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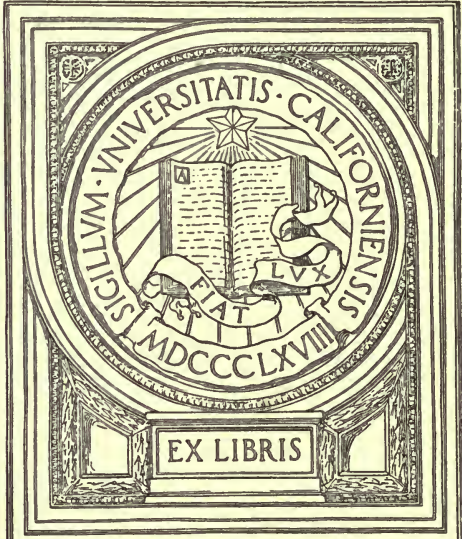
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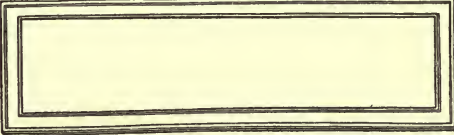
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AN

ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

HENRY SWEET, M.A.

Formerly President of the Philological Society

Editor of 'Alfred's Version of the Cura Pastoralis'

Author of 'An Anglo-Saxon Reader'

'A History of English Sounds,' and 'A Handbook of Phonetics'

Third Edition

Oxford

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE want of an introduction to the study of Old-English has long been felt. Vernon's *Anglo-Saxon Guide* was an admirable book for its time, but has long been completely antiquated. I was therefore obliged to make my *Anglo-Saxon Reader* a somewhat unsatisfactory compromise between an elementary primer and a manual for advanced students, but I always looked forward to producing a strictly elementary book like the present one, which would enable me to give the larger one a more scientific character, and would at the same time serve as an introduction to it. Meanwhile, however, Professor Earle has brought out his *Book for the beginner in Anglo-Saxon*. But this work is quite unsuited to serve as an introduction to my Reader, and will be found to differ so totally in plan and execution from the present one as to preclude all idea of rivalry on my part. We work on lines which instead of clashing can only diverge more and more.

My main principle has been to make the book the easiest possible introduction to the study of Old-English.

Poetry has been excluded, and a selection made from the easiest prose pieces I could find. Old-English original prose is unfortunately limited in extent, and the most suitable pieces (such as the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan) are already given in the Reader; these I could not give over

again. But I hope the short extracts from the Chronicle and the Martyrdom of King Edmund will be found not wanting in interest. For the rest of the selections I have had to fall back on scriptural extracts, which have the great advantages of simplicity and familiarity of subject. The Gospel extracts have been transferred here from the Reader, where they will be omitted in the next edition. The sentences which head the selections have been gathered mainly from the Gospels, Ælfric's Homilies, and the Chronicle. They are all of the simplest possible character, only those having been taken which would bear isolation from their context. They are intended to serve both as an introduction and as a supplement to the longer pieces. They are grouped roughly into paragraphs, according to the grammatical forms they illustrate. Thus the first paragraph consists mainly of examples of the nominative singular of nouns and adjectives, the second of accusative singulars, and so on.

The spelling has been made rigorously uniform throughout on an early West-Saxon basis. Injurious as normalizing is to the advanced student, it is an absolute necessity for the beginner, who wants to have the definite results of scholarship laid before him, not the confused and fluctuating spellings which he cannot yet interpret intelligently. Even for purely scientific purposes we require a standard of comparison and classification, as in the arrangement of words in a dictionary, where we have to decide, for instance, whether to put the original of *hear* under *ē*, *īe*, *ī* or *ȝ*. The spelling I here adopt is, in fact, the one I should recommend for dictionary purposes. From early West-Saxon it is an easy step both to late W. S. and to the Mercian forms from which Modern English is derived. That I give Ælfric in a spelling slightly earlier than his date is no more unreason-

able than it is for a classical scholar to print Ausonius (who doubtless spoke Latin with an almost Italian pronunciation) in the same spelling as Virgil.

It is impossible to go into details, but in doubtful or optional cases I have preferred those forms which seemed most instructive to the student. Thus I have preferred keeping up the distinction between the indic. *bundon* and the subj. *bunden*, although the latter is often levelled under the former even in early MS. In the accentuation I have for the present retained the conventional quantities, which are really 'prehistoric' quantities, as I have shown elsewhere (Phil. Soc. Proc. 1880, 1881). It is no use trying to disguise the fact that Old English philology (owing mainly to its neglect in its native land) is still in an unsettled state.

In the Grammar I have cut down the phonology to the narrowest limits, giving only what is necessary to enable the beginner to trace the connection of forms within the language itself. Derivation and syntax have been treated with the same fulness as the inflections. In my opinion, to give inflections without explaining their use is as absurd as it would be to teach the names of the different parts of a machine without explaining their use, and derivation is as much a fundamental element of a language as inflection. The grammar has been based throughout on the texts, from which all words and sentences given as examples have, as far as possible, been taken. This I consider absolutely essential in an elementary book. What is the use of a grammar which gives a number of forms and rules which the learner has no occasion to apply practically in his reading? Simply to cut down an ordinary grammar and prefix it to a selection of elementary texts, without any attempt to adapt them to one another, is a most unjustifiable proceeding.

In the Glossary cognate and root words are given only when they occur in the texts, or else are easily recognizable by the ordinary English reader.

All reference to cognate languages has been avoided. Of course, if the beginner knows German, the labour of learning Old English will be lightened for him by one half, but he does not require to have the analogies pointed out to him. The same applies to the relation between Old and Modern English. To trace the history of the sounds would be quite out of place in this book, and postulates a knowledge of the intermediate stages which the beginner cannot have.

The Notes consist chiefly of references to the Grammar, and are intended mainly for those who study without a teacher. As a general rule, no such references are given where the passage itself is quoted in the Grammar.

On the whole I do not think the book could be made much easier without defeating its object. Thus, instead of simply referring the student from *stent* to *standan*, and thence to the Grammar, I might have saved him all this trouble by putting 'stent, 3 sg. pres. of standan, stand,' but the result would be in many cases that he would not look at the Grammar at all—surely a most undesirable result.

Although I have given everything that I believe to be necessary, every teacher may, of course, at his own discretion add such further illustrations, linguistic, historical, antiquarian, or otherwise, as he thinks likely to instruct or interest his pupils.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat, not only for constant advice and encouragement in planning and carrying out this work, but also for help in correcting the proofs.

In conclusion I may be allowed to express a hope that this little book may prove useful not only to young beginners, but also to some of our Professors of and Ex-

aminers in the English language, most of whom are now beginning to see the importance of a sound elementary knowledge of 'Anglo-Saxon'—a knowledge which I believe this book to be capable of imparting, if studied diligently, and not hurriedly cast aside for a more ambitious one.

HENRY SWEET.

HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD,
March 31, 1882.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

IN the present edition I have put this book into what must be (for some time at least) its permanent form, making such additions and alterations as seemed necessary.

If I had any opportunity of teaching the language, I should no doubt have been able to introduce many other improvements; as it is, I have had to rely mainly on the suggestions and corrections kindly sent to me by various teachers and students who have used this book, among whom my especial thanks are due to the Rev. W. F. Moulton, of Cambridge, and Mr. C. Stoffel, of Amsterdam.

HENRY SWEET.

LONDON,
October 15, 1884.

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GRAMMAR.

THE oldest stage of English before the Norman Conquest is called 'Old English,' which name will be used throughout in this book, although the name 'Anglo-Saxon' is still often used.

There were several dialects of Old English. This book deals only with the *West-Saxon* dialect in its earliest form.

SOUNDS.

VOWELS.

The vowel-letters in Old English had nearly the same values as in Latin. Long vowels were occasionally marked by (̄), short vowels being left unmarked. In this book long vowels are marked by (ˉ). The following are the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.) :—

a	as in	mann (G.)	nama (<i>name</i>).
ā	„	father	stān (<i>stone</i>).
æ	„	man	glæd (<i>glad</i>).
ǣ	„		dǣd (<i>deed</i>) ¹ .
e	„	été (F.)	ic ete ² (<i>I eat</i>).
ē	„	see (G.)	hē (<i>he</i>).
ẹ	„	men	męnn (<i>men</i>).

¹ Where no key-word is given for a long vowel, it must be pronounced exactly like the corresponding short one, only lengthened.

² Both vowels.

i	as in	fini (F.)	cwic (<i>alive</i>).
ī	„	sieh (G.)	wīn (<i>wine</i>).
ie	„	fin	ieldran (<i>ancestors</i>).
īe	„		hīeran (<i>hear</i>).
o	„	beau (F.)	god (<i>god</i>).
ō	„	so (G.)	gōd (<i>good</i>).
u	„	sou (F.)	sunu (<i>son</i>).
ū	„	gut (G.)	nū (<i>now</i>).
y	„	véc <u>u</u> (F.)	synn (<i>sin</i>).
ȳ	„	grūn (G.)	brȳd (<i>bride</i>).
ea	=	æ + a	eall (<i>all</i>).
ēa	=	ā + a	ēast (<i>east</i>).
eo	=	e + o	weorc (<i>work</i>).
ēo	=	ē + o	dēop (<i>deep</i>).

e and *ę* are both written *e* in the MSS.

The diphthongs are pronounced with the stress on the first element.

Those who find a difficulty in learning strange vowel-sounds may adopt the following approximate pronunciation:—

a	as in	ask (short)	nama (nāhmäh).
ā	„	father	stān (stahn).
æ	„	man	glæd (glad).
ǣ	„	there	ǣr (air).
e, ę	„	men	ete (etty), meṅn (men).
ē	„	they	hē (hay).
i, ie	„	fin	cwic (quick), ieldran (ildrāhn).
ī, īe	„	see	wīn (ween), hīeran (heerāhn).
o	„	not	god (god).
ō	„	note	gōd (goad).
u	„	full	full (full).
ū	„	fool	nū (noo).
y	„	fin	synn (zin).
ȳ	„	see	brȳd (breed).
ea	=	ě-äh	eall (ě-ähl).
ēa	=	ai-äh	ēast (ai-ähst).

eo	=	ě-o	weorc (wě-ork).
ēo	=	ai-o	dēop (dai-op).

The pronunciation given in parentheses is the nearest that can be expressed in English letters as pronounced in Southern English.

CONSONANTS.

Double consonants must be pronounced double, or long, as in Italian. Thus *sunu* (son) must be distinguished from *sunne* (sun) in the same way as *penny* is distinguished from *penknife*. So also *in* (in) must be distinguished from *inn* (house); noting that in modern English final consonants in accented monosyllables after a short vowel are long, our *in* and *inn* both having the pronunciation of Old English *inn*, not of O. E. *in*.

c and *g* had each a *back* (guttural) and a *front* (palatal) pron., which latter is in this book written *č*, *ǰ*.

c = *k*, as in *cēne* (bold), *cnāwan* (know).

č = *kj*, a *k* formed in the *j* (English *y*) position, nearly as in the old-fashioned pron. of *sky*: *čiriče* (church), *styčce* (piece), *þečcan* (think).

g initially and in the combination *ng* was pron. as in 'get': *gōd* (good), *lang* (long); otherwise (that is, medially and finally after vowels and *l*, *r*) as in German *sagen*: *dagas* (days), *burg* (city), *hālga* (saint).

ǰ initially and in the combination *nǰ* was pronounced *ǰj* (corresponding to *kj*): *ǰē* (ye), *ǰeorn* (willing), *spreǰgan* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dæǰ* (day), *wrēǰan* (accuse), *herǰian* (ravage). It is possible that *ǰ* in *ǰe-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. *čǰ* = *ǰǰ*: *sečǰan* (say), *hryčǰ* (back).

f had the sound of *v* everywhere where it was possible:—*faran* (go), *of* (of), *ofer* (over); not, of course, in *oft* (often), or when doubled, as in *offrian* (offer).

h initially, as in *hē* (he), had the same sound as now. Everywhere else it had that of Scotch and German *ch* in *loch*:—*hēah* (high), *Wealh* (Welshman), *riht* (right). *hw*, as in *hwæt* (what), *hwīl* (while), had the sound of our *wh*; and *hl*, *hn*, *hr* differed from *l*, *n*, *r* respectively precisely as *wh* differs from *w*, that is, they were these consonants devo-calized, *hl* being nearly the same as Welsh *ll*:—*hlāford* (lord), *hlūd* (loud); *hnappian* (doze), *hnutu* (nut); *hrape* (quickly), *hrēod* (reed).

r was always a strong trill, as in Scotch:—*rāran* (to raise), *hēr* (here), *word* (word).

s had the sound of *z*:—*sēcan* (seek), *swā* (so), *wīs* (wise), *ārīsan* (rise); not, of course, in combination with hard consonants, as in *stān* (stone), *fæst* (firm), *rīcsian* (rule), or when double, as in *cyssan* (kiss).

þ had the sound of our *th* (=dh) in *then*:—*þū* (thou), *þing* (thing), *sōþ* (true), *hæþen* (heathen); except when in combination with hard consonants, where it had that of our *th* in *thin*, as in *sēcþ* (seeks). Note *hæfþ* (has) = *hævdh*.

w was fully pronounced wherever written:—*writan* (write), *nīwe* (new), *sēow* (sowed *pret.*).

STRESS.

The stress or accent is marked throughout in this book, whenever it is not on the first syllable of a word, by (·) preceding the letter on which the stress begins. Thus *for·giefan* is pronounced with the same stress as that of *forgive*, and *swaru* with that of *answer*.

PHONOLOGY.

VOWELS.

Different vowels are related to one another in various ways in O. E., the most important of which are *mutation* (German *umlaut*) and *gradation* (G. *ablaut*).

The following changes are *mutations*:—

a..ę:—mann, *pl.* męnn; wand (wound *pvt.*), węndan (to turn).

ea (=a) . . ie (=ę):—eald (old), ieldra (older); feallan (fall), fielp (falls).

ā . . ē:—blāwan (to blow), blāwþ (bloweth); hāl (sound), hāelan (heal).

u . . y:—burg (city), *pl.* byrię; trum (strong), trymman (to strengthen).

o . . y:—gold, gylden (golden); coss (a kiss), cyssan (to kiss).

e . . i:—beran (to bear), bireþ (beareth); cweþan (speak), cwide (speech).

eo (=e) . . ie (=i):—heord (herd), hierde (shepherd); ceorfan (cut), cierfþ (cuts).

u . . o:—curon (they chose), ġe'coren (chosen).

ū . . y:—cūþ (known), cýþan (to make known); fūl (foul), ā'fýlan (defile).

ō . . ē:—sōhte (sought *pvt.*), sēcan (to seek); fōda (food), fēdan (to feed).

ēa . . ie:—hēawan (to hew), hīewþ (hews); tēam (progeny), tieman (teem).

ēo . . ie:—stēor (rudder), stieran (steer); ġe'strēon (possession), ġes'trienan (gain).

Before proceeding to gradation, it will be desirable to describe the other most important vowel-relations.

a, æ, ea. In O.E. original *a* is preserved before nasals, as in *mann, lang, nama* (name), and before a single consonant followed by *a, u, or o*, as in *dagas* (days), *dagum* (to days), *faran* (go), *ġafol* (profit), and in some words when *e* follows, as in *ic fare* (I go), *faren* (gone). Before *r, l, h* followed by another consonant, and before *x* it becomes *ea*, as in *heard* (hard), *eall* (all), *eald* (old), *eahta* (eight), *weaxan* (to grow). Not in *bærst* (p. 7). In most other cases it becomes *æ*:—*dag* (day), *daęes* (of a day), *fæst* (firm), *wær* (wary).

e before nasals always becomes *i*: compare *bindan* (to bind), pret. *band*, with *beran* (to bear), pret. *bær*.

e before *r* (generally followed by a consonant) becomes *eo*:—*eorþe* (earth), *heorte* (heart). Not in *berstan* (p. 7). Also in other cases:—*seolfor* (silver), *heofon* (heaven).

i before *r* + cons. becomes *ie*:—*bierþ* (beareth) contr. from *bireþ*, *hierde* (shepherd) from *heord* (herd), *wiersa* (worse).

e before *r*, or *l* + cons. often becomes *ie*:—*fierd* (army) from *faran*, *bieldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *ieldra* (elder) from *eald*.

By *gradation* the vowels are related as follows:—

e (i, eo) . . a (æ, ea) . . u (o):—

bindan (inf.), *band* (pret.), *bundon* (they bound). *beran* (inf.), *bær* (pret.), *boren* (past partic.). *ceorfan* (cut), *cearf* (pret.), *curfon* (they cut), *corfen* (past partic.). *bend* (bond) = mutation of *band*, *byr-pen* (burden) of *bor-en*.

a (æ, ea) . . ǣ:—*spræc* (spoke), *spræcon* (they spoke), *spræc* (speech).

a . . ō:—*faran* (to go), *fōr* (pret.), *fōr* (journey). *gefēra* (companion) mutation of *fōr*.

ī . . ā . . i:—*writan*, *wrāt*, *writon*, *gewrit* (writing, *subst.*). (*be*)*lifan* (remain), *lāf* (remains), whence by mutation *lāfan* (leave).

ēo (ū) . . ēa . . u (o):—*cēosan* (choose), *cēas*, *curon*, *coren*. *cys-t* (choice). (*for*)*lēosan* (lose), *lēas* (loose), *ālīesan* (release), *losian* (to be lost). *būgan* (bend), *boga* (bow).

We see that the laws of gradation are most clearly shown in the conjugation of the strong verbs. But they run through the whole language, and a knowledge of the laws of gradation and mutation is the main key to O.E. etymology.

It is often necessary to supply intermediate stages in connecting two words. Thus *lēgan* (lay) cannot be directly referred to *licgan* (lie), but only to a form **lag-*, preserved in the preterite *læg*. So also *lbandan* (to blind) can be referred only indirectly to the adjective *blind* through an intermediate **bland-*. Again, the root-vowel of *byrpen*

(burden) cannot be explained by the infinitive *beran* (bear), but only by the past participle *ġe'boren*. In the same way *hryre* (fall *sō.*) must be referred, not to the infinitive *hrēosan*, but to the preterite plural *hruron*.

The vowel-changes in the preterites of verbs of the 'fall'-conjugation (1) *feallan*, *fēoll*, &c., are due not to gradation, but to other causes.

CONSONANTS.

s becomes *r* in the preterite plurals and past participles of strong verbs, as in *curon*, *ġe'coren* from *cēosan*, *wāron* pl. of *wæs* (was), and in other formations, such as *hryre* (fall) from *hrēosan*.

þ becomes *d* under the same conditions, as in *wurdon*, *ġe'worden* from *weorþan* (become), *cwæþ* (quoth), pl. *cwādon*, *cwide* (speech) from *cweþan* (inf.).

r is often transposed, as in *iernan* (run) from original **rinnan* (cp. the subst. *ryne*), *berstan* (burst) from **brestan*, *bærst* (burst *pret.*) from *bræst*, *hors* (horse) from **hross*.

The combinations **cæ-**, **gæ-** become *cea-*, *ġea-*, as in *ceaf* (chaff) from **cæf*, *sceal* (shall) from **scæl*, *ġeaf* (gave) = **gæf* from *ġiefan* (cp. *cwæþ* from *cweþan*), *ġeat* (gate)—cp. *fæt* (vessel).

gæ- often becomes *ġēa-*, as in *ġēafon* (they gave), with which compare *cwādon* (they said).

ge- becomes *ġie-*, as in *ġiefan*, *ġieldan* (pay) from **gefān*, **geldan*—cp. *cweþan*, *delfan*. Not in the prefix *ġe-* and *ġē* (ye).

When **g** comes before a consonant in inflection, it often becomes *h*, as in *hē liehþ* (he lies) from *lēogan* (mentiri).

h after a consonant is dropt when a vowel follows, the preceding vowel being lengthened, thus *Wealh* (Welshman) has plural *Wēalas*.

INFLECTIONS.

NOUNS.

Gender. There are three genders in O.E.—masculine, neuter, and feminine. The gender is partly natural, partly

grammatical. By the natural gender names of male beings, such as *se mann* (the man), are masculine; of female beings, such as *sēo dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *þæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *þæt wif* (woman) is neuter.

Grammatical gender is known only by the gender of the article and other words connected with the noun, and, to some extent, by its form. Thus all nouns ending in *-a*, such as *se mōna* (moon), are masculine, *sēo sunne* (sun) being feminine. Those ending in *-dōm*, *-hād*, and *-scīpe* are also masculine:—*se wīsdōm* (wisdom), *se cildhād* (childhood), *se frēondscīpe* (friendship). Those in *-nes*, *-o* (from adjectives) *-rāden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*sēo rihtwīsnes* (righteousness), *sēo bieldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *sēo mann-rāden* (allegiance), *sēo scotung* (shooting).

Compounds follow the gender of their last element, as in *þæt burg-gēat* (city-gate), from *sēo burg* and *þæt gēat*. Hence also *se wif-mann* (woman) is masculine.

The gender of most words can be learnt only by practice, and the student should learn each noun with its proper definite article.

Strong and Weak. Weak nouns are those which form their inflections with *n*, such as *se mōna*, plural *mōnan*; *sēo sunne*, genitive sing. *þære sunnan*. All the others, such as *se dæg*, pl. *dagas*, *þæt hūs* (house), gen. sing. *þæs hūses*, are strong.

Cases. There are four cases, nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive. The acc. is the same as the nom. in all plurals, in the sing. of all neuter nouns, and of all strong masculines. Masculine and neuter nouns never differ in the plural except in the nom. and acc., and in the singular they differ only in the acc. of weak nouns, which in neuters is the same as the nom. The dative plural of nearly all nouns ends in *-um*.

STRONG MASCULINES.

(1) as-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> ¹ stān (<i>stone</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> stān-as.
<i>Dat.</i> stān-e.	<i>Dat.</i> stān-um.
<i>Gen.</i> stān-es.	<i>Gen.</i> stān-a.

So also *dæl* (part), *cyning* (king), *cildhād* (childhood).

dæg (day) changes its vowel in the pl. (p. 5):—*dæg*, *dæge*, *dægēs*; *dagas*, *dagum*, *daga*.

Nouns in *-e* have nom. and dat. sing. the same:—*ende*, (end), *ende*, *endes*; *endas*, *endum*, *enda*.

Nouns in *-el*, *-ol*, *-um*, *-en*, *-on*, *-er*, *-or* often contract:—*enġel* (angel), *enġle*, *enġles*; *enġlas*, *enġlum*, *enġla*. So also *næġel* (nail), *þeġen* (thane), *ealdor* (prince). Others, such as *æcer* (field), do not contract.

h after a consonant is dropped in inflection (p. 7), as in *feorh* (life), *fēore*, *fēores*. So also in *Wealh* (Welshman), plur. *Wēalas*.

There are other classes which are represented only by a few nouns each.

(2) e-plurals.

A few nouns which occur only in the plur.:—*lēode* (people), *lēodum*, *lēoda*. So also several names of nations:—*Enġle* (English), *Dene* (Danes); *Seaxe* (Saxons), *Miercē* (Mercians), have gen. plur. *Seaxna*, *Miercna*.

(3) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> fōt (<i>foot</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> fēt.
<i>Dat.</i> fēt.	<i>Dat.</i> fōt-um.
<i>Gen.</i> fōt-es.	<i>Gen.</i> fōt-a.

So also *tōp* (tooth). *Mann* (man), *menn*, *mannes*; *menn*, *mannum*, *manna*.

¹ Wherever the acc. is not given separately, it is the same as the nom.

(4) u-nouns.

SINGULAR.

Nom. sun-u (*son*).*Dat.* sun-a.*Gen.* sun-a.

PLURAL.

Nom. sun-a.*Dat.* sun-um.*Gen.* sun-a.So also *wudu* (wood).

(5) r-nouns (including feminines).

SINGULAR.

Nom. mōdor (*mother*).*Dat.* mēder.*Gen.* mōdor.

PLURAL.

Nom. mōdor.*Dat.* mōdr-um.*Gen.* mōdr-a.So also *brōpor* (brother); *fæder* (father), *dohtor* (daughter), have dat. sing. *fæder*, *dehter*.

(6) nd-nouns.

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

SINGULAR.

Nom. frēond (*friend*).*Dat.* frīend.*Gen.* frēond-es.

PLURAL.

Nom. frīend.*Dat.* frēond-um.*Gen.* frēond-a.So also *fēond* (enemy).Those in *-end* inflect thus:—*būend* (dweller), *būend*, *būendes*; *būend*, *būendum*, *būendra*. So also *Hælend* (saviour). The *-ra* is an adjectival inflection.

STRONG NEUTERS.

(1) u-plurals.

SINGULAR.

Nom. scīp (*ship*).*Dat.* scīp-e.*Gen.* scīp-es.

PLURAL.

Nom. scīp-u.*Dat.* scīp-um.*Gen.* scīp-a.So all neuters with short final syllable, such as *gēbed* (prayer), *gēwrit* (writing), *gēat* (gate).

Fæt (vessel), *fæte*, *fætes*; *fatu*, *fatum*, *fata* (p. 5).

Rīce (kingdom), *rīce*, *rīces*; *rīcu*, *rīcum*, *rīca*. So also all neuters in *e*, except *heorte* and *ēare* (p. 13): *gēpēode* (language), *styccē* (piece).

Those in *-ol*, *-en*, *-or*, &c. are generally contracted:—*dēofol* (devil), *dēofles*, *dēoflu*. So also *wæpen* (weapon), *mynster* (monastery), *wundor* (wonder).

(2) Unchanged plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> hūs (<i>house</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> hūs.
<i>Dat.</i> hūs-e.	<i>Dat.</i> hūs-um.
<i>Gen.</i> hūs-es.	<i>Gen.</i> hūs-a.

So all others with long final syllables (that is, containing a long vowel, or a short vowel followed by more than one consonant), such as *bearn* (child), *folc* (nation), *wīf* (woman).

Feoh (money) drops its *h* in inflection and lengthens the *eo*:—*fēoh*, *fēo*, *fēos*. So also *bleoh* (colour).

STRONG FEMININES.

(1) a-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
(a) <i>Nom.</i> gief-u (<i>gift</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> gief-a.
<i>Acc.</i> gief-e.	<i>Acc.</i> gief-a.
<i>Dat.</i> gief-e.	<i>Dat.</i> gief-um.
<i>Gen.</i> gief-e.	<i>Gen.</i> gief-ena.

So also *lufu* (love), *scamu* (shame). *Duru* (door) has in the sing. *duru*, *duru*, *dura*, *dura*, gen. pl. *dura*. Observe that all these nouns have a short syllable before the final vowel. When it is long, the *u* is dropped, and the noun falls under (b).

