²⁾. and intense cold.

Wylm ⁽³⁾ þurh-wódon ⁽⁴⁾ They *the* flame had passed
 through
 swá him wiht ne sceód— so that them no whit hurt—

Big (bi), on, ofer, ymb, sometimes rime and some-
 times do not ; as,

And begen þa beornas And both the warriors
 þe him big-stódon. who stood by him.
 Big-standað me strange Stand by me strong com-
 ge-neátas ⁽⁵⁾ rades
 þa ne willað me æt þám who will not fail me at
 stríðe ⁽⁶⁾ ge-swícan. the strife.

(¹) Gilp (II. 2.) *boast* ; sceaða *enemy, robber, &c.*

(²) Fær (II. 2.) *stratagem* ; in composition it implies *suddenness, danger*, or the like ; fær-lic *dangerous* ; G. ge-fahr *danger*, ge-fähr-lich *dangerous*. Cyle II. 2. ; hence *chill* ; G. kühle.

(³) Wylm (II. 2.) *heat, boiling* (= L. æstus) ; welan, weallan *to boil* ; G. wallen.

(⁴) Wadan (II. 3.) *to go* ; L. vadere.

(⁵) Ge-neát ; G. ge-noss, D. ge-noot.

(⁶) Stufð (II. 2.) G. streit, D. strijd,

<p>þæt we þær eágum on-lóciad. On-hycgað nú háligc mihte.</p>	<p>What we there with <i>our</i> eyes look upon. Think now on <i>the</i> holy might.</p>
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<p>And þurh ofer-metto sóhton óðer land. Uton ofer-hycgan helm⁽¹⁾ þone miclan.</p>	<p>And through pride <i>they</i> sought another land. Let us despise the great Supreme.</p>
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<p>Eorðan ymb-hwyrft and úp-rodor⁽²⁾. Heofon ymb-hweorfest, and þurh þíne háligc miht—</p>	<p>Earth's circuit and <i>the</i> upper sky. <i>Thou</i> compasses heaven, and through thy holy might—</p>
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And-, un-, ed-, in, tó, &c. are deemed emphatic and therefore rime; as,

<p>Him þá Adam and-swarode.</p>	<p>Him then Adam answered.</p>
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<p>Un-lytel dæl eorðan ge-sceafta.</p>	<p>No little part of earth's creatures.</p>
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(1) Helm is the *top* of anything; see p. 133, n. 13,

(2) Rodor (II. 2.) *heaven, sky*.

Ne hí ed-cerres⁽¹⁾ Nor they for return
æfre móton wénan. ever could hope.

Hæfde þá se æðeling Had then the noble
in-ge-þancum⁽²⁾— fervently—

Him þæt tacen weard To him that a token was
þær he tó-starode⁽³⁾. where he stared.

II.—Metres of *Boëthius*⁽⁴⁾.

. The following is King Ælfred's translation of *Boëthius*, Lib. III. metr. I.

Se-þe wille wyrcan He that will work
wæstm-bære lond, fruitful land,
a-teó of þám æcere let him pluck off the field
ærest sona first straightway
fearn⁽⁵⁾, and þornas⁽⁶⁾, fern, and thorns,
and fyrsas, swá-same⁽⁷⁾ and furzes, as also weeds,
weód⁽⁸⁾,

(1) Cer, cyr (II..2.) *turn*; hence *char* a turn of work; cyrran to turn, re-turn; G. kehren.

(2) Adverb formed from the dative plural; see p. 70. Comp. G. ein-ge-denk *mindful, thoughtful*.

(3) Starian; G. starren, D. staaren.

(4) Chiefly from the Rev. S. Fox's edition.

(5) P. vearn, G. farn-kraut.

(6) Þorn; G. dorn.

(7) Same is connected with our *same*.

(8) Weód (II. 1.) D. wied.

þa þe willað	that will
wel-hwær ⁽¹⁾ derian	everywhere hurt
clánum hwæte,	<i>the</i> clean wheat,
þý-læs he cida-leás ⁽²⁾	lest it germ-less
licge on þæm lande.	lie on the land.
Is leóda ⁽³⁾ ge-hwæm	Is to all people
þeós óðru bysen	this other example
efn be-héfe ⁽⁴⁾ ;	even <i>as</i> needful ;
þæt is þætte þinceð ⁽⁵⁾	that is that seemeth
þegna ge-hwylcum	to every man
huniges ⁽⁶⁾ beó-breád	honey's bee-bread
healfe þý swétre,	half the sweeter,
gif he hwene ⁽⁷⁾ ár	if he a little ere
huniges teara ⁽⁸⁾ ,	<i>the</i> honey's drop,
bitres on-byrgað.	<i>something</i> bitter tasteth.
Býð eác swá-samo	Is eke in like wise
monna æg-hwylc	every man
micle þý fægenna	much the gladder
lídes ⁽⁹⁾ wedres ⁽¹⁰⁾ ,	of fair weather,
gif hine lytle ár	if him a little ere
stormas ge-stondað ⁽¹¹⁾ ,	storms assail,

(1) Wel prefixed is intensive ; wel-oft *very often*, wel-hraðe *very soon*.

(2) Cid shoot, *growth of any kind* ; hence *kid*, used either of a child or a young animal : comp. the uses of *imp*, *scion*, *sprig*, &c.

(3) Leóde *people, persons* ; G. leute, D. lieden.

(4) Be-hófan *to need, be-hove*.

(5) See Additions, &c.

(6) G. honig.

(7) Hwene, *hwon a little*, S. *a uheen*.

(8) Tear (II. 2.) *tear* ; G. sähre.

(9) Líðe *tender, mild, litha* ; G. linde : observe the n dropped and the vowel lengthened, and see p. 2, and Additions, &c.

(10) Weder (II. 1.) G. wetter, D. weder.

(11) Observe the force of ge- ; see p. 64.

and se stearca ⁽¹⁾ wind	and the violent wind
nordan and eástan,	from north and east.
Nænigum þúhte	To none would seem
dæg on þonce ⁽²⁾ ,	<i>the</i> day delightful,
gif seó dimme niht	if the dim night
ær ofer eldum ⁽³⁾	before over men
egesán ⁽⁴⁾ ne bróhta.	terror had not brought.
Swá þincð á nra ge-hwæm	So seemeth to every one
eorð-búendra	of <i>the</i> earth-dwellers
seó sóðe ge-sæld ⁽⁵⁾	the true happiness
simle þe betere,	ever the better,
and þý wynsumre,	and the winsomer,
þe he wita má,	as he more plagues,
heardra hænda ⁽⁶⁾ ,	<i>and</i> hard afflictions,
her a-dreóged ⁽⁷⁾ .	here suffereth.
þú meah t eác micle þý éð	Thou mayst eke much the
	easier
on móð-sefan	in <i>thy</i> mind
sóðe ge-sældá	true happinesses
sweótolor ge-cnáwan,	clearlier know,
and tó heora cýððe ⁽⁸⁾	and tó their country
be-cuman síð-þán,	come afterwards,
gif þú úp-a-týhst	if thou pluckest up

(1) Stearc *stark, strong*; G. stark, D. sterk.

(2) Þonc (þanc) (II. 2.) *thank*; G. dank; comp. L. gratiæ and gratus.

(3) Eld, yld (II. 2.) *man, human being*,

(4) Egesa = *eye awe, dread*.

(5) II. 3. from sél, sál *good*.

(6) Hændu (hýnðu) III. 3.; heán *abject, miserable*.

(7) (A-)dreógan (III. 3.) *to suffer*; S. dree.

(8) Cýððu (III. 3.) also *acquaintance, knowledge, hence kith*.

ærest sona,	first forthwith,
and þú a-wyrt-walast	and thou rootest
of ge-wit-loca ⁽¹⁾	out of <i>thy</i> understanding
leáse ge-sældá,	false happinesses,
swá-swá londes-ceorl ⁽²⁾	as <i>the</i> husbandman
of his æcere list ⁽³⁾	off his field gathers
yfel weód monig.	many <i>an</i> evil weed.
Síð-þán ic þe secge	Afterwards I say to thee
þæt þú sweótole meahht	that thou clearly mayst
sóðe ge-sældá	true happinesses
sona on-cnáwan ⁽⁴⁾ ,	soon recognise,
and þú æfre ne recst	and thou never wilt reck
éniges þinges	for anything
ofer þa áne,	above them alone,
gif þú hí ealles on-gitst.	if thou them quite under-
	standest.

(¹) (Ge-) wit (II. 1.) *wit, loca fold, locker, place shut or locked np.*

(²) Ceorl *man (free not noble) husband, churl; S. carl; G. kerl.*

(³) Lesan (II. 1.) *to gather, pick; hence lease, to glean. G. lesen to gather read; comp. L. legere.*

(⁴) Comp. G. 'er-kennen.

III.—*Cædmon* ⁽¹⁾.www.libtool.com.cn

* * * *Cædmon*, the Anglo-Saxon Milton, author of the Metrical Paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scriptures, from which the following extracts are taken, was first a herdsman, afterwards a monk in the Abbey of Streonshalh or Whitby, then ruled by S. Hild: he flourished in the 7th century. For an account of him from Ælfred's version of Beda's Ecclesiastical History, see Mr. Thorpe's preface to his edition of *Cædmon*, and his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, pp. 54-8.

Part of Book I. Canto II.

<p>Her ærest ge-sceóp éce Dryhten, Helm ⁽²⁾ eal-wihta, heofon and eorðan, rodor a-rærde, and þis rúme ⁽³⁾ land ge-staðelode strangum mihtum, Fréa ⁽⁴⁾ æl-mihtig. Folde wæs þá gyt græse un-gréne;</p>	<p>Here first shaped <i>the</i> eternal Lord, Chief of all creatures, heaven and earth, <i>the</i> firmament reared, and this spacious land established by <i>his</i> strong powers, <i>the</i> Lord almighty. <i>The</i> earth was then yet with grass not green;</p>
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(1) From Mr. Thorpe's edition, more literally translated.

(2) See p. 133. n. 13.

(3) Rúm wide, roomy

(4) G. frau (*noble*) woman, lady is connected with fréa.

gár-secg ⁽¹⁾ þeahte,	ocean covered,
sweart ⁽²⁾ sin-nihte,	swart in eternal night,
síde ⁽³⁾ and wíde,	far and wide,
wonne ⁽⁴⁾ wegas.	<i>the</i> dusky ways.
þá wæs wuldor-torht	Then was <i>the</i> glory-bright
heofon-weardes gást	heaven's Guardian's spirit
ofer holm ⁽⁵⁾ boren	over <i>the</i> deep born
míclum spédum ⁽⁶⁾ :	with great speed :
Metod ⁽⁷⁾ engla héht,	<i>the</i> Creator of angels bade,
lifes Brytta ⁽⁸⁾ ,	life's Distributor,
leóht forð-cuman	light come forth
ofer rúmne grund ⁽⁹⁾ .	over <i>the</i> wide abyss.
Raðe wæs ge-fýlled	Quickly was fulfilled
heáh-cyninges háes ;	<i>the</i> high King's behest ;
him wæs hálig leóht	for him was holy light
ofer wéstenne,	over <i>the</i> waste,
swá se Wyrhta be-beáð.	as the Maker commanded.
þá ge-sundrode	Then sundered
sigora ⁽¹⁰⁾ Waldend	<i>the</i> Ruler of triumphs
ofer lago-flóde	over <i>the</i> water-flood
leóht wið þeóstrum ⁽¹¹⁾ ,	light from darkness,

(1) An obscure mythological word ; gár (II. 2.) *weapon, secg man, warrior.*

(2) *Black, swart, swarthy ; G. schwarz, D. zwart.*

(3) *Síd wide.*

(4) *Won, wan wan, dark.*

(5) Holm means also an *island* in the sea ; *Steep-holm, Born-holm, &c.*

(6) Spéd (II. 3.) *success, prosperity, speed ; D. spoed.*

(7) From *metan to mete, measure* : He who "measured the waters, and meted out heaven."

(8) *Bryttian to distribute.*

(9) II. 2. *ground, bottom, depth ; G. grund.*

(10) Sigor (II. 2.) = *sige victory.*

(11) Þeóstru = *þýstru.*

sceade ⁽¹⁾ wið scíman ⁽²⁾ ;	shade from brightness;
sceóp þá bám, naman,	created then for both,
	names,
lifes Brytta.	life's Distributor.
Leóht wæs árest	Light was first
þurh Dryhtnes word	through <i>the</i> Lord's word
dæg ge-nemned;	day named;
wlíte-beorhte ge-sceaft!	beauty-bright creation!
Wel lícode	Well pleased
Freán æt frymðe ⁽³⁾	<i>the</i> Lord at <i>the</i> beginning
ford-bære ⁽⁴⁾ tíð.	<i>the</i> teeming time.

Part of Book I. Canto XVI.

þá tó Euan God	Then to Eve God
yrringa ⁽⁵⁾ spræc:	angrily spake:
Wend ⁽⁶⁾ þe from wynne ⁽⁷⁾ ;	Turn thee from joy;
þú scealt wæpned-men	thou shalt to man
wesan on ge-wealde;	be in subjection;
mid weres egsan	with fear of <i>thy</i> husband
hearde ge-nearwad ⁽⁸⁾ ,	hardly straitened,
heán, þrowian ⁽⁹⁾	abject, suffer <i>for</i>
þínra dáða ge-dwild ⁽¹⁰⁾ —	thy deeds' error—

(¹) For *sceadwe*; *sceadu* (-o) (II. 2.) G. *schatte*.

(²) *Scíma* *light*, *skimmer*.

(³) *Frymð* (II. 2.)

(⁴) Lit. *forth-bearing*.

(⁵) See p. 70—1; from *yrre* (II. 2.) *ire*, *anger*; L. *ira*.

(⁶) *Wendan* to *turn*, *wend*, *go*; G. *wenden*.

(⁷) *Wyn* (II. 3.) *pleasure*; G. *wonne*.

(⁸) *Ge-nearwian*, from *nearu* to *makes narrow*, *afflict*, *oppress*.

(⁹) Hence *thros*.

(¹⁰) II. 3. *dwelian* to *err*.

deádes bídan ;	death abide ;
and þurh wóp ⁽¹⁾ and heáf,	and through weeping and
	<i>www.libtool.com</i> moan,
on woruld cennan ⁽²⁾ ,	into <i>the</i> world bear,
þurh sár ⁽³⁾ micel,	through much pain,
sunu and dóhtor.	son and daughter.
A-beáð eác Adame	Announced eke to Adam
éce Dryhten,	<i>the</i> eternal Lord,
lifes Leóht-fruma,	Author of life's light,
láð ærende ⁽⁴⁾ :	<i>the</i> dire errand :
þú scealt óðerne	Thou shalt <i>another</i>
éðel ⁽⁵⁾ sécean,	country seek,
wyn-leásran wíc,	a joyless dwelling,
and on wræc ⁽⁶⁾ hweorf-	and into exile go,
an ⁽⁷⁾ ,	
nacod ⁽⁸⁾ , níed-wædla ⁽⁹⁾ ,	naked, a needy beggar,
neorxna-wanges ⁽¹⁰⁾	of Paradise's
dúgedum be-dæled :	blessings deprived :
þe is ge-dál witod ⁽¹¹⁾	to thee is a parting de-
	creed
líces ⁽¹²⁾ and sáwle.	of body and soul.

(1) II. 2. hence *whoop*.(2) I. 2. comp. γενεiv, L. genere ; hence *to kindle*.(3) II. 1. *sore*.(4) III. 1. from an *messenger*.(5) II. 2. *native country, home*.

(6) II. 3.

(7) III. 1. *to turn, return, go*.

(8) G. nackt.

(9) Níed = neóð.

(10) Neorxna-wang (II. 2.) a word of doubtful etymology ; wang is plain, field.

(11) Witian *to decide, decree* ; hence witod-líce.(12) Líc (II. 1.) *corpse, dead body* ; G. leich, D. lijk : hence *lich-gate* to a Churchyard, *like-wake watching a corpse*, &c.

Hwæt! þú lād-lice	Lo! thou foully
wróhte ⁽¹⁾ on-stealdest;	crime didst commit;
for-þón þú winnan ⁽²⁾	therefore thou shalt la-
scealt,	bour,
and on eorðan þe	and on earth to thee
þíne and-lifne ⁽³⁾	thy livelihood
selfa ge-ræcan ⁽⁴⁾ ,	thyself obtain,
wegan ⁽⁵⁾ swátig ⁽⁶⁾	wear a sweaty face,
hleor ⁽⁷⁾ ,	
þínne hláf etan,	thy bread eat,
þenden þú her leofast,	while thou here livest,
oð-þæt þe tó heortan	until thee at heart
hearde grípeð ⁽⁸⁾	hardly gripeth
adl ⁽⁹⁾ un-líðe,	ungentle ailment,
þe þú on æple ⁽¹⁰⁾ ár	which thou in <i>the</i> apple
	erst
selfa for-swulge ⁽¹¹⁾ ;	thyself swallowedst down;
for-þón þú sweltan scealt.	therefore thou shalt die.
Hwæt! we nú ge-hýrað	Lo! we now hear

(1) Wróht (II. 3.); wrégan *to accuse*; comp. L. crimen.

(2) Winnan (III. 1.) *to battle, struggle, toil*, also *to win*; ge-winn *labour, &c.*

(3) And-lifn II. 3.

(4) I. 2. lit. *reach*; G. reichen, D. reiken.

(5) II. 1. *to wag, move, bear*; hence wæg *wey (weight)*, wæg *wave*, wægn *wagon*.

(6) Swát (II. 2.) *sweat*; G. schweiss, D. zweet.

(7) II. 1. *jaw, cheek*; hence *countenance, complexion*, O. lere.

(8) Grípan (III. 2.) G. greifen, D. grijpen.

(9) II. 3. *ail, disease*.

(10) Æpl, æppel (II. 2.) G. apfel, D. appel.

(11) For-swelgan (III. 1.) *to devour*; G. ver-schwelgen.

hwær ús hearm-stafas ⁽¹⁾	where to us sorrow
wræde ⁽²⁾ on-wócon ⁽³⁾ ,	in wrath up-sprang
and woruld-yrmdo ⁽⁴⁾ .	and worldly misery.
Hie þá wuldres Weard	Them then glory's Keeper
wædum ⁽⁵⁾ gyrede,	with weeds provided,
Scyppend ússer,	our Creator,
hét heora sceome ⁽⁶⁾ þecc-	bade their shame hide,
an,	
Freá, frum-hrægle ;	<i>the</i> Lord, with <i>the</i> first
	garment ;
hét hie from-hweorfan	bade them depart from
neorxna-wange	Paradise
on nearore lif.	into <i>a</i> narrower life.
Him on laste ⁽⁷⁾ be-leác ⁽⁸⁾	Behind them locked up
líðra and wynna	of comforts and joys
hyht-fulne ⁽⁹⁾ hám,	<i>the</i> hopeful home,
hálig engel,	<i>a</i> holy angel,
be Freán háse,	by <i>his</i> Lord's behest,
fýrene ⁽¹⁰⁾ sweorde.	with fiery sword.
Ne mæg þær inwit-ful ⁽¹¹⁾	May not there guileful
ánig ge-feran,	any journey,

(1) Hearn (II. 2.) *grief, harm, calamity*; G. harm. Stafas (plur. of stæf) forms the second part of several poetical compounds; as, ende-stafas end, ár-stafas honour, &c.

(2) Wræð II. 3.

(3) On-wacan (II. 3.) *to awake, arise, be born.*

(4) III. 3. from earm poor.

(5) Wæd (III. 1.) *weed, garment.*

(6) Sceamu (III. 3.) G. scham.

(7) Last (II. 2.) *footstep.*

(8) Be-lúcan III. 3.

(9) Hyht (II. 3.) *hope.*

(10) Fýren of fire.

(11) Inwit (II. 1.) *deceit, treachery.*

wom-scyldig ⁽¹⁾ mon ;	stain-guilty man,
ac se weard hafad	but the keeper hath
miht and strengðo ⁽²⁾ ,	might and strength,
se þæt mære lif	who that exalted life
dúgedum ⁽³⁾ deóre,	to <i>the</i> good dear,
Dryhtne healded.	for <i>the</i> Lord holdeth.
Nó hwædre Æl-mihtig	Not however <i>the</i> Al-
	mighty
ealra wolde	of all would
Adam and Euan	Adam and Eve
árna ⁽⁴⁾ of-teón,	means deprive,
Fæder æt Frymde,	<i>the</i> Father from <i>the</i> be-
	ginning,
þeáh he him from-	though he from them had
swice ⁽⁵⁾ ;	withdrawn ;
ac he him tó frófre let	but he to them for solace
	let
hwædre forð-wesan	nevertheless continue forth
hyrstedne ⁽⁶⁾ hróf ⁽⁷⁾	<i>the</i> adorned roof
hálgum tunglum ⁽⁸⁾ ,	with holy stars,
and him grund-welan ⁽⁹⁾	and them earth-riches
ginne sealde ;	ample gave ;

(1) Wom (II. 2.) *spot, defilement.*

(2) Strengðo (-u) (III. 3.) = strengð II. 3.

(3) Dúguð (II. 3.) *virtue, benefit, nobility, chief men* ; from *dugan.*

(4) A'r (II. 3.) *honour, wealth, &c.* ; nouns of this class sometimes have a simple or weak genitive plural.

(5) Swícan (III. 2.) *to cease, depart from.*

(6) Hyrat (II. 3.) *ornament.*

(7) II. 2. D. *roof.*

(8) Tungel (III. 1.) *heavenly body.*

(9) Wela *weal, wealth.*

hét þám sin-híwum ⁽¹⁾	bade the pairs
sǣs and eorðan	of sea and earth
tuddor teóndra ⁽²⁾ ,	producing offspring,
teóhha ⁽³⁾ ge-hwylces	of every substance
tó woruld-nytte ⁽⁴⁾	to worldly use
wæstmas fédan ⁽⁵⁾ .	fruits bring forth.
Ge-sætton þá æfter synne	<i>They</i> occupied then after <i>their</i> sin
sorg-fulre land,	<i>a</i> sorrowfuller land,
eard and éðfel	<i>a</i> dwelling and home
un-spédigran ⁽⁶⁾	more barren
fremena ⁽⁷⁾ ge-hwylcre	of every good thing
þonne se frum-stól ⁽⁸⁾ wæs	than the first seat was
þe hie æfter dáde	which they after <i>that</i> deed
of-a-drifen wurdon.	were driven from.

(1) Sin-híwa *mate, partner.*(2) Teón *to draw, pro-duce.*(3) Teóh (teóg) III. 1. *stuff, material; G. zeug.*

(4) Nyt (II. 3.) G. nutz, D. nut.

(5) Comp. L. fet-us, &c.

(6) Spédig *wealthy.*(7) Freme (I. 3.) *advantage, benefit.*(8) Stól (II. 2.) G. stubl, D. stoel; hence *stool.*

IV.—*Beowulf*⁽¹⁾.www.libtool.com.cn

* * * The celebrated poem from which the following extracts are taken, relates the exploits of the hero Beowulf, King of the Weder-Geáts or Angles, about the middle of the 5th century. The author is unknown, and no mention of Britain occurs; the present text is supposed to date from the 7th century.

Part of Canto V.⁽²⁾

Stræt ⁽³⁾ wæs stán-fáh,	<i>The street was variegated</i>
	<i>with stones,</i>
stíg ⁽⁴⁾ wísode ⁽⁵⁾	<i>the path guided</i>
gumum æt-gædere;	<i>the men together;</i>
gúð-byrne ⁽⁶⁾ scán,	<i>the war-corslet shone,</i>
heard, hond-locen ⁽⁷⁾ ;	<i>hard, hand-locked;</i>
hring-íren ⁽⁸⁾ scír	<i>the ring-iron bright</i>
song in searwum ⁽⁹⁾ ,	<i>sang in their trappings,</i>
pá hie tó sele ⁽¹⁰⁾ furðum,	<i>when they to the hall for-</i>
	<i>ward,</i>

(1) From Mr. Kemble's edition; the translation has been adapted to read line by line.

(2) Line 637—676.

(3) II. 3. L. strata (via) G. strasse, D. straat.

(4) II. 3. G. steig, hence stígan to go, mount.

(5) Wísaian to show, direct, governing the dative; G. weisen.

(6) Gúð II. 3.; byrne (I. 3.) O. birnie.

(7) Clasped, closed by the hand.

(8) Hring (II. 2.) G. ring: íren (ísen) (III. 1.) G. eisen. The corslet was of ring or chain mail.

(9) Searu (III. 1.) equipment, chiefly for war.

(10) II. 2. L. aula, G. saal, F. salle.

in hyra grýre-geatwum ⁽¹⁾ ,	in their terrible harness,
gangan cwomon.	proceeded to go.
Setton sæ-méde ⁽²⁾	<i>The</i> sea-weary men set
síde scyldas,	<i>their</i> wide shields,
rondas ⁽³⁾ regn-hearde ⁽⁴⁾ ,	<i>their</i> very hard bucklers,
wið þæs recedes weal.	by the house wall.
Bugon þá tó bence,	<i>They</i> turned then to a
	bench,
byrnan hringdon,	<i>their</i> corslets laid in a
	ring,
gúð-searo gumena;	<i>the</i> war-trapping of men:
gáras stódon	<i>their</i> javelins stood
sæ-manna searo	sea-men's arms
samod æt-gædere,	all together,
æsc-holt ⁽⁵⁾ úfan græg ⁽⁶⁾ :	ash-wood above gray:
wæs se íren-þreat	the iron-crowd was
wæpnum ge-wurðad.	by <i>the</i> weapons honoured.
Þá þær wlonc hæled ⁽⁷⁾	Then there a proud war-
	rior
oret-mecgas ⁽⁸⁾	<i>the</i> sons of battle
æfter hæledum frægn:	after <i>the</i> heroes asked:
Hwanon ferigeað ge	Whence bear ye

(¹) Grýre (II. 2.) *horror*; comp. G. es grauet, O. it grows. Geatwe (ge-tawe) (I. 3.) = searu. (²) G. müde.

(³) Rand (rond) *edge* (G. rand), *shield*.

(⁴) Regen- is an intensive prefix.

(⁵) Æsc (II. 3.) G. esche; holt (II. 1.) *holt*; G. holz, D. hout.

(⁶) G. grau.

(⁷) II. 2. G. held.