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
(b) <i>Nom.</i>	sprāċ (<i>speech</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	sprāċ-a.
<i>Acc.</i>	sprāċ-e.	<i>Acc.</i>	sprāċ-a.
<i>Dat.</i>	sprāċ-e.	<i>Dat.</i>	sprāċ-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	sprāċ-e.	<i>Gen.</i>	sprāċ-a.

So also *strāċt* (street), *sorg* (sorrow). Some have the acc. sing. the same as the nom., such as *dāċd*, *hand*, *miht*.

Those in *-ol*, *-er*, *-or*, &c. contract:—*sāwol* (soul), *sāwle*, *sāwla*, *sāwlum*. So also *ċeaster* (city), *hlāċdder* (ladder).

Some in *-en* double the *n* in inflection:—*byrþen* (burden), *byrþenne*. So also those in *-rāċden*, such as *hierdrāċden* (guardianship). Those in *-nes* also double the *s* in inflection: *gōdnes* (goodness), *gōdnesse*.

(2) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	bōc (<i>book</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	bēc.
<i>Dat.</i>	bēc.	<i>Dat.</i>	bōc-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	bēc.	<i>Gen.</i>	bōc-a.

Burg (city), *byriġ*, *burge*; *byriġ*, *burgum*, *burga*.

(3) Indeclinable.

SINGULAR.	
<i>Nom.</i>	bieldo (<i>boldness</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	bieldo.
<i>Gen.</i>	bieldo.

So also *ieldo* (age).

For *r*-nouns, see under Masculines.

WEAK MASCULINES.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	nam-a (<i>name</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Dat.</i>	nam-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Gen.</i>	nam-ena.

So also all nouns in *-a* :—*ġefēra* (companion), *guma* (man), *ġelēafa* (belief). *Ieldran* (elders) occurs only in the plural.

Ġefēa (joy) is contracted throughout :—*ġefēa*, *ġefēan*.

WEAK NEUTERS.

SINGULAR	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> ēag-e (<i>eye</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> ēag-an.
<i>Acc.</i> ēag-e.	<i>Acc.</i> ēag-an.
<i>Dat.</i> ēag-an.	<i>Dat.</i> ēag-um.
<i>Gen.</i> ēag-an.	<i>Gen.</i> ēag-ena.

So also *ēare* 'ear.'

WEAK FEMININES.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> sunn-e (<i>sun</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> sunn-an.
<i>Acc.</i> sunn-an.	<i>Acc.</i> sunn-an.
<i>Dat.</i> sunn-an.	<i>Dat.</i> sunn-um.
<i>Gen.</i> sunn-an.	<i>Gen.</i> sunn-ena.

So also *ċiriċe* (church), *fēmne* (virgin), *heorte* (heart).

Lēo (lion) has acc., &c. *lēon*.

PROPER NAMES.

Native names of persons are declined like other nouns :—*Ælfred*, gen. *Ælfredes*, dat. *Ælfrede*; *Ēad-burg* (fem.), gen. *Ēadburge*, &c.

Foreign names of persons sometimes follow the analogy of native names, thus *Crīst*, *Salomon* have gen. *Crīstes*, *Salomones*, dat. *Crīste*, *Salomone*. Sometimes they are declined as in Latin, especially those in *-us*, but often with a mixture of English endings, and the Latin endings are used

somewhat loosely, the accus. ending being often extended to the other oblique cases; thus we find nom. *Cy̅rus*, gen. *Cy̅res*, acc. *Cy̅rum*, dat. *Cy̅rum* (þæm cyninge Cy̅rum).

Almost the only names of countries and districts in Old English are those taken from Latin, such as *Breten* (Britain), *Cęnt* (Kent), *Ĝermānia* (Germany), and those formed by composition, generally with *land*, such as *Ęngla-land* (land of the English, England), *Israhēla-þēod* (Israel). In both of these cases the first element is in the gen. pl., but ordinary compounds, such as *Scot-land*, also occur. In other cases the name of the inhabitants of a country is used for the country itself:—*on Ēast-ęnglum*=in East-anglia, lit. ‘among the East-anglians.’ So also *on Angel-cynne*=in England, lit. ‘among the English race,’ more accurately expressed by *Angelcynnes land*.

Uncompounded names of countries are sometimes undeclined. Thus we find *on Cęnt, tō Hierusalēm*.

Ĝermānia, Asia, and other foreign names in *-a* take *-e* in the oblique cases, thus gen. *Ĝermānie*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak inflection. In the masc. and neut. sing. they have an *instrumental* case, for which in the fem. and plur., and in the weak inflection the dative is used.

STRONG ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives with a short syllable before the endings take *-u* in the fem. sing. nom. and neut. pl. nom., those with a long one drop it.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(a) <i>Nom.</i>	cwic (<i>alive</i>),	cwic,	cwic-u.
<i>Acc.</i>	cwic-ne,	cwic,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>	cwic-um,	cwic-um,	cwic-re.
<i>Gen.</i>	cwic-es,	cwic-es,	cwic-re.
<i>Instr.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-e.	(cwicre).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-u,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>		cwic-um.	
<i>Gen.</i>		cwic-ra.	

So also *sum* (some), *fērlīc* (dangerous).

Those with *æ*, such as *glæd* (glad), change it to *a* in dat. *gladum*, &c.

Those in *-e*, such as *blīþe* (glad), drop it in all inflections:—*blīþne*, *blīþu*, *blīþre*.

Those in *-ig*, *-el*, *-ol*, *-en*, *-er*, *-or* often contract before inflections beginning with a vowel, as in *hālig* (holy), *hālgēs*, *hālgum*; *micel* (great), *miclu*, *micle*. Not, of course, before consonants:—*hāligne*, *micelne*, *micelra*.

Those in *-u*, such as *gearu* (ready), change the *u* into a *w* before vowels:—*gearwes*, *gearwe*.

Adjectives with long syllable before the endings drop the *u* of the fem. and neuter:—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(b) <i>Nom. Sing.</i>	gōd (<i>good</i>),	gōd,	gōd.
<i>Plur.</i>	gōde,	gōd,	gōde.

Fēa (few) has only the plural inflections, dat. *fēam*, gen. *fēara*.

Hēah (high) drops its second *h* in inflection and contracts:—*hēare*, nom. pl. *hēa*, dat. *hēam*, acc. sing. masc. *hēanne*.

Fela (many) is indeclinable.

WEAK ADJECTIVES.

The weak inflections of adjectives agree exactly with the noun ones:—

	SINGULAR.		
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	gōd-a,	gōd-e,	gōd-e.
<i>Acc.</i>	gōd-an,	gōd-e,	gōd-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	gōd-an,	gōd-an,	gōd-an.
<i>Gen.</i>	gōd-an,	gōd-an,	gōd-an.

	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	gōd-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	gōd-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	gōd-ena.

The vowel- and consonant-changes are as in the strong declension.

COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding *-ra*, and is declined like a weak adjective:—*lēof* (dear), *lēofra* masc., *lēofre* fem., *lēofran* plur., etc.; *māere* (famous), *māerra*. The superlative is formed by adding *-ost*, and may be either weak or strong:—*lēofost* (dearest).

The following form their comparisons with mutation, with superlative in *-est* (the forms in parentheses are adverbs):—

eald (<i>old</i>),	ieldra,	ieldest.
lang (<i>long</i>),	lēngra	lēngest.
nēah (<i>near</i>),	(nēar),	nīehst.

The following show different roots:—

gōd (<i>good</i>),	beþera,	beþst.
yfel (<i>evil</i>),	wiersa,	wierrest.
micel (<i>great</i>),	māra (mā),	māest.
lýtēl (<i>little</i>),	lāssa (lāes),	lāest.

The following are defective as well as irregular, being formed from adverbs :—

āer (<i>formerly</i>),	āerra (āeror),	āerest.
fore (<i>before</i>),	. . .	forma, fyrrest.
ūt (<i>out</i>),	ȳterra,	ȳtemest.

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.
ān,	<i>one.</i>	forma (<i>first</i>).
twā,	<i>two.</i>	ōþer.
þrēo,	<i>three.</i>	þrida.
fēower,	<i>four.</i>	fēorþa.
fif,	<i>five.</i>	fif-ta.
siex,	<i>six.</i>	siex-ta.
seofon,	<i>seven.</i>	seoforþa.
eahta,	<i>eight.</i>	eahtorþa.
nigon,	<i>nine.</i>	nigorþa.
tīen,	<i>ten.</i>	tēorþa.
ēndlufon,	<i>eleven.</i>	ēndlyf-ta.
twēlf,	<i>twelve.</i>	twēlf-ta.
þrēo-tīene,	<i>thirteen.</i>	þrēo-tēorþa.
fēower-tīene,	<i>fourteen.</i>	
fif-tīene,	<i>fifteen.</i>	
siex-tīene,	<i>sixteen.</i>	
seofon-tīene,	<i>seventeen.</i>	
eahta-tīene,	<i>eighteen.</i>	
nigon-tīene,	<i>nineteen.</i>	
twęn-tig,	<i>twenty.</i>	
þri-tig,	<i>thirty.</i>	
fēower-tig,	<i>forty.</i>	
fif-tig,	<i>fifty.</i>	
siex-tig,	<i>sixty.</i>	

CARDINAL.

hund·seofon-tig,	<i>seventy.</i>
hund·eahta-tig,	<i>eighty.</i>
hund·nigon-tig,	<i>ninety.</i>
hund	} <i>hundred.</i>
hund·tēontig,	
hund·ēndlufontig,	<i>hundred and ten.</i>
hund·twēlf-tig,	<i>hundred and twenty.</i>
þūsend,	<i>thousand.</i>

Ān is declined like other adjectives.

Twā is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	twēgen,	twā,	twā.
<i>Dat.</i>		twāem.	
<i>Gen.</i>		twēgra.	

So also *bēgen* (both), *bā*, *bāem*, *bēgra*.

Prēo is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þrīe,	þrēo,	þrēo.
<i>Dat.</i>		þrim.	
<i>Gen.</i>		þrēora.	

The others up to *twēntig* are generally indeclinable. Those in *-tig* are sometimes declined like neuter nouns, sometimes like adjectives, and are often left undeclined. When not made into adjectives they govern the genitive.

Hund and *þūsend* are either declined as neuters or left undeclined, always taking a genitive :—*eahta hund mīla* (eight hundred miles), *fēower þūsend wera* (four thousand men).

Units are always put before tens :—*ān and twēntig* (twenty-one).

The ordinals are always weak, except *ōþer*, which is always strong.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	ic (<i>I</i>),	þū (<i>thou</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	mē,	þē.
<i>Dat.</i>	mē,	þē.
<i>Gen.</i>	mīn,	þīn.

DUAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	wit (<i>we two</i>),	ġit (<i>ye two</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	unc,	inc.
<i>Dat.</i>	unc,	inc.
<i>Gen.</i>	uncer,	incer.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	wē (<i>we</i>),	ġē (<i>ye</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	ūs,	ēow.
<i>Dat.</i>	ūs,	ēow.
<i>Gen.</i>	ūre,	ēower.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	hē (<i>he</i>),	hit (<i>it</i>),	hēo (<i>she</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	hine,	hit,	hīe.
<i>Dat.</i>	him,	him,	hiere.
<i>Gen.</i>	his,	his,	hiere.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	hīe (<i>they</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	him.
<i>Gen.</i>	hiera.

There are no reflexive pronouns in O. E., and the ordinary

personal pronouns are used instead:—*hīe ġe'samnodon hīe* (they collected themselves, assembled); *hīe ā'bædon him wīf* (they asked for wives for themselves). *Self* is used as an emphatic reflexive adjective agreeing with its pronoun:—*swā swā hīe wýscton him selfum* (as they wished for themselves).

POSSESSIVE.

Mīn (my), *þīn* (thy), *ūre* (our), *ēower* (your), and the dual *uncer* and *incer* are declined like other adjectives. The genitives *his* (his, its), *hiere* (her), *hiera* (their) are used as indeclinable possessives.

INTERROGATIVE.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	hwā (<i>who</i>),	hwæt (<i>what</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	hwone,	hwæt.
<i>Dat.</i>	hwæm,	hwæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	hwæs,	hwæs.
<i>Instr.</i>	hwȳ,	hwȳ.

Hwelc (which) is declined like a strong adjective: it is used both as a noun and an adjective.

DEMONSTRATIVE.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	se (<i>that, the</i>),	þæt,	sēo.
<i>Acc.</i>	þone,	þæt,	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm,	þæm,	þære.
<i>Gen.</i>	þæs,	þæs,	þære.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳ, þon,	þȳ,	(þære).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	þāra

Se is both a demonstrative and a definite article. It is also used as a personal pronoun:—*hē ge hīerþ mīn word, and wyrþ þā* (he hears my words, and does them). *Sē* as a demonstrative and pers. pronoun has its vowel long.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þes (<i>this</i>),	þis,	þēos.
<i>Acc.</i>	þisne,	þis,	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum,	þissum,	þisse.
<i>Gen.</i>	þisses,	þisses,	þisse.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳs,	þȳs,	(þisse).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum.
<i>Gen.</i>	þissa.

Other demonstratives, which are used both as nouns and as adjectives, are *se ilca* (same), which is always weak, *swelc* (such), which is always strong.

RELATIVE.

The regular relative is the indeclinable *þe*, as in *ālc þāra þe þās mīn word ge hīerþ* (each of those who hears these my words). It is often combined with *sē*, which is declined:—*sē þe* = who, masc., *sēo þe*, fem., &c. *Sē* alone is also used as a relative:—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge cēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen); sometimes in the sense of 'he who':—*hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is* (here thou hast that which is thine).

INDEFINITE.

Indefinites are formed with *swā* and the interrogative pronouns, thus:—*swā hwā swā, swā hwelc swā* (whoever), *swā hwæt swā* (whatever),

Ān and *sum* (some) are used in an indefinite sense :—*ān mann, sum mann* = 'a certain man,' hence 'a man.' But the indefinite article is generally not expressed.

Ālc (each), *āniġ* (any), *nāniġ* (no, none), are declined like other adjectives.

Ōper (other) is always strong :—*þā ōpre menn*.

Man, another form of *mann*, is often used in the indefinite sense of 'one,' French *on* :—*his brōþor Horsan man of-slōg* (they killed his brother Horsa).

VERBS.

There are two classes of verbs in O. E., *strong* and *weak*. The conjugation of strong verbs is effected mainly by means of vowel-gradation, that of weak verbs by the addition of *d* (-ode, -ede, -de) to the root-syllable.

The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *bindan* (bind), which will serve to show the endings which are common to all verbs :—

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. bind-e,	bind-e.
	2. bind-est, binst,	bind-e.
	3. bind-eþ, bint,	bind-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bind-aþ,	bind-en.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. band,	bund-e.
	2. bund-e,	bund-e.
	3. band,	bund-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bund-on,	bund-en.
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	bind ; <i>plur.</i> bind-aþ.	<i>Infjn.</i> bind-an.
	<i>Partic. pres.</i> bind-ende ; <i>pret.</i> ġe-'bund-en.	
	<i>Gerund.</i> tō bind-enne.	

For the plural *bindaþ*, both indicative and imperative, *binde* is used when the personal pronoun follows immediately after

the verb :—*wē bindaþ* (we bind), but *binde wē* (let us bind); so also *gāþ!* (go plur.), but *gā gē!* (go ye).

The present participle may be declined like an adjective. Its declension when used as a noun is given above, p. 10.

The past participle generally prefixes *ge-*, as in *gebunden*, *genumen* from *niman* (take), unless the other parts of the verbs have it already, as in *gehieran* (hear), *gehiered*. It is sometimes prefixed to other parts of the verb as well. No *ge* is added if the verb has another prefix, such as *ā-*, *be-*, *for-*; thus *for-giefan* (forgive) has the past participle *for-giefen*. The past participle may be declined like an adjective.

Traces of an older passive voice are preserved in the form *hāt-te* from *hātan* (call, name), which is both present 'is called,' and preterite 'was called':—*se munuc hātte Abbo* (the monk's name was Abbo).

STRONG VERBS.

In the strong verbs the plural of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. (*ic band, wē bundon*). The 2nd sing. pret. indic. and the whole pret. subj. always have the vowel of the preterite plural indicative (*þū bunde, ic bunde, wē bunden*.)

The 2nd and 3rd persons sing. of the pres. indic. often mutate the root-vowel, thus :—

a becomes e as in (hē) *stęnt* from *standan* (*stand*).

ea	„	ie	„	fielþ	„	feallan (<i>fall</i>).
é	„	i	„	cwipþ	„	cweþan (<i>say</i>).
eo	„	ie	„	wierþ	„	weorþan (<i>happen</i>).
ā	„	æ	„	hætt	„	hātan (<i>command</i>).
ō	„	ē	„	grēwþ	„	grōwan (<i>grow</i>).
ēa	„	īe	„	hīewþ	„	hēawan (<i>hew</i>).
ēo	„	īe	„	ċiest	„	cēosan (<i>choose</i>).
ū	„	ȳ	„	lȳcþ	„	lūcan (<i>close</i>).

The full ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. is *-eþ*, which is generally contracted, with the following consonant-changes:—

-teþ	becomes	-tt	as in	lætt	from	lætan	(let).
-deþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	bīdan	(wait).
-ddeþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	biddan	(pray).
-þeþ	„	-þþ	„	cwiþþ	„	cweþan	(say).
-seþ	„	-st	„	ċiest	„	ċēosan	(choose).
-ndeþ	„	-nt	„	bint	„	bindan	(bind).

Double consonants become single, as in *hē fielþ* from *feallan*.

Before the *-st* of the 2nd pers. consonants are often dropt, as in *þū cwist* from *cweþan*, *þū ċiest* from *ċēosan*; and *d* becomes *t*, as in *þū bintst* from *bindan*.

For the changes between *s* and *r*, *þ* and *d*, *g* and *h*, see p. 7.

Some verbs, such as *sēon* (see), drop the *h* and contract before most inflections beginning with a vowel:—*ic sēo*, *wē sēoþ*, *tō sēonne*; but *hē sihþ*.

There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the different formation of their preterites. The following lists comprise all the strong verbs that occur in the texts given in this book, together with several others of the commoner ones.

I. 'Fall'-conjugation.

The pret. sing. and pl. has *ēo* or *ē*, and the past partic. retains the original vowel of the infinitive.

(a) *ēo-preterites.*

ea :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
feallan (<i>fall</i>)	fielþ	fēoll	fēollon	feallen
healdan (<i>hold</i>)	hielt	hēold	hēoldon	healden
wealdan (<i> wield</i>)	wielt	wēold	wēoldon	wealden
weaxan (<i>grow</i>)	wixt	wēox	wēoxon	weāxen

ā :—

blāwan (<i>blow</i>)	blāwþ	blēow	blēowon	blāwen
cnāwan (<i>know</i>)	cnāwþ	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
sāwan (<i>sow</i>)	sāwþ	sēow	sēowon	sāwen

ē :—

wēpan (<i>weep</i>)	wēpþ	wēop	wēopon	wōpen
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Wēpan has really a weak present (p. 30) with mutation (the original *ō* re-appearing in the past partic.), but it makes no difference in the inflection.

ō :—

flōwan (<i>flow</i>)	flēwþ	flēow	flēowon	flōwen
grōwan (<i>grow</i>)	grēwþ	grēow	grēowon	grōwen
rōwan (<i>row</i>)	rēwþ	rēow	rēowon	rōwen

ēa :—

bēatan (<i>beat</i>)	bīett	bēot	bēoton	bēaten
hēawan (<i>hew</i>)	hīewþ	hēow	hēowon	hēawen
hlēapan (<i>leap</i>)	hliēpþ	hlēop	hlēopon	hlēapen

(b) *ē-preterites.*

ā :—

hātan (<i>command</i>)	hātt	hēt	hēton	hāten
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ǣ :—

lǣtan (<i>let</i>)	lǣtt	lēt	lēton	lǣten
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ō :—

fōn (<i>seize</i>)	fēhþ	fēng	fēngon	fangen
hōn (<i>hang</i>)	hēhþ	hēng	hēngon	hangen

II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

Verbs in *a* (*ea*) and *ǣ* (*iē*). *Ō* in pret. sing. and pl., *a* (*æ*) in partic. pret. *Standan* drops its *n* in the pret. The partic. pret. of *swęrian* is irregular.

a:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD. PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
faran (<i>go</i>)	færþ	fōr	fōron	faren
sacan (<i>quarrel</i>)	sæcþ	sōc	sōcon	sacen
scacan (<i>shake</i>)	scæcþ	scōc	scōcon	scacen
standan (<i>stand</i>)	stęnt	stōd	stōdon	standen

The following shows contraction of original *ea*:—

slęan (<i>strike</i>)	sliehþ	slōg	slōgon	slęgen
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ǣ:—

hębban (<i>lift</i>)	hęþ	hōf	hōfon	hafen
scięppan (<i>create</i>)	scięþ	scōp	scōpon	scapen
swęrian (<i>swear</i>)	swęþ	swōr	swōron	sworen

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is *hęfe* and *swęre*, like that of *węnian* (p. 32). *Swęrian* has indic. *swęrige*, *swęrest*, like *węnian*; *hębban* has *hębbe*, *hęfst*, &c. like *hieran* (p. 30).

III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

I (*iē*, *e*, *eo*) followed by two consonants, one or both of which is nearly always a liquid (*l*, *r*) or nasal (*m*, *n*) in the infin., *a* (*æ*, *ea*) in pret. sing., *u* in pret. pl., *u* (*o*) in ptc. pret. *Findan* has a weak preterite.

i:—

bindan (<i>bind</i>)	bint	band	bundon	bunden
drincan (<i>drink</i>)	drincþ	dranc	druncon	druncen
findan (<i>find</i>)	fint	funde	fundon	funden
gięldan (<i>pay</i>)	gięlt	geald	guldon	golden
(on)gięnnan (<i>begin</i>)	-gięnþ	-gann	-gunnon	-gunnen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
grindan (<i>grind</i>)	grint	grand	grundon	grunden
iernan (<i>run</i>) [p. 7]	iernþ	arn	urnon	urnen
ġe-limpan (<i>happen</i>)	-limpþ	-lamp	-lumpon	-lumpen
scrinca (<i>shrink</i>)	scrinþ	scranc	scruncun	scruncen
springan (<i>spring</i>)	springþ	sprang	sprungon	sprungen
swincan (<i>toil</i>)	swincþ	swanc	swuncon	swuncen
windan (<i>wind</i>)	wint	wand	wundon	wunden
winnan (<i>fight</i>)	winþ	wann	wunnon	wunnen

e:—

berstan (<i>burst</i>)	bierst	bærst	burston	borsten
bregdan (<i>pull</i>)	...	brægd	brugdon	brogden
delfan (<i>dig</i>)	dilfþ	dealf	dulfon	dolfen
sweltan (<i>die</i>)	swilt	swealt	swulton	swolten

eo:—

beorgan (<i>protect</i>)	bierþ	bearg	burgon	borgen
beornan (<i>burn</i>) [p. 7]	biernþ	barn	burnon	burnen
ceorfan (<i>cut</i>)	cierþ	cearf	curfon	corfen
feohtan (<i>fight</i>)	fieht	feaht	fuhton	fohten
weorpan (<i>throw</i>)	wierþþ	wearp	wurpon	worpen
weorpan (<i>become</i>)	wierþ	wearp	wurdon	worden

IV. 'Bear'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*), followed by a single consonant, generally a liquid or nasal; in *brecan* the liquid precedes the vowel. *A* (*æ*) in pret. sing., *æ* (*ā*) in pret. pl., *o* (*u*) in ptc. pret. *Cuman* is irregular.

i:—

niman (<i>take</i>)	nimþ	nam	nāmon	numen
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e:—

beran (<i>bear</i>)	bierþ	bær	bæron	boren
brecan (<i>break</i>)	bricþ	bræc	bræcon	brocen
sceoran (<i>shear</i>)	scierþ	scear	scearon	scoren
stelan (<i>steal</i>)	stilþ	stæl	stælon	stolen
teran (<i>tear</i>)	..	tær	tæron	toren

u:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES. PRET. SG.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.	
cuman (<i>come</i>)	cymþ	cōm	cōmon	cumen

V. 'Give'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*, *eo*, *ie*) followed by single consonants, which are not liquids or nasals. This class differs from the last only in the ptc. pret. which keeps the vowel of the infinitive.

e:—

cweþan (<i>say</i>)	cwiþþ	cwæþ	cwædon	cweden
etan (<i>eat</i>)	itt	æt	æton	eten
sprecan (<i>speak</i>)	spricþ	spræc	spræcon	sprecen
wrecan (<i>avenge</i>)	wricþ	wræc	wræcon	wrecen

i:—

biddan (<i>pray</i>)	bitt	bæd	bædon	beden
licgan (<i>lie</i>)	liþ	læg	lægon	legen
sittan (<i>sit</i>)	sitt	sæt	sæton	seten
þicgan (<i>receive</i>)	þigeþ	þeah	þægon	þegen

All these have weak presents:—imper. *bide*, *lige*, *sit*, *þige*. Their *i*'s are mutations of the *e* which appears in their past partic.

ie:—

giefan (<i>give</i>)	giēþ	gēaf	gēafon	giefen
(on)gietan (<i>understand</i>)	-giēt	-gēat	-gēaton	-gieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

sēon (<i>see</i>)	sihþ	seah	sāwon	sewen
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VI. 'Shine'-conjugation.