(⁸) Mecg (mæg) *kins-man, son, man*, connected with mæg, and maga, and all with Mac-

fætte scyldas,	<i>your</i> thick shields,
græge syrcan ⁽¹⁾ ,	gray shirts,
and grim-helmas ⁽²⁾ ,	and visor-helms,
here-sceafta ⁽³⁾ heáp ?	<i>your</i> war-shafts' heap ?
Ic eom Hróð-gáres	I am Hróthgár's
ar and om-biht ⁽⁴⁾ :	messenger and servant :
ne seáh ic el-þeódig	never saw I foreign
þus manige men	thus many men
módig-licran :	haughtier :
wén ⁽⁵⁾ is þæt ge for	I ween that ye for pride,
wlenco ⁽⁶⁾ ,	
nalles for wræc-síðum ⁽⁷⁾	not for exile
ac for hyge-þrymmum ⁽⁸⁾ ,	but for magnanimity,
Hróð-gár sóhton.	have sought Hróthgár,

 Part of Canto XXII.⁽⁹⁾

Beó-wulf maðelode ⁽¹⁰⁾ ,	Beówulf harangued,
bearn Ecg-þeówes :	son of Ecgtheów :
Ge-þenc nú se mæra	Consider now <i>thou</i> the
	famous
maga Healf-denes,	son of Healfdene,

(1) Syrcs (I. 3.) S. sark ; *gray shirts of iron chain-mail.*

(2) Grime (II. 2.) *mask, part of the helmet covering the face.*

(3) Scaeft (II. 2.) G. shaft.

(4) Om- (am-) bihtu *office* ; G. amt.

(5) (II. 3.) *hope, expectation* : wén *is there is reason to suppose.*

(6) Wlenco (III. 3.) *from wlanc proud.*

(7) Wræc (II. 3.) *exile, &c.* ; síð *journey.*

(8) Hyge (II. 2.) *mind, hycgan (hogian) to think* ; þrym (II. 2.) *glory.*

(9) Line 2945—2998.

(10) Meðel (II. 1.) *discourse, speech.*

snotra ⁽¹⁾ fengel,	prudent chief,
nú ic eom sídes fús,	now I am ready to de-
www.libtool.com part,	
gold-wine ⁽²⁾ gumena,	patron of men,
hwæt wit geó spræcon;	what we two erst spake;
gif ic æt þearfe	if I at thy need
þínre sceolde	should
aldre linnan,	from life cease,
þæt þú me á wære	that thou to me ever
	wouldst be
ford-ge-witenum,	departed,
on fæder stæle ⁽³⁾ .	in a father's stead.
Wæs þú mund-bora ⁽⁴⁾	Be thou a protector
mínum mago-þegnum,	to my kindred thanes,
hond-ge-sellum ⁽⁵⁾ ,	my near comrades,
gif mec hild nime.	if me battle should take.
Swylce þú þa mádmás ⁽⁶⁾	Likewise do thou the
	treasures
þe þú me sealdest,	that thou gavest me,
.Iróð-gár leófa,	Hróthgár dear,
Hige-láce on-send:	to Higelác send:

(1) Snotor *prudent*; definite form, *se* being understood.

(2) Gold- implies *splendour, munificence*; wine (II. 2.) *friend* forms part of many proper names: Trum-wine, Eád-wine, Edwin, &c.

(3) Stæl (II. 2.) hence *stall*; G. *stelle*.

(4) Mund (II. 3.) *protection*; forming part of several proper names; as O's-mund, Sigemund (G. Siegmund) *Sigismund*, &c.: bora (from *beran*) *one who bears*; the second part of several compounds.

(5) Lit. *hand-comrades*; ge-sel (II. 2.) G. *ge-selle*.

(6) Máðsum, máðm, mádm *treasure, gift*.

mæg þonne on þám golde	may then by the gold
on-gitan	understand
Geáta dryhten,	<i>the</i> lord of the Geáts,
ge-seón sunu Hredles	Hrethl's son see
þonne he on þæt sinc	when he at the treasure
starað,	stareth,
þæt ic gum-cystum ⁽¹⁾	that I in <i>his</i> munificence
gódne funde	found <i>a</i> good
beága ⁽²⁾ bryttan ;	distributor of rings ;
breác þonne móste.	<i>I</i> enjoyed it while <i>I</i>
	might.
And þú Hun-ferð læt	And do thou let Hun-
	ferth
ealde láfe ⁽³⁾ ,	<i>the</i> old bequest,
wræt-lic ⁽⁴⁾ wæg-sweord ⁽⁵⁾ ,	<i>the</i> ornamented wave-
	sword,
wíd-cúðne man,	<i>the</i> wide-known man,
heard-ecg ⁽⁶⁾ habban.	<i>the</i> hard-edged have.
Ic me mid Hruntinge ⁽⁷⁾	I me with Hrunting
dóm ge-wyrce,	glory will work,
oððe mec deáð nimeð.	or me death shall take.
Æfter þæm wordum	After those words

(1) Cyst (II. 3.) *choice, excellence, the best of a thing* ; from cōsan.

(2) Beáh (II. 2.) *ring* ; F. bague : from beógan, búgan *to bow, bend*. Rings whether for the arm (earn-beáh), or neck (heals-beáh), were usual gifts from an A. S. or Scandinavian chief or prince to his followers.

(3) Láf (II. 3.) *leaving, relic, heir-loom*, as swords often were.

(4) Wræt *embossed or carved ornament*.

(5) Wæg (II. 3.) *wave* ; G. woge, F. vague : *adorned with wavy lines* as blades still are.

(6) Ecg (II. 3.) *edge* ; G. ecke.

(7) Hrunting was the name of Beówulf's famous sword.

Weder-Geáta leód	<i>the Weder-Geáts' prince</i>
éfste mid elne ⁽¹⁾ ,	<i>hastened with boldness,</i>
ná-læs and-sware	<i>nor answer</i>
bídan wolde :	<i>would bide :</i>
brim-wylm on-feng	<i>the ocean-tide received</i>
hilde-rince ⁽²⁾ .	<i>the man of war.</i>

Part of Capto XXVII. (3)

Cwom ⁽⁴⁾ þá tó flóde	<i>Came then to the flood</i>
fela módigra	<i>many proud</i>
hæg-stealdra ⁽⁵⁾ ,	<i>bachelors,</i>
hring-net ⁽⁶⁾ bæron,	<i>who ring-nets bore,</i>
locene leoðo-syrca ⁽⁸⁾ .	<i>locked limb-shirts.</i>
Land-weard on-fand	<i>The land-guard found out</i>
eft-síð eorla,	<i>the return of the warriors,</i>
swá he ær dyde ;	<i>as he ere had done ;</i>
nó he mid hearne	<i>not with insult did he</i>
of hliðes ⁽⁸⁾ nosan ⁽⁹⁾	<i>from the cape's point</i>
gæstas ne grétte,	<i>the guests greet,</i>
ac him tó-geanes rád ;	<i>but to meet them rode ;</i>

(1) Ellen (II. 1.) *courage, valour.*

(2) Rinc (II. 2.) *man, warrior.*

(3) Line 3772—3835.

(4) Fela usually governs a genitive plural, while the verb often stands in the singular.

(5) Hæg-steald (II. 2.) G. hage-stolz ; the genitive plural in -ra seems to show that this word was originally a participle past ; and " hæg-steald mon" occurs.

(6) Another allusion to the rings of their mail.

(7) Lið, leoð (III. 1.) G. glied, D. lid.

(8) Hlið (II. 1.) *lid, covering, cliff.*

(9) Nose I. 3.

cwæð þæt wil-cuman Wedera leóðum,	quoth that welcome to <i>the</i> people of <i>the</i> Wed- ers,
scalcas ⁽¹⁾ on scír-hame ⁽²⁾ tó scipe fóron.	men in bright mail to <i>their</i> ship went.
þá wæs on sande sæ-geáp naca ⁽³⁾ hladen here-wæðum, hringed stefna ⁽⁴⁾ , mærum and máðmum; mæst hlifade ofer Hróð-gáres hord-ge-streónum ⁽⁵⁾ : he þám bát-wearde ⁽⁶⁾ bunden golde swurd ge-sealde, þæt he síð-þán wæs on meodu-bence ⁽⁷⁾ máðma þý weordre, yrfe-láfe. Ge-wát him on nacan	There was on <i>the</i> sand <i>the</i> sea-curved bark laden with war-weeds, <i>the</i> ringed vessel, with horses and gifts ; <i>the</i> mast lifted itself over Hróthgár's hoarded treasures : he to the boat-ward bound with gold a sword gave, so that he afterwards was on <i>the</i> mead-bench for <i>the</i> gifts <i>the</i> worthier, <i>the</i> heir-loom. <i>He</i> departed in <i>the</i> ship

(1) Scealc, scalc *man, servant* &c. ; G. schalk *rogus*. Mearh-scealc *officer &c. having the care of the horses* (mearh *horse*) ; hence *mar-shal*.

(2) Ham (hama) *covering, here armour*.

(3) Comp. G. nachen, F. nacelle.

(4) Stefn (stemn) (II. 2.) *stem, prow* ; stefna *ship having a stem: ship with the stem adorned with rings*.

(5) Hord (II. 2.) *hoard, treasure* ; ge-streón (II. 3.) *acquisition, wealth* &c. ; streónan, strýnan *to acquire, get, beget* ; hence *strain, breed*.

(6) Bát (II. 1.) G. boot.

(7) Meodo, medo (-u) (III. 2.) G. meth, D. meede.

dréfan deóp wæter;	to urge <i>the</i> deep water;
Dena land of-geaf:	the Danes' land <i>he</i> left:
þá wæs be mæste	there was by <i>the</i> mast
mere-hrægla sum,	a certain sea-vest,
segl ⁽¹⁾ sále-fæst ⁽²⁾ ;	a sail fast by <i>a</i> rope;
sund-wudu ⁽³⁾ þunede ⁽⁴⁾ ;	the sea-wood thundered;
nó þær wæg-flotan ⁽⁵⁾	not there <i>the</i> wave-floater
	did
wind ofer ýðum	<i>the</i> wind over <i>the</i> billows
sídes ge-twáefde ⁽⁶⁾ ;	from <i>its</i> course hinder;
sæ-genga fór,	<i>the</i> sea-goer went,
fleát fámig-heals ⁽⁷⁾	floated <i>the</i> foamy-necked
ford̄ ofer ýðe,	forth over <i>the</i> wave,
bunden ⁽⁸⁾ stefna	<i>the</i> bounden ship
ofer brim-streámas,	over <i>the</i> ocean-streams,
þæt hie Geáta clifu ⁽⁹⁾	so that they <i>the</i> Geats'
	cliffs
on-gitan meah-ton,	could make out,
cúðe næssas ⁽¹⁰⁾ .	<i>the</i> known headlands.

(1) Segel (II. 2.) G. segel.

(2) Sál (II. 2.) *string*, &c. G. seil; hence sælan below to *bind, make fast*.

(3) From sund, comes *sound (strait)* G. sund.

(4) Dunian; comp. L. tonare; þunor (II. 2.) *thunder*; L. tonitru, G. donner, D. donder. Hence Þór *Thor*, the *thunderer*, (Jupiter) Tonans.

(5) Flota *floater, ship, sailor*; from fleótan (III. 3.) to *float, fleet*; F. flotter.

(6) Ge-twáefan to *divide, &c.*; from twá,

(7) Heals (II. 2.) *neck*; G. hals.

(8) With ornaments *bound* or *wound* round the prow.

(9) Clif (III. 1.) *rock, cliff*; L. clivus, G. klippe, D. klip.

(10) Næs *nose, promontory*; L. nasus, G. nase: hence *-ness* in Dunge-*ness* and the like.

Ceól ⁽¹⁾ úp-ge-sprang	<i>The ship up-sprang</i>
lyft-ge-swenced ⁽²⁾ ,	<i>air-compelled,</i>
on lande stód.	<i>on the land stood.</i>
Hrade wæs æt holme	<i>Quickly was at the sea</i>
hýð-weard ⁽³⁾ geara,	<i>the shore-guard ready,</i>
se-þe ár lange tíð	<i>who long time ere</i>
leófra manna,	<i>the dear men's,</i>
fús æt faroðe,	<i>ready at the strand,</i>
fær wlátode :	<i>journey had watched :</i>
sælde tó sande	<i>he tied to the sand</i>
síd-fæðme ⁽⁴⁾ scip	<i>the wide-bosomed ship</i>
oncer-bendum ⁽⁵⁾ fæst,	<i>with anchor-bands fast,</i>
þý-læs hine ýð-þrym,	<i>lest it the force of the</i>
	<i>waves,</i>
wudu wynsuman,	<i>the winsome wood,</i>
for-wrecan ⁽⁶⁾ meahte.	<i>might damage.</i>

(¹) Ceól (II. 2.) *keel, vessel* (= L. *carina*) G. *kiel*: vessels called *keels* are still in use on the Humber.

(²) Lyft (II. 3.) G. *luft*, O. *lift*; *swencan to drive, urge*.

(³) Hýð (II. 3.) *haven, &c.*; hence *-hythe* in *Queen-hythe, &c.*

(⁴) Fæðm II. 2.

(⁵) Oncer, ancer (II. 2.) G. *anker*.

(⁶) For-wrecan (II. 1.) *to banish, injure, &c.* hence *to wreck*.

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APPENDIX.

1.—*Words spelt alike, but differing in accent, pronunciation, and meaning.*

. This list, in addition to what is stated at p. 2, will prove the great importance of attention to the quantity of A. S. vowels, if only as a mean of distinguishing words otherwise of the same aspect, but in truth differing in every respect but spelling. Other spellings, by which some of the words may be further known from each other, are given between brackets.

Ac (ah) *but*.

ác (II. 3.) *oak*; G. eiche, D. eik.

a-gán *a-gone, a-go.*

ágan (anom.) *to own, possess, have.*

a-gen⁽¹⁾ (a-(on-)gean) *a-gain, a-against*; G. gegen, D. te-gen.

ágen *own*; G. and D. eigen.

an (on) *on, in*; év, L. in, G. an, D. aan⁽²⁾.

an (ann) (*I*) *grant, from unnan.*

(¹) P. *agen* or *agin*.

(²) The Dutch sometimes, as here, has lengthened a short vowel; on the whole however it will perhaps be found as safe a guide to the A. S. quantity as any modern language can be. In D. a double vowel or diphthong, in G. a diphthong, a vowel with h before or after it, or a double vowel, in general answers to an A. S. long vowel.

- án *one, a*; G. ein, D. een: L. ūn-us, εἷς⁽¹⁾.
 ar (II. 2.) *messenger*.
 ár (II. 3.) *honour*; G. ehre, D. eer.
 aras; plur. of ar.
 a-rás *a-rose*, from a-rísan.
 ædre *instantly, forthwith*.
 ædre (I. 3.) *vein*; G. and D. ader.
 æl (II. 2.) *awl*; G. ahl, D. els.
 éel (II. 2.) *eel*; G. and D. aal.
 ban (ge-bann) (II. 2.) *ban, edict*; G. bann, D. ban.
 bán (II. 1.) *bone*; G. bein, D. been.
 bæer (II.) *bare*; G. bar.
 bæer (I) *bare*; G. (ge-)bar.
 báer (II. 3.) *bier*; G. bahre, D. baar.
 ben (benn) (II. 3.) *wound*.
 béu (II. 3.) *prayer*.
 blæd (II. 2.) *fruit*; G. blatt, D. blad (*leaf, blade*).
 blæd (II. 3.) *blast*; G. blasen.
 brid (bridd) (II. 2.) (*young*) *bird*.
 bríd (brýd) (II. 3.) *bride*; G. braut, D. brijd.
 bude; 2nd pers. imperf. of beódan *to bid*.
 búde; imperf. of búan *to cultivate*, &c. G. baute.
 cneow (III. 1.) *knee*; G. and D. knie.
 cneów (I) *knew*.
 coc (cocc) (II. 2.) *cock*.
 cóc (II. 2.) *cook*.
 feol⁽²⁾ (feoll) (I) *fell*; G. fiel.

(¹) Here and often else, the *v* has evidently been dropped before *σ*; it appears in the neut. *εῦ*, and in the oblique cases *εῦος*, &c. See Additions, &c.

(²) Quantity doubtful; if long, both words should be shifted to II. below.

feól (fýl) (II. 3.) *file*; G. feile, D. vijl.⁽¹⁾

floc (flocc) (II. 2.) *flock (of sheep &c.)*

floc (flocc) (II. 3.) *flock (of wool &c.)*; G. flocke, D. vlok.

flóc (II. 3.) *flook, (flat-fish, of an anchor.)*

for- (prefix) *for-*; G. ver-

for *for*; G. für, D. vør.

fór (II. 3.) *going, journey.*

fór; imperf. of faran; G. fuhr, D. voer.

fore *be-fore*; G. vor, D. voor, L. pro, προ.

fóre; 2nd pers. imperf. of faran.

ful (full) (II. 1.) *cup.*

ful (full) *full*; G. voll, D. vol.

fúl *foul*; G. faul, D. vil.

fyl (fyll) (II. 2.) *felling, slaughter.*

fyl (fyll) (II. 3.) *fill, glut*; G. fülle.

fýl (feól) (II. 3.) *file*; G. feile, D. vijl.

fyr *further.*

fýr (II. 1.) *fire*; G. feuer, D. vuur: πῦρ.

geat (III. 1.) *gate*; D. gat *hole, opening.*

geát; imperf. of geótan *to pour*; G. goss, D. goot.

geoc (II. 1.) *yoke*; G. joch, D. juk, L. jügum, ζύγον.

geóc (II. 3.) *consolation.*

geong *young*; G. jung, D. jong.

geóng; imperf. of gán; G. gieng.

God (II. 2.) *God*; G. Gott, D. God.

gód *good*; G. gut, D. goed.

heaf (III. 1.) *ocean, deep*; G. haf-en, D. hav-en *hav-en*,
F. hav-re.

heáf (heóf) (II. 2.) *grief.*

(¹) D. v is = f.

- ham *ham* ; D. ham.
- ham (hama) (II. 2.) *covering, skin.*
- hám⁽¹⁾ (II. 2.) *home, dwelling* ; G. heim, D. heem.
- hama (homa, ham) ; see above.
- háma *grasshopper.*
- hig (II. 1.) *hay* ; G. heu.
- hig *hey! oh!*
- híg (hí) *they* : oí, L. ei, ii.
- hof (II. 2.) *court, dwelling* ; G. and D. hof.
- hóf (*I*) *hove* ; G. hub, D. hief.
- hwæte *eager, brave.*
- hwæte (II. 2.) *wheat* ; G. weizen, D. weit.
- hyrde (II. 2.) *herd* ; G. hirt.
- hýrde (*I*) *heard* ; G. hörte.
- hyre (hire) *her* ; G. ihr.
- hýre (heóre) *gentle, mild* ; G. (un-ge-)heuer.
- is *is* ; G. ist, D. is : ἐστὶ, L. est.
- ís (II. 1.) *ice* ; G. eis, D. ijs.
- lam *lame* ; G. lahm, D. lam.
- lám (II. 2.) *loam* ; G. lehm, D. leem.
- leod̄ (liđ̄) (III. 1.) *limb* ; G. glied, D. lid.
- leod̄ (II. 1.) *lay, song* ; G. and D. lied.
- lim (III. 1.) *limb.*
- lím (II. 2.) *lime, s-lime*⁽²⁾ ; G. (sch-)leim, D. (s-)lijm.
- man (mann) (III. 2.) *man* ; G. mann, D. man.
- mán (II. 1.) *sin, crime* ; comp. G. mein-eid, D. mijn-eed
perjury, and our man-sworn.

⁽¹⁾ Hence *ham-let*, and *ham (hamp-)* in local names ; comp. G. Blind heim, D. Gorinc-hem &c.

⁽²⁾ See p. 105, n. 9.

- mæst (II. 2.) *mast*; G. mast.
 mæst *most*; G. meist, D. meest.
 men (menn) *men*; G. männer.
 mén *necklace, &c.* L. mon-ile.
 metan (II. 1.) *to mete, measure*; G. messen, D. meeten.
 metan (I. 2.) *to paint*.
 métan (I. 2.) *to meet*; D. moeten.
 ne *not*, O. *ne*; L. and F. *ne*.
 né (for ne-ge) *nor*; L. nec, G. noch, F. ni.
 nið (II. 2.) *man, warrior*.
 níð (II. 2.) *envy, malice*; G. neid.
 sæd *sated, hence sad*; G. satt: comp. L. sāt-is *enough*.
 sæd (ge-sæd, -sægd) *said*; G. ge-sagt.
 sæd (II. 1.) *seed*; G. saat, D. zaad⁽¹⁾.
 sæl (sel, sal, sele) *hall*; G. saal, F. salle: αὐλή.
 sæl (II. 2.) *time*.
 sæl (sél) *good, excellent*.
 spræc (I) *spake*; G. sprach, D. sprach.
 spræc (II. 3.) *speech*; G. sprache, D. spraak.
 syn (synn) (II. 3.) *sin*; G. sünde, D. zonde.
 sýn (seón) (II. 3.) *sight*.
 sýn (sín) *his, &c.*; G. sein, D. zijn.
 to- (prefix) G. zer-⁽²⁾.
 tó *to*; G. zu, D. te, toe, tot.
 tó *too*; G. zu, D. te.
 tol (toll) (II. 1.) *toll*; G. zoll, D. tol.
 tól (II. 1.) *tool*.
 uton *let us—*; L. utin-am?

(¹) D. z often answers to A. S., E. and G. s.

(²) G. z (= ts) answers to A. S., E., and D. t.

- úton *without*; G. aussen, D. b-uiten.
- wæg (II. 3.) *dish, wey, weight, balance*; G. wage, D. waag. www.libtool.com.cn
- wæg (II. 2.) *wave*; G. woge, F. vague.
- wende (I) *turned, went*; G. wandte, D. wende.
- wénde (I) *weened*; G. währte, D. waande.
- werig *spiteful*.
- wérig *weary*.
- westan *from the west*.
- wéstan (I. 2.) *to waste, ravage*; G. ver-wüsten.
- win (ge-winn) (II. 2.) *war, labour, gain*; G. ge-winn.
- win (wyn) (II. 3.) *pleasure*; G. wonne.
- wín (II. 1.) *wine*; G. wein, D. wijn; οἶν-ος, L. vīn-um.
- þa *the &c.*; G. die, D. de: rǎ.
- þá *then, when*; G. da.
- þara (þar, þær) *there*; G. dar.
- þára (þæra) *of the &c.*; G. der.

II.—*Words spelt and accented alike, but differing in meaning.*

- Aldor (ealdor) ⁽¹⁾ (II. 2.) *chief, prince*; hence aldor-man.,
- aldor (ealdor) (II. 2.) *life*.
- ær (II. 1.) *brass*; G. eher, erz, L. æs, ær-is,
- ær *ere*; G. eher, D. eer.
- æt (II. 2.) *food, eating*.
- æt (I) *ate*; G. ass, D. at.
- æt *at*; L. ad.

(1) The A. S. has a tendency to insert e (y) before a: hence the frequent modern pronunciation of *kyart* for *cart* and the like.

bát (II. 1.) *boat*; G. boot.

bát (*I*) *bit*; G. biss, D. beet.

beáh (II. 2.) *ring*; www.Flibbague.com.cn

beáh; imperf. of búgan *to bow, bend*; G. biege, D. boog.

beó (I. 3.) *bee*; G. biene, D. bij.

beó (*I*) *be*; G. bin, D. ben.

beón *bees*.

beón *to be*.

bere (II. 2.) *bere, bar-ley*,

bere (*I*) *bear*.

bil (II. 1.) *bill, faulchion*; G. beil, D. bijl.

bil *bill, beak*.

blác *pale, bleak*, hence *black*; G. bleich, D. bleek.

blác; imperf. of blícan *to shine, blink*; G. blinken.

bóc (III, 3.) *book*; G. buch, D. boek.

bóc; imperf. of bacan *to bake*; D. biek.

byre (II, 2.) *son, child*.

byre (II, 2.) *event, time*.

byrne (I. 3.) *corslet*, O. birnie.

byrne (birne) (*I*) *burn* (neut.) G. brenne.

cin (cinn) (II. 1.) *chin*, G. kinn.

cin (cynn) (II. 1.) *kin, race*.

cyst (cist) (II. 3.) *chest*; P. kist, G. kiste, D. kíst.

cyst (II. 3.) *choice*; D. keus.

cyst; 3rd pers. pres. of cyssan *to kiss*; G. küsst.

deór (II. 1.) *animal, deer*; G. thier, D. dier.

deór (dýr) *dear*; G. theuer, D. duur.

ealdor; see aldor above.

earn (II. 2.) *arm*; G. arm, L. arm-us.

earn *poor*; G. arm.

éce (II. 2.) *ache*.

éce *eternal*.

fáh *hostile*; hence *foe*.

fáh *variegated, stained, discoloured*.

fær (II. 2.) *stratagem*.

fær (II. 3.) *carriage, going*; hence *fare*.

fæsten (III. 1.) *fastness*; G. feste.

fæsten (II. 1.) *fast*; G. fasten.

fæt (III. 1.) *vat, fat*; L. vas, G. fasz, D. vat.

fæt *fat*; G. fett, D. vet.

from (fromm) *bold, pious*; G. fromm.

from (fram) *from*.

fyllan (II. 2.) *to fill*; G. füllen, D. vullen.

fyllan (II. 2.) *to fell*; G. fällen, D. vellen.

fyrst (first) (II. 3.) *period, space of time*; G. frist.

fyrst (fyrmost) *first, chief*; G. fürst.

ge *ye*; D. gij.

ge *both &c.*

gif *if*, O. gif; G. ob.

gif *give*; G. gieb.

git (gyt, get, iet) *yet*.

git (gyt) *ye two*.

healt *halt, lame*.

healt (hylt, healded) *holdeth*.

hrán (hrón) (II. 2.) *whale*.

hrán; imperf. of hrínan *to touch*.

hund (II. 2.) *hound, dog*; G. hund, D. hond.

hund (II. 1.) *hundred &c.*; D. hond.

hylt (hilt) (II. 1.) *hilt*.

hylt = healt, healded; (see above) G. hält.

hyrst⁽¹⁾ (II. 2.) *forest*.

hyrst (II. 3.) *ornament*.

in (inn) (II. 1.) *dwelling, inn*.

in (on) *in*; év, G. and L. *in*.

leáf (II. 1.) *leaf*; G. laub, D. loof.

leáf (II. 2.) *leave*; G. ur-laub, D. ver-lof⁽²⁾.

leán (II. 1.) *reward*; G. lohn, D. loon.

leán (II. 3.) *to reproach, blame*.

leás *false, loose*; G. loos, L. lax-us.

leás; imperf. of leósan *to lose*.

list (lyst, lust) (II. 2.) *lust, desire, pleasure*; G. lust.

list (II. 3.) *craft*; G. list.

lið (leod) (III. 1.) *limb*; G. glied, D. lid.

lið *fleet, navy*.

lið (licgeð) (*he*) *lieth*; G. liegt.

mæg (II. 2.) *son, kin's-man*; D. maag.

mæg (*I*) *may*; G. and D. mag.

mægð (II. 3.) *maid*; G. magd, maid, D. meid.

mægð (II. 3.) *tribe, kindred, generation*.

mæł (II. 3.) *time &c.* G. mahl, D. maal.

mæł (III. 1.) *spot*; G. mahl, D. maal.

mæł *picture, image*.

mænan (I. 2.) *to mean*; G. meinen, D. meenen.

mænan (I. 2.) *to moan*.

mearh (mear)⁽³⁾ (II. 2.) *horse*.

mearh (mearg) (II. 3.) *marrow*; G. mark, D. merg.