Verbs in *ī*, with pret. sing. in *ā*, pl. *i*, ptc. pret. *i*.

bīdan (<i>wait</i>)	bitt	bād	bidon	biden
bītan (<i>bite</i>)	bitt	bāt	biton	biten
drīfan (<i>drive</i>)	drifþ	drāf	drifon	drifen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
(be)lifan (<i>remain</i>)	-lifþ	-lāf	-lifon	-lifon
rīdan (<i>ride</i>)	rītt	rād	ridon	riden
rīpan (<i>reap</i>)	rīpp	rāp	ripon	ripen
(ā)rīsan (<i>rise</i>)	-rīst	-rās	-rison	-risen
sċīnan (<i>shine</i>)	sċīnþ	sċān	sċinon	sċinen
snīpan (<i>cut</i>)	snīpþ	snāp	snidon	sniden
stīgan (<i>ascend</i>)	stīgþ	stāg	stigon	stigen
(be)swīcan (<i>deceive</i>)	-swīcþ	-swāc	-swicon	-swicen
ġe-wītan (<i>depart</i>)	-wītt	wāt	-witon	-witen
wrītan (<i>write</i>)	wrītt	wrāt	writon	writen

VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

Verbs in *ēo* and *ū*, with pret. sing. *ēa*, pl. *u*, ptc. pret. *o*.
Flēon and *tēon* contract.

bēodan (<i>offer</i>)	bīett	bēad	budon	boden
brēotan (<i>break</i>)	brīett	brēat	bruton	broten
ċēosan (<i>choose</i>)	ċīest	ċēas	curon	coren
flēogan (<i>fly</i>)	flīehþ	flēag	flugon	flogen
flēon (<i>flee</i>)	flīehþ	flēah	flugon	flogen
flēotan (<i>float</i>)	flīett	flēat	fluton	floten
hrēosan (<i>fall</i>)	hrīest	hrēas	hruron	hroren
hrēowan (<i>rue</i>)	hrīewþ	hrēaw	hruwon	hrowen
forlēosan (<i>lose</i>)	-līest	-lēas	-luron	-loren
sċēotan (<i>shoot</i>)	sċīett	sċēat	scuton	scoten
smēocan (<i>smoke</i>)	smīecþ	smēac	smucon	smocen
tēon (<i>pull</i>)	tīehþ	tēah	tugon	togen
ā-þrēotan (<i>fail</i>)	-þrīett	-þrēat	-þruton	-þroten

ū :—

brūcan (<i>enjoy</i>)	brȳcþ	brēac	brucon	brocen
būgan (<i>bow</i>)	bȳhþ	bēag	bugon	bogen
lūcan (<i>lock</i>)	lȳcþ	lēac	lucon	locen
lūtan (<i>bow</i>)	lȳtt	lēat	luton	loten
scūfan (<i>push</i>)	scȳfþ	sċēaf	scufon	scofen

WEAK VERBS.

There are three conjugations of weak verbs—(1) in *-an*, pret. *-de* (*hīeran, hīerde*, ‘hear’); (2) in *-ian*, pret. *-ede* (*wēnian, wēnede*, ‘wean’); (3) in *-ian*, pret. *-ode* (*lufian, lufode*, ‘love’). The verbs of the first two conjugations nearly all have a mutated vowel in the present and infinitive, which those of the third conjugation very seldom have.

I. *an*-verbs.

This class of weak verbs has the same endings as the strong verbs, except in the pret. and past partic., which are formed by adding *-de* and *-ed* respectively, with the following consonant changes.

-ndde	becomes	-nde	as in	sēnde	from	sēndan	(<i>send</i>).
-llde	„	-lde	„	fylde	„	fyllan	(<i>fill</i>).
-tde	„	-tte	„	mētte	„	mētan	(<i>find</i>).
-pde	„	-pte	„	dypte	„	dyppan	(<i>dip</i>).
-cde	„	-hte	„	tāhte	„	tācan	(<i>show</i>).

The past partic. is generally contracted in the same way:—*sēnd, mētt, tāht*, but some of them often retain the uncontracted forms:—*fyllēd, dyppēd*. When declined like adjectives they drop their *e* where practicable:—*fyllēd*, plur. *fyllde*; *hīerēd, hīerde*.

The 2nd and 3rd pres. sing. ind. are contracted as in the strong verbs.

(a) ‘Hear’-class.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. hīer-e (<i>hear</i>),	hīer-e.
	2. hīer-st,	hīer-e.
	3. hīer-þ,	hīer-e.
<i>plur.</i>	hīer-aþ,	hīer-en.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. hīer-de,	hīer-de.
	2. hīer-dest,	hīer-de.
	3. hīer-de,	hīer-de.
<i>plur.</i>	hīer-don,	hīer-den.
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	hīer ;	<i>plur.</i> hīer-aþ. <i>Infin.</i> hīer-an.
	<i>Ptc. pres.</i> hīer-ende ;	<i>pret.</i> hīer-ed.
	<i>Gerund.</i> tō hīer-enne.	

Further examples of this class are :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
æt'iewan (<i>show</i>)	-īewþ	-īewde	-īewed.
cýþan (<i>make known</i>)	cýþþ	cýþde	cýþed, cýdd
fyllan (<i>fill</i>)	fylþ	fylde	fylled
(nēa)lācān (<i>approach</i>)	-lācþ	-lāhte	-lāht
lādan (<i>lead</i>)	lātt	lādde	lādd
lēcġan (<i>lay</i>)	lēġþ	lēġde	lēġd
ġe'liefan (<i>believe</i>)	-liefþ	-liefde	-liefed
ņemnan (<i>name</i>)	ņemneþ	ņemnde	ņemned
seþdan (<i>send</i>)	seþt	seþde	seþd
seþtan (<i>set</i>)	seþt	seþte	seþt
smēan (<i>consider</i>)	smēaþ	smēade	smēad
tācān (<i>show</i>)	tācþ	tāhte	tāht
węndan (<i>turn</i>)	węnt	węnde	węnd

(b) 'Seek'-class.

In this class the mutated vowels lose their mutation in the preterite and past partic., besides undergoing other changes in some verbs.

Those in double consonants (and *ġġ*) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic. :—*seġle, seġlst, seġlþ* ; *seġġe, seġġst, seġġþ* ; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II :—*seġle, seġġe, byġe, &c.*

e:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
cweġlan (<i>kill</i>)	cweġþ	cwealde	cweald
reċċan (<i>tell</i>)	reċþ	reahte	reaht
seċġan (<i>say</i>)	seċþ	sægde	sægd
seġlan (<i>give</i>)	seġþ	sealde	seald
węċċan (<i>wake</i>)	węċþ	weahte	weaht
þęncan (<i>think</i>)	þęncþ	þōhte	þōht

i:—

bringan (<i>bring</i>)	bringþ	brōhte	brōht
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y:—

byċġan (<i>buy</i>)	byċþ	bohte	boht
þyncan (<i>appear</i>)	þyncþ	þūhte	þūht
wyrċan (<i>work</i>)	wyrċþ	worhte	worht

ē:—

rēċan (<i>care</i>)	rēċþ	rōhte	rōht
sēċan (<i>seek</i>)	sēċþ	sōhte	sōht

II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1.	węn-ige (<i>wean</i>),
	2.	węn-est,
	3.	węn-eþ,

plur. węn-iaþ,

<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1.	węn-ede,
	2.	węn-edest,
	3.	węn-ede,

plur. węn-edon,

SUBJUNCTIVE.

węn-ige.

węn-ige.

węn-ige.

węn-ien.

węn-ede.

węn-ede.

węn-ede.

węn-eden.

Imper. węn-e, węn-iaþ. *Infın.* węn-ian.

Partic. pres. węn-iende; *pret.* węn-ed.

Gerund. tō węn-ienne.

So are conjugated all weak verbs with a short mutated root syllable, such as *fērian* (carry), *wērian* (defend), *gēbyrian* (benefit). There are not many of them.

III. 'Love'-conjugation.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. luf-ige (<i>love</i>),	luf-ige.
	2. luf-ast,	luf-ige.
	3. luf-aþ,	luf-ige.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-iaþ,	luf-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
	2. luf-odest,	luf-ode.
	3. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-odon,	luf-oden.
<i>Imper.</i>	luf-a, luf-iaþ.	<i>Infin.</i> luf-ian.

Partic. pres. luf-iende : *pret.* luf-od. *Gerund.* tō luf-ienne.

So also *āscian* (ask), *macian* (make), *weorþian* (honour), and many others.

Irregularities.

Some verbs are conjugated partly after I, partly after III. Such are *habban* (have) and *libban* (live).

Habban has pres. indic. *hæbbe*, *hæfst*, *hæfþ*; *habbaþ*, subj. *hæbbe*, *hæbben*, pret. *hæfde*, imper. *hafa*, *habbaþ*, particc. *habbende*, *hæfd*.

Libban has pres. *libbe*, *leofast*, *leofaþ*; *libbaþ*, subj. *libbe*, pret. *leofode*, imper. *leofa*, *libbaþ*, particc. *libbende*, *lifende*; *leofod*.

Fētian (fetch) has pret. *fētte*.

STRONG-WEAK VERBS.

The strong-weak verbs have for their presents old strong preterites, from which new weak preterites are formed. Note the occasional second person sing. in *t*.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wāt (<i>know</i>),	wite.
	2. wāst,	wite.
	3. wāt,	wite.
	<i>plur.</i> witon,	witen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wiste.	
	<i>Imper.</i> wite, witaþ.	<i>Infin.</i> witan.
	<i>Partic. pres.</i> witende ; <i>pret.</i> witen.	

The other most important weak-strong verbs are given below in the 1st and 2nd sing. pres. indic., in the plur. indic., in the pret., in the infin. and partic. pret. Of several the last two forms are doubtful, or do not exist.

Āh (*possess*), āge, āgon ; āhte ; āgen (*only as adjective*)¹.

Cann (*know*) canst, cunnon ; cūpe ; cunnan ; cūþ (*only as adjective*.)

Dearr (*dare*), durre, durren ; dorste.

Ġeman (*remember*), -manst ; -munde ; -munan.

Mæg (*can*), miht, magon, mæge (*subj.*) ; mihte.

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton ; mōste.

- Sċeal (*shall*), sċealt, sculon, scyle (*subj.*) ; scolde.

Þearf (*need*), þurfon, þyrfe (*subj.*) ; þorfte ; þurfan.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(1) Willan (*will*) shows a mixture of subj. forms in the pres. indic. sing. :—

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wile,	wile.
	2. wilt,	wile.
	3. wile,	wile.
	<i>plur.</i> willaþ,	wilen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wolde, etc.	

¹ So also nāh = ne (not) āh.

Similarly *nyllan* (will not):—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. nyle,	nyle.
	2. nylt,	nyle,
	3. nyle,	nyle.
<i>plur.</i>	nyllap̄,	nylen.
<i>Pret.</i>	nolde, etc.	

(2) *Wesan* (*be*).

INDICATIVE.		- SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. eom ; bēo,	sīe ; bēo.
	2. eart ; bist.	sīe ; bēo.
	3. is ; biþ,	sīe ; bēo.
<i>plur.</i>	sind ; bēop̄.	sīen ; bēon.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wæs,	wāere.
	2. wāere,	wāere.
	3. wæs,	wāere.
<i>plur.</i>	wāeron,	wāeren.

Imper. wes, wesap̄ ; bēo, bēop̄. *Infin.* wesan ; bēon.

Partic. pres. wesende.

The contracted negative forms are :—*neom*, *neart*, *nis* ; *næs*, *nāere*, *nāeron* ; *nāere*, *nāeren*.

(3) *Dōn* (*do*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. dō.	dō.
	2. dēst,	dō.
	3. dēþ,	dō.
<i>plur.</i>	dōþ,	dōn.
<i>Pret.</i>	dyde, etc.	

Imper. dō, dōþ. *Infin.* dōn.

Partic. pres. dōnde ; *pret.* ge'dōn.

(4) Gān (*go*).

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gā,	gā.
	2. gǣst,	gā.
	3. gǣþ,	gā.
<i>plur.</i>	gāþ,	gān.
<i>Pret.</i>	ēode,	ēode,
	<i>Imper.</i> gā, gāþ.	<i>Infin.</i> gān.
	<i>Partic. pres.</i> gangende ; <i>pret.</i> ge'gān.	

DERIVATION.

PREFIXES.

The following are the most important prefixes, some of which are *verbal*, being confined to verbs and words formed directly from them; some *nominal*, being confined to nouns and adjectives.

ā- (1) originally 'forth,' 'away,' as in *ā'rīsan*, 'rise forth,' 'arise'; *ā'faran*, 'go away,' 'depart'; but generally only intransitive, as in *ā'cwellan* (kill), *ā'hrēosan* (fall).

(2) = 'ever' in pronouns and particles, where it gives an indefinite sense, as in *ā-hwær* (anywhere), *ā-wiht* (anything).

ǣġ- from *ā-ġe-*, the *ā* being mutated and the *e* dropped, has a similar meaning, as in *ǣġ-hwelc* (each), *ǣġþer* = *ǣġ-hwæþer* (either).

be-, originally 'by,' 'around' (cp. the preposition *be*), (1) specializes the meaning of a transitive verb, as in *be'settan* (beset, surround), *be'scieran* (shear); (2) makes an intransitive verb transitive, as in *be'þencan* (consider) from *þencan* (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in *be'hēafdian* (behead). In some words, such as *be'cuman* (come), it is practically unmeaning.

for- (which is distinct from the preposition *for*) generally has the sense of 'loss' or 'destruction,' as in *forðōn* (destroy), *forweorþan* (perish). Of course, if the verb with which it is compounded already has this meaning, it acts merely as an intensitive, as in *forbrēotan* (break up, break), *forscrincan* (shrink up). It also modifies in a bad sense generally, as in *forseōn* (despise), or negatives, as in *forbēodan* (forbid).

ge- originally meant 'together,' as in *gefēra* (fellow-traveller, companion) from *fēran* (travel). With verbs it often signifies 'completion,' 'attainment,' and hence 'success,' as in *gegān* (conquer), originally 'go over,' or 'reach,' *gewinnan* (win) from *winnan* (fight). Hence generally prefixed to *hīeran* and *sēon*, *gehīeran* and *gesēon* strictly meaning 'succeed in hearing, seeing.' It is generally prefixed to past participles (p. 23), where it originally gave the meaning of completion—*gelufod* = 'completely loved.'

mis- = 'mis,' as in *mis-dæd* (misdeed).

n- = *ne* (not), as in *nā* (not), literally 'never,' *nāfre* (never), *næs* (was not) = *ne wæs*.

on- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *on*. It properly signifies 'separation,' as in *onlūcan* (open) from *lūcan* (lock, close), but is often practically unmeaning, as in *onġinnan* (begin).

or-, literally 'out of,' is privative, as in *orsorg* (unconcerned) from *sorg* (sorrow).

tō- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *tō* (which occurs in *tōġædre*, 'together,' &c.), but signifies 'separation,' as in *tōberstan* (burst asunder), *tōbreġdan* (shake off), and hence 'destruction,' as in *tōcwīesan* (crush to pieces, bruise).

un- negatives, as in *un-ġesælig* (unhappy).

ENDINGS.

(a) NOUNS.

Personal.

-end, from the present participle *-ende*, = ' -er ':—*Hǣlend* (healer, Saviour), *būend* (dweller).

-ere = ' -er ':—*sāwere* (sower), *mynetere* (money-changer, minter) from *mynet* (coin).

-ing, patronymic, *ǣbeling* (son of a noble, prince) from *ǣbele* (noble).

Abstract.

-nes, fem. from adjectives :—*gōd-nes* (goodness), *rihtwīs-nes* (righteousness).

-uþ, -þo, fem., generally from adjectives :—*gēogub* (youth), *strengþo* (strength) from *strang*.

-ung, fem. from verbs :—*scotung* (shooting, shot), *hergung* (ravaging), from *scotian*, *hergian*.

The following are also independent words :—

-dōm, masc. :—*wīs-dōm* (wisdom), *þēow-dōm* (servitude).

-hād, masc. :—*child-hād* (childhood).

-rāden, fem. :—*gēcwid-rāden* (agreement) from *cwide* (speech); *mann-rāden* (allegiance).

-scīpe, masc. :—*frēond-scīpe* (friendship). Concrete in *wæter-scīpe* (piece of water, water).

(b) ADJECTIVES.

-en, with mutation, denotes ' material,' ' belonging to ':—*gylden* (golden), *stānen* (of stone), *hǣþen* (heathen) from *hǣþ* (heath). In *seolcen* (silken) there is no mutation.

-feald = ' -fold ':—*hund-feald* (hundred-fold).

-ig :—*miht-ig* (mighty); *hāl-ig* (holy) from *hāl* (whole).

-isc, with mutation :—*Ēnglisc* (English) from *Angel*; *mennisc* (human) from *mann*.

-ol :—*swic-ol* (deceitful).

-iht, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'nature':—*stāen-iht* (stony).

-sum = 'some':—*hīer-sum* (obedient).

The following exist (sometimes in a different form) as independent words:—

-fæst :—*sōþ-fæst* (truthful).

-full :—*sorg-full* (sorrowful), *gēlēaf-full* (believing, pious).

-lēas = 'less':—*ār-lēas* (dishonoured, wicked).

-lic (cp. *gēlic*) = '-ly':—*folc-lic* (popular), *heofon-lic* (heavenly).

-weard = '-ward':—*sūþan-weard* (southward).

VERBS.

-læcan :—*ān-læcan* (unite), *gēþwær-læcan* (agree).

ADVERBS.

-e, the regular adverb-termination:—*lange* (long), *gēlice* (similarly) from *lang*, *gēlic*, Sometimes *-lice* (from *-lic*) is used to form adverbs, as *blīþe-lice* (gladly) from *blīþe*.

DERIVATIONS FROM PARTICIPLES.

Many abstract words are formed from present participles (often in a passive sense) and past participles (often in an active sense):—

-nes :—*for-giefen-nes* (forgiveness), *gēreced-nes* (narrative), *welwillend-nes* (benevolence).

-lic :—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

-lice :—*welwillend-lice* (benevolently).

SYNTAX.

GENDER.

When masculine and feminine beings are referred to by the same adjective or pronoun, the adjective or pronoun is put in the neuter:—*hīe gēsamnodon hīe, ealle þā hēafod-menn, and ēac swelce wīf-menn . . and þā hīe blīpost wāeron . .* (they gathered themselves, all the chief men, and also women . . and when they were most merry . .). Here *blīpost* is in the neuter plur.

CASES.

Accusative. Some verbs of asking (a question) and requesting, together with *lāran* (teach), take two accusatives, one of the person, and another of the thing:—*hīe hine ne dorston cēniġ þing āscian* (they durst not ask him anything); *wē magon ēow rād gēlāran* (we can teach you a plan).

The accusative is used adverbially to express duration of time: *hwȳ stande gē hēr ealne dæg idle?* (why stand ye here all the day idle?)

Dative. The dative in Old E. is of two kinds, (1) the dative proper, and (2) the instrumental dative, interchanging with the regular instrumental. It is not always easy to separate the two.

(1) The dative proper usually designates personal relations, and is frequently used with verbs, together with an accusative (generally of the thing). The dative is also used with adjectives. It is used not only with verbs of *giving*, &c., as in *hē sealde cēlcum ānne pening* (he gave each a penny); *addressing*, as in *ic ēow seġe* (I say to you), *hē þancode his Dryhtne* (he thanked his Lord); but also with many verbs of *benefiting*, *influencing*, &c., as in *ne dō ic þē nānne tēonan* (I do thee no injury), *hīe noldon him līefan* (they would not allow

them to do so); *þām rēþum sfierde* (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in *bycgap ēow ele* (buy for yourselves oil). Note especially the following idiom: *hē ge sōhton Bretene Brettum tō fultume* (they came to Britain as a help to the Britains—to help them); *hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume* (he called Christ to his help).

The dative is also used with adjectives of *nearness, likeness, &c.*:—*Ēadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him ge hēndost wæs* (King Edmund summoned a bishop who was nearest at hand to him); *heofona rīce is ge līc þām mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde mēregrot* (the kingdom of the heavens is like the merchant who sought the good pearl).

(2) The instrumental dative is used to denote the *instrument and manner* of an action: *hē ge endode yflum dēaþe* (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in *sceafmælum* (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—*þrim gēarum ær þām þe hē forþferde* (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—*sēo wolde efsian ælce gēare þone sanct* (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); *þy feorþan gēare his rīces* (in the fourth year of his reign). A past participle with a noun in the instrumental dative is used like the ablative absolute in Latin: *Hubba be lāf on Norþhymbra-lande, ge wunnenum siġe mid wælhrēownesse* (H. remained in Northumbria, victory having been won with cruelty).

Genitive. The genitive is often used in a partitive sense:—*his feonda sum* (one of his enemies); *hiera fif wæron dysiġe* (five of them were foolish). Hence it is generally used with *fela*, as in *fela wundra* (many miracles); also with numerals when used as substantives (p. 18).

The genitive is often used like an accusative to denote the object of various emotions and mental states, such as

joy, desire, remembering:—*hīe þæs fægnodon swīþe* (they rejoiced at it greatly); *mē lēofre wære þæt ic on gefeohte fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan* (it would be pleasanter to me to fall in fight that my people might enjoy (possess) their country); *ic þæs gewilniþe* (I desire that); *gif hē his fēores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wæs þæs Hælandes gemyndiþ* (he was mindful of—he remembered the Saviour).

Some of these verbs, such as *bidan* (ask), take an accusative of the person and a genitive of the thing:—*hē hine hlāfes bitt* (he asks him for bread).

Verbs of *depriving, restraining, &c.*, have the same construction:—*nis Angel-cynn be dæled Dryhtnes hālgena* (England is not deprived of the Lord's saints).

Some verbs of *giving, &c.*, take a genitive of the thing and a dative of the person:—*him wæs of togen ælces fōdan* (they were deprived of all food).

The genitive is often used to *define* an adjective or noun:—*þū eart wierþe slæges* (thou art worthy of death); *on þām gēare þe Ælfrēd æbeling ān and twentiþ gēara wæs* (in the year when Prince Alfred was twenty-one).

CONCORD.

Adjectives agree with their nouns not only when used attributively (*gōde menn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition:—*þā menn sind gōde*; *hē ge-seah oþre idle standan* (he saw others standing idle); *hīe cōmon mid langum scīpum, nā manigum* (they came with long ships, not many).

APPOSITION.

In such expressions as 'the island of Britain,' the second noun is not put in the genitive, but the two are simply put in

apposition, both being declined separately :—*Breten iēgland*, on *Bretene* (*þǣm*) *iēglande*. In ‘king Alfred,’ &c., the proper name is put first in the same way :—*Ælfred æþeling* (prince Alfred); on *Æþelredes cyninges dæge* (in the days of king Æþelred).

There is a similar apposition with the adjective *sum* followed by a noun or pronoun, as in *sume þā menn* (some of the men); *þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg* (while he sowed, some of them [the seeds] fell by the road). Sometimes the pronoun precedes, as in *þā bādon hīe sume þæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen* (then some of them asked that Samson might make some sport for them).

Another kind of apposition occurs in instances like the following, where we have an adjective agreeing with a following noun, and denoting a part of it :—*hīe ge sǣton sūþanwearde Bretene ārest* (they occupied the south of Britain first); *sūþanweard hit (= þæt land) hæfdon Peohtas* (the Picts had the south part of it).

ADJECTIVES.

The weak forms are used :

(1) after the definite article :—*se æþelacyning* (the noble king); *þæs æþelan cyninges, þæt gōde mēregrot, þā gōdan mēregrotu*.

(2) after *þis* :—*þās earman landlēode* (these poor people, *pl.*); *þes hālgas cyning* (this holy king), *þisses hālgan cyninges*.

(3) occasionally after other demonstrative and indefinite adjectives, and often after possessive pronouns :—*þīne dīeglan gold-hordas* (thy hidden treasures).

(4) in the vocative :—*þū yfla þēow and slāwa!* (thou bad and slothful servant); *ēalā þū lēofa cyning!* oh, thou dear king).

Note that *ōþer* always keeps the strong form : *þā oþru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns :

þās mīn word (these my words). *Ān* in the sense of 'one' keeps the strong form to distinguish it from the weak *āna* = 'alone': *þæt ān dēorwierþe mēregrot* (the one precious pearl).

ARTICLES.

The definite article is omitted as in Modern English before names such as *God*, and also before *Dryhten* (the Lord), *Dēofol* (the Devil), although *se Dēofol* also occurs, and names of nations:—*Bretta cyning* (king of the Britons).

It is omitted in many prepositional combinations, not only in those where it is omitted in Modern English also, as in *sigefæst on sē and on lande* (victorious on sea and on land), but also in many others: *gewēnde tō wuda on gēan* (went back to the wood); *se flothere fērde eft tō scipe* (the army of pirates went back to their ships); *hē fēng tō rīce* (he took the government—came to the throne).

The definite article is, on the other hand, sometimes used where it would not be in Modern E., as in *se mann* = 'man' (men in general).

The indefinite article is often not expressed at all:—*þæt dyde unhold mann* (an enemy did that); *hē be stealcode on land swā swā wulf* (he stole to land like a wolf). Or it is expressed by *sum*: *on þāem lande wæs sum mann, Lēofrīc gēhāten* (in that country was a man called L.). Or by *ān*, as in Modern English:—*ān wulf wearþ ā send tō be wērienne þæt hēafod wiþ þā oþru dēor* (a wolf was sent to protect the head against the other wild beasts).

PRONOUNS.

Hwæt is used interrogatively of persons where we should use 'who':—*hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron* (he did not know who they were).

VERBS.

NUMBER.

After *ǣlc þāra þe* (each of-those-who) the verb is put in the sing., agreeing not with *þāra þe* but with *ǣlc*:—*ǣlc þāra þe þās mīn word ge'hīerþ* (each of those who hear these my words).

When *þæt* or *þis* is connected with a plural predicate by means of the verb 'to be,' the verb is put in the plural:—*þæt wāeron þā ārestan scīpu Dēniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land ge'sōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race).

Impersonal verbs take an accusative of the person, sometimes also with a genitive of the thing.

Others, such as *þyncan* (appear), take a dative of the person:—*wæs him ge'þūnt þæt hīe be'hýdden þæt hēafod* (they thought they (the Danes) had hidden the head).

TENSES.

There being no future inflection in Old E., the present is used instead:—*ne ābýhþ nēfre Eādmund Hinguare* (Edmund will never submit to H.); *gā gē on mīnne wīngēard, and ic sellē ēow þæt riht biþ* (go ye into my vineyard, and I will give you what is right). As we see in this example, there is a tendency to use *bēon* in a future sense. Another example is *gif ic bēo ge'bunden mid seofon rāpum, sōna ic bēo ge'wield* (if I am bound with seven ropes, I shall at once be overcome). The future is sometimes expressed by *will* and *shall*, as in Modern English, though generally with a sense of volition with the one, and of necessity with the other, the idea of simple futurity coming out most clearly in the preterites *wolde* and *scolde*:—

Hē ge'lāhte āne lēon þe hine ā'bītan wolde (he seized a lion

that was going to devour him); *hīe wēndon þæt hīe scolden mære onfōn* (they expected to receive more).

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

(1) Preterite and imperfect:—*se sāwere ūt ēode his sēd to sāwenne, and þā þā hē sēow . .* (the sower went out to sow his seed, and while he was sowing . .).

(2) Perfect:—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic gēcēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen);—*ūre cyning cōm nū hēr tō lande* (our king has just landed here).

(3) Pluperfect:—*þā þā gēcōmon þe ymb þā endlyftan tīd cōmon* (when those came who had come at the eleventh hour).

Periphrastic tenses are sometimes formed, as in Modern E., by *hæbbe* and *hæfde* with the past participles, and often have the meanings of the modern perfect and pluperfect respectively, as in *nū ic hæbbe gēstriened ōþru twā pund* (now I have gained two other pounds), but even the pluperfect often has the sense of a simple preterite. The participle is undeclinable in the later language, but originally it was declined, being really an adjective in apposition to the noun or pronoun governed by *habban*: *hīe hæfdon hīera cyning āworþenne* (they had deposed their king).