(¹) Hence *Hurst, Lynd-hurst &c.*; comp. G. Delmen-horst &c.

(²) Hence *fur-lough*; or there may have been an A. S. for-leáf.

(³) There are traces of the E. masc. *mars* in local names and old sayings; night-*mars* and G. nacht-*mahr* are properly masc. answering to L. incubus, incubo; G. mähre *mars*, answers to A. S. myre, D. merrie.

- mót (ge-mót) (II. 1.) *mote, meeting.*
 mót (*I*) *must, may*; G. muss, D. moet.
 næs (nose) (II. 2.) *nose, ness, headland*; G. nase, D. neus, L. nas-us.
 næs (ne wæs) *was not.*
 næs (nas) *not.*
 neát (II. 1.) *neat, nout, ox.*
 neát; imperf. of neótan *to use.*
 nest (II. 1.) *nest*; G. nest.
 nest (nist, nyst) (II. 3.) *food, provision.*
 ofer (ufor) (II. 2.) *shore, bank*; G. ufer, D. oever.
 ofer *over*; ὑπερ, L. super, G. über, D. over.
 odde *or*, O. *other*; G. oder, L. aut.
 odde (for oð-þæt) *until.*
 rédan (I. 2.) *to read, guess*; G. er-rathen, D. raaden.
 rédan (I. 2.) *to rede, advise*; G. rathen, D. raaden.
 ríce (III. 1.) *realm, empire*; G. reich, D. rijk.
 ríce *powerful, rich*; G. reich, D. rijk.
 sæc (II. 2.) *sack*; σακκος, L. saccus, G. sack, D. zak.
 sæc (II. 3.) *war, battle.*
 sæl (II. 2.) *time, occasion.*
 sæl (sél) *good.*
 sceaft (II. 2.) *shaft, spear*; G. schaft.
 sceaft (ge-sceaft) (II. 3.) *creature, creation.*
 scír (II. 3.) *shire, division.*
 scír *bright, clear, sheer*; G. schier.
 scyld (scild) (II. 2.) *shield*; G. schild.
 scyld (II. 3.) *debt &c.*; G. schuld.
 segen (II. 2.) *sign, ensign*; L. signum.
 segen (II. 3.) *saw, saying*; G. sage.

seld (II. 1.) *seat, throne.*

seld (seldan) *seldom*; G. selten, D. zelden.

seó *sight, pupil of the eye.*

seó *the, who*; G. sie, D. zij: ñ, L. ea.

síde (I. 3.) *side*; G. seite, D. zijde.

síde (I. 3.) *silk*; G. seide, D. zijde.

síde *widely.*

síd (II. 2.) *time, journey &c.*

síd *late.*

síd *since*, O. *sith*; G. seit.

slege (slecge) (II. 2.) *sledge (hammer).*

slege (III. 1.) *slaying.*

span (II. 3.) *span*; G. spanne, D. span.

span (*I*) *span*; G. spann.

stefn (II. 2.) *stem, prow*; G. steven, D. steeven.

stefn (stemn) (II. 3.) *voice*; G. stimme, D. stem.

stician *to stick, stab*; G. stechen }
 stician *to stick, cleave*; G. stecken } D. steeken.

treówe⁽¹⁾ (trýwe) *true, faithful*; G. treu, D. trouw.

treówe (trýwe, treówd) (I. 3.) *truth, troth, faith*; G. treue, D. trouw.

tyn (tin) (II. 1.) *tin*; G. zinn, D. tin, L. s-tannum.

tyn (tyne)⁽²⁾ *ten*; G. zehn, D. tien.

wan (won) *dark, dusky*; hence *wan*.

(¹) Treówe (adj.) and treówe or treówð (noun) with the G. and D. synonyms, never have the modern sense of our *true, truth*, L. verus, veritas, G. wahr, wahrheit, D. waar, waarheid; these are in A. S. sóð and sóð-fæstnis: sóð-fæst (used chiefly of persons) conveys both notions, as also that of *justice, veracity*—"honest and true." It need hardly be added that anyhow *Truth* is neither in word nor in deed "that which one *troueth*."

(²) Tyne seems rarely used except absolutely; see p. 34.

- wan (wann) (*I*) *won*; G. *ge-wann*.
- weal⁽¹⁾ (wealh, wala) (II. 2.) *Gael, Celt, stranger, one not of Gothic race.*
- weal (weall) (II. 2.) *wall*; G. *wall*.
- weard (II. 2.) *ward-en, guard-ian, keeper.*
- weard (II. 3.) *ward, guard, keeping.*
- wel (well, wyll) (II. 3.) *well, spring*; G. *quelle*, D. *wel*.
- wel *well*; G. *wohl*, D. *wel*.
- weorde (wyrde) *worth, worthy*; G. *werth, würdig*.
- weorde (wurde) from *weordan*; G. *werde*, D. *worde*.
- wit (ge-witt) III. 1. *wit, sense*; G. *witz*.
- wit (wyt) *we two*.
- wítan (anom.) *to know*; O. *wit, wis, wot*; G. *wissen*, D. *weeten*.
- wítan⁽²⁾ *to punish, blame*; O. *wite*, D. *wijten*.
- wód *wood, mad*.
- wód imperf. of *wadan to go, wade*; L. *vadere*.
- wráð (II. 3.) *wreath*.
- wráð *wroth*.
- wyllan (welan, weallan) (II. 2.) *to boil*; G. *wallen*.
- wyllan (willan) *to will*; G. *wollen*, L. *velle*.
- þanc (II. 2.) *thank*; G. *dank*.
- þanc (ge-þanc) (II. 2.) *thought*; G. *ge-danke*, D. *ge-dagte*.
- þe *that, which*.
- þe *or*.
- þe *than*.

(¹) Hence *Wal-es, Corn-wall, Wall-oon, wal-nut* (P. *welsh-nut*) G. *wal-nuss* (*wälche-nuss*) *wall-fahrt foreign journey, pilgrimage* &c. See p. 118. n. 3.

(²) From *æt-witan, ed-wítan* comes *t-wit*.

þe *thee* ; Dor. τε, L. te, G. dich.

þeáh *though* ; G. doch.

þeáh (þáh) imperf. of þeón *to thrive* ; G. ge-dieg.

III.—*Other words likely to be confounded by learners.*

Æl- for eal ; as æl-mihtig *almighty*.

æl- (el-) ; as, æl-þeódig *foreign*.

beran (II. 1.) *to bear*.

berian ⁽¹⁾ *to bare*.

birnan ⁽²⁾ (byrnan) (III. 1.) *to burn*, (neut.) G. brennen.

bærnan (bernan) (I. 2.) *to burn*, (act.) G. brennen.

búgan (beógan) (III. 3.) *to bow, bend*, (neut.) G. biegen,

D. buigen.

bígan (I. 2.) *to bow, bend*, (act.)

búgian (= búan) *to inhabit &c.*

cleófan (clúfan) (III. 3.) *to cleave, split* ; G. klieben, D.

klieven, klooven.

clifian *to cleave, stick* ; G. kleben, D. kleeven.

cunnan (anom.) *to know, be able*.

cunþian *to try, tempt, attempt*.

⁽¹⁾ The conjugation of verbs in -ian is not marked here or in the later notes above, as they can only be I. 1.

⁽²⁾ Here and in the other instances below the neuter verb is complex, conj. II. or III., while the active is simple, conj. I., usually I. 2. ; the latter is commonly formed from the imperf. of the former ; as, birne, barn ; bærnan, and the like : the E., G., and D. synonyms on the whole answer closely to the A. S. *Fall* for *fell*, *lay* for *lie*, *set* for *sit* are as wrong as *drink* for *drench*, or *drench* for *drink* would be. Comp. L. pendēre *to hang*, (neut.) pendere *to hang* (act.) &c.

cwelan (II. 1.) *to die, perish*; hence *quail*.

cwellan (I. 3.) *to quell, kill*; G. quälen *to vex &c.*

denn (II. 1.) *den.* www.libtool.com.cn

denu (III. 3.) *vale, dean.*

drincan (III. 1.) *to drink*; G. trinken, D. trinken.

drencan (I. 2.) *to drench, drown (act.)*; G. tränken, D. drenken.

a-drincan (III. 1.) *to drown (neut.)*; G. er-trinken, D. ver-trinken.

faran (II. 2.) } *to go, fare*; G. fahren, D. vaaren.
feran (I. 2.) }

ferian *to convey, carry, also go*; G. führen, D. voeren.

feallan (II. 2.) *to fall*; G. fallen, D. vallen.

fyllan (I. 2.) *to fell*; G. fällen, D. vellen.

fleógan (fleón) (III. 3.) *to flee, fly.*

flígan (a-flígan) (I. 2.) *to put to flight.*

fúlian *to rot, grow foul*; G. ver-faulen.

fulliau *to baptise.*

grétan (greótan) (I. 2.) *to greet, weep*; D. krijten.

grétan (I. 2.) *to greet, salute*; G. grüssen, D. groeten.

hangian *to hang (neut.)*; G. hangen.

hangan (hón) (II. 2.) *to hang (act.)*; G. hängen.

hátan (II. 2.) *to command, call*; G. heissen, D. heeten.

hatian *to hate*; G. hassen, D. haaten.

hæbban (habban) *to have*; G. haben, D. hebben.

hebban (II. 3.) *to heave*; G. heben, D. heffen.

heort (heorot) (II. 2.) *hart*; G. hirsch, D. hert.

heorte (I. 3.) *heart*; G. herz, D. hart.

hlast (last) (II. 3.) *foot-step.*

hlæst (II. 1.) *last, load*; G. last.

ANGLO-SAXON GUIDE.

- hnígan (III. 2.) *to stoop*; D. nijgen, G. neigen (act.)
 hnáegan (I. 2.) *to make stoop*.
 hrím *rime, frost*.
 rím (II. 2.) *rime, number*; G. reim, D. rijm.
 hýran (I. 2.) *to hear*; G. hören, D. hoeren.
 hýrian *to hire*; G. heuern, D. huuren.
 herian *to praise*.
 hergian *to harry, ravage*; G. ver-heeren.
 inc *you two*.
 inca (¹) *ill-will*.
 irnan (yrnan) (III. 1.) *to run*; G. rinnen, D. rennen.
 ærnán (ernan) (I. 2.) *to let run*.
 lág (II. 3.) *law*; L. lex, lēg-is.
 lagu (III. 3.) *water*; comp. L. lac-us, G. lache *lake* &c.
 leán (II. 2.) *reward*; G. lohn, D. loon.
 læn (II. 1.) *loan*; G. lehen.
 leom (lim) (III. 1.) *limb*.
 leóma *light*; L. lūm-en.
 leósan (III. 3.) *to lose*; G. ver-liesen, D. ver-liezen.
 losian *to be lost, escape from, perish*.
 lýsan (a-lýsan) (I. 2.) *to loose, re-lease, re-deem*; G. er-
 lösen.
 lætan (lettan) (I. 2.) *to let, hinder*.
 lætan (II. 2.) *to let, leave*; G. lassen, D. laaten.
 liccian *to lick*; λειχειν, L. lingere, G. lecken, D. lecken.
 lícian *to please, like*.
 licgan (II. 1.) *to lie*; G. liegen, D. liggen.
 lecgan (I. 3.) *to lay*; G. legen, D. leggen.

(¹) The declension of nouns in -a here, and in the later notes to the Ex-tracts, is not marked, as they can be only I. 1.

- be-lífan (III. 2.) *to remain*; G. b-leiben, D. b-lijven.
 læfan (I. 2.) *to leave, make remain.*
- a-lýfan (lýfan) (I. 2.) *to al-low*; G. er-lauben, F. al-louer.
- ge-lýfan (I. 2.) *to be-lieve*; G. g-lauben, D. ge-looven.
 líðan (III. 2.) *to go, voyage.*
- lædan (I. 2.) *to lead, make go*; G. leiten, D. leiden.
 locc (II. 2.) *lock (of hair &c.)*; D. lok.
 loca *locker, fold, place locked or shut up.*
 locu (III. 2.) *lock, fastening*; also *locker &c.*
 lutian *to lurk*; L. lät-ere.
- lútan (leótan) (III. 3.) *to lout, bow.*
- mæd (II. 1.) *math, mead*; G. mahd, matte.
 méd (II. 3.) *meed, reward.*
- medo (-u, meodo) (III. 2.) *mead*; G. meth, D. meede.
 mæg (mæcg, mecg) (II. 2. plur. magas) *son, kin's-man.*
 mæg (II. 2. plur. mægás) } *kin's-man*; D. maag.
 maga (plur. magan) }
 mæge (I. 3.) *kin's-woman.*
- metan } See I. above.
 métan }
- mætan (I. 2.) *to paint.*
- múđ (II. 2.) *mouth (of an animal)*; G. mund, D. mond.
- múða *mouth (of a river)*; G. münd-ung.
- a-rísan (III. 2.) *to a-rise*; D. rijzen.
- a-ræran (I. 2.) *to rear.*
- sáwan (II. 2.) *to sow*; G. sähen, D. zaaijen.
 seówian (sýwian) *to sew.*

- sincan (III. 1.) *to sink* (neut.); G. sinken, D. zinken.
 sencan (I. 2.) *to sink* (act.); G. senken, D. zenken.
 sittan (II. 1.) *to sit*; G. sitzen, D. zitten.
 settan (I. 2.) *to set*; G. setzen, D. zetten.
 sígan (III. 2.) *to sink, fall down*.
 sægan (I. 2.) *to throw down, subdue*.
 springan (III. 1.) *to spring, burst* (neut.); G. springen.
 sprengan (I. 2.) *to spring, burst* (act.); G. sprengen. (¹)
 swefan (II. 1.) *to sleep*.
 swebban *to put to sleep*.
 swefnian *to dream*.
 swincan (III. 1.) *to labour*; O. swink.
 swencan (I. 2.) *to make labour, oppress*.
 swindan (III. 1.) *to vanish*; G. schwinden.
 swendan (I. 2.) *to make vanish, dissipate*; G. verschwenden.
 treów (III. 1.) *tree*.
 treówe (trýwe) *true, truth*; see II. above.
 wacan (II. 3.) (wacian) *to wake, watch* (neut.); G. wachen, D. waaken.
 weccan (I. 2.) *to wake* (act.); G. wecken, D. wekken.
 weder (II. 1.) *weather*; G. wetter, D. weder.
 wæder (II. 2.) *wether*; G. widder.
 wíc (II. 1.) *dwelling*; οἰκ-ος: see p. 103, n. 12.
 wicg (II. 1.) *horse*.
 wíg (II. 2.) *war*.
 windan (III. 1.) *to wind, turn* (neut.); G. and D. winden.
 wendan (I. 3.) *to turn* (act.), *wend, go*; G. and D. wenden.