The pluperfect sense is often indicated by the addition of the adverb *ær* (before):—*his swēora, þe ær wæs forslægen* (his neck, which had been cut through).

The periphrastic forms of intransitive verbs are formed with *wesan*:—*sipþan hīe āfarene wæron* (after they had gone away). Here the participle always agrees with the noun or pronoun with which it is connected.

The periphrases with the present participle have no distinctive meanings of duration, &c.:—*ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē gēhāten* (a man dwelt in Israel called Manue).

PASSIVE.

The passive is formed with *wesan* or *weorþan* with the past participle. These forms are very vague in meaning, and the distinction between the two auxiliaries is not clearly marked, but *wesan* appears to indicate a state, *weorþan* an action.

wearþ ǵe·lufod is generally preterite or perfect in meaning: *ān wulf wearþ ā·sēnd* (a wolf was sent); *mīne lēofe þēgnas, þe on hiera bēddum wurdon of·slāgene* (my beloved thanes, who have been killed in their beds).

wæs ǵe·lufod, indicating a state, is naturally pluperfect in meaning:—*se cērendraca sǵēde his hlāforde hū him ǵe·andwyrð wæs* (the messenger told his lord how he had been answered).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive states something not as a fact, as in the indicative, but merely as an object of thought. Hence it is used to express wish, conditions, doubt, &c.

A. In principal sentences.

Wish and *command* (often nearly equivalent to the imperative):—*þæs him sīe wuldor and lof ā būtan ǵnde* (therefore let there be to him praise and glory ever without end); *ne hē ealu ne drince nǵefre oþþe wīn* (nor shall he ever drink ale or wine).

B. In dependent sentences.

The chief cases are the following:—

(1) In *indirect narrative* and *question*: *sēo cwēn sǵēde þæt hiere nǵere be healfum dǵele ǵe·sǵēd be Salomones mǵerþo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āsǵige hwǵēr sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *mǵenn woldon scēawian hū hē lǵēge* (men

wished to see how he lay). When the statement in the indirect narration is perfectly certain in itself, and not merely accepted on the authority of the speaker, it is put in the indicative:—*hē hiere sægde on hwæm his miht wæs* (he told her what his strength consisted in).

(2) After verbs of *desiring* and *commanding*:—

þæs ic gewilniġe and ġewysce mid mōde þæt ic āna ne beþife æfter mīnum lēofum þeġnum (that I desire and wish with heart that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes).

(3) To express *purpose*:—*þȳ lās ġē þone hwæle āwyrwalien* (lest ye root up the wheat);—*Dryhten āstāġ niþer, tō bēam þæt hē ġe'sāwe þā burg* (the Lord descended, in order that he might see the city).

(4) To express *result*:—*þū næfst þā mihte þæt þū mæġe him wiþstandan* (thou hast not the power that thou canst withstand him).

(5) To express *hypothetical comparison* (as if):—*se wulf folġode forþ mid þēam hēafde, swelce hē tam wære* (the wolf followed on with the head, as if he were tame); *hē ġelēhte āne lēon, and tōbræġd hīe tō styccum, swelce hē tōtære ticcen* (he seized a lion and tore her to pieces, as if he were rending a kid).

(6) In *conditional* clauses, generally with *ġif* or *būtan*, and in *concessive* clauses with *þēah*, *þēah þe*:—*God wāt þæt ic nyle ābūġan fram his biġengum æfre, swelte ic, libbe ic* (God knows that I will not swerve from his worship ever, whether I die or live); *þās flotmēnn cumað, and þē cwicne ġe'bindað, būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ġe'beorge* (these pirates will come and bind thee alive, unless thou savest thy life with flight); *God hielt Ēadmund hālne his lichaman oþ þone miçlan dæġ, þēah þe hē on moldan cōme* (God will keep Edmund

with his body whole until the great day, although he has come to earth—been buried). Sometimes the idea of 'if' must be got from the context:—*clīpiap tō þissum gīeftum swā hwelce swā gē gē mēten* (summon to this wedding whomsoever ye meet, = if ye meet any one); *hīe be hēton hīere sēat-tas wīþ þām þe hēo be swice Samson* (they promised her money in consideration of her betraying Samson, = if she would . .).

When the statement is assumed as unreal, instead of merely hypothetical, as in the above instances, both clauses are put in the subjunctive, the preterite being substituted for the present, as in Modern English also, where *if I were . .* implies *I am not . .* The modern distinction between *if I were* and *if I had been*, the former corresponding to the present indicative *I am not*, the latter to the preterite *I was not*, is not made in Old English, which uses *gif ic wære* in both instances. Sometimes the 'if'-clause has to be supplied in thought:—*mē lēofre wære þæt ic on gē feohte fēolle wīþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hīera eardes brūcan* (I would rather fall in fight that my people might possess their country), where we must supply some such clause as *gif hit swā bēon mihte* (if it might be so—if it were possible to save my people by my death).

(7) In clauses dependant on a *negative sentence*:—*nis nān þing þe his mihte wīþ stande* (there is nothing that resists his might). Sometimes the negation must be gathered from the context, as in *se hālgas is mærra þonne menn mægen āsmēan* (the saint is more illustrious than men can conceive = the saint is so illustrious that no men can conceive it).

(8) In other cases, to express uncertainty, futurity, &c.: *þīn rīce gēwītt fram þē, oþ þæt þū wite þæt God gēwīelt manna rīca* (thy kingdom shal depart from thee, till thou knowest that God rules the kingdoms of men); *uton*

weorþian ūrne naman, ær þām þe wē sīen tō dǣlde geond ealle eorþan! (let us make our name famous, before we are dispersed over the earth).

The preterite subjunctive is often expressed by *should* and *would* with an infinitive, as in Modern English.

Scolde is used after verbs of *desiring*, *requesting* and *commanding*:—*biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him ārian scolde* (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun *ārende*:—*hē sēnde tō þām cyninge bēotlic ārende, þæt hē ābūgan scolde tō his mannrādenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte* (he sent to the king an arrogant message, that he was to turn to his allegiance, if he cared about his life).

Wolde is used after verbs of *purpose*:—*se cyning ēode inn þæt he wolde gesēon þā þe þær sæton* (the king went in to see those who were sitting there).

INFINITIVE.

After verbs of commanding the infinitive often seems to have a passive sense:—*hīe hēton him sēndan mārān fultum* (they ordered that more forces should be sent to them). So also after verbs of hearing, &c.:—*þæt mǣste wæl þe wē sęġan hīerdon* (the greatest slaughter we have heard told of). In such cases an indefinite pronoun has been omitted: 'ordered them to send . . .' etc.

GERUND.

The gerund is used—

(1) to express purpose:—*ūt ēode se sǣwere his sǣd tō sǣwenne* (the sower went forth to sow his seed).

(2) it defines or determines an adjective (adverb or noun): *hit is scandlic ymb swelc tō spreccenne* (it is shameful to speak of such things).

PREPOSITIONS.

Some prepositions govern the accusative, such as *þurh* (through), *ymbe* (about); some the dative (and instrumental), such as *æfter* (after), *ǣr* (before), *æt* (at), *be* (by), *binnan* (within), *būtan* (without), *for* (for), *fram* (from), *of* (of), *tō* (to).

Some govern both accusative and dative, such as *ofer* (over), *on* (on, in), *under* (under). The general rule is that when motion is implied they take the accusative, when rest is implied, the dative. Thus *on* with the accusative signifies 'into,' with the dative 'in.' But this rule is not strictly followed, and we often find the accusative used with verbs of rest, as in *hē his hūs gētimbrōde ofer stān* (he built his house on a rock), and conversely, the dative with verbs of motion, as in *hīe fēollon on stāmhte* (they fell on stony ground).

As regards the use and meaning of the prepositions, it must be noticed that *in* is very seldom used, its place being supplied by *on*, the meaning 'on' being in its turn often expressed by *ofer*, as in the passage just quoted.

When a thing is referred to, *þær* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þær*, so that, for instance, *þær-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe læddon þone cyning tō ānum trēowe*, and *tiegdon hine þær-tō* (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hēr-beāstan* is equivalent to 'east of this (country).'

Prepositions sometimes follow, instead of preceding the words they modify, sometimes with other words intervening: *hīe scuton mid gafelocum him tō* (they shot at him with missiles); *hīe cwædon him betwēonan* (they said among themselves); *þæm Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on gēliefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on*

refers to the indeclinable *þe*. So also in *þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode* (the house he dwelt in).

Where the noun modified by such a preposition is not expressed, the preposition becomes an adverb: *se cyning sende his here tō, and for dyde þā mannslogan* (the king sent his army to the place, and destroyed the murderers).

NEGATION.

The negative particle is *ne*, which drops its *e* before some common verbs and pronouns, as in *nīs = ne is, nān = ne ān*. The negative particle is prefixed to every finite verb in a sentence, and to all the words besides which admit the contracted forms:—*tō cwīesed hrēod hē ne for brīett* (he breaks not the bruised reed), *hit nā ne fēoll* (it did not fall); *nān mann nyste nān þing* (no man knew anything). So also with *ne . . ne = 'neither . . nor'*: *ne flītt hē ne hē ne hrīemp* (he neither disputes nor cries out).

CORRELATION.

Correlation is often more fully expressed in Old than in Modern English, as in *þā þā menn slēþon, þā cōm his fēonda sum = 'when the men slept, then came one of his enemies.'* In *þā þā = 'when'* the two correlatives are brought immediately together:—*þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg = 'then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.'* In the following example the conjunction *þæt* is correlative with the pronoun *þæt*:—*þæs ic ġewilniġe þæt ic āna ne be līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þeġnum*—'that I desire, that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes.' Sometimes a word is used to include both the demonstrative and the relative meaning:—*hē ġe brōhte hine þær hē hine ær ġenam* (he brought him to the place where he took him from).

WORD-ORDER.

The Old English word-order resembles that of German in many respects, though it is not so strict, thus:—

The verb comes before its nominative when the sentence is headed by an adverb or adverbial group, or when the object or predicate is put at the head of the sentence:—*þā cwæþ se cyning* (then said the king); *ārest wæron būend þisses landes Brettas* (at first the Britons were the inhabitants of this country); *on his dagum cōmon ārest þrēo sċipu* (in his days three ships first came); *þæt bāron ofsendas* (camels carried it); *māre is se God þe Daniēl on be'lēfþ* (great is the God that Daniel believes in).

The infinite often comes at the end of the sentence; *wē magon ēow rād gēlāran* (we can teach you a plan).

The finite verb often comes at the end in dependant sentences, an auxiliary verb often coming after an infinitive or participle; *þæt wæron þā ārestan sċipu Deniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land gēsōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); *þæt mǣste wæl þe wē sċġgan hīerdon of þisne andweardan dæg* (the greatest slaughter that we have heard tell of up to this present day); *þæt hīe þone Godes mann ābītan scolden* (in order that they should devour the man of God).

There is a tendency to put the verb at the end in principal sentences also, or, at least, to bring it near the end: *hiene man ofslōg* (they killed him); *hīe þær siġe nāmon* (they got the victory there).

GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

NOUNS.

		STRONG.			WEAK.		
		<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Sg.</i>	<i>N.</i>	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
	<i>A.</i>	—	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
	<i>D.</i>	-e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an
	<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-e	-an	-an	-an
} _____ }							
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>N.</i>	-as	-(u)	-a		-an	
	<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-um		-um	
	<i>G.</i>	-a	-a	-(en)a		-ena	

ADJECTIVES.

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>N.</i>	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
	<i>A.</i>	-ne	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
	<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-re	-an	-an	-an
	<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-re	-an	-an	-an
	<i>I.</i>	-e	-e	(-re)	(-an	-an	-an)
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>N.</i>	-e	-(u)	-e	} _____ }		
} _____ }							
	<i>D.</i>		-um			-um	
	<i>G.</i>		-ena			-ena	

VERBS.

		PRESENT.			PRETERITE.		
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	
<i>Sg.</i>	1.	-e;	-ige	-(ig)e	- ; -de	-e;	-de
	2.	-(e)st;	-ast	-(ig)e	-e;	-dest	-e;
	3.	-(e)p;	-ap	-(ig)e	- ; -de	-e;	-de
<i>Pl.</i>		-ap;	-iap	-(i)en	-on;	-don	-en;
						-den	

Imper. sg. -(a); *pl.* -(i)ap. *Infin.* -(i)an.

Partic. pres. -(i)ende; *pret.* -en, -ed, -od. *Ger.* (i)enne.

TEXTS.

I.

SENTENCES.

Ān on-ginn is ealra þinga, þæt is God æl-mihtig. Se ge-lēafa þe biþ būtan gōdum weorcum, sē is dēad; þis sind þāra apostola word. Ic eom gōd hierde: se gōda hierde seþ his āgen lif for his scēapum. Ūre Ā-liesend is se gōda hierde, and wē crīstene meñn sind his scēap. Se mōna his 5
leoht ne seþ, and steorran of heofone feallap. Swā swā wæter ā-dwæscþ fyr, swā ā-dwæscþ sēo ælmesse synna.

Ealle ge-sceafta, heofonas and englas, sunnan and mōnan, steorran and eorþan, eall nīetenu and ealle fuglas, sē and ealle fiscas God ge-scōp and ge-worhte on siex dagum; and 10
on þæm seofþan dæge hē ge-ēndode his weorc; and hē be-hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ge-worhte, and hīe wæron eall swīþe gōd. Hē fērde geond manigu land, bodiende Godes ge-lēafan. Hē for-lēt eall woruld-þing. Se cyning be-bēad þæt man scolde ofer eall Angel-cynn scīpu wyrčan; 15
and hiera wæs swā fela swā næfre ær ne wæs on nānes cyninges dæge. Se cyning hēt of-slēan ealle þā Dēniscan meñn þe on Angel-cynne wæron.

Þā ne mihton hīe him nān word and-swarian, ne nān mann ne dorste hine nān þing māre āscian. Hīe fuhton 20

on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hīe hīe scolden ā·breacan. Se eorl ge·wēnde west tō Īr·lande, and wæs þær ealne þone winter. Æþelred cyning and Ælfred his brōþor fuhton wiþ ealne þone hēre on Æsces·dūne.

- 25 Se mann is ēce on ānum dæle, þæt is, on þære sǽwle; hēo ne ge·ēndaþ nǽfre. Gif se biscop dēþ be his āgnum willan, and wile bindan þone un·scyldigan, and þone scyldigan ā·liesan, þonne for·liest hē þā miht þe him God for·geaf. Þeod winþ on·gēan þeode, and rīce on·gēan rīce.
- 30 Ealle meñn ēow hatiaþ for minum naman. Hē ge·worhte fela wundra binnan þām fierste þe hē biscop wæs. Hē ge·hælde sum wif mid hālgum wætre. Se cyning wearþ of·slægen fram his āgnum folce. On þām ilcan gēare wæs se micla hungor geond Angel·cynn. Se mæsse·prēost āscap
 35 þæt cild, and cwipþ : 'Wip·sæcst þū dēofle?' Þonne and·wyrst se god·fæder, and cwipþ : 'Ic wip·sace dēofle.' God ælmihtiga, ge·miltsa mē synn·fullum! Æþelred cyning cōm hām tō his āgenre þeode, and hē glædlice fram him eallum on·fangen wearþ.
- 40 Crīst, ūre Dryhten, be·bēad his leornung·cnihtum þæt hīe scolden tæcan eallum þeodum þā þing þā hē self him tæhte. Gif gē for·giefap mannum hiera synna, þonne for·giefþ ēower se heofonlica Fæder ēowre synna. Ne mæg nān mann twæm hlāfordum þeowian : oþþe hē ānne hataþ and
 45 oþerne lufap, oþþe hē biþ ānum ge·hīersum and oþrum un·gehīersum.

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Ēngla·lande. Meñn be·hōfiaþ gōdre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is ge·ēndung þisse worulde. Se lichama, þe is þære sǽwle rēaf, and
 50 biðaþ þæs miclan dōmes; and þeah hē bēo tō dūste for-

·molsnod, God hine ā·rærþ, and ge·bringþ tō·gædre sāwle and lichaman tō þām ēcan life. Hwelc fæder wile sellan his cilde stān, gif hit hine hlāfes bitt? Ā·giefap þām cāsere þā þing þe þæs cāseres sind, and Gode þā þing þe Godes sind. Sēo sāwol and-bīdap þæs ēcan āristes. 55

Hē wæs cyning ofer eall Ēngla-land twēntig wintra. God ælmihtig is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāforda hlāford. Dēofol is ealra un-riht-wisra manna hēafod, and þā yflan mēnn sind his limu. Synnfulra manna dēap is yfel and earmlic, for þām þe hie farap of þissum scortan life tō ēcum 60 wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe gē? Seofon, and fēa fīsca. Ne ge·wilna þū oþres mannes āhta!

On þām landum eardodon Ēngle, ær þām þe hie hider on land cōmon. Hie fuhton on þā burg ealne dæg, ac hie ne mihton hie ā·breca. Þā ēodon hie tō hiera scīpum. Þær 65 bēoþ swīþe manige byrig on þām lande, and on ælcra byrig biþ cyning.

God cwæp tō Noē: 'Ic wile for·dōn eall mann-cynn mid wætre for hiera synnum, ac ic wile ge·healdan þē, and þīn wīf, and þīne þrīe suna.' Ān mann hæfde twēgen suna; þā 70 cwæp hē tō þām ieldran: 'gā and wyrc tō·dæg on minum wīn-gearde.' Þā cwæp hē: 'ic nyle:' ēode þeah siþþan tō þām wīngearde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost cwæp tō þām folce: 'Ic ēow blētsige on naman þæs Fæder, þæs Suna, and þæs Hālgan Gāstes.' Āra þīnum fæder and 75 þīnre mēder! Sum wīf cōm tō Crīste, and bæd for hiera dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ ge·hæled þurh ge·lēafan þære mēder.

Bēoþ ge·myndige þāra twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwæp on

80 his god-spelle! Hē cwæp: 'For'giefap, and ēow biþ for-
giefen; seþlaþ, and ēow biþ ge'seald.'

Twēgen meṅn ēodon intō Godes temple hīe tō ge'bid-
denne. Ælfred cyning fōr mid þrim sċipum ūt on sǣ, and
ge'feahrt wiþ fēower sċip-hlæstas Deṅiscra manna, and þāra
85 sċipa twā ge'nam, and þā meṅn of'slægene wǣron þe
þǣr-on wǣron. Þā cōmon þrēo sċipu. Þā ge'fēngon hīe
þāra þrēora sċipa twā, and þā meṅn of'slōgon, ealle būtan
fifum. Se wītega ā'wrāt be þǣm fēower nīetenum þe him
æt'iewdu wǣron, þæt hīe hæfden ēagan him on ælce healfe.
90 An þāra nīetena wæs on meṅniscra onsiene him æt'iewed,
ōþer on lēon onsiene, þridde on cealfes, fēorþe on earnes.

God þone ārestan mann rihtne and gōdne ge'scōp, and
eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfred Æþelwulfing wæs cyning
ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þǣm dǣle þe under Deṅa on-
95 wealde wæs. Ælc gōd trēow bierþ gōde wæstmas, and ælc
yfel trēow bierþ yfle wæstmas; ne mæg þæt gōde trēow
beran yfle wæstmas, ne þæt yfle trēow gōde wæstmas.
Eadigu sind ēowru ēagan, for þǣm þe hīe ge'sēoþ, and
ēowru ēaran, for þǣm þe hīe ge'hierap. Swā hwā swā seþþ
100 ānum þurstigum manne ceald wæter on mīnum naman, ne
for'liest hē his mēde. Ne fare gē on hǣþenra manna wege!
Gōd mann of gōdum gold-horde bringþ gōd forþ; and yfel
mann of yflum goldhorde bringþ yfel forþ.

Gregōrius se hālga pāpa is rihtlice ge'cweden Eṅgliscra
105 þēode apostol. Þā hē ge'seah þæt se mǣsta dǣl þǣre þēode
his lāre forsāwon, þā for'lēt hē hīe, and ge'cēas þā hǣþnan
lēode. Gif se blinda blindne lætt, hīe feallaþ bēgen on ānne
pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þæs Fæder and þæs
Suna; and hīe sind ealle ge'lice mihtige. Betera is sēo
110 sǣwol þonne se meþe, and betera se lichama þonne his scrūd.

Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorþlicum meṭtum ne leofaþ. Be·healdaþ þās flēogendan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne rīpaþ; ac se heofonlica Fæder hīe ā·fētt. Hē cwæþ, ‘Ic neom oþrum mannum ge·lic;’ swelce hē cwæde, ‘Ic āna eom riht·wīs, and þā oþre sind synn·fulle.’

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Þā se Hælend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen blinde, cwepende: ‘Ge·miltsa unc, Davīdes sunu!’ Hē cwæþ tō him: ‘Ge·līefe gīt þæt ic inc mæge ge·hælan?’ Hē cwæþ: ‘Sīe inc æfter incrum ge·lēafan.’ Æþelstān cyning fōr inn on Scot·land, ægþer ge mid land·hēre ge mid scīp·hēre, and his micel ofer·hergode. Se mann þe God for·giett, God for·giett ēac hine. Farað, and læraþ ealle þēoda! Læraþ hīe þæt hīe healden eall þā þing þe ic ēow be·bēad! Sume meṅn sægdon be him þæt hē wære Ælfredes sunu cyninges. Se Hælend āscode his leornung·cnihtas, ‘Hwone seṅgāþ meṅn þæt sīe mannes Sunu?’ Hwæt seṅge gē þæt ic sīe? Þū eart þæs libbandan Godes sunu. Crist cwæþ be his Fæder: ‘Gē seṅgāþ þæt hē ēower God sīe, and gē hine ne on·cnēowon.’ Gif hīe þone hālgan Fæder on·cnēowen, þonne under·fēngen hīe mid ge·lēafan his Sunu, þe hē ā·seṅde tō middan·gearde. Se weg is swīpe nearu and sticol sē þe lætt tō heofona rīce; and se weg is swīpe brād and smēpe sē þe lætt tō helle wīte. Dysig biþ se weg·fērenda mann sē þe nimp þone smēpan weg þe hīne mis·lætt, and for·lætt þone sticolan þe hine ge·bringþ tō þære byriḡ. Þæt ic ēow seṅge on þēostrum, seṅgāþ hit on leohte; and þæt gē on ēare ge·hīeraþ, bodiaþ uppan hrōfum. Hīe scufon üt hīera scīpu, and ge·wēndon him be·geondan sǣ.

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Healdaþ and dōþ swā hwæt swā hīe seṅgāþ; and ne dō gē nā æfter hīera weorcum: hīe seṅgāþ, and ne dōþ. Eall hīera weorc hīe dōþ þæt meṅn hīe ge·sēon. Hīe lusaþ þæt

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man hīe grēte on strætum. Ealā gē næddran and næddrena cynn, hū flēo gē fram helle dōme ?

Wē sind ealle cuman on þissum and-weardan life, and
 145 ūre eard nis nā hēr ; ac wē sind hēr swelce weg-fērende
 męnn : ān cymþ, oþer færþ. Hwelc mann seþþ his bearne
 næddran, gif hit fises bitt? Ælc þāra þe bitt, hē on-fēhþ ;
 and sē þe sēcþ, hē hit fint. Ne gæþ ælc þāra on heofona
 rīce þe cwipþ tō mē, 'Dryhten, Dryhten ;' ac sē þe wyrcþ
 150 mīnes Fæder willan þe on heofonum is, sē gæþ on heofona
 rīce. Nis hit nā gōd þæt man nime bearna hlāf and hun-
 dum weorpe. Ic hæbbe þegnas under mē : and ic cweþe tō
 þissum, 'gā,' and hē gæþ ; and tō oþrum, 'cum,' and hē
 cymþ, and tō mīnum þēowe, 'wyrç þis,' and hē wyrçþ.

155 Se Hælend ge·nam þā fif hlāfas, and blētsode, and tō-
 ·bræc, and tō·dælde be·twix þæm sittendum ; swā ge·lice ēac
 þā fīscas tō·dælde ; and hīe ealle ge·nōg hæfdon. Þā þe
 þær æton wæron fēower þūsend manna, būtan cildum and
 wifum. Hīe cōmon tō him, and tō him gebædon, and þus
 160 cwædon : 'Sōþlice þū eart Godes sunu.' Ne wēne gē þæt
 ic cōme sibbe on eorþan to seḡdenne : ne cōm ic sibbe tō
 seḡdenne, ac sweord. Hē be·bēad þæt hīe sæten ofer þære
 eorþan. Hē sægde þæt Norþ-manna land wære swīþe lang
 and swīþe smæl.

165 Hīe ealle on þone cyning wæron feohtende, oþ þæt hīe
 hine ofslægenne hæfdon. Ælc mann þe oþre męnn for·sihþ
 biþ fram Gode for·sewen. Sē þe ēaran hæbbe tō ge·hīerene,
 ge·hīere. Gōd is ūs hēr tō bēonne.

God cwæþ tō ānum wītegan, sē wæs Ionas ge·hāten :
 170 'Far tō þære byrig, and boda þær þā word þe ic þē seḡge.'

Lufiaþ ēowre fiend, and dōþ wel þāem þe ēow yfel dōþ. Lufa Dryhten þinne God on ealre þinre heortan, and on ealre þinre sawle, and on eallum þinum mōde. Sē þe ne lufiaþ his brōþor, þone þe hē ge'sihþ, hū mæg hē lufian God, þone þe hē ne ge'sihþ licham-lice? Seġe ūs hwonne þās 175 þing ge'weorþen, and hwelc tācen sīe þīnes tō-cymes and worulde ge'endunge.

Se Hælend cwæþ tō ānum his leornung-cnihta, sē wæs hāten Philippus: 'Mid hwæm magon wē bycgan hlāf þissum folce?' Wel wiste Crīst hwæt hē dōn wolde, and hē wiste 180 þæt Philippus þæt nyste. God mæg dōn eall þing; wē sculon wundrian his mihte, and ēac ge'liefan. Crīst ā'rærde Lazarum of dēaþe, and cwæþ tō his leornung-cnihtum: 'Tō-līesaþ his bēndas, þæt hē gān mæge.' God is ælmihtig, and mæg dōn eall þæt hē wile. Ġē nyton on hwelcre tīde 185 ēower hlāford cuman wile. For þāem bēo ġē ġearwe; for þāem þe mannes Sunu wile cuman on þære tīde þe ġē nyton. Se Hælend cwæþ be his Fæder: 'Ic hine cann, and ġif ic seġge þæt ic hine ne cunne, þonne bēo ic lēas, ēow ge'lic.'