(¹) *To spring (a mine), blow up or open.*

wíse (I. 3.) *wise, manner*; G. *weise*, D. *wijze*.

wísa *wise man, guide*; G. *weiser*, D. *wijzer*.

wítan (anom.) *to know &c.*; see I. above.

ge-wítan *to depart*.

wítian *to decide*.

wíte (III. 1.) *punishment*; O. *wite*.

wíta *counsellor*; hence *witena-ge-mót parliament*.

wræð *wrath, anger*.

wráð *wroth, angry*.

þincan (I. 3.) *to seem*; G. *dünken*, D. *dunken*.

þencan (I. 3.) *to think, make seem to one-self*; G and
D. *denken*. (¹)

(¹) Comp. *δοκεω* I think, seem, *δοκει μοι* *me-thinks*.

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IV.—Additional Notes.

Page 1.—Æ is not a diphthong, but a modification of a in the other dialects, for which it is substituted in certain cases, as before a mute, or a consonant followed by e; thus dæg, dæge, but plur. dagas, dagum; so also fæt, sæd, &c. : æ answering to Goth. é, is not changed.

The A. S. wrote i without a dot, y with one.

Þ probably gave rise to the O. abbreviations ye for *the* (þe), yt for *that* (þt), &c.

Page 2.—t̄ was also written for oððþe or, sóðt̄ for sóð-like *truly, verily*. Examples of the use of ñ are þā for þām *to the* &c., þōñ for þonne *then, when*.

In later times ȝ occurs for g, originally most likely a guttural, afterwards = y: hence the O. z still retained in some S. names, as Dalzell, Menzies, pronounced *Dalyell, Menyies*.

A long vowel is sometimes written double without the accent; as, wiid, good, gees, for wíd, gód, gés, like D. wijd &c.; in G. also the vowel is sometimes doubled in like manner. Where A. S. vowels are made long by contraction the dropt consonant sometimes appears, sometimes not in the modern Teutonic dialects; as, (sleahan) sleán, G. schlagen, D. slaan; gangan, gán, G. gehen, D. gaan; hangan, hón, G. and D. hangen. N has been often dropt and the vowel lengthened before other consonants, above all before s, (Note 1.) while it remains in kindred tongues; as, ést (*love, favour*), Goth. ansts; gós, G. gans, L. ans-er; ós (*god, hero*)Goth.ans; sóft, G. sanft; fús (*prompt*), Goth. funs; ús, Goth. and G. uns, L. nos, &c. This seems the case in Greek too, where ns is in like manner avoided; as, δουρ, δοῦσα (L. dans), σταρ, στᾶσα (L. stans), Σιμοειρ, and many other words, in some of which the circumflex, as elsewhere, marks the contraction; the ν appears as soon as the σ is removed: neut. δον, σταν; gen. δοντος, σταντος, Σιμοεντος &c. In A. S. í, ý, ó, and ú before ð,

often answer to a cognate short vowel followed by *nd*, *nt*, or *nth*, in the other languages; as, *líðe*, (*lithe, soft*) G. *linde*; *síð* (*time*) Goth. *sinths*, Dan. *sinde*; *swið*, Goth. *swinths*; *hrýðer*, G. *rind*, D. *rund*; *ýð*, L. *unda*; *óðer*, Goth. *anthars*, G. *ander*; *teóðe* (*tenth*), G. *zehnte*; *cúð*, G. *kund*; *gúð* (*war*), Goth. *gunths*, O. G. *kund*.

In the imperfects *stód*, *bróhte*, *þúhte*, *þóhte*, *n* is likewise dropt, and the vowel made long, *g* or *c* in the three last becoming *h*, as often else; *cunnan* and *unnan* also make *cúðe*, *úðe* instead of *cunde* (G. *konnte*), *unde*: *bohte* *bought* should most likely be short, not being so contracted. Something like these changes now and then appears in L.; as, *fundo*, *fúdi*, *fúsus*; *tundo*, *túsus*, where the vowel in the present is long for prosodical purposes only. On the whole, though the Gr. and L. quantity sometimes agrees with the A. S., and the D. and G. very often, the Gothic is the only sure guide, or failing that, the Icelandic, or other old kindred dialects.

Page 4.—Sometimes *oo* is added before *e*, as *geów* for *eów*, with little or no change of sound (see p. 41); with a soft vowel before or after it, *g* seems to have been but lightly sounded, as *y*, or as a fine guttural.

Page 5.—Other changes are *io* for *eo*, and *ió* for *eó*; *seofon*, *siofon*, *heó*, *hió*: *u* for *o*, and *ú* for *ó*, especially after *ge*, which sometimes becomes *i*; *geong*, (*giung*) *iung*; *geó*, (*giú*) *iú*, *ló*; *Iótas*, *Iútas* *Jutes*: *ie* for *y*; *gyld*, *giold* *payment, tax* &c. *U* occurs medievally for *v* in foreign names, as *Dauid* *David*; hence also for *f*, as *luuian* for *lufian* *to love*. Some of these spellings and those p. 5. are the variations of different times, some of different dialects, of which as yet but little is known with certainty.

Page 8.—A. S. *d* has sometimes become E. *th* (*soft*), often G. *t*; *fæder* *father*; G. *vater*. *þ* and *ð* usually answer to G. and D. *d*; *þreo*, G. *drei*, D. *drie*; *bróðer*, G. *bruder*, D. *broeder*; *ð* sometimes to G. and D. *t*; *forð*, G. *fort*, D. *voort*. See also p. 2 and addition thereto. The loss of these letters in E. and the substitution of the one unmeaning combination *th* for both the hard and soft sound is much to us regretted. The A. S. had seemingly no rule but custom for the

use of these two letters and sounds, as we for the latter, respectively, but as þ is found oftenest at the beginning, and ð at the end of a syllable, they are here so printed throughout.

Page 8—9.—The following are likewise exceptions to the general rule that the A. S. gender agrees with the German:

Neut. clif	G. klippe (f.)	<i>cliff, rock.</i>
— líc	G. leiche (f.)	<i>corpse.</i>
— sæd	G. saat (f.)	<i>seed.</i>
— sceorp	G. schärpe (f.)	<i>scarf.</i>
— big-spel	G. bei-spiel (m.)	<i>example.</i>
— toll	G. zoll (m.)	<i>toll.</i>
Masc. næs	G. nase (f.)	<i>nose, ness.</i>
— sál	G. seil (n.)	<i>cord.</i>
— tear	G. zähre (f.)	<i>tear.</i>
— an-(ge-)weald	G. ge-walt (f.)	<i>power.</i>
Fem. blæd	G. blatt (n.)	<i>fruit, leaf.</i>
— nyt	G. nutz (m.)	<i>use.</i>

L. has *clivus* masc. and *clivum* neut.; *nasus* is masc.

Page 9.—Swefen *dream* is fem. II. 3., and neut. III. 1.

Sceó *shoe* (G. schuh masc.) is masc. II. 2. (plur. sceós), or fem. I. 3. (plur. sceón O. *shoon*), or III. 3. (plur. (ge-)scýf.)

Page 10.—But few certain rules can be given for the genders, especially from the terminations, of which several, as -e, -u, -el, -en, -er, contain nouns of all three. To some of the rules given above the following are exceptions and there may be more: setl *seat*, and wered *host* are masc.; -oð and -uð are interchangeable, and when from an adjective, fem.; as, geógoð(-uð) *youth*, from geong: -ð after a consonant is fem. chiefly when from an adjective, as, strengð from strang; otherwise sometimes neut. as, morð *murder*, or masc. as monð (monað) *month*.

Compounds in -lác are neut., in -ráden feminine.

Nouns of the 1st declension are called Simple from the simplicity of their inflection, having but four endings for the eight cases of the two numbers, and also from the close likeness of the three genders; the 2nd and 3rd declensions are termed Complex, as having in general more

case-endings, and wider distinctions of gender. The former kind answer to the Gr. nouns making their dative plural in *-σι*, and the L. in *-bus*, the latter to the Gr. which form it in *-οις* or *-αις*, and the L. in *-is*. The terms Weak and Strong for Simple and Complex have greater *seeming* propriety when applied to other Gothic tongues, Gr. and L. for instance, than to A. S., since in the former case they in general need the help of another syllable to form their inflection, while A. S. needs only *-n*, and in the latter they have oftener the power of forming their cases without an additional syllable, than the A. S. has. Gr. and L. synonyms sometimes correspond with the A. S. in declension as well as in meaning and etymon; thus, simple: *οὐς*, *aur-is*, *εἶρ-ε*; *δ-νομ-α*, *nom-en*, *n a m-a*; *hom-o*, *gum-a*; complex: *ἔργ-ον*, *weorc*; *πύργ-ος*, *burgh*; *via*, *weg*; *vir*, *wer*. Some nouns have both forms without a change of meaning; as, *heofon*, *heofone* *heaven*, *mann*, *manna* *man*, *πεῶν*, *πεῶνα* *slave*; *some with*; as, *μήδ* *month* (*animate*), *μήδα* *mouth* (*inanimate*), see List III. above; *lufa* and *lufe* are sometimes used indifferently, but usually the former stands for *love*, *affection* (*amor*), the latter for *love*, *sake* (*gratia*): *Godes lufu* *love of God*; for *some* *godes lufan* *for the sake of some good*.

Page 11.—The neuter is placed first in the declension of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, as the simplest and purest form of the word, the masculine next as agreeing with it usually in three or four cases out of the five, and the feminine last as generally unlike both. The accusative stands next after the nominative as agreeing with it always in the neut., and sometimes in the masc., while in the fem. it is derived from it; the ablative next as in some words derived from the accus.; and the genitive after the dative as sometimes derived from it, and last of all, as being in neuters and masculines in general most changed from the nominative. This applies more or less to Gr., L., G. &c.: in A. S. it is more apparent in complex than in simple nouns, more still in the indefinite inflection of adjectives, and most of all in demonstrative pronouns. As regards the genders, *twá*, *bá*, and *þreo* are noticeable exceptions.

Page 13.—The plural ending *-an* (G. *-en*) became in time *-en* which in *ox-en* (*ox-an*) is yet rightly used; *hos-en* (*hós-a*), and P. *hous-en* (*hús*), and *furz-en* (*fyrz-as*) are wrong. To *brethr-en* (*bróðr-ŷ*),

and *childr-en* (cildr-u) too it has been wrongly added; O. was *child-er* still in P. use: see p. 18, n. 3. *Chick-en* (G. *küch-en*) whence *chick* is shortened, is no more a plural than *maid-en* or *vis-en*; see p. 66.

Proper names in -a whether A. S. or foreign are thus declined; as Gota *Goth*, Beda, Anna: Europa follows the L. making accus. *Europam*; dat. and gen. *Europe* (the medieval form of *Europæ*): *Donua Danube* (G. *Donau*; well called by Milton *Donaw*), and sometimes *Sicilia* and the like are not declined. There are no A. S. fem. names in -a; all nouns in -a being masc., those now so written end either in a consonant or in -u, (II. 3. or III. 3.); as, *Mæð-hild*, *Eád-gifu*, since latinised to *Mathilda*, *Edgiva*. Other foreign names sometimes take the L. cases except the vocative; as, *He ge-seáh Simonem he saw Simon*. *Fram Decapoli from Decapolis*. *Iacobus Zebedei James (son) of Zebedee*. *Lazarus gá út! Lazarus come forth!* Masculines ending in a consonant often follow II. 2., as, *Salomon*, *Salomones*, *Salomone*; *Petrus*, *Petre*, and the like.

The now anomalous genitives in -ens of some G. simple nouns, as *herz-ens*, *nam-ens*, *will-ens*, *lieb-ens*(-würdig), are derived from the Goth. gen., *hairt-ins*, *nam-ins* (L. nom-inis) *wilj-ins* &c. A. S. *heort-an*, *nam-an*, *will-an*, *luf-an*. *Glaub-ens* is the only gen. of this kind which had a nom. in -en, *glauben*, (complex) Goth. *ga-láubeins*, A. S. (simple) *ge-leáfa*. *Herz-e* (Goth. *hairto*, A. S. *heorte*) is still in P. and poetical use: other G. simple nouns, as *heri* (A. S. *hearra*) have lost the final vowel. Feminines have in general lost the oblique -n in the singular, except in some phrases, as *auf erden* (*on earth*), *vor freuden* (*for joy*) &c. Many feminines and a few masculines properly complex now form the plural in -n, and in general the two orders have come to be much mixed.