Se dēofol cwæþ tō Crīste: 'Ġif þū sīe Godes sunu, cwep 190 tō þissum stānum þæt hīe bēon ā'wende tō hlāfum.' Þā and-wyrde se Hælend, and cwæþ: 'Hit is ā'writen, "ne leofaþ se mann nā be hlāfe ānum, ac leofaþ be eallum þāem wordum þe gāþ of Godes mūþe.'" Se Hælend cōm tō him, þær hīe wæron ge'gadrode, and cwæþ: 'Sīe sibb be'twix 195 ēow; ic hit eom; ne bēo ġē nā ā'fyrhte.' Fæder ūre, þū þe eart on heofonum, sīe þīn nama ge'hālgod. Wē syngodon, wē dydon un-rihtlice; seġe ūs for'ġiefnesse: hwæt sculon wē dōn?

II.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

VII. 24-7.

Ælc þāra þe þās mīn word ge·hīerþ, and þā wyrçþ, biþ
ge·lic þām wīsan were, sē his hūs ofer stān ge·timbrode.
Þā cōm þær reġen and miçel flōd, and þær blēowon windas,
and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and hit nā ne fēoll : sōþlice hit
5 wæs ofer stān ge·timbrod.

And ælc þāra þe ge·hīerþ þās mīn word, and þā ne wyrçþ,
sē biþ ge·lic þām dysigan mēnn, þe ge·timbrode his hūs ofer
sand·ceosol. Þā rinde hit, and þær cōm flōd, and blēowon
windas, and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and þæt hūs fēoll ; and
10 his hryre wæs miçel.

XII. 18-21.

Hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge·cēas ; mīn ge·corena, on þām
wel ge·licode mīnre sāwle : ic ā·sette mīnne gāst ofer hine,
and dōm hē bodap þēodum. Ne flitt hē, ne hē ne hriemþ,
ne nān mann ne ge·hīerþ his stefne on strætum. Tō·cwīesed
15 hrēod hē ne for·brīett, and smēocende fleax hē ne ā·dwāscþ,
ær þām þe hē ā·weorpe dōm tō siġe. And on his naman
þēoda ge·hyhtaþ.

XIII. 3-8.

Sōþlice üt ēode se sāwere his sād tō sāwenne. And þā
þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ, and fuglas cōmon
20 and æton þā. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on stānihte, þær hit

næfde micle eorþan, and hrædlice ūp sprungon, for þæm þe hie næfdon þære eorþan diepan; sōþlice, ūp sprungenre sunnan, hie ā·drūgodon and for·scrunccon, for þæm þe hie næfdon wyrtruman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas, and þā þornas wēoxon, and for·þrysmdon þā. Sumu sōþlice 25 fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon wæstm, sum hundfealdne, sum siextigfealdne, sum þritigfealdne.

XIII. 24-30.

Heofona rīce is ge·worden þæm męnn ge·lic þe sēow gōd sǣd on his æcere. Sōþlice, þā þā męnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum, and ofer·sēow hit mid coccele on·middan þæm 30 hwæte, and fērde þanon. Sōþlice, þā sēo wurt wēox, and þone wæstm brōhte, þā æt·iowde se coccel hine. Þā ēodon þæs hlāfordes þēowas and cwædon: ‘Hlāford, hū, ne sēowe þū gōd sǣd on þinum æcere? hwanon hæfde hē coccel?’ Þā cwæp hē: ‘þæt dyde unhold mann.’ Þā cwædon þā 35 þēowas: ‘Wilt þū, wē gāþ and gadriap hie?’ Þā cwæp hē: ‘Nese: þy læs gē þone hwæte ā·wyrwalien, þonne gē þone coccel gadriap. Lætāþ ægþer weaxan oþ rīp-tīman; and on þæm rīptīman ic secgē þæm rīperum: “gadriap ærest þone coccel, and bindāþ scēaf-mǣlum tō for·bærnenne; 49 and gadriap þone hwæte intō mīnum bęrne.”’

XIII. 44-8.

Heofona rīce is ge·lic ge·hýddum gold-horde on þæm æcere. Þone be·hýt se mann þe hine fint, and for his blisse gǣþ, and seþ eall þæt hē āh, and ge·bygþ þone æcer.

Eft is heofona rīce ge·lic þæm mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde 45 męre-grot. Þā hē funde þæt ān dēor-wierþe męregrot, þā ēode hē, and sealde eall þæt hē āhte, and bohte þæt męre-grot.

Eft is heofona rīce gē·lic ā·sēndum neſte on þā sǣ, and of
 30 ælcum fiſc·cynne gadriendum. Þā hīe þā þæt neſt ūp
 ā·tugon, and sǣton be þǣm ſtranðe, þā gē·curon hīe þā
 gōðan on hiera fatu, and þā yflan hīe ā·wurpon ūt.

XVIII. 12-14.

Gif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scēapa, and him losaþ ān of
 þǣm, hū, ne for·lætt hē þā nigon and hund·nigontiġ on þǣm
 55 muntum, and gǣþ, and sēcþ þæt ān þe for·wearþ? And gif
 hit gē·limpþ þæt hē hit fint, sōþlice ic ēow seġge þæt hē
 swīþor gē·blissaþ for þǣm ānum þonne for þǣm nigon and
 hund·nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

XX. 1-16.

Heofona rīce is gē·lic þǣm hīredes ealdre, þe on ærne-
 60 mergen ūt ēode ā·hýran wyrhtan on his wīn·ġeard. Gē·wor-
 denre gē·cwīd·rǣdenne þǣm wyrhtum, hē sealde ælcum āne
 peņing wīþ his dǣges weorce, and ā·sēnde hīe on his wīn-
 ġeard. And þā hē ūt ēode ymbe undern·tīd, hē gē·seah
 oþre on strǣte idle standan. Þā cwæþ hē: ‘Gā gē on
 65 mīnne wīnġeard, and ic seġle ēow þæt riht biþ.’ And hīe þā
 fērdon. Eft hē ūt ēode ymbe þā siextan and nigōþan
 tīd, and dyde þǣm swā gē·lice. Þā ymbe þā endlyftan
 tīd hē ūt ēode, and funde oþre standende, and þā sæġde hē:
 ‘Hwý stande gē hēr ealne dæg idle?’ Þā cwædon hīe:
 70 ‘For þǣm þe ūs nān mann ne hýrde.’ Þā cwæþ hē: ‘And
 gā gē on mīnne wīnġeard.’

Sōþlice þā hit wæs æfen gē·worden, þā sæġde se wīnġeardes
 hlāford his gē·rēfan: ‘Clīpa þā wyrhtan, and ā·ġief him
 hiera mēde; on·ġinn fram þǣm y̅t·emestan oþ þone fyrme-
 75 stan.’ Eornostlice þā þā gē·cōmon þe ymbe þā endlyftan
 tīd cōmon, þā on·fēngon hīe ælc his peņing. And þā þe

þær ærest cōmon, wēndon þæt hīe scolden māre on'fōn ; þā on'fengon hīe syndriġe þeningas. Þā on'gunnon hīe murc-
 nian on'ġēan þone hīredes ealdor, and þus cwædon : ' Þās
 ytemestan worhton āne tid, and þū dydest hīe ġe'lice ūs, so
 þe bāeron byrþenna on þisses dægēs hāetan.' Þā cwæþ hē
 and-swariende hīera ānum : ' Ēalā þū frēond, ne dō ic þē
 nānne tēonan ; hū, ne cōme þū tō mē tō wyrēenne wiþ
 ānum þeninge ? Nim þæt þīn is, and gā ; ic wile þissum
 ytemestum sellan eall swā miċel swā þē. Oþþe ne mōt ic 85
 dōn þæt ic wile ? Hwæper þe þīn ēage mǎnfull is for þām
 þe ic ġōd eom ? Swā bēoþ þa fyrmestan ytemeste, and þā
 ytemestan fyrmeste ; sōþlice manīge sind ġe'clipode, and
 fēa ġe'corene.' ✠

XXII. 2-14.

Heofona rīce is ġe'lic þām cyninge þe macode his suna 90
 ġiefta, and sēnde his þēowas, and clipode þā ġe'laþodan tō
 þām ġieftum. Þā noldon hīe cuman. Þā sēnde hē eft oþre
 þēowas, and sægde þām ġe'laþodum : ' Nū ic ġe'ġearwode
 mīne feorme : mīne fearras and mīne fuglas sind of'slāgene,
 and eall mīn þing sind ġearu ; cumaþ tō þām ġieftum.' Þā 95
 for'ġiēmdon hīe þæt, and fērdon, sum tō his tūne, sum tō
 his mangunge. And þā oþre nāmon his þēowas, and mid
 tēonan ġe'swēnċton, and of'slōgon. Þā se cyning þæt ġe-
 hīerde, þā wæs hē ierre, and sēnde his here tō, and for'dyde
 þā mann-slagan, and hīera burg for'bærnde. 100

Þā cwæþ hē tō his þēowum : ' Witodlice þās ġiefta sind
 ġearwe, ac þā þe ġe'laþode wāeron ne sind wierþe. Gāþ nū
 tō wega ġelætum, and cliþaþ tō þissum ġieftum swā hwelce
 swā ġē ġe'mēten.' Þā ēodon þā þēowas ūt on þā wegas,
 and ġe'gadrodon ealle þā þe hīe ġe'mētton, ġōde and yfle ; 105
 þā wāeron þā ġieft-hūs mid sittendum mannum ġefylðu.

Þā ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ġe'sēon þā þe þær

sāeton, and þā ge·seah hē þær ānne mann þe næs mid gief-
 licum rēafe gescrýdd. Þā cwæp hē : ‘Lā, frēond, hūmeta
 110 ēodest þū inn, and næfdest gieflic rēaf?’ Þā swigode hē.
 And se cyning cwæp tō his þegnum : ‘Ge·bindaþ his handa
 and his fēt, and weorpaþ hine on þā ýtterrān þēostru ; þær biþ
 wōp and tōþa grīst·bitung.’ Witodlice manige sind ge-
 lapode, and fēa ge·corene.

XXV. I-13.

115 Þonne biþ heofona rīce ge·lic þæm tien fæmnum, þe þā
 leoht·fatu nāmon, and fērdon on·gēan þone brýd·guman and
 þā brýd. Hiera fif wæron dysige, and fif glēawe. And þā fif
 dysigan nāmon leohtfatu, and ne nāmon nānne ele mid him ;
 þā glēawan nāmon ele on hiera fatum mid þæm leohtfatum.
 120 Þā se brýdguma ielde, þā hnappodon hīe ealle, and slēpon.
 Witodlice tō middre nihte man hriemde, and cwæp : ‘Nū se
 brýdguma cymþ, faraþ him tō·gēanes.’ Þā ā·rison ealle þā
 fæmnan, and glengdon hiera leohtfatu. Þā cwædon þā
 dysigan to þæm wīsum : ‘Sellaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, for þæm
 125 ūre leohtfatu sind ā·cwenctu.’ Þā and·swarodon þā glēawan,
 and cwædon : ‘Nese ; þý læs þe wē and gē næbben genōg :
 gāþ tō þæm cīependum, and bycgāþ ēow ele.’ Witodlice,
 þā hīe fērdon, and woldon bycgan, þā cōm se brýdguma ;
 and þā þe gearwe wæron ēodon inn mid him tō þæm
 130 giefstum ; and sēo duru wæs be·locen. Þā æt nīehstan cōmon
 þā oþre fæmnan, and cwædon : ‘Dryhten, Dryhten, læt ūs
 inn.’ Þā and·swarode hē him, and cwæp : ‘Sōþ ic ēow
 secgē, ne cann ic ēow.’ Witodlice, waciaþ, for þæm þe gē
 nyton ne þone dæg ne þā tid.

XXV. 14-30.

135 Sum mann fērde on elþēodignesse, and clipode his

þēowas, and be·tæhte him his æhta. And ānum hē sealde fif pund, sumum twā, sumum ān : æghwelcum be his āgnum mægne ; and fērde sōna.

Þā fērde sē þe þā fif pund under·fēng, and ge·striende oþru fif. And eall·swā sē þe þā twā under·fēng, ge·striende 140 oþru twā. Witodlice sē þe þæt ān under·fēng, fērde, and be·dealf hit on eorþan, and be·hȳdde his hlāfordes feoh.

Witodlice æfter miclum fierste cōm þāra þēowa hlāford, and dihte him ge·rād. Þā cōm sē þe þā fif pund under·fēng, and brōhte oþru fif, and cwæp : ‘Hlāford, fif pund þū sealdest 145 mē ; nū ic ge·striende oþru fif.’ Þā cwæp his hlāford tō him : ‘Bēo bliþe, þū gōda þēow and ge·trēowa : for þām þe þū wære ge·trēowe ofer lȳtlu þing, ic ge·sette þē ofer miclu ; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.’ Þā cōm sē þe þā twā pund under·fēng, and cwæp : ‘Hlāford, twā pund þū 150 mē sealdest ; nū ic hæbbe ge·striened oþru twā.’ Þā cwæp his hlāford tō him : ‘Ge·blissa, þū gōda þēow and getrēowa : for þām þe þū wære ge·trēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þē ge·sette ; gā on þīnes hlāfordes ge·fēan.’ Þā cōm sē þe þæt ān pund under·fēng, and cwæp : ‘Hlāford, ic wāt þæt 155 þū eart heard mann : þū rīpst þær þū ne sēowe, and gaderast þær þū ne sprēngdest. And ic fērde of·drædd, and be·hȳdde þīn pund on eorþan ; hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is.’ Þā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæp : ‘þū yfla þēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic rīpe þær ic ne sēowe, 160 and ic gadrige þær ic ne strēdde : hit ge·byrede þæt þū be·fæste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic cōme, þæt mīn is, mid þām gafole. Ā·nimap þæt pund æt him, and sellap þām þe mē þā tien pund brōhte. Witodlice ælcum þāra þe hæfþ man selþ, and hē hæfþ ge·nōg ; þām þe næfþ, 165 þæt him þyncþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt·brogden. And weorpaþ þone un·nyttan þēow on þā ȳtterrān þēostru ; þær biþ wōp and tōpa grist·bitung.’

III.

OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

I.

Æfter þæm sōþlice ealle meṅn spræcon āne spræce. Þā þā hie ferdon fram Ēast-dæle, hie fundon āne feld on Sennaār-lande, and wunodon þær-on.

Þā cwædon hie him be twēonan: 'Uton wyrčan ūs tigelan, 5 and ælan hie on fyre!' Witodlice hie hæfdon tigelan for stān and tierwan for weal-līm. And hie cwædon: 'Uton timbrian ūs ceastre, and stiepel oþ heofon hēanne! uton weorþian ūrne naman, ær þæm þe wē sien tō dælde geond ealle eorþan!'

10 Witodlice Dryhten āstāg niþer, tō þæm þæt hē ge sawe þā burg and þone stiepel, þe Adāmes bearn ge timbrodon. And hē cwæþ: 'þis is ān folc, and ealle hie sprecap ān læden, and hie begunnon þis tō wyrçenne: ne ge swiçap hie ær þæm þe hit gearu sie; sōþlice uton cuman and tō dælan 15 hiera spræce!'

Swā Dryhten hie tō dælde of þære stōwe geond ealle eorþan. And for þæm man nemnde þā stōwe Babēl for þæm þe þær wæron tō dælde ealle spræca.

II.

God wolde þā fandian Abrahāmes ge hiersumnesse, and 20 clipode his naman, and cwæþ him þus tō: 'Nim þinne ān-çenedan sunu Isaāc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þæm

lande Visiōnis hrafe, and ge·offra hine þær uppān ānre dūne.'

Abrahām þā ā·rās on þære ilcan nihte, and fērde mid twām cnapum tō þām fierlenum lande, and Isaāc samod, 25 on assum rīdende.

Þā on þām þridan dæge, þā hie þā dūne ge·sāwon, þær þær hie tō scoldon tō of·slēanne Isaāc, þā cwæþ Abrahām tō þām twām cnapum þus: 'Andbīdiap ēow hēr mid þām assum sume hwile! ic and þæt cild gāþ unc tō ge·biddene, 30 and wit sippan cumap sōna eft tō ēow.'

Abrahām þā hēt Isaāc beran þone wudu tō þære stōwe, and hē self bær his sweord and fȳr. Isaāc þā āscode Abrahām his fæder: 'Fæder mīn, ic āscige hwær sēo offrung sīe; hēr is wudu and fȳr.' Him andwyrde se fæder: 'God fore- 35 scēawaþ, mīn sunu, him self þā offrunge.'

Hie cōmon þā tō þære stōwe þe him ge·sweotolode God; and hē þær weofod ā·rærde on þā ealdan wīsan, and þone wudu ge·lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his suna bærnette, sippan hē of·slægen wurde. Hē ge·band þā his 40 sunu, and his sweord ā·tēah, þæt hē hine ge·offrode on þā ealdan wīsan.

Mid þām þe hē wolde þæt weorc be·ginnan, þā clipode Godes engēl arodlīce of heofonum: 'Abrahām!' Hē andwyrde sōna. Se engēl him cwæþ tō: 'Ne ā·cwele þū 45 þæt cild, ne þīne hand ne ā·streçe ofer his swēoran! Nū ic on·cnēow sōþlice þæt þū on·drætst swīþe God, nū þū þīnne ān·cennedan sunu woldest of·slēan for him.'

Þā be·seah Abrahām sōna under bæc, and ge·seah þær ānne ramm be·twix þām brēmlum be þām hornum ge·hæftne, 50 and hē hæfde þone ramm tō þære offrunge, and hine þær of·snāþ Gode tō lāce for his sunu Isaāc. Hē hēt þā stōwe *Dominus videt*, þæt is 'God ge·sihþ,' and giet is ge·sægd swā, *In monte Dominus videbit*, þæt is, 'God ge·sihþ on dūne.'

55 Eft clipode se ęngel Abrahām, and cwæþ: ‘Ic sægde þurh mē selfne, sægde se Ælmihtiga, nū þū noldest ārian þinum āncęnnedum suna, ac þē wæs mīn ęge mære þonne his lif, ic þē nū blętsige, and þinne of-spring ge·manię-fielde swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand-ęeosol
60 on sę; þin ofspring sęcal āgan hiera fęonda ęeatu. And on þinum sęde bęoþ ealle þęoda ęe·blętsode, for þām þe þū ęe·hiersumodest mīnre hęse þus.’

Abrahām þā ęe·cierde sōna tō his cnapum, and fęrdon him hām sōna mid heofonlicre blętsunge.

III.

65 Sum cwēn wæs on sūþ-dęle, Saba ęe·hāten, snotor and wīs. Þā ęe·hierde hęo Salomones hlisan, and cōm fram þām sūþernum ęe·męrum to Salomone binnan Hierusalēm mid micelre fare, and hiere olfendas bęeron sūþerne wyrta, and dęor-wierþe ęimm-stānas, and un-ęerim gold. Sęo cwēn
70 þā hęfde spręce wiþ Salomon, and sægde him swā hwæt swā hęo on hiere heortan ęe·þōhte. Salomon þā hie lęrde, and hiere sægde ealra þara worda andęiet þe hęo hine āscode. Þā ęe·seah sęo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þæt mære tempel þe hę ęe·timbrod hęfde, and þā lęc þe man Gode
75 offrode, and þæs cyninges manię-fealde þęgnunga, and wæs tō þām swiþe of-wundrod þæt hęo nęfde furþor nāne ęäst, for þām þe hęo ne mihte nā furþor smęan. Hęo cwæþ þā tō þām cyninge: ‘Sōþ is þæt word þe ic ęe·hierde on mīnum earde be þē and be þinum wīsdōme, ac ic nolde
80 ęe·liefan ær þām þe ic self hit ęe·sāwe. Nū hębbe ic ā·fandod þæt mē næs be healfum dęle þin męrþo ęe·cýped. Mære is þin wīsdōm and þin weorc þonne se hlisa wære þe ic ęe·hierde. Eadięe sind þine þęgnas and þine þęowas, þe simle æt·foran þē standað, and þinne wīsdōm ęe·hierað.
85 ęe·blętsod sie se ælmihtiga God, þe þē ęe·cęas and ęe·sętte

ofer Israhēla rīce, þæt þū dōmas sętte and riht-wīsnesse.' Hēo forġeaf þām cyninge þā hund·twēlf·tig punda goldes, and unġerīm dēorwierþra wyrta and dēorwierþra ġimmstāna. Salomon ēac forġeaf þære cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo ġiernde æt him; and hēo ġe·wēnde on·ġeān tō hierē ēþle mid hierē 90 þeġnum. Salomon þā wæs ġe·māersod ofer eallum eorþlicum cuningum, and ealle þēoda ġe·wilnodon þæt hīe hine ġe·sāwen, and his wīsdōm ġe·hīerden, and hīe him manigfeald lāc brōhton.

Sēo cwēn hæfde ġe·tācnunge þære hālgan ġe·laþunge ealles 95 crīstenes folces, þe cōm tō þām ġe·sibbsuman Crīste tō ġe·hīerenne his wīsdōm and þā god·spellican lāre þa hē ā·stealde, and be on·lichtunge þæs sōþan ġe·lēafan, and be þām tōweardan dōme, be ūrre sāwle un·dēadlicnesse, and be hyhte and wuldre þæs ġe·mānelican æristes. 100

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miċlum lācum on golde and on dēorwierþum ġimmstānum and wyrtr·bræþum; and þæt bāeron olfendas. Sēo ġe·lēaffulle ġe·laþung, þe cymþ of ælcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore·sæġdan lāc æfter ġāstlicum andġiete. Hēo offraþ him gold þurh sōþne 105 ġe·lēafan, and wyrtrbræþas þurh ġe·bedu, and dēorwierþe ġimmas þurh fægernesse ġōdra þēawa and hāliġra mæġna. Be þisse ġe·laþunge cwæþ se wītega tō Gode: *Adstitit regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate,* þæt is, 'sēo cwēn stęnt æt þīnre swīþran, on ofergyldum 110 ġierlan, ymb·scrýdd mid manigfealdre fāġnesse.' Sēo ġāstlice cwēn, Godes ġe·laþung, is ġe·ġlęnged mid dēorwierþre frætwege and manigfealdum blēo ġōdra drohtnunga and mihta.

Hēo sæġde Salomone ealle hierē dīeġolnessa; and sēo 115 ġe·laþung ġe·openaþ Crīste hierē inn·ġehyġd and þa dīeġlan ġe·þōhtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Olfendas bāeron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þære cwēne

intō Hierusalēm; for þæm þe þā hāþnan, þe ær wæron
 120 ge·hoferode þurh gītsunge and atollice þurh leahtras, bæron,
 þurh hiera ge·cierrednesse and ge·lēafan, þā gāstlican lāc
 tō Crīstes handum.

Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his ge·tim-
 brunga, and þegnunga; and sēo ge·laþung wundraþ Crīstes
 125 wīsdōmes, for þæm þe hē is sōþ wīsdōm, and eall wīsdōm is
 of him. Hē ge·timbrode þā hēalican hefonas and ealne
 middangeard, and ealle ge·sceafta ge·sette on þrim þingum,
in mensura, et pondere, et numero, þæt is, on ge·mete, and
 on hefe, and on ge·tele. Crīstes þegnung is ūre hælo and
 130 folca ā·liesednes, and þā sind ge·sælige þe him þegniap tō
 ge·cwēmednesse on þæm gāstlicum ge·rȳnum.

Sēo cwēn sægde þæt hierē nære be healfum dæle ge·sægð
 be Salomones mæriþo, and sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ge·laþung,
 oþþe ge·hwelc hālig sāwol, þonne hēo cymþ tō þære heo-
 135 fonlican Hierusalēm, þonne ge·sihþ hēo micle māran mæriþo,
 and wuldor þonne hierē ær on life þurh witegan oþþe apo-
 stolas ge·cȳdd wære. Ne mæg nān ēage on þissum life
 ge·sēon, ne nān ēare ge·hieran, ne nānes mannes heorte
 ā·smēan þā þing þe God gearcaþ þæm þe hine lufiþ. Þā
 140 þing wē magon be·gietan, ac wē ne magon hie ā·smēan,
 ne ūs næfre ne ā·priett þāra gōða ge·nyhtsumnes.

Crīst is ealra cyninga cyning, and swā swā ealle þēoda
 woldon ge·sēon þone ge·sibbsuman Salomon, and his wīsdōm
 ge·hieran, and him mislicu lāc brōhton, swā ēac nū of eallum
 145 þēodum ge·wilniap meñn tō ge·sēonne þone ge·sibbsuman
 Crīst þurh ge·lēafan, and þone godspellican wīsdōm ge·hieran,
 and hie him dæg-hwæmlīce þā gāstlican lāc ge·offriap on
 manigfealdum ge·metum.

IV.

On Cȳres dagum cyninges wrēgdon þā Babilōniscan þone

witegan Daniël, for þæm þe hē tō·wearp hiera dēofol-ġield, 150
and cwædon ān-mōdlice tō þæm fore-sæġdan cyninge Cýrum :
' Betæc ūs Daniël, þe ūrne god Bēl tō·wearp, and þone dracan
ā·cwealde þe wē on be·liefdon ; ġif þū hine for·stentst, wē
for·dilgiap þē and þinne hired.'

Þā ġe·seah se cyning þæt hīe ān-mōde wæron, and nīe- 155
dunga þone witegan him tō handum ā·scēaf. Hīe þā hine
ā·wurpon intō ānum sēape, on þæm wæron seofon lēon, þæm
man sealde dæġhwæmlīce twā hrīperu and twā scēap, ac him
wæs þā of·togen ælces fōdan siex dagas, þæt hīe þone Godes
mann ā·bitan scolden. 160

On þære tīde wæs sum oþer witega on Jūdēa-lande, his
nama wæs Abacuc, sē bær his rīfterum mēte tō æcere. Þā
cōm him tō Godes engēl, and cwæp : ' Abacuc, ber þone
mēte tō Babilōne, and seþe Daniēle, sē þe sitt on þāra lēona
sēape.' Abacuc andwyrde þæm engle : ' Lā lēof, ne ġe·seah 165
ic næfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēap nāt.'

Þā se engēl ġe·læhte hine be þæm feaxe, and hine bær
tō Babilōne, and hine seþte bufan þæm sēape. Þā clipode se
Abacuc : ' þū Godes þēow, Daniël, nim þās lāc þe þē God
seþde!' Daniël cwæp : ' Mīn Dryhten Hælend, sīe þē lof 170
and weorþ-mynd þæt þū mē ġe·mundest.' And hē þā þære
sande brēc. Witodlice Godes engēl þær-rihte mid swif-
tum flyhte ġe·brōhte þone disc-þegn, Abacuc, þær hē hine
ær ġe·nam.

Se cyning þā Cýrus on þæm seofopan dæġe ēode drēorig 175
tō þāra lēona sēape, and inn be·seah, and efne þā Daniël
sittende wæs ġe·sundfull on·middan þæm lēonum. Þā clipode
se cyning mid micelre stefne : ' Mære is se God þe Daniël
on be·liefþ.' And hē þā mid þæm worde hine ā·tēah of þæm
scræfe, and hēt inn weorpan þā þe hine ær for·dōn woldon. 180
Þæs cyninges hæs wearp hrædlīce ġe·frēmmed, and þæs
witegan ēhteras wurdon ā·scofene be·twix þā lēon, and hīe

þær-rihte mid grædigum ceafum hie ealle tō-tæron. Þā
 cwæþ se cyning : ‘ Forhtien and on-dræden ealle eorþ-būend
 185 Daniēles God, for þām þe hē is Ā-liesend and Hælend,
 wyrçende tæcnu and wundru on heofonan and on eorþan.’

v.

Nabochodonosor, se hæþena cyning, ge-herçode on Godes
 folce, on Jūdēa-lande, and for hiera mǎn-dædum God þæt
 ge-þafode. Þā ge-nam hē þā mǎþm-fatu, gyldenu and sil-
 190 frenu, binnan Godes temple, and tō his lande mid him
 ge-lædde. Hit ge-lamp eft siþþan þæt hē on swefne āne
 ge-sihþe be him selfum ge-seah, swā swā him siþþan ā-ēode.

Æfter þissum ymb twelf mōnaþ, ēode se cyning binnan
 his healle mid ormətre ūp-āhafennesse, heriende his weorc
 195 and his miht, and cwæþ : ‘ Hū, ne is þis sēo micle Babilōn,
 þe ic self ge-timbrode tō cyne-stōle and tō þrymme, mē
 selfum to wlite and wuldre, mid mīnum āgnum mægne
 and strēngþo?’ Ac him clipode þærrihte tō swīþe egeslic
 stefn of heofonum, þus cweþende : ‘ Þū Nabochodonosor,
 200 þīn rīce ge-witt fram þē, and þū bist fram mannum ā-worpen,
 and þīn wunung biþ mid wildēorum, and þū itst gærs, swā
 swā oxa, seofon gēar, oþ þæt þū wite þæt se hēalica
 God ge-wielt manna rīca, and þæt hē for-giefþ rīce þām
 þe hē wile.’

205 Witodlice on þære ilcan tīde wæs þeos spræc ge-fylled
 ofer Nabochodonosor, and hē arn tō wuda, and wunode mid
 wildēorum, leofode be gærse, swā swā nieten, oþ þæt his
 feax wēox swā swā wif-manna, and his næglas swā swā
 earnes clawa.

210 Eft siþþan him for-geaf se ælmihtiga Wealdend his ge-witt,
 and hē cwæþ : ‘ Ic Nabochodonosor ā-hōf mīn ēagan ūp tō
 heofonum, and mīn andgiet mē wearþ for-giefen, and ic þā
 blētsode þone hīehstan God, and ic herede and wuldrode

þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þæm þe his miht is ēce, and his rīce stent on mægþe and on mægþe. Ealle eorþ-būend²¹⁵ sind tō nāhte ge-tealde on his wiþ-metennesse. Æfter his willan hē dēþ ægþer ge on heofone ge on eorþan, and nis nān þing þe his mihte wiþ-stande, oþþe him tō cweþe ‘hwý dēst þū swā?’ On þære tīde mīn andgiet ge-wende tō mē, and ic be-cōm tō weorþ-mynde mīnes cyne-rīces, and mīn²²⁰ menisce hīw mē be-cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and mīn mārþo wearþ ge-ēacnod. Nū eornostlice ic mærsige and wuldrige þone heofonlican cyning, for þæm þe eall his weorc sind sōþ, and his wegas riht-wīse, and hē mæg ge-ēaþ-mēdan þā þe on mōdignesse faraþ.’²²⁵

Þus ge-ēaþmēdde se ælmihtiga God þone mōdigan cyning Nabochodonosor.

IV.

SAMSON.

An mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē
 ge·hāten, of þære mægþe Dan; his wif wæs un-tiemend, and
 hie wunodon būtan cilde. Him cōm þā gangende tō Godes
 engēl, and cwæþ þæt hie scolden habban sunu him
 5 ge·mænne; ‘ne hē ealu ne drince næfre oþþe wīn, ne nāht
 fūles ne þicge; sē biþ Gode hālig fram his cildhāde; and
 man ne mōt hine ęfsian oþþe be·scieran, for þām þe hē
 on·ginþ tō ā·liesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of Philistēa
 þēowte.’

10 Hēo ā·cēnde þā sunu, swā swā hiere sægde se engēl, and
 hēt hine Samson; and hē swiþe wēox; and God hine blēt-
 sode, and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearþ þā mihtig on
 micelre strengþo, swā þæt hē ge·læhte āne lēon be wege, þe
 hine ā·bitan wolde, and tō·brægd hie tō styccum, swelce he
 15 tō·tære sum ēaþelic ticcen.

Hē be·gann þā tō winnenne wiþ þā Philistēos, and hiera
 fela ofslōg and tō scame tūcode, þeah þe hie onweald hæfden
 ofer his lēode. Þā fērdon þā Philistēi forþ æfter Samsone,
 and hēton his lēode þæt hie hine ā·gēafen tō hiera onwealde,
 20 þæt hie wrecan mihten hiera tēon-rædenne mid tintregum
 on him. Hie þā hine ge·bundon mid twæm bæstenum rāpum
 and hine ge·læddon tō þām folce. And þā Philistēiscan þæs
 fægnodon swiþe; urnon him tō·gēanes ealle hlýdende; wol-
 don hine tintregian for hiera tēonrædenne. Þā tō·brægd
 25 Samson bēgen his earmas, þæt þā rāpas tō·burston þe hē mid

ge·bunden wæs. And hē ge·læhte þā sōna sumes assan cinn·bān þe hē þær funde, and ge·feahrt wiþ hie, and of·slōg ān þūsēnd mid þæs assan cinnbāne. Hē wearþ þā swīpe of·þyrst for þæm wundorlican slēge, and bæd þone heofon·lican God þæt hē him ā·sēnde drincan, for þæm þe on þære 30 nēawiste næs nān wæterscipe. Þā arn of þæm cinnbāne of ānum tēþ wæter ; and Samson þā dranc, and his Dryhtne þancode.

Æfter þissum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byrig on hiera onwealde, Gaza ge·hāten. And hie þæs fægnodon ; 35 be·sēttan þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode ; woldon hine ge·niman mid þæm þe hē üt ēode on ærne·mergen, and hine of·slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under·geat ; and ā·rās on middre nihte tō·middles his fēondum, and ge·nam þā burg·geatu, and ge·bær on his hrycge mid þæm postum, 40 swā swā hie be·locenu wæron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ufe·wardum þæm cnolle ; and ēode swā or·sorg of hiera ge·sih·pum.

Hine be·swāc swā·þeah siþþan ān wif, Dalila ge·hāten, of þæm hǣþnan folce, swā þæt hē hierē sægde, þurh hierē swic· 45 dōm be·pæht, on hwæm his strēngþo wæs and his wundorlicu miht. Þā hǣþnan Philistēi be·hēton hierē sceattas wiþ þæm þe hēo be·swice Samson þone strangan. Þā āscode hēo hine georne mid hierē olæcunge on hwæm his miht wære ; and hē hierē andwyrde : ‘ Gif ic bēo ge·bunden mid seofon 50 rāpum, of sinum geworhte, sōna ic bēo ge·wield.’ Þæt swicole wif þā be·geat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh sier·wunge swā wearþ ge·bunden. And him man cýþde þæt þær cōmon his fiend ; þā tō·bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā swā hefēl·prædas ; and þæt wif nyste on hwæm his miht 55 wæs. Hē wearþ eft ge·bunden mid eall·nīwum rāpum ; and hē þā tō·bræc, swā swā þā oþre.

Hēo be·swāc hine swā·þeah, þæt hē hierē sægde æt nīeh-

stan : ' Ic eom Gode ge·hālgod fram mīnum cildhāde ; and
60 ic næs nāfre ge·ęfsod, ne nāfre be·scoren ; and gif ic bēo
be·scoren, þonne bēo ic un-mihtig, oþrum mannum ge·lic ;'
and hēo lēt þā swā.

Hēo þā on sumum dæge, þā þā hē on slāpe læg, for-
·cearf his seofon loccas, and ā·weahte hine siþþan ; þā wæs
65 hē swā unmihtig swā swā oþre meñn. And þā Philistēi
ge·fēngon hine sōna, swā swā hēo hine be·lāwde, and ge-
·læddon hine on·weg ; and hēo hæfde þone sceaft, swā swā
him ge·wearþ.

Hie þā hine ā·blendon, and ge·bundenne læddon on
70 heardum racentēagum hām tō hiera byrig, and on cwear-
terne be·lucon tō langre fierste : hēton hine grindan æt
hiera hand-cweorne. Þā wēoxon his loccas and his miht
eft on him. And þā Philistēi full·bliþe wæron : þancodon
hiera Gode, Dagon ge·hāten, swelce hie þurh his fultum
75 hiera fēond ge·wielden.

Þā Philistēi þā micle feorme ge·worhton, and ge·sam-
nodon hie on sumre ūp·flōra, ealle þā hēafod-meñn, and
ēac swelce wif-meñn, þrēo þūsend manna on micelre blisse.
And þā þā hie bliþost wæron, þā bādon hie sume þæt Sam-
80 son mōste him macian sum gamen ; and hine man sōna
ge·fette mid swiþlicre wāfunge, and hēton hine standan
be·twix twām stānenum swēorum. On þām twām swēorum
stōd þæt hūs eall ge·worht. And Samson þā plegode
swiþe him æt·foran ; and ge·læhte þā swēoras mid swiþlicre
85 mihte, and slōg hie tō·gædre þæt hie sōna tō·burston ; and
þæt hūs þā ā·fēoll eall, þām folce tō dēaþe, and Samson
forþ mid, swā þæt hē micle mā on his dēaþe ā·cwealde
þonne hē ær cwic dyde.

V.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten iēg-land is eahta hund mila lang, and twā hund mila brād; and hēr sind on þāem iēglande fif gē·þēodu: Ēnglisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bōc-læden.

Ærest wæron būend pisses landes Brettas. Þā cōmon of Armenia, and gē·sæton sūþan-wearde Bretene ærest. Þā 5 gē·lamp hit þæt Peohtas cōmon sūþan of Scithian mid langum scīpum, nā manigum; and þā cōmon ærest on Norþ-ibernian ūp; and þær bædon Scottas þæt hīe þær mōsten wunian. Ac hīe noldon him liefan, for þāem þe hīe cwædon þæt hīe ne mihten ealle æt·gædre gē·wunian þær. 10 And þā cwædon þā Scottas: 'Wē magon ēow hwæþre ræd gē·læran: wē witon oþer iēgland hēr-be·ēastan; þær gē magon eardian, gif gē willaþ; and gif hwā ēow wip·stent, wē ēow fultumiaþ þæt gē hit mægen gē·gān.'

Þā fērdon þā Peohtas, and gēfērdon þis land norþan-weard; 15 sūþan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ær cwædon. And þā Peohtas him ā·bædon wif æt Scottum on þā gē·rād þæt hīe gē·curen hiera cyne-cynn ā on þā wif-healfe. Þæt hīe hēoldon swā lange sippan.

And þā gē·lamp ymbe gēara ryne þæt Scotta sum dæl 20 gē·wāt of Ibernian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne dæl gē·ēodon; and wæs hiera hēre-toga Rēoda gē·hāten: fram þāem hīe sind gē·nemende Dāl·rēodi.

Anno 449. Hēr Martiānus and Valentinus on'fēngon rīce,
25 and rīcsodon seofon winter.

And on hiera dagum, Hengest and Horsa, fram Wyr-
georne ge'lapode, Bretta cyninge, ge'sōhton Bretene on þām
stēde þe is ge'neþned Ypwines-flēot, ærest Brettum tō ful-
tume, ac hīe eft on hīe fuhton.

30 Se cyning hēt hīe feohtan on'gēan Peohtas; and hīe swā
dydon, and siġe hæfdon swā hwær swā hīe cōmon.

Hīe þā seþdon tō Angle, and hēton him seþdan māran
fultum; and hēton him seġġan Bret-wēala nāhtnesse and þæs
landes cysta. Hīe þā seþdon him māran fultum. Þā cōmon
35 þā meþn of þrim mægþum Ġermānie: of Eald-seaxum, of
Ġnglum, of Ġotum.

Of Ġotum cōmon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—þæt is seō
mægþ þe nū eardap on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West-
seaxum þe man nū'ġiet hætt 'Ġotena cynn.' Of Eald-
40 seaxum cōmon Ġeast-seaxe, and Sūþ-seaxe, and West-seaxe.
Of Angle cōmon—sē ā siþþan stōd wēste be'twix Ġotum and
Seaxum—Ġeast-ęnġle, Middel-ęnġle, Mierce, and ealle Norþ-
hymbre.

455. Hēr Hengest and Horsa fuhton wiþ Wyrgeorne
45 þām cyninge in þære stōwe þe is ge'cweden Æġles-þrep;
and his brōþor Horsan man of'slōġ. And æfter þām Heng-
gest fēng tō rīce, and Æsc his sunu.

457. Hēr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wiþ Brettas in þære
stōwe þe is ge'cweden Creġġan-ford, and þær of'slōgon
50 fēower þūsend wera. And þā Brettas þā for'lēton Ġent-
land, and mid miġle eġe flugon tō Lunden-byriġ.

473. Hēr Hengest and Æsc ge'fuhton wiþ Wēalas, and
ge'nāmon un-ārīmedlicu here-rēaf, and þā Wēalas flugon
þā Ġnġle swā swā fȳr.

55 787. Hēr nam Beorht-rīc cyning Offan dohtor Ġad-burge.
And on his dagum cōmon ærest þreo scīpu; and þā se

ge·rēfa þær tō rād, and hīe wolde drīfan tō þæs cyninges tūne, þy hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron; and hine man of·slōg. Þæt wæron þā ærestan scīpu De·niscra manna þe Angel·cynnes land ge·sōhton.

60

851. Hēr Ceorl ealdor·mann ge·feht wip hǣþne meñn mid Defena·scīre æt Wiçgan·beorge, and þær miçel wæl ge·slōgon, and siçe nāmon.

And þy ilcan gēare Æþelstān cyning and Ealhhere dux miçelne here of·slōgon æt Sand·wic on Cēt; and nigon 65 scīpu ge·fēngon, and þā oþru ge·fliemdon; and hǣþne meñn ærest ofer winter sǣton.

And þy ilcan gēare cōm fēorþe healf hund scīpa on Tēnese·mūþan, and bræcon Cantwara·burg, and Lunden·burg, and ge·fliemdon Beorhtwulf Miercna cyning mid his 70 fierde; and ferdon þā sūþ ofer Tēnese on Sūþrige; and him ge·feht wip Æþelwulf cyning and Æþelbeald his sunu æt Āc·lēa mid West·seaxna fierde, and þær þæt mæste wæl ge·slōgon on hǣþnum here þe wē seçgan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg, and þær siçe nāmon.

75

867. Hēr fōr se here of Ēast·eñglum ofer Humbre·mūþan tō Eoforwic·ceastre on Norþ·hymbre. And þær wæs miçel un·geþwāernes þære þeode be·twix him selfum, and hīe hǣfdon hiera cyning ā·worpenne Ōsbryht, and un·gecyndne cyning under·fēngon Ællan. And hīe late on gēare tō þām 80 ge·cierdon þæt hīe wip þone here winnende wæron; and hīe þeah miçle fierd ge·gadrodon, and þone here sōhton æt Eoforwic·ceastre; and on þā ceastre bræcon, and hīe sume inne wurdon; and þær wæs un·gemetlic wæl ge·slægen Nor·þanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā cyningas 85 bēgen ofslægene; and sēo lāf wip þone here friþ nam.

VI.

KING EDMUND.

Sum swīpe ge·læred munuc cōm sūþan ofer sǣ fram sancte
 Benedictes stōwe, on Æþelredes cyninges dæge, to Dūn-
 stāne ærce-biscope, þrim gēarum ær þæm þe hē forþ·fērde,
 and se munuc hātte Abbo. Þā wurdon hie æt spræce, oþ
 5 þæt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Ēadmunde, swā swā Ēad-
 mundes sweord-bora hit reahte Æþelstāne cyninge, þā þā
 Dūnstān gēong mann wæs, and se sweord-bora wæs for·eal-
 dod mann. Þā ge·sette se munuc ealle þā ge·recednesse on
 ānre bēc, and eft, þā þā sēo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan fēam
 10 gēarum, þā ā·wēndon wē hit on Ænglisc, swā swā hit hēr-
 æfter stęnt. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twām gēarum ge-
 wēnde hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode
 ge·sett on þæm ilcan mynstre.

Ēadmund se ēadiga, Ēast-ęngla cyning, wæs snotor and
 15 weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid æþelum þēawum þone
 ælmihtigan God. Hē wæs ēaþ·mōd and ge·þungen, and
 swā ān·ræd þurh·wunode þæt hē nolde ā·būgan tō bismar-
 fullum leahtrum, ne on nāwpre healfe hē ne ā·hielde his
 þēawas, ac wæs simle ge·myndig þære sōþan lāre: ‘Gif þū
 20 eart tō hēafod·meñn ge·sett, ne ā·hefe þū þē, ac bēo be-
 twix mannum swā swā ān mann of him.’ Hē wæs
 cystig·wædlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid
 wel·willendnesse ge·wissode his folc simle tō riht·wisnesse,
 and þæm rēþum stierde, and ge·sǣliglice leofode on sōþum
 25 ge·lēafan.

Hit ge·lamp þā æt nīehstan þæt þā Deņiscan lēode fērdon
 mid scīp·hēre, hęrgiende and slēande wīde geond land, swā
 swā hīera ge·wuna is. On þām flotan wāeron þā fyrrestan
 hēafod·meņn, Hinguar and Hubba, ge·ānlāhte þurh dēofol,
 and hīe on Norþhymbra·lande ge·lęndon mid æscum, and 30
 ā·wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of·slōgon. Þā ge·wēnde
 Hinguar ēast mid his scīpum, and Hubba be·lāf on Norþ·
 hymbra·lande, ge·wunnenum sigē mid wæl·hrēownesse.
 Hinguar þā be·cōm tō Ēast·ęnglum rōwende on þām gēare
 þe Ælfred æþeling ān and twęntig gēara wæs, sē þe West- 35
 seaxna cyning siþþan wearþ mære. And se fore·sægða
 Hinguar fārlice, swā swā wulf, on lande be·stealcode, and
 þā lēode slōg, weras and wīf, and þā ungewittigan cild,
 and to bismere tūcode þā bilewītan Crīstenan. Hē sęnde
 þā siþþan sōna tō þām cyninge bēotlic ārende, þæt hē 40
 ā·būgan scolde tō his mann·rādenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte.
 Se ārend·raca cōm þā tō Ēadmunde cyninge, and Hinguares
 ārende him arodlice ā·bēad: ‘Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne
 and sigefæst on sǣ and on lande, hæsp fela þēoda ge·
 weald, and cōm nū mid fierde fārlice hēr tō lande, þæt 45
 hē hēr winter·setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hǣtt hē þē
 dǣlan þīne dīeglan gold·hordas and þīnra ieldrena ge·strēon
 arodlice wiþ hine, and þū bēo his under·cyning, gif þū
 cwic bēon wilt, for þām þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū mǣge
 him wiþ·standan.’ 50

Hwæt þā Ēادمund cyning clipode āne bīscop þe him
 þā ge·hęndost wæs, and wiþ hine smēade hū hē þām
 rēþan Hinguares andwyrdan scolde. Þā forhtode se bī·
 scop for þām fārlican ge·limpe, and for þæs cyninges life,
 and cwæþ þæt him rǣd þūhte þæt hē tō þām ge·buge þe 55
 him bēad Hinguar. Þā swīgode se cyning, and be·seah
 tō þære eorþan, and cwæþ þā æt nīehstan cynelice him
 tō: ‘Ēalā þū bīscop, tō bismere sind ge·tāwode þās earman

land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wære þæt ic on ge·feohte
 60 fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.
 And se biscop cwæþ: ‘Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þīn folc
 liþ ofslægen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū feohtan
 mæge, and þās flot-męnn cumað, and þē cwicne ge·bindað,
 būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ge·beorge, oþþe þū þē swā
 65 ge·beorge þæt þū būge tō him.’ Þā cwæþ Ēadmund cyning,
 swā swā hē full·cēne wæs: ‘þæs ic ge·wilnige and ge·wýsce
 mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be·life æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum,
 þe on hiera beðdum wurdon mid bearnum and wifum fārlice
 ofslægene fram þissum flot-mannum. Næs mē næfre ge·
 70 wunelic þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swiþor sweltan,
 gif ic þorfte, for mīnum āgnum earde, and se ælmihtiga God
 wāt þæt ic nyle ā·būgan fram his bi·gęngum æfre, ne fram
 his sōþre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.’

Æfter þissum wordum hē ge·wēnde tō þām ærend-racan þe
 75 Hinguar him tō sęnde, and sægde him un-forht: ‘Witodlice
 þū wære nū wierþe slęges, ac ic nyle ā·fýlan on þīnum fūlum
 blōde mīne clānan handa, for þām þe ic Crīste folgige, þe
 ūs swā ge·býsnode; ac ic bliþelice wile bēon ofslægen
 þurh ēow, gif hit swā God fore-scēawað. Far nū swiþe hraþe,
 80 and sęge þīnum rēþan hlāforde, “ne ā·býhþ næfre Ēadmund
 Hinguar on life, hāþnum hęre-togan, būtan hē to Hælende
 Crīste ærest mid ge·lēafan on þissum lande ge·būge.”’

Þā ge·wēnde se ærend-raca arodlice on·weġ, and ge·mētte
 be weġe þone wæl-hrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde
 85 fūse to Ēadmunde, and sægde þām ārleasan hū him ge·and-
 wyrd wæs. Hinguar bebēad þā mid bieldo þām scīp-hęre
 þæt hie þæs cyninges ānes ealle cępan scolden, þe his hāse
 for·seah, and hine sōna bindan.

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þām þe Hinguar cōm,
 90 stōd innan his healle, þæs Hælendes ge·myndig, and ā·wearp
 his wāþnu; wolde ge·efenlācan Crīstes ge·býsnungum, þe

for·bēad Petre mid wāpnum tō winnenne wiþ þā wælhreowan Iūdēiscan. Hwæt þā ārlēasan þā Ēadmund ge·bundon, and ge·bismrodon huxlice, and bēoton mid sāglum, and swā siþþan læddon þone ge·lēaffullan cyning tō ānum eorþ- 95 fæstan trēowe, and tiegdon hine þær-tō mid heardum beŋdum, and hine eft swungon langlice mid swipum; and hē simle clipode be·twix þām swinglum mid sōpum ge·lēafan tō Hælende Crīste; and þā hæþnan þā for his ge·lēafan wurdon wōdlice ierre, for þām þe hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume: 100 hie scuton þā mid gafelocum him tō, swelce him to gamene, oþ þæt hē eall wæs be·sett mid hiera scotungum, swelce īles byrsta, swā swā Sebastiānus wæs. Þā ge·seah Hinguar, se ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æpela cyning nolde Crīste wiþ·sacan, ac mid ānrædum ge·lēafan hine æfre clipode: hēt hine þā 105 be·hēafdian, and þā hæþnan swā dydon. Be·twix þām þe hē clipode tō Crīste þā·giet, þā tugon þā hæþnan þone hālgan tō slēge, and mid ānum swēnge slōgon him of þæt hēafod, and his sāwol siþode ge·sælig tō Crīste. Þær wæs sum mann ge·hēnde ge·healden, þurh God be·hýdd þām hæþnum, 110 þe þis ge·hīerde eall, and hit eft sægde, swā swā wē hit seċgāþ hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot·hēre fērde eft tō sċipe, and be·hýddon þæt hēafod þæs hālgan Ēadmundes on þām piċcum brēmrum, þæt hit be·byrged ne wurde. Þā æfter fierste siþþan hie 115 ā·farene wæron, cōm þæt land·folc tō, þe þær tō lāfe wæs, þær hiera hlāfordes lic læg būtan hēafde, and wurdon swiþe sārige for his slēge on mōde, and hūru þæt hie næfden þæt hēafod tō þām bodige. Þā sægde se sċeawere þe hit ær ge·seah, þæt þā flotmēnn hæfden þæt hēafod mid him; and 120 wæs him ge·þūht, swā swā hit wæs full·sōþ, þæt hie be·hýdden þæt hēafod on þām holte for·hwega.

Hie ēodon þā endemes ealle tō þām wuda, sēcende ge·hwær, geond þýflas and brēmrlas, gif hie ā·hwær mihten

125 ge·mētan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac micel wundor þæt ān wulf
 wearþ ā·sēnd, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be·wērienne þæt
 hēafod wiþ þā oþru dēor ofer dæg and niht. Hie ēodon þā
 sēcēnde and simle clipiende, swā swā hit ge·wunelic is þām
 þe on wuda gāþ oft, ‘hwær eart þū nū, ge·fēra?’ And him
 130 andwyrde þæt hēafod, ‘hēr, hēr, hēr;’ and swā ge·lōme
 clipode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hiera æniġ
 clipode, oþ þæt hie ealle be·cōmon þurh þā clipunge him tō.
 Þā læġ se græga wulf þe be·wiste þæt hēafod, and mid his
 twām fōtum hæfde þæt hēafod be·clypped, grædiġ and hun-
 135 griġ, and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on·byrgan, ac
 hēold hit wiþ dēor. Þā wurdon hie of·wundrode þæs
 wulfes hierd·rædenne, and þæt hāliġe hēafod hām feredon
 mid him, þanciende þām Ælmihtigan ealra his wundra.
 Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, oþ þæt hie tō
 140 tūne cōmon, swelce hē tam wære, and ge·wēnde eft siþþan
 tō wuda on·gēan.

Þā land·lēode þā siþþan leġdon þæt hēafod tō þām hālgan
 bodiġe, and be·byriġdon swā hie sēlest mihton on swelcre
 hrædunge, and ċiriċan ā·rærdon sōna him on·uppan. Eft
 145 þā on fierste, æfter fela gēarum, þā sēo heġgung ge·swāc,
 and sibb wearþ for·ġiefen þām ge·swenċtan folce, þā fēngon
 hie tō·gædre, and worhton āne ċiriċan weorþlice þām hālgan,
 for þām þe ge·lōme wundra wurdon æt his byrgenne, æt
 þām ge·bed·hūse þær hē be·byrġed wæs. Hie woldon þā
 150 fērian mid folcliecre weorþmynde þone hālgan lichaman, and
 leġġan innan þære ċiriċan. Þā wæs micel wundor þæt hē
 wæs eall swā ge·hāl swelce hē cwic wære, mid clænum lichaman,
 and his swēora wæs ge·hæled, þe ær wæs for·slæġen, and
 wæs swelce ān seolcen þræd ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō
 155 sweotolunge hū hē ofs·læġen wæs. Eac swelce þā wunda,
 þe þā wælhrēowan hæþnan mid ge·lōmum scotungum on his
 lice macodon, wæron ge·hælde þurh þone heofonlican God;

and hē līp swā onsund oþ þisne and-weardan dæg, and-
 bīdiende æristes and þæs ēcan wuldres. His lichama ūs
 cȳþþ, þe līp un-formolsnod, þæt hē būtan for·ligre hēr on 160
 worulde leofode, and mid clænum life tō Crīste sīpode.

Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ge·hāten, æt þæs hālgan
 byrgenne, on ge·bedum and fæstennum manigu gēar sīþpan.
 Sēo wolde efsian ælce gēare þone sanct, and his næglas
 ceorfan sīferlice mid lufe, and on scrīne healdan tō hālig·dōme 165
 on weofode. Þā weorþode þæt land·folc mid ge·lēafan þone
 sanct, and Þeodred biscop þearle mid giefum on golde and
 on seolfre, þæm sancte tō weorþmynde.

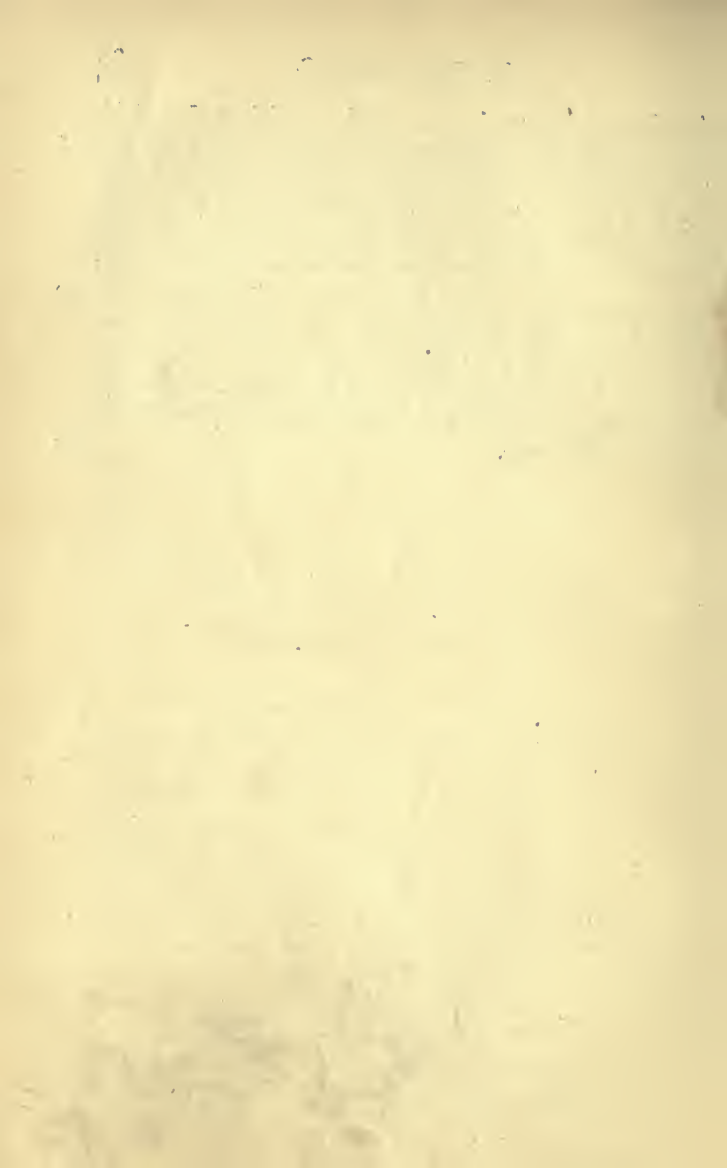
Þā cōmon on sumne sǣl un·gesǣlige þeofas eahta on
 ānre nihte tō þæm ār·weorþan hālgan: woldon stelan þā 170
 mǣþmas þe męnn þider brōhton, and cunnodon mid crǣfte
 hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōg mid sleçge swīpe þā
 hǣspan, sum hiera mid fēolan fēolode ymb·ūtan, sum ēac
 under·dealf þā duru mid spadan, sum hiera mid hlǣddre wolde
 on·lūcan þæt ēag·þȳrel; ac hīe swuncon on īdel, and earm- 175
 lice fērdon, swā þæt se hāлга wer hīe wundorlice ge·band,
 ælcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hiera nān ne
 mihte þæt morþ ge·fręmman ne hīe þanon ā·styrian; ac
 stōdon swā oþ mergen. Męnn þā þæs wundrodon, hū þā
 weargas hangodon, sum on hlǣddre, sum lēat tō ge·delfe, 180
 and ælc on his weorce wæs fæste ge·bunden. Hīe wurdon
 þā ge·brōhte tō þæm bīscope ealle, and hē hēt hīe ā·hōn on
 hēam gealgum ealle; ac hē næs nā ge·myndig hū se mild-
 heorta God clipode þurh his wītegan þās word þe hēr standað:
Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses, ‘þā þe man lætt 185
 tō dēaþe ā·lies hīe ūt simle.’ And ēac þā hālgan canōnes
 bēc ge·hādodum for·bēodaþ ge bīscopum ge prēostum tō
 bēonne ymbe þeofas, for þæm þe hit ne ge·byreþ þæm þe
 bēoþ ge·corene Gode to þegnienne þæt hīe ge·þwǣrlǣcan
 scylen on æniges mannes dēaþe, gif hīe bēoþ Dryhtnes 190

þeġnas. Eft þā þēodred biscop scēawode his bēc, hē siþþan
 be·hrēowsode mid ġeomrunge þæt hē swā rēþne dōm sette
 þām unġesæligum þēofum, and hit be·sārgode æfre oþ his
 lifes ende, and þā lēode bæd ġeorne þæt hie him mid fæsten
 195 fullice þrie dagas, biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him
 ārian scolde.

On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ġe·hāten, rīce
 for worulde, un·ġewittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām hālgan
 mid rīceteres swīþe, and hēt him æt·iewan orgellīce swīþe
 200 þone hālgan sanct, hwæþer hē ġe·sund wære; ac swā hraþe
 swā hē ġe·seah þæs sanctes lichaman, þā ā·wēdde hē sōna,
 and wæl·hrēowlice grymetode, and earmlice ġe·endode yflum
 dēaþe. Þis is þām ġe·lic þe se ġe·lēaffulla pāpa Gregōrius
 sægde on his ġesetnesse be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe liþ on
 205 Rōme·byrig, þæt męnn wolden scēawian hū hē lāġe ġe
 ġōde ġe yfle; ac God hie ġe·stilde swā þæt þær swulton
 on þære scēawunge seofon męnn æt·ġædre; þā ġeswicon
 þā oþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid męnniscum ġe·
 dwylde.

210 Fela wundra wē ġe·hierdon on folclīce spræce be þām
 hālgan Ēadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ġe·write settan, ac hie
 wāt ġe·hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweotol, and on swelcum
 oþrum, þæt God ælmihtig mæg þone mann ā·ræran eft on
 dōmes dæġe onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Ēadmund hālne
 215 his lichaman oþ þone mīclan dæġ, þeah þe hē on moldan cōme.
 Wierþe wære sēo stōw for þām weorþfullan hālgan þæt hie
 man weorþode and wel ġe·lōgode mid clænum Godes þēowum
 tō Crīstes þēowdōme; for þām þe se hālga is mærra þonne
 męnn mæġen ā·smēan. Nis Angel·cynn be·dæled Dryhtnes
 220 hālgena, þonne on Ēngla·lande liōgaþ swelce hālgan swelce
 þes hālga cyning, and Cūþberht se ēadiga and sancte
 Æþelþrýþ on Ēlig, and ēac hiere sweostor, onsund on lic·
 haman, ġe·lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind ēac fela oþre on

Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrcaþ, swā swā hit
 wīde is cūþ, þāem Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ge·liefdon. ²²⁵
 Crīst ge·sweotolaþ mannum þurh his mære hālgan þæt hē is
 ælmihtig God þe wyrcaþ swelc wundru, þeah þe þā earman
 Iūdēiscan hine eallunga wiþ·sōcen, for þāem þe hīe sind
 ā·wiergde, swā swā hīe wýsc̅ton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān
 wundru ge·worht æt hiera byrgenum, for þāem þe hīe ne ²³⁰
 ge·liefað on þone lifendan Crīst; ac Crīst ge·sweotolaþ
 mannum hwær se gōða ge·lēafa is, þonne hē swelc wundru
 wyrcaþ þurh his hālgan wīde geond þās eorþan, þæs him sīe
 wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þāem Hālgan
 Gāste, ā būtan ende. 235



NOTES.

The references marked 'Gr.' are to the pages and paragraphs of the grammar; paragraph-references in () are to the numbered paragraphs in the grammar.

I. SENTENCES.

- Line 2. *sē*. Gr. 21. 1.
pis sind. Gr. 45. 2.
l. 6. *sēlp*. Gr. 45. 5.
l. 7. *sēo ælmesse*. Gr. 44. 3.
l. 12. *ġeworhte*. Gr. 46. (3).
l. 16. *hiera*. Gr. 41. 3.
nāfre . . ne . . nānes. Gr. 52. 2. *ne wæs* is usually contracted into *næs*; the full form is used here because the *wæs* is emphatic.
l. 17. *hēt ofslēan*. Gr. 50. 4.
l. 23. *Æpelred cyning*. Gr. 42. 6.
l. 24. *Æscas-dūn*, *sf.* Ashdown, literally 'hill (or down) of the ashtree.'
l. 27. *wile* here denotes *repetition*, = 'is in the habit of.' Cp. l. 52.
l. 28. *ponne* is correlative with *gif* (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.
l. 37. *æلميhtiga*. Gr. 43. (4).
l. 43. *ēower se heofonlica Fæder*. This insertion of the definite article between a possessive pronoun and an adjective is frequent.
l. 50. *bēo*. Gr. 48. (6).
l. 52. *tō*, for.
l. 56. *twentig wintra*. Gr. 18.
l. 58. *Dēofol*. Gr. 44. 1.
l. 60. *scortan*. Gr. 43. (2).
l. 61. *fisca*. Gr. 41. 3.
l. 63. *pām*, those.
hider on land, lit. hither on to land, = to this land.
l. 74. *blētsian*. The older form of this word is *blēdsian*. It is a derivative of *blōd*, like *rīcsian* from *rīce*, with mutation of the root vowel. Its original meaning was to 'sprinkle with blood,' and hence, in heathen times, to 'consecrate,' especially to consecrate an altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the victim.
l. 80. *godspell*. The original form of this word was probably *gōdspell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggelion*.

Afterwards the first vowel was shortened before the following consonant-group, or else *god* was directly substituted for *gōd*, as giving a more evident meaning, the result being that the word was taken in the sense of 'God's tidings.' In this form it was adopted into Icelandic (*guðspjall*) and Old High German (*gotespel*), having been introduced by the Old English missionaries.

l. 81. *bip*. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 82. *hīe*. Gr. 19.

l. 89. *him on ælce healfe*, lit. 'to (for) themselves on each side,' = on every side (of themselves).

l. 92. *rihtne*. Gr. 42. 5.

l. 93. *Æpelwulf-ing*. Gr. 38.

l. 101. *fare gē*. Gr. 22. 7.

l. 106. *forsāwon*. A plural verb after a singular noun of multitude is common in O. E., as in other languages.

l. 107. *gif se blinda blindne lætt*. *gif* here takes the indic., instead of the subj. (Gr. 48. 6), because the case is not assumed to be unreal. So also in V. 13, where the opposition (*wiþstent*) is assumed as certain, and VI. 19.

l. 114. *cwæde*. Gr. 48. (5).

l. 118. *mæge*. Compare Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 119. *sīe*. Gr. 47. (A).

l. 120. *Scotland* is here used in its older sense of 'Ireland.' Compare the first extract from the Chronicle, p. 79 below.

l. 121. *his*. Gr. 41. 3.

l. 123. *healden*. Gr. 48. (2).

l. 124. *wære*. Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 132. *sē þe*. Gr. 21.

l. 135. *þæt*. Gr. 21; 52. 3.

l. 137. *on ēare*. Gr. 51. 2.

l. 138. *gewardon him*, lit. 'they went for-themselves'; a reflexive pronoun in the dative, Gr. 40. (1), is often added to verbs of motion.

l. 139. *dō gē*. Gr. 22.

l. 142. *grēte*. Compare Gr. 49. (8).

l. 145. *swelce*, adverb, 'as it were.'

l. 151. *nime*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 161. *cōme*. Compare *mæge*, l. 118 above.

l. 166. *ofslægenne*. Gr. 46. 5.

l. 176. *geweorþen*. Gr. 47. (B. 1.)

l. 180. *wolde*. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 191. *bēon*. Gr. 48. (2).

II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

- l. 1. *pās mīn word.* Gr. 43. 8.
 l. 16. *āweorpe.* Gr. 49. (8).
 l. 20. *hit* refers back to *sæd*, l. 18.
 l. 22. *ūp sprungenre sunnan.* Gr. 41. 2.
 l. 28. *is geworden.* An over-literal rendering of the Latin *factum est*.
 l. 32. *hine*, reflexive, Gr. 19.
 l. 40. *tō forbærnenne.* We see here how out of the active 'in order to burn it' may be developed the passive 'in order that it may be burnt,' as in the modern E. 'a house to let.' Compare Gr. 50. 4, (1).
 l. 52. *on hiera fatu.* Compare I. 137.
 l. 60. *gewordenre gecwidrædenne pām wyrhtum.* A very stiff adaptation of the ablative absolute of the original, 'conventionem autem factam cum operariis.' *pām wyrhtum* is to be taken as a dative of the person affected (Gr. 41).
 l. 67. *dyde pām swā gēlice.* The Latin has simply 'fecit similiter.' The sense is 'did like to it' (like his former proceeding), the *swā* being pleonastic.
 l. 86. *pæt.* Gr. 21.
 l. 90. *sunna*, dative, 'for his son.'
 l. 106. *giefthūs.* *hūs* must here be taken in the sense of 'hall,' 'chamber.' In Icelandic the plural *hūs* is regularly used to denote the group of buildings (often detached) constituting a house or homestead, the kitchen, for instance, which was originally detached, being still called *eldhūs* (fire-house).
 l. 107. *pæt hē wolde gesēon.* This clause is due to a confusion of two constructions, (1) *hē wolde gesēon*, (2) *pæt* (in order that) *hē gēsāwe*.

III. OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

The first two pieces are taken from Ælfric's translation of the Heptateuch, first published by Thwaites in his Heptateuchus, and afterwards by Grein as vol. i. of his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa*—Genesis xi. and xxii. The other three are from Ælfric's Homilies (edited by Thorpe)—ii. 584 foll., i. 570, ii. 432.

- l. 4. *him betwēonan.* Gr. 51. 5.
 l. 13. *læden.* This word is the Latin *latina* (= *lingua latina*) used first in the sense of 'Latin language,' then of language generally.

l. 17. for *pæm* . . for *pæm þe*, correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.

l. 28. *tō scoldon*. This use of *scēal* with a verb of motion understood is very common.

l. 36. *him self*. *him* is the reflexive dative of interest referring to *God*—literally, 'God him-self will appoint for him-self.' In such constructions we see the origin of the modern *himself*, *themselves*.

ll. 46, 47. *nū* . . *nū*, correlative, = now . . now that, the second *nū* being almost causal (since).

l. 51. *hæfde* . . *tō*, took . . for.

l. 52. *Gode tō lāce*. Gr. 40. (1).

l. 57. *mīn ege*, objective genitive, 'the fear of me.'

māre, neut. 'a greater thing,' 'something more important.'

l. 81. *māre*. Cp. l. 57.

l. 82. *wāre*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 89. *hwæs* is governed by *giernde*, by 'attraction.'

l. 135. *miēle*, adverb.

l. 137. *wāre*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 153. *beliefan* is a later form for *geliefan*.

l. 156. *tō handum*. Cp. l. 122 above.

l. 174. *ēer genam*. Gr. 46. 6.

l. 200. *fram mannum*. *fram* here, as usual, denotes the agent 'by' in passive constructions.

l. 202. *wite*. Compare Gr. 48. (3) and 49. (8).

IV. SAMSON.

From Ælfric's translation of the Book of Judges in
Thwaites' Heptateuch.

l. 8. *onginþ tō āliesenne*, will release. *onginnan* is often used pleonastically in this way.

l. 35. *Gaza gehāten*. When a name together with *gehāten* is put in apposition to another noun it is left undeclined, contrary to the general principle (Gr. 42. 6).

l. 41. *swā swā hie belocenu wāron*, locked as they were.

ufewardum pæm cnolle. Gr. 43. 2.

l. 46. *wæs*, consisted.

l. 51. *geworhte*. We should expect *geworhtum* (Gr. 42. 5). Perhaps the nom. is due to confusion with the construction with a relative clause—*þe of sinum geworhte sind*.

- l. 74. *Dagon gēhāten*. Compare l. 35.
 swelce, 'on the ground that'—'because (as they said).'
 l. 81. *hēton*. Compare l. 106.
 l. 87. *forþ* is often used pleonastically in this way with *mid*.

V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

l. 2. *hēr sind*, there are here. *hēr* is here used analogously to *þar*, as in II. 3 and the modern E. *there are*. Cp. also l. 12 below.

ġepēodu, languages as the test of nationality. It is believed that Latin was still spoken as a living language by the Romanized Britons at the time of the venerable Bede (eighth century), from whose Church History this section was taken by the compilers of the Chronicle.

- l. 5. Armenia is an error for *Armorica*.
 l. 6. *Scithie*, Scythia.
 l. 8. *Norþibernie*, North of Ireland.
 l. 24. *hēr*, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which constitute the Chronicle.
 l. 26. *Wyrþgeorn* is the regular development of an earlier **Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.
 l. 28. *Ypwinesflēot* has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.
 l. 45. *Æglesprep*, Aylesthorpe, a village near Aylesford.
 l. 49. *Cręćganford*, Crayford.
 l. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile, shows that it is taken from some old poem.
 l. 61. *hēþne męnn*, Danes.
 l. 62. *mid Defena-sćire*, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'
 l. 64. *dux* is here written instead of *ealdormann*. So also we find *rex* for *cyning*.
 l. 65. *Sandwic*, Sandwich.
 l. 68. *fēorþe healf hund*, fourth half=three and a half. This is the regular way of expressing fractional numbers, as in the German *viertelhalb*.
 l. 71. *Sūþrige*, Surrey.
 l. 73. *Āclēa*, Ockley.
 l. 76. *se hęre*, the Danish army. *here* got a bad sense, through its association with *hergian* (to harry), and hence is applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men. In the Laws *here* is defined as

a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called *ferd*, l. 71, 3 above.

Humbremūpa, mouth of the Humber.

l. 77. Eoforwīc, York; a corruption of *Eboracum*.

l. 84. inne wurdon, got in.

l. 85. sume. Compare IV. 51.

VI. KING EDMUND.

From Ælfric's Lives of the Saints, now in course of publication for the Early English Text Society by Prof. Skeat. The present life has been printed only by Thorpe, in his *Analecta Anglosaxonica* from a very late MS. It is here given from the older MS., Cott. Jul. E. 7.

It will be observed that the present piece is in alliterative prose, that is, with the letter-rime of poetry, but without its metrical form. The alliteration is easily discernible:—cōm sūpan ofer sǣ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe; *dæge*, *tō Dūnstāne*, &c.

l. 1. *sanote* is an English modification of the Latin genitive *sancti*.

l. 5. *sanctē* is here the E. dative inflection, *sanct* having been made into a substantive.

l. 39. *bilewīt* = **bile-hwīt* (with the regular change of *hw* into *w* between vowels) literally 'white (=tender) of bill,' originally, no doubt, applied to young birds, and then used metaphorically in the sense of 'gentle,' 'simple.'

l. 70. *worhte flēames*. This construction of *wyrcean* with a genitive is frequent.

l. 76. *wære*, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 85. *fūse*. The correct reading is probably *fūsne*, but the plural *fūse* may be taken to refer to Hinguar and his men collectively.

l. 149. *gebēdhūs*. The Welsh *bettws*, as in *Bettws-y-coed* = 'chapel in the wood,' still preserves the O. E. form nearly unchanged.

l. 176. *swā pæt* does not denote result here, but is explanatory—'namely by being bound. . .'

l. 178. *hīe*, reflexive.

l. 179. *pæs . . hū*, correlative.

l. 185. The reference is apparently to Proverbs xxiv. 11, which (in the Vulgate) runs thus: 'Erue eos qui ducuntur ad mortem.'

l. 200. *hwæper*, (that he might see) whether . . .

l. 215. *lichaman*, instrumental dative (Gr. 41) of defining.

l. 222. *Ēlig* = *ǣl-īeg* 'eel-island.'

GLOSSARY.

THE order is strictly alphabetical (þ following ð) except that words with the prefix *ge* are put in the order of the letter that follows the *ge* (*gebed* under *b*, &c.).

The following abbreviations are used:—

sm., *sn.*, *sf.* masc., neut., fem. substantive.

sv. strong verb.

wv. weak verb.

swv. strong-weak verb (preterito-present).

The others require no explanation.

The numbers after *sv.* refer to the classes of strong verbs in the grammar.

Words in [] are Latin (and Greek) originals or cognate Old E. words. The latter are only referred to when the connection can be proved by the phonetic laws given in the grammar.

Ā, *av.* ever, always.

abbod, *sm.* abbot [*Latin* *abbatem*].

ā·bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* (offer), announce.

ā·biddan, *sv.* 5, ask for, demand.

ā·bītan, *sv.* 6, devour.

ā·blēndan, *wv.* blind [blind].

ā·brēcan, *sv.* 4, break into, take (city).

ā·būgan, *sv.* 7, bend; swerve, turn.

ac, *cj.* but.

ā·cūennan, *wv.* bring forth, bear (child).

ā·cūwellan, *wv.* kill.

ā·cūwēncan, *wv.* extinguish.

ā·drūgian, *wv.* dry up, *intr.* [dryge].

ā·d̄wæsēcan, *wv.* extinguish.

æcer, *sm.* field.

æpele, *aj.* noble, excellent.

æpeling, *sm.* prince.

æfen, *sm.* evening.

æfre, *av.* ever, always.

æfter, *av.*, *prep. w. dat.* after—æfter þām, after that, afterwards; according to, by.

æġ·hwelc, *prn.* each.

æġþer, *prn.* either, each—*cj.* *æġþer ġe . . ġe*, both . . and [= *æġ·hwæþer*].

æht, *sf.* property [āhte, āgan].

ælan, *wv.* burn.

ælc, *aj.* each.

ælmesse, *sf.* alms, charity [*Greek* *eleēmosúnē*].

æl·mihtig, *aj.* almighty.

æniġ, *aj.* any [ān].

æor, *prep. w. dat.* before (of time), *ær þām þe*, *cj.* before.

æor, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.* *ærest*, *adj. and adv.*, first.

æroce·biscop, *sm.* archbishop [*Latin* *archiepiscopus*].

ærende, *sn.* errand, message.

- ærend-raca, *sm.* messenger.
 ærist, *sfm.* (rising again), resurrection [ārīsan].
 ærne-mergen, *sm.* early morning.
 æsc, *sm.* (ash-tree); war-ship.
 æt, *prp. w. dat.* at; deprivation, from; origin, source—*ābædon* wif æt him, 'asked for wives from them;' *specification, defining*—*wurdon* æt spræce, 'fell into conversation.'
 æt-*bregðan*, *sv.* 3 (snatch away), deprive of.
 æt-*foran*, *prp. w. dat.* before.
 æt-*gædre*, *av.* together.
 æt-*iewan*, *wv. w. dat.* show.
 æton, *see* etan.
 ā-fandian, *wv.* experience, find out [findan].
 ā-faran, *sv.* 2, go away, depart.
 ā-feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.
 ā-fēdan, *wv.* feed.
 ā-fylān, *wv.* defile [fūl].
 ā-fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic.* of ā-fyrhtan from forht].
 āgan, *swv.* possess.
 ā-gān, *sv.* happen.
 āgen, *aj.* own [*originally past partic.* of āgan].
 ā-giefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, render.
 āh, *see* āgan.
 ā-hębban, *sv.* 2, raise, exalt
 ā-hieldan, *wv.* incline.
 ā-hōn, *sv.* 1, hang, *trans.*
 ā-hrēosan, *sv.* 7, fall.
 āhte, *see* āgan,
 ā-hwær, *av.* anywhere.
 ā-hýran, *wv.* hire.
 ā-liesan, *wv.* (loosen), release; *redeem* [lēas].
 ā-liesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.
 ā-liesend, *sm.* redeemer.
 ān, *aj.* one (*always strong*); a certain one, certain; alone (*generally weak*); *gen. pl.* ānra in ānra gehwelc, 'each one.'
 ān-çenned, *aj.* (*past partic.*) (only-born), only (child).
 and, *cj.* and.
 and-bīdian, *wv. w. gen.* wait, expect [bidan].
 andet-nes, *sf.* confession.
 andettan, *wv.* confess.
 and-giet, *sn.* sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.
 and-swarian, *wv. w. dat.* answer [andswaru].
 and-swaru, *sf.* answer [swęrian].
 and-weard, *aj.* present.
 and-wyrdan, *wv. w. dat.* answer [word].
 Angel, *sm.* Anglen (a district in Slesvig).
 Angel-cynn, *sn.* English nation, England.
 ā-niman, *sv.* 4, take away.
 ān-lęcan, *wv.* unite.
 ān-mōd, *aj.* unanimous.
 ān-mōd-lice, *av.* unanimously.
 ān-ræd, *aj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.
 apostol, *sm.* apostle.
 ār, *sf.* mercy; honour.
 ā-ręran, *wv.* raise, build [ārīsan].
 ārian, *wv. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [ār].
 ā-rīsan, *sv.* 6, arise.
 ār-lęas, *aj.* wicked.
 arn, *see* iernan.
 arod, *aj.* quick, bold.
 arod-lice, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.
 ār-weorþ, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.
 āscian, *wv.* ask.
 ā-scūfan, *sv.* 7, thrust.
 ā-sęndan, *wv.* send.
 ā-sęttan, *wv.* set, place.
 ā-smęan, *wv.* consider, think of, conceive.
 assa, *sm.* ass.
 ā-stęllan, *wv.* institute.
 ā-stīgan, *sv.* 6, ascend, descend.
 ā-streçcēan, *wv.* stretch out, extend.
 ā-styrian, *wv.* stir, move.
 ā-tęon, *sv.* 7, draw out, draw, take.
 atol-lic, *aj.* deformed.
 ā-pręotan, *sv.* 7, fail, run short.

ā-*węćean*, *wv.* awake, arouse [wa-
cian].

ā-*wēdan*, *wv.* go mad [wōd].

ā-*węndan*, *wv.* turn ; translate.

ā-*weorpan*, *sv.* 3, throw, throw
away ; depose (king).

ā-*wēstan*, *wv.* lay waste, ravage.

ā-*wierged*, *aj.* cursed, accursed,
[*past. partic.* of *āwiergan*, from
wearg].

ā-*wiht*, *prn.* aught, anything.

ā-*writan*, *sv.* 6, write.

ā-*wyrtwalian*, *wv.* root up.

B.

Bæc, *sn.* back—under bæc, behind.

bæd, *see* biddan.

bædon, *see* biddan.

bærnan, *wv.* burn, *trans.* [beornan].

bærnett, *sn.* burning.

bæron, *see* beran.

bæst, *sm.* bast.

bæsten, *aj.* of bast.

be, *prep. w. dat.* by ; about, con-
cerning.

beald, *aj.* bold.

bearn, *sn.* child [beran].

bēatan, *sv.* 1, beat.

be-*bēodan*, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* bid,
command.

be-*byrgan*, *wv.* bury.

bēc, *see* bōc.

be-*clyppan*, *wv.* embrace, encom-
pass, hold.

be-*cuman*, *sv.* 4, come.

ġe-*bed*, *sn.* prayer [biddan].

be-*dælan*, *wv. w. gen.* deprive of
[dæl].

będd, *sn.* bed.

be-*delfan*, *sv.* 3, (hide by digging),
bury.

ġe-*bed-hūs*, *sn.* oratory, chapel.

be-*fæstan*, *wv.* (make fast) ; *w.*
dat. commit, entrust to.

be-*foran*, *prp. w. dat.* before.

bēgen, *prn.* both.

be-*ġeondan*, *prp. w. acc.* beyond.

be-*ġietan*, *sv.* 5, get, obtain.

be-*ġinnan*, *sv.* 3, begin.

be-*hātan*, *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* promise.

be-*hēafdian*, *wv.* behead [hēafod].

be-*healdan*, *sv.* 1, behold.

be-*hōflan*, *wv. w. gen.* require.

be-*hrēowsian*, *wv.* repent [hrē-
owan].

be-*hȳdan*, *wv.* hide.

be-*lāewan*, *wv.* betray.

be-*liefan*, *wv.* believe.

be-*lifan*, *sv.* 6, remain [lāf].

be-*lūcan*, *sv.* 7, lock, close.

bęnd, *smfn.* bond [bindan].

bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* offer.

bēon, *v.* be—bēon ymbe, have to
do with.

beorg, *sm.* hill, mountain.

ġe-*beorgan*, *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* save, pro-
tect.

beornan, *sv.* 3, burn, *intrans.*

bēot-*lic*, *aj.* boastful.

be-*pāćan*, *wv.* deceive.

beran, *sv.* 4, bear, carry ; (ġe-*beran*,
bring forth).

bęrn, *sn.* barn.

berstan, *sv.* 3, burst.

be-*sārgian*, *wv.* lament [sāriġ].

be-*sāieran*, *sv.* 4, shear, cut hair.

be-*sēon*, *sv.* 5, see, look.

be-*sęttan*, *wv.* set about, surround,
cover.

be-*stealcian*, *wv.* go stealthily,
steal.

be-*swīcan*, *sv.* 6, deceive, circum-
vent, betray.

be-*tāćan*, *wv.* commit, entrust,
give up.

bętera, bętst, *see* ġōd.

be-*twēonan*, *prp. w. dat.* between,
among.

be-*twix*, *prep. w. acc. and dat.* be-
tween, among ; *of time*, during—
betwix þām þe, *aj.* while.

be-*węrian*, *wv.* defend.

be-*witan*, *swv.* watch over, have
charge of.

bīdan, *sv.* 6, wait.

biddan, *sv.* 5, ask, beg.

ġe-*biddan*, *sv.* 5, *refl.* pray.

bieldo, *sf.* (boldness), arrogance [beald].
bi-geŋg, *sm.* worship [bi, by, and geŋg from gān].
bile-wit, *aj.* simple, innocent.
bindan, *sv.* 3, bind.
binnan, *av.* inside; *prp. w. dat.* within, in [= be-innan].
biscop, *sm.* bishop [Latin episcopus].
bi-smer, *sm.* insult, ignominy.
bismer-full, *aj.* ignominious, shameful.
bismrian, *wv.* treat with ignominy, insult [bismer].
bītan, *sv.* 6, bite.
bip, *see* bēon.
blāwan, *sv.* 1, blow.
bleoh, *sn.* colour.
blēow, *see* blāwan.
blētsian, *wv.* bless.
blind, *aj.* blind.
bliss, *sf.* merriment, joy.
blissian, *wv.* rejoice.
blīpe, *aj.* glad, merry.
blīpe-līce, *av.* gladly.
blōd, *sn.* blood.
bōc, *sf.* book, scripture.
Bōc-læden, *sn.* book Latin, Latin.
bodian, *wv.* announce, preach [bēo-dan].
bodig, *sm.* body.
bohte, *see* byēgan.
brād, *aj.* broad.
brāp, *sm.* vapour, odour.
brecan, *sv.* 4, break; take (city).
brēgdan, *sv.* 3, pull.
brēmel, *sm.* bramble.
Breten, *sf.* Britain.
Brettas, *simpl.* the British.
Brettisc, *aj.* British [Brettas].
bringan, *wv.* bring.
brōhte, *see* bringan.
brōpor, *sm.* brother.
brūcan, *sv.* 7, *w. gen.* enjoy, partake of.
brȳd, *sf.* bride.
brȳd-guma, *sm.* bridegroom [literally bride-man].
būan, *wv.* dwell.

būend, *simpl.* dwellers [*pres. partic.* of būan].
bufan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over, above, on.
būgan, *sv.* 7, bend, incline.
bundon, *see* bindan.
burg, *sf.* city.
burg-geat, *sn.* city-gate.
būtan, *av.* outside; *prp. w. dat.* without, except, besides [= be-ūtan].
būtan, *cj.* unless, except.
byēgan, *wv.* buy.
byrpen, *sf.* burden [beran].
byrgen, *sf.* tomb [bebyrgan].
gēbyrian, *wf.* be due, belit.
byrig, *see* burg.
byrst, *sf.* bristle.
gēbȳsnian, *wv.* give example, illustrate.
gēbȳsnung, *sf.* example.

C.

Cann, *see* cunnan.
canōn, *sm.* canon; canōnes bēc, canonical books.
Cantwara-burg, *sf.* Canterbury [Cantwara, *gen.* of Cantwara].
Cant-ware, *pl.* Kent-dwellers, men of Kent [Lat. Cantia and ware].
cāsere, *sm.* emperor [Latin Caesar].
ceaflas, *simpl.* jaws.
ceald, *aj.* cold.
cealf, *sn.* calf.
ceap, *sn.* purchase.
ceās, *see* ceōsan.
ceaster, *sf.* city [Latin castra].
cēne, *aj.* brave, bold.
ceŋnan, *wv.* bring forth, bear child.
Cęnt, *sf.* Kent [Cantia].
Cęnt-land, *sn.* Kent.
ceorfan, *sv.* 3, cut.
ceōsan, *sv.* 7, choose.
cēpan, *wv. w. gen.* attend, look out for.
ciepan, *wv.* trade, sell [cēap].
ciepend, *sm.* seller [*pres. partic.* of ciepan].
cierr, *sm.* turn.

ðierran, *vv.* turn, return, go—cier-
 ran tō, take to.
 ġe'cierred-nes, *sf.* conversion.
 cild, *sn.* child.
 cild-hād, *sm.* childhood.
 cinn-bān, *sn.* jawbone.
 çiriçe, *sf.* church.
 clāne, *aj.* clean, pure.
 clawu, *sf.* claw.
 clipian, *vv.* call, summon.
 clipung, *sf.* calling.
 clyppan, *vv.* clip, embrace.
 cnapa, *sm.* (boy, youth), servant.
 enoll, *sm.* top, summit.
 coccel, *sm.* corn-cockle.
 cōm, *see* cuman.
 coren, *see* cēosan.
 cræft, *sm.* skill, cunning.
 crīsten, *aj.* Christian.
 cuma, *sm.* stranger [cuman].
 cuman, *sv.* 4, come; cuman ūp,
 land.
 cunnan, *svv.* know.
 cunnian, *vv.* try [cunnan].
 curon, *see* cēosan.
 cūþ, *aj.* known [originally *past*
partic. of cunnan].
 cwædon, *see* cwepan.
 cwæþ, *see* cwepan.
 cweartern, *sn.* prison.
 cwēman, *vv.* please, gratify.
 ġe'cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.
 cwēn, *sf.* queen.
 cwepan, *sv.* 5, say, speak; name,
 call.
 cwic, *aj.* alive.
 cwide, *sm.* speech, address [cwepan].
 ġecwid-ræden, *sf.* agreement.
 cwipp, *see* cwepan.
 cymb, *see* cuman.
 cyne-cynn, *sn.* royal family.
 cyne-līc, *aj.* royal.
 cyne-līce, *av.* like a king, royally.
 cyne-stōl, *sm.* throne.
 cyning, *sm.* king.
 cynn, *sn.* race, kind.
 cyst, *sf.* excellence [cēosan].
 cystig, *aj.* (excellent), charitable.
 cýpan, *vv.* make known, tell [cūþ].

D.

Dæd, *sf.* deed.
 dæg, *sm.* day.
 dæg-hwæm-līce, *av.* daily.
 dæll, *sm.* part—be healfum dæle, by
 half.
 dælan, *vv.* divide, share.
 dēad, *aj.* dead.
 dēap, *sm.* death.
 Defena-scīr, *sf.* Devonshire [De-
 vonia].
 dehter, *see* dohtor.
 ġedelf, *sn.* digging.
 delfan, *sv.* 3, dig.
 Dene, *simpl.* Danes.
 Dēn:sc, *aj.* Danish.
 dēofol, *sm.* devil [*Latin* diabolus].
 dēofol-ġield, *sn.* idol.
 dēop, *aj.* deep.
 dēor, *sn.* wild beast.
 dēore, *aj.* dear, precious.
 dēor-wierþe, *aj.* precious.
 dīegol, *aj.* hidden, secret.
 dīegol-nes, *sf.* secret.
 dīepe, *sf.* depth [dēop].
 dihtan, *vv.* appoint [*Latin* dictare].
 disc-þegn, *sm.* (dish-thaue), waiter.
 dohtor, *sf.* daughter.
 dōm, *sm.* doom, judgment, sentence.
 dōn, *sv.* do, act.
 dorste, *see* durran.
 draca, *sm.* dragon.
 dranc, *see* drincan.
 drēoriġ, *aj.* sad.
 drifan, *sv.* 6, drive.
 drinca, *sm.* drink.
 drincan, *sv.* 3, drink.
 drohtnian, *vv.* live, continue, behave.
 drohtnung, *sf.* conduct.
 drýġe, *aj.* dry.
 Dryhten, *sm.* Lord.
 dūn, *sf.* hill, down.
 durran, *svv.* dare.
 duru, *sf.* door.
 dūst, *sn.* dust.
 ġe'dwyld, *sn.* error.
 dyde, *see* dōn.
 dyppan, *vv.* dip.
 dysig, *aj.* foolish.

E.

Ēac, *av.* also; ēac swelce, also.
 ēacnian, *wv.* increase.
 ēadig, *aj.* (prosperous), blessed.
 ēage, *sn.* eye.
 ēag-pýrel, *sn.* (eye-hole), window.
 eahta, *num.* eight.
 ēa-lā, *interj.* oh!
 eald, *aj.* old—*cp.* ieldra.
 Eald-seaxe, *simpl.* Old Saxons.
 ealdor, *sm.* chief, master.
 ealdor-mann, *sm.* chief, officer.
 eall, *aj.* all.
 eall, *av.* quite; eall swā miċel swā,
 (quite) as much as.
 eall-nīwe, *aj.* quite new.
 eallunga, *av.* entirely.
 ealu, *sn.* ale.
 eard, *sm.* country, native land.
 eardian, *wv.* dwell.
 earm, *sm.* arm.
 earm, *aj.* poor, wretched, despicable.
 earm-lic, *aj.* miserable.
 earm-līce, *av.* miserably, wretchedly.
 earn, *sm.* eagle.
 eart, *see* wesan.
 ēast, *av.* eastwards.
 ēast-dēl, *sm.* east part, the East.
 Ēast-ġugle, *simpl.* East-Anglians.
 Ēast-seaxe, *simpl.* East-Saxons.
 ēape-lic, *aj.* insignificant, weak.
 ēap-mēdan, *wv.* humble [ēapmōd].
 ēap-mōd, *aj.* humble.
 ēce, *aj.* eternal.
 ēc-nes, *sf.* eternity.
 efen, *aj.* even.
 ġeefen-lēcan, *wv.* imitate.
 efne, *av.* behold, lo! [efen].
 ęfsian, *wv.* clip, shear.
 eft, *av.* again; afterwards, then; back.
 ęġe, *sm.* fear.
 ęġęsa, *sm.* fear [ęġe].
 ęġes-lic, *aj.* fearful, awful.
 ęhtere, *sm.* persecutor.
 ele, *sm.* oil.
 ęl-pēodig-nes, *sf.* foreign land.
 ęnde, *sm.* end.
 ęndemes, *av.* together.

ġeġendian, *wv.* end; die.
 ęndlufon, *num.* eleven.
 ęndlyfta, *aj.* eleven.
 ġeġendung, *sf.* ending, end.
 ęngel, *sm.* angel [Latin angelus].
 ęngla-land, *sn.* England [ęngla
gen. pl. of ęngle].
 ęngle, *simpl.* the English [Angel].
 ęnglisc, *aj.* English—*sn.* English
 language [ęngle].
 ēode, *see* gān.
 eom, *see* wesan.
 eorl, *sm.* earl.
 eorþ-būend, *sm.* earth-dweller.
 eorþe, *sf.* earth.
 eorþ-fæst, *aj.* firm in the earth.
 eorþ-lic, *aj.* earthly.
 eornost, *sf.* earnest.
 eornost-līce, *av.* in truth, indeed.
 ēow, *see* pū.
 etan, *sv.* 5, eat.
 ēpel, *sm.* country, native land.

F.

Fæder, *sm.* father.
 fægen, *aj.* glad.
 fæġer, *aj.* fair.
 fæġer-nes, *sf.* fairness, beauty.
 fæġnian, *wv.* w. *gen.* rejoice.
 fæmne, *sf.* virgin.
 fæer, *sf.* danger.
 fæer-lic, *aj.* sudden.
 fæer-līce, *av.* suddenly.
 fæst, *aj.* fast, firm.
 fæstan, *wv.* fast.
 fæsten, *sf.* fasting.
 fæt, *sn.* vessel.
 fāġ-nes, *sf.* variegation, various
 colours.
 fandian, *wv.* w. *gen.* try, test,
 tempt [fiudan].
 faran, *sv.* 2, go.
 faru, *sf.* procession, retinue, pomp.
 fēa, *aj. pl.* few.
 ġe fēa, *sm.* joy.
 feallan, *sv.* I, fall.
 fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.
 feax, *sn.* hair of head.

- fēdan, *vv.* feed [fōda].
 fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.
 feld, *sm.* field.
 feoh, *sn.* money, property.
 ġe-feoht, *sn.* fight.
 feohtan, *sv.* 3, fight.
 fēole, *sf.* file.
 fēolian, *vv.* file.
 fēoll, *see* feallan.
 fēond, *sm.* enemy.
 feorh, *snm.* life.
 feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.
 feorr, *av.* far.
 fēorþa, *num.* fourth.
 fēower, *num.* four.
 ġe-fēra, *sm.* companion [fōr].
 fēran, *vv.* go, fare [fōr].
 ġe-fēran, *vv.* (go over), take possession of.
 feþrian, *vv.* carry [faran].
 fēt, *see* fōt.
 feþtian, *vv.* fetch—*pret.* ġefette.
 ġe-fette, *see* feþtian.
 fiend, *see* fēond.
 fierd, *sf.* army [faran].
 fierlen, *aj.* distant [feorr].
 fierst, *sm.* period, time.
 fif, *num.* five.
 findan, *sv.* 3 (*pret.* funde), find.
 fisc, *sm.* fish.
 fisc-cynn, *sn.* fish-kind.
 flēam, *sm.* flight [flēon].
 fleax, *sn.* flax.
 flēogan, *sv.* 7, fly.
 flēon, *sv.* 7, flee.
 flēotan, *sv.* 7, float.
 flitan, *sv.* 6, quarrel, dispute.
 ġe-flīeman, *vv.* put to flight [flēam].
 flōd, *sm.* flood.
 flota, *sm.* fleet [flēotan].
 flot-þere, *sm.* naval army, army of pirates.
 flot-mann, *sm.* sailor, pirate.
 flōwan, *sv.* 1, flow.
 flugon, *see* flēon.
 flyht, *sm.* flight [flēogan].
 fōda, *sm.* food.
 folc, *sn.* people, nation.
 folc-lic, *aj.* popular.
- folgian, *vv. w. dat.* follow; obey.
 fōn, *sv.* 1, seize, take, capture; fēng tō rīce, came to the throne; tōgædre fēngon, joined together.
 for, *prep. w. dat.* before—rīce for worulde, in the eyes of the world; *causal*, for, because of, for the sake of—ne dorste for Gode, for the fear of God—for þām, therefore, for þām (þe), because; *w. acc.*, instead of. for.
 fōr, *sf.* journey [faran].
 fōr, *see* faran.
 for-þærnan, *vv.* burn up, burn, *trans.*
 for-þēodan, *sv.* 7, forbid.
 for-þrēotan, *sv.* 7, break.
 for-þeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut off.
 for-þilgian, *vv.* destroy.
 for-þōn, *sv.* destroy.
 for-ealdod, *aj.* aged [*past partic.* of forealdian, grow old].
 fore-scēawian, *vv.* pre-ordain, decree, appoint.
 fore-seġgan, *vv.* say before—se foresæġda, the aforesaid.
 for-ġiefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, grant; forgive.
 for-ġief-nēs, *sf.* forgiveness.
 for-ġīeman, *vv.* neglect.
 for-ġīetan, *sv.* forget.
 forht, *aj.* afraid.
 forhtian, *vv.* be afraid.
 for-hwega, *av.* somewhere.
 for-lētan, *sv.* 1, leave, abandon.
 for-lēosan, *sv.* 7, lose.
 for-līġer, *sn.* wantonness, immorality.
 forma, *aj.* first—*superl.* fyrmost, first.
 for-molsnian, *vv.* crumble, decay.
 for-scrincan, *sv.* 3, shrink up.
 for-sēon, *sv.* 5, despise.
 for-slēan, *sv.* 2, cut through.
 for-standan, *sv.* 2, (stand before), protect.
 forþ, *av.* forth, forwards, on.
 forþ-fēran, *vv.* depart, die.
 for-þrysmān, *vv.* suffocate, choke.

for-weorþan, *sv.* 3, perish.
 fōt, *sm.* foot.
 frætwan, *wv.* adorn.
 frætwing, *sf.* ornament.
 fram, *prep. w. dat.* from; *agent. w. pass.* hie wæron fram Wyrþgeorne
 ġelaþode, invited by.
 frēmman, *wv.* perform, do.
 frēond, *sm.* friend.
 friþ, *sm.* peace—friþ niman, make
 peace.
 fugol, *sm.* bird.
 fuhton, *see* fohtan.
 fūl, *aj.* foul, impure.
 full, *aj.* full.
 full-blīpe, *aj.* very glad.
 full-cēne, *aj.* very brave.
 ful-liċe, *av.* fully.
 full-sōþ, *aj.* very true.
 fultum, *sm.* help; forces, troops.
 fultumian, *wv. w. dat.* help.
 funde, *see* findan.
 furþor, *av.* further, more [forþ].
 fūs, *aj.* hastening.
 fyllan, *wv.* fill, fulfil [full].
 fyr, *sn.* fire.
 fyrmest, *see* forma.

G.

Ġadrian, *wv.* gather.
 ġærs, *sn.* grass.
 ġafeloc, *sm.* missile, spear.
 ġafol, *sn.* interest, profit.
 ġamen, *sn.* sport.
 ġān, *sv.* go.
 ġe-gān, *sv.* gain, conquer.
 ġangende, *see* ġān.
 ġāst, *sm.* spirit; se hālga ġāst, the
 Holy Ghost.
 ġāst-lic, *aj.* spiritual.
 ġe, *cj.* and—ġe . . ġe, both . . and.
 ġē, *see* pū.
 ġealga, *sm.* gallows.
 ġēar, *sn.* year.
 ġearcian, *wv.* prepare [ġearo].
 ġeard, *sm.* yard, court.
 ġearu, *aj.* ready.
 ġearwian, *wv.* prepare.
 ġeat, *sn.* gate.

ġeogup, *sf.* youth.
 ġeomrung, *sf.* lamentation.
 ġeond, *prp. w. acc.* through,
 throughout.
 ġeong, *aj.* young.
 ġeorn, *aj.* eager.
 ġeorne, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.
 ġiefan, *sv.* 5, give.
 ġiefta, *sfpl.* marriage, wedding
 [ġiefan].
 ġieft-hūs, *sn.* wedding-hall.
 ġieft-lic, *aj.* wedding.
 ġiefu, *sf.* gift; grace (of God)
 [ġiefan].
 ġierla, *sm.* dress [ġearu].
 ġiernan, *wv. w. gen.* yearn, desire;
 ask [ġeorn].
 ġiet, *av.* yet; further, besides.
 ġif, *cj.* if.
 ġimm, *sm.* gem, jewel [Latin *gemma*].
 ġimm-stān, *sm.* gem, jewel.
 ġit, *see* pū.
 ġitsian, *wv.* covet.
 ġitsung, *sf.* covetousness, avarice.
 glæd, *aj.* glad.
 glæd-liċe, *av.* gladly.
 glēaw, *aj.* prudent, wise.
 glenġan, *wv.* adorn; trim (lamp).
 god, *sm.* God.
 god-fæder, *sm.* godfather.
 god-spell, *sn.* gospel.
 godspel-lic, *aj.* evangelical.
 gōd, *aj.* good—*compar.* bętera.
superl. bęst.
 gōd, *sn.* good thing, good.
 gold, *sn.* gold.
 gold-hord, *sn.* treasure.
 grædiġ, *aj.* greedy.
 græġ, *aj.* grey.
 grētan, *wv.* greet, salute.
 grindan, *sv.* 3, grind.
 grīst-bitung, *sf.* gnashing of teeth.
 grymetian, *wv.* grunt, roar.
 gyldan, *wv.* gild [gold].
 gylden, *aj.* golden [gold].

H.

Habban, *wv.* have; take.

- hād, *sm.* rank, condition.
 ġe'hādod, *aj.* ordained, in orders,
 clerical [*past partic.* of hādian,
 ordain].
 hæfde, hæfþ, *see* habban.
 hæftan, *uv.* hold fast, hold [habban].
 hēlan, *uv.* heal [hāl].
 hēlend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic.*
 of hēlan].
 hēlo, *sf.* salvation [hāl].
 hēs, *sf.* command.
 hæspe, *sf.* hasp.
 hēte, *sf.* heat [hāt].
 hēþ, *sf.* heath.
 hēþen, *aj.* heathen [hæþ].
 hāl, *aj.* whole, sound.
 ġe'hāl, *aj.* whole, uninjured.
 hālga, *sm.* saint.
 hālġian, *uv.* hallow, consecrate.
 hālig, *aj.* holy.
 hālig-dōm, *sm.* holy object, relic.
 hām, *av.* homewards, home.
 hand, *sf.* hand.
 hand-cweorn, *sf.* hand-mill.
 hangian, *uv.* hang, *intr.* [hōn].
 hāt, *aj.* hot.
 hātan, *sv.* I, command, ask—*w.*
inf. in passive sense, hēton him
 seġgan, bade them be told; name
 —*passive*, hātte.
 hatian, *uv.* hate.
 hātte, *see* hātan.
 hē, *prn.* he.
 hēafod, *sn.* head.
 hēafod-mann, *sm.* head-man, ruler,
 chief.
 hēah, *aj.* high—*superl.* hiehst.
 healdan, *sv.* I, hold, keep; guard;
 preserve; observe, keep.
 healf, *aj.* half.
 healf, *sf.* side.
 hēa-lic, *aj.* lofty [hēah].
 heall, *sf.* hall.
 heard, *aj.* hard; strong; severe.
 heþban, *sv.* 2, raise.
 heþel-præd, *sm.* web-thread, thread.
 heþe, *sm.* weight [heþban].
 heþġ, *aj.* heavy [heþe].
 heþl, *sf.* hell.
 ġe'hendē, *aj. w. dat.* near [hand].
 hēo, *see* hē.
 heofon, *sm.* heaven—*often in plur.*,
 heofona rīce.
 heofon-lic, *aj.* heavenly.
 hēold, *see* healdan.
 heord, *sf.* herd.
 heorte, *sf.* heart.
 hēr, *av.* here; hither—hēr'æfter,
 &c., hereafter.
 hēr-be-ēastan, *av.* east of this.
 heþe, *sm.* army.
 heþe-rēaf, *sn.* spoil.
 heþe-toga, *sm.* army-leader, gene-
 ral, chief [toga from tēon].
 heþgian, *uv.* ravage, make war
 [heþe].
 heþgung, *sf.* (ravaging), warfare,
 war.
 heþrian, *uv.* praise.
 hēt, *see* hātan.
 hider, *av.* hither.
 hīe, *see* hē.
 hiehst, *see* hēah.
 hiera, *see* hē.
 ġe'hieran, *uv.* hear.
 hierde, *sm.* shepherd [heord].
 hierd-ræden, *sf.* guardianship.
 hiere, *see* hē.
 ġe'hier-sum, *aj. w. dat.* obedient
 [hieran].
 ġe'hiersum-nes, *sf.* obedience.
 him, hine, *see* hē.
 hīred, *snm.* family, household.
 his, *see* hē.
 hit, *see* hē.
 hīw, *sn.* hue, form