Page 15.—Nouns in -e (II. 2.) sometimes keep the e in the plural; as, *end-eas*, *end-eum* &c.

Freónd and *feónd* being originally participials, derived, the former from *freógan* (G. *freien*) *to court, honour*, the latter from a lost verb akin to *fáh hostile* (whence *foe*), properly made the nom. and accus. sing. and plur. alike, but in time came to be inflected as II. 2.

It is only in monosyllables before one consonant that æ is changed to a; otherwise not; as, wæstm, pl. wæstmas (*fruit*) æcer, pl. æceras, æcras: thus too in adjectives: smæl, þæt smale, smalor, but fæst, þæt fæste, fæstor and the like.

Feld and ford originally belonged to III. 2; feld-u, ford-u like sun-u

Page 17.—Hand belongs to a lost class of complex feminines in -u; hand-u.

Page 20.—Wædla *poor* hitherto called an adjective having the definite inflection only, seems rather a noun (I. 2.) a *beggar*; wædlian *to beg*: þearfa *poor* is commonly if not always used as a noun—a *poor man*: wana *wanting* seems indeclinable.

Page 24.—The comparative and superlative endings -or, -ost (-oste), and -er, -est (-este) are sometimes used indifferently, but it would seem that the former oftener follow a, o, and u, the latter e, i, or y: see addit. note on p. 42

Page 25.—Several of these adjectives form adverbs regularly in -e and -lice (p. 70.) as lang-e, lang-lice, strang-e, strang-lice, hræd-lice, heág-e, heá-lice, eáð-e, eáðe-lice, sceort-lice, sóft-e, yfel-e, lytl-e.

Page 26.—*Lesser* for *less* is as wrong as *least-est* for *least* would be, or as *wors-er* for *worse* is. *Lest* is (þý-)læs-(þe), t being added as in *against* &c. The ending -mest has no connexion with mæst *most*, though it also has become -most: our *upper-most*, *after-most* &c. have arisen from the wrong notion that *most* was added to the comparative.

Page 27.—*Ye* is therefore the true nom., *you* the accus. &c. "If any man say ought to *you*, *ye* shall say."

Page 29.—*Mine* and *thine* are therefore the older forms, from which *my* and *thy* are shortened; the former were long retained before vowels.

Page 30.—*Dissere* and *þissera* are older forms than *þisse* and *þissa*.

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Page 32.—The *á-* in *á-wiht* &c. must not be confounded with the common prefix *a-* for *on-*, *au-* (p. 73); *á* is *ever, aye, áss*, Goth. *áiw-*, G. *je*, whence *αἰών*, Goth. *áiws*, L. *ævum, age, eternity*. *A'-* or *ég-* (p. 65) gives a *general sense* like G. *je*, in *je-mand some one*; *á-hwær some-, any-, every-where*, *á-hwænne some time, any time*, P. *some-when, any-when*: with the negative it becomes *ná never, no*; *ná-hwider no-whither*: *ná-wiht* is more regular than *nán-wiht*. *A'wðer* and *áðer* (if true readings) are contractions of *á-hwæðer*, and = *égðer, ég-hwæðer*: *náwðer* is *ná-hwæðer* = L. *ne-uter*; hence rightly comes O. and P. *nothar*: *neither* has arisen from *either*.

Page 33.—Our *one* and *a* are both descended from *án*; in *an* before a vowel the *n* has been restored; most languages use the same word in both senses: in A. S. *sum* is commoner for the article than *án*.

Page 37.—Verbs of the first conjugation are called *Simple* from the simplicity of their inflection, and its likeness in the three classes; or *Weak* as needing the help of another syllable to form their imperfect; those of the second and third are termed *Complex* from the various changes of vowel &c. they undergo, and the greater diversity of their classes, or *Strong*, as having in themselves the power of forming their imperfect. The analogy of the A. S. simple with the Gr. contracted verbs, and the L. 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugations, and of the A. S. complex with the Gr. regulars, and L. 3rd conj. is worthy of attention. Some of the Gr. and L. synonyms agree in conjugation, as well as in meaning and etymology with the A. S.; as, simple: *ceall-ian, καλ-ειν, cal-are to call*; *tem-ian, δαμ-ειν, dom-are to tame*; *lix-an, L. luc-ere to shine*: complex; *graf-an, γραφ-ειν; to (en-)grave, write*; *brec-an, βηγ-ειν, frang-ere, to break*; *ter-an, τειρ-ειν, ter-ere to tear* &c.; *flów-an, flu-ere to flow*; *drag-an, trah-ere to draw, drag*. Simple verbs are now in E. and G. usually called regular, complex irregular; in both many complex verbs have in course of time become simple, and this change is still going on. Thus *bake, sleep, leap, sweep, weep, fare, wield, fold, step, starve, creep, reek, lye*

scream, dive, shove, row, flow, swallow, brook &c. from A. S. complex forms have become simple: others are in a fair way to do so, retaining only a complex imperf. or part. past, some of which are either gone or going out of use; as, *hung, hore, stood, shove, clomb, glode, bet, shod; waxen, hewn, laden, graven, shapen, washen, strewn, holpen, bursten, foughten, swollen* &c.

G. *walten (to rule), wallen (to boil), sähen (to sow), krähen (to crow), kauen (to chew), wachen (to watch), wathen (to wade), reuen (to rue), lachen (to laugh)*, as also most of the E. synonyms, have become simple; others, as *backen (to bake), hauen (to hew), sieden (to seethe)* &c. are in the transition state. A few E. verbs from A. S. I. 2., and I. 3. have assumed imperfects (but not participles past) of a seeming complex form; as, *meet, met; lead, led; send, sent; build, built*; from *métan, lédan, sendan, byldan*. A very few A. S. verbs have both forms without change of meaning; as, *bringan; bringe, bróhte, bróht, or bringe, brang, brungen*; the latter however is rare.

Page 38.—Attention should be paid to the quantity of the complex or strong imperfects, both as compared with that of the present, and as to whether it is long throughout, or short throughout, or short in the first and third persons singular, and long in the 2nd, and the whole plural, or long in the first and third pers., and short in the rest. Thus II. 2. from presents some short, some long, and II. 3. from presents all short, make it long throughout, except some doubtful in the former; as, *healde; heóld, heólde* &c. *drage; dróh* &c. III. 1. has the present short, and the imperf. short throughout with a change of vowel; *binde; band, bunde, band, bundon*. II. 1. short in the pres. has the imperf. short and long; *brece; bræc, bráce, bræc, brácon*; except the *f* in *ea*; as, *geaf, geafe* &c. together with *com, come* &c., and *nam, name* &c. which are short throughout. III. 2. and III. 3. with long pres. have the imperf. long and short with a change of vowel; *drife; dráf, drife, dráf, drifon; clúfe; cleáf, clufe, cleáf, clufon*. Complex participles past are all short but some of II. 2.

Page 41.—Verbs in *-iga n* (for *-ia u*) are often conjugated regularly

like I. 2.; as, *fyligan to follow*, imperf. *fylligde*, imper. *fylig*, but part. past *fyligd*: see p. 42.

Page 42.—There seem to have been originally two distinct classes of verbs in -ian, both now included in I. 1., the one forming its imperf. and part. past in -óde, -ód, the other in -ede, -ed; the former answering closely to the Gr. contracted verbs, and the L. in -āvi, -ātus, ēvi, ēt-us, and -īvi, īt-us, the latter to the L. in -ui, ūt-us &c. In time -óde, ód were shortened, and then came to be confounded with -ede, -ed, many verbs being found with both forms; -ode, -od however seems to occur oftenest when the root-vowel is a, o, or u, -ede, ed when it is e, i, or y; see addit. note on p. 25: -ade, -ad is a modification of -ode, -od. The -de, -ed (-d) of I. 2. 3. is contracted from -ede, -ed, I. 1.; when the d is thus brought next a hard consonant it becomes t.

The characteristic c is not changed if l, n, or s stand before it; as, *elce (delay)* imperf. *elcte*; *drence (drench)* *drencte*; *wisce (wish)* *wiscte*; unless the n be dropt, as in *þince*, *þúhte*, and the like: it else commonly (in simple verbs) becomes h, as in *táce*, p. 42, &c.

Page 43.—The original form of the 2nd and 3rd persons sing. of I. 2, 3, II. and III. was *hýrest*, *hýreð*, *tellest*, *telleð*, *brecest*, *breceð*, *healdest*, *healdeð*, *dragest*, *drageð*, *bindest*, *bindeð*, *drifest*, *drifeð*, *clúfest*, *clúfeð* and the like, which often occur, especially in poetry: the shortened and modified forms *hýrst*, *hýrð*, *telst*, *bricst* &c. given in the grammar are more modern, and commonest in prose.

Page 44.—All verbs seem at first to have formed their 1st pers. pres. in -o or -u; comp. -ow and L. -o: *haf-o* = L. *hab-eo*.

Page 50.—Most of the verbs in II. 2., and some in II. 3. are derived from the Goth. reduplicative verbs, which repeat the long syllable; the A. S. has kept only what may be called the literal augment, and that in but a few verbs; as, *héhht*, *leólc*, *reórd*, from *hátan*, *lácán* (*to play, deceive*), *rádan* (G. *reden to discourse*), where the Goth.

has hái-háit, lái-láik, rái-ród from háitan &c. Some only alter the vowel. as *sceape*, *sceóp*, where the Goth. has *sái-skáp*.

Page 54.—Verbs in -án form their part. pres. in -ánde; *sleán*, *sleánde*.

Page 58.—Wriðan is an exception to the general rule that complex verbs change ð into d in the 2nd pers. sing., and in the plural of the imperf., and in the past part.: see *cweðan* p. 50, *weorðan* p. 57, and *seóðan* p. 60, which are all regular.

Page 62.—Complex participles past sometimes agree like adjectives with a noun, sometimes do not; as, *Ða þing þe him ge-sende wæron* *the things that were sent him*. *Seó óðre naman was Tate háten* *who by another name was hight Tate*.

The part. past in the pluperfect is sometimes governed in the accus. by the auxiliary *hæbban*; as, *Ðá híg hæfdon hyra lofsang ge-sungenne* *when they had sung their song of praise*.

Page 63.—Un- sometimes, as in G., is not merely negative, but implies badness; *un-þeáw* *bad habit*, *un-weder* (G. *un-ge-witter*) *storm, bad weather*.

The prefix *to-* must be carefully distinguished from the preposition *tó* in composition; as, *to-gán* *to go asunder, separate*, *tó-gán* *to go to*; G. *zer-gehen*, *zu-gehen*: *to-* implies *division, dispersion of parts*, and hence often *destruction*.

Page 64.—For- gives in general a negative or bad sense, or is intensive, much like *kara-*; *déman* *to judge*, *for-déman* *to condemn*, *κρῖνειν*, *kara-κρῖνειν*, G. *ur-theilen*, *ver-urtheilen*; *bernan* *to burn*, *for-bernan* *to burn up, consume*, *καίειν*, *kara-καίειν*, G. *brennen*, *ver-brennen*; *dón* *to do, make*, *for-dón* *to un-do, ruin, destroy*; *scyppan* *to form*, *for-scyppan* *to trans-form, de-form*; *for-fela* *very many*. This prefix must not be confounded with the prepositions *for* and *fore*; (probably of the same origin, = L. *pro*); thus *for-seón* is *to over-look, de-spise*, G. *ver-sehen*; *for-seón*, *fore-seón* *to fore-see*, G. *vor-sehen*; *for-gán* *to for-go, do without*,

perish, G. *ver-gehen*, L. *per-ire*; *fore-gán* to *fore-go*, *go before*, G. *vor-gehen*, L. *præ-ire*. It is as wrong to write *fore-go* for *for-go*, as *fore-give* for *for-give*.

And- answers closely to *ἀντι-*, denoting opposition, reciprocity &c.; and-*saca denier*; and-*wyrdan*, and-*swarian*, *ἀντ-επειν* to *answer*; and-*wlitan*, *ἀντι βλέπειν*, to *gaze at*, *look in the face*.

The prefix *ge-* is in A. S. used oftener and more indiscriminately than in any kindred language old or new. Though originally conveying no notion of past time, it seems gradually to have acquired it, and to have become a kind of syllabic augment to imperfects, but especially to participles past, as in Dutch and German. In the formation of English it was by degrees dropt before all but participles past, where it first became *i-* or *y-*, and has since been lost altogether, surviving only as *a-* in some P. words. In G. and D. it is still in use before nouns, adjectives &c., but in general with a distinct effect on their meaning, referible to its original collective force. A. S. *ge-* sometimes denotes *the result of doing a thing*; as, *Ge-slóh þín fæder fáhða mæste thy father by striking avenged the greatest of feuds*. His *feorh ge-faran oððe ge-irnan to save his life by going or running (to a sanctuary)*.

Page 65.—The prefix *or-* (left out in the right place) denotes want of a thing; as, *or-mæte im-mense, measure-less*, *or-trúwian to de-spair*, *or-sorh care-less, se-cure*: it must not be confounded with *or-* in *or-eald very old*, (G. *ur-alt*), from *or*, *ord beginning, point*, connected with L. *or-ior*, *or-igo* &c.

The ending *-el*, *-ol*, answers sometimes to L. *-ulum*; *gyrd-el*, L. *cing-ulum, girdle*.

The primary meaning of *-ing* is *young*, and hence it forms patronymics, and terms of contempt &c.: *-ling* has been supposed to be derived from *-ing*.

Page 66.—Other feminines in *-en* are *menn-en* from *man*, G. *mann*, *männin*; *gyd-en* from *god*, G. *gott*, *gött-in*, D. *god*, *god-in*: in *-e*; *fyl-e, filly*, from *fol-a foal*; *wal-e* from *wealh* or *wal-a, Celt, stranger*; *webb-e* (or *webb-estre web-ster*), from *webb-a weaver*.

The ending *-estre* (like D. *-ster*) is feminine only, and the notion of thus forming nouns of contempt &c., as *pun-ster*, *trick-ster*, *road-ster* is modern.

The ending *dóm* is properly a noun (II. 2.) *doom*, *judgment*, *authority*, *dignity*: *hád* is also a noun (II. 2.) *state*, *condition*, *rank*, *Holy Orders*.

Page 67.—*scipe* (not occurring alone) is related to *scapan*, (*sceapan*), *to shape*, *form*, *create*, and denotes *form*, *mode*, *condition*; *land-scape*, or *land-ship*, (*land-scipe*) G. *land-schaft*, D. *land-schap*, should in rule be *land-ship*, unless borrowed, like a few other words, directly from the Dutch.

The adjective ending *-ig* answers to *κ-ος*, L. *-ic-us*.

Page 68.—A. S. *-isc* had often a bad sense, which E., G., and D. *-ish*, *-isch*, *-sch* almost always have, except when added to local names; the three former often contrast with *-lic*, *-like* or *-ly*, G. *-lich*, which convey a good or indifferent notion; as, *folc-isc vulgar* (Chaucer has *pepl-ish*), *folc-lic popular*; *cild-isc child-ish*, G. *kind-isch*, *cild-lic child-like*, G. *kind-lich*; compare also *mann-ish*, *man-like*, *man-ly*, G. *männ-isch*, *männ-lich*; *woman-ish*, *woman-ly*, G. *weib-isch*, *weib-lich*; *girl-ish*, *maiden-ly* &c.

While *-ol* (*-ul*) answers in form to L. *-ul-us*, in sense it is more like *-ax*, commonly denoting a wrong propensity; as, *sprec-ol*, *cwid-ol*, L. *loqu-ax*, *dic-ax talkative*, *evil-tongued*; *et-ol*, L. *ed-ax greedy*. Sometimes as in *sóð-sag-ol truth-telling*, *deópþanc-ol deep-thinking*, it expresses a good quality.

-en (G. *-ern*, *-en*) usually denotes the material of which a thing is made; as, *stán-en of stone*, G. *stein-ern*; *treów-en trees*, *wood-en*; *gyld-en gold-en*, G. *gold-en*; *lin-en lin-en*, *of lin or flax*, G. *lein-en*; from *stán*, *treów*, *gold*, *lin*. Several words thus formed are now obsolete; *ston-en*, *brick-en* &c. are still in P. use.

-cund answers to L. *-cund-us*.

Some adjectives are formed in *-ed* or *-d* like simple participles past, as, *ge-hyrned horn-ed*, (G. *ge-hörn-t*); *ge-sceód shod* (G. *ge-schuh-t*); the rest of the verb, if any, is here wanting.

Page 69.—c-, -n-, -s-, in these and the like verbs represent lost syllables; therefore *swin-s-ian* (*to make melody*) is no exception to the rule against ns in the same syllable; see p. 2, n. 1.

The verbal endings -ian and -an (-eiv, G. and D. -an) became in time -en and -e, the latter of which has in many cases been dropt, in all has lost its sound. Such verbs as *whit-en*, *black-en* are of modern use, *to white* and the like being the older form.

Page 71.—Other adverbs in common use are: á *aye*, *always*, *sæfre* (G. and D. immer) *ever*, *næfre* (G. and D. nimmer) *never*, *ædre* *straightway*, *recene* *instantly*, *eft-sona* *eft-soon*, *forth-with*, *endemes* *at length*, *þær-rihte* (forð-rihte) *forthwith*, *elles* *else*, *other-wise*, *elles-hwider* *else-whither*, *ellor* *elsewhere*, *þus* (D. dus) *thus*, *georne* (G. gerne) *earnestly*, *willingly*, *þearle* *very*, *exceedingly*, *geara* *well*, *accurately*, (lyt-)hwon *a little* (S. *a wheen*), *hugu* (hwegu), *hwæt-(hwylc)-hugu* &c. *somewhat*, *a little*, *þances gratis*, *á gnes þances of one's own accord*, *his* &c. *willan*, *unwillan* *with*, *against his* &c. *will*, *semninga* *suddenly*, *hrædinga* *quickly*, *áninga* (*éninga*) *alone*, *only*, *on bæc-ling* *backward*. *Sona* is construed with a genitive; as, *Sona þæs soon after that*. *Sona þæs wintres* *early in the winter*.

Page 72.—It seems likely that the first part of the word *Oxena-ford* is not from *oxa* *ox*, but from the Celtic root meaning *water*, *river*, (A. S. *wos* is *ooze*, *liquid*) which appears in *Ouse* (many) *Isis*, *Ex*, *Ax*, *Usk*, *Esk*, *Oise*, *Aisne*, *Yssel*, *Oxus*, and so many other names of rivers; and this is confirmed by *Ousn-ey* in the neighbourhood. *Ford of oxen* is however the strict meaning of the A. S. name, and doubtless the one then attached to it; Βοϋ-ποροϋ, *Schwein-furt*, *Swin-ford* and the like supply fair analogies.

Ofer- sometimes conveys the same idea as *for-*; *ofer-gitan* (= *for-gitan*) *to forget*. *ofer-hycgan* = *for-hycgan* *to despise*.

Of- beside its intensive force (p. 105. n. 2.) sometimes has a bad one; as, *me þincð* *me thinks*, *me of-þincð* *it repenteth me*. *I take it ill*.

Page 73.—Our prefix a- has in general sprung from the A. S. on- (an-, a-), and on is still sometimes used for it; as, *a-float*, A. S. on-flote; *a-live*, A. S. on-life (G. am leben); *a-two* (*in-two*), A. S. on-twá; *a-feared*, A. S. a-fered; O. on flote, on life, on two, also on sleep, on row &c. now *a-sleep* &c.; we yet say *on board*, or *a-board*, *on fire*, or *a-fire* and the like: see also p. 69—71, 73.

In some words a- is from A. S. of-; as, of-dúne (*a-dúne*, *a-dún*) *a-down*, *down* (= G. berg-ab); of-þyrst *a-thirst*; we say too *of kin* or *a-kin*; it is therefore not unlikely that in other cases A. S. a- may, as the sense would imply, have sprung from of-; thus *a-faran* to *depart*, *a-wendan* to *turn away*, *a-weorpan* to *cast off*, answer to G. ab-fahren, and G. and D. ab-wenden, af-wenden, ab-werfen, af-werpen: so ἀπο, ἀπ' became L. ab, and that in time a. Once or twice E. a- is from A. S. ge-; as *ge-líc* (O. y-like), *a-like*; *ge-mang* (O. e-mong), *a-mong*.

Page 77.—Adjectives also take an abl. or dat. of the cause &c., which commonly stands first; as, *Iú-dédum fáh stained with (my) former deeds*. *Wundum wérig weary with wounds*.

Likewise of the person &c. by whom the action implied is done; as, *His freóndum or-wéne despaired of by his friends*. *Wurðfull þám cyningum to be honoured by kings*. *Un-a-secgendlic énigum unspeakable by any*.

Adjectives in general govern the object to which they have relation in the dative; as, *Ic eom ge-trýwe mínon hláf-orde I am true to my lord*. *He wæs me yrre he was angry with me*. *Dryhten wæs þám folce gram (the) Lord was wroth with the people*.

Adjectives denoting nearness also govern the dative; as, *A'n biscop þe him þá hendest wæs a bishop that was then nearest (handiest) to him*.

Some adverbs take the same case as the adjectives whence they are formed: *Néning him ge-líce þæt dón mehte none could do that like him*.

Page 79.—The following verbs also govern the dative of the far ob-

ject: *seġan to say, tell, bodian to preach, announce, beōdan to offer, and-wyrđan, and-swarian to answer, gifan to give, for-gifan to give away, forgive, syllan to give, sell* (of which examples need not be given), *wiđ-metan to compare, measure with, ge-an-lícian to liken, make like; yrsian to be angry with, æt-filhan to approach, apply to, wisian (wissian) to guide, direct, fore-wesan (L. præ-esse) to govern, be over, be-sárgian to pity, be sorry for, have a dative of the near object; losian to be lost, escape from, one of the person affected; as, Hire fær is wiđ-meten fyrd-lícum Truman her going is compared to an army on the march. Ie eom yslum and axum ge-an-lícod I am made like cinders and ashes. Se-þe yrsað his bréðer he that is angry with his brother. Nó ic him þæs georne æt-fealh I did not therefore willingly approach him. Þæt híg mihton þám folce wel wissian that they might guide the people well. Mid-þý heó þá feala geara þissum mynstre fore-wæs when she then many years had ruled this convent. Þá be-sárgode he þære sorh-fullan méder then pitied he the sorrowful mother. Him losade án sceáp he had lost one sheep.*

Some of the verbs having a dative &c. of the object to which the action is directed, govern the thing done in the accusative; as, *Dé ma ð rihtne dóm judge right judgment.*

Page 81.—The following verbs are sometimes used in the usual reflective way with the pronoun in the accusative: *ge-biddan to pray, warnian to be ware, belġan to be angry, ge-wraðian to be wroth; as, Þonne þú þe ge-bidde when thou prayest. Warniað eów fram mannum be ware of men. Warniað wið þa bóceras be ware of the scribes. Þá bealh he hine then was he angry. Ge belġað wið me ye are angry with me. Þá ge-wraðede hine se arce-biscop Landfranc then was the archbishop Lanfranc wroth.*

Likewise some compounds of *seón*; as, *Hine &c. for-seón (G. sich ver-sehen) to err, commit an oversight, sin. Gif he hine under-bæc be-sáwe if he should look back.*

Page 81—3.—Wealdan, on-fón, éhtan, bídan, and earnian sometimes govern the accusative.

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Page 83.—On-þracian *to dread, feel horror at* governs the genitive like on-drædan; as, An-þraciende þæs un-ge-limpes *feeling horror at the misfortune.*

Page 87.—Be and tó sometimes govern the ablative; as, Be þý mæg ælc mon wítan *by that may each man know.* Tó-þý-þæt (= tó-þón-þæt) *in order that.* Tó-hwý *why?*

As æt is sometimes *to*, so is tó sometimes *at*; the two are now and then confounded in E., and G. zu stands for both. Tó and æt (the latter in composition often) sometimes mean *from*, the former especially with wilnian and sécan; as, Ealle tó þe ætes wilniað *all from thee desire food.* Manna ge-hwylc se-þe séceð tó him *every man that seeketh from him.* He þæt ful ge-þeah æt Wealh-þeón *he took the cup from (at the hand of) Wealth-theó.*

Tó meaning *motion to*, has sometimes, though seldom, an accusative: He fór tó Samariam þæt land *he went to the land of Samaria.*

Page 88.—Tó-emnes (a rare word) rather *by, along-side, over-against* than *along*, is from efen (efn, emn) *even, equal*; on-efn (-emn) is the same; Him on-efn ligeð ealdor-ge-winna *by him lieth (his) deadly foe.* Emn-, em- are common in composition; emn-lang (G. eben (so) lang) *of the same length*; em-leóf (G. eben (so) lieb) *equally dear*; em-þeów *fellow-slave.*

Page 90.—Innon, úton, and úppon should not be divided, -on (-an) being here only an ending and not the preposition on, serving in the two last to change the adverb into a preposition.

Page 93.—Þenden *while* sometimes has a subjunctive; as, Þenden hit hát sý *while it be hot.*

Page 95.—For-standan (or fore-standan) to defend, stand before, likewise for-standan (G. ver-stehen) to understand govern the accusative; as, *Hine God for-stoð him God defended.*

Page 96.—Other conjunctions are swá-same-swá *the same as—, in like manner as—, ná-læs þæt án ac— not (that) only but—, nates-hwón by no means, nóht-þón-læs never-(nought)-theless, gea yea, ná nay, gese yes, nese no, næs (nas) not, huru moreover, chiefly, huru-þinga at least, þæs-þe since, after that, because, for-hwón, tó-hwón (= for-hwý) hwy, þæs(-for) for that, therefore, gen, gena yet.*

Comp. οὐκ ἔχομεν εἰ μὴ—we have (not) but—, one only of the many instances of likeness between the Gr. and A. S. syntax.

Weorðe too may be either expressed or understood; as, Wá (weorðe) þám men! *wo worth the man!*

Page 97.—Lo! has no more to do with look than O. gif has with gifa n: our vulgar law! and lawk! may also be derived from lá!

Page 98.—Which Latin translation the A. S. versions of the Holy Scripture are taken from is hard to say; this only is certain that the A. S. Gospels follow the Vulgate more closely than the Heptateuch does. The Latin MSS. doubtless varied much, and the A. S. is now and then seemingly not an accurate rendering of any one. Ælfric was a common name; among those who bore it, were an Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of York, of whom the latter is believed to have translated the parts of the O. Testament known as the Heptateuch.

Page 133.—Teóhhian (from teóh, p. 152. n. 3.) means also to furnish, provide, fit out, and perhaps should be so rendered in the extract from Boëthius, where its meaning is not very clear.

Page 140.—Tó- in tó-geanes sometimes does not rime (see p. 158, last line) though seemingly always in other combinations: to- on the other hand never rimes.

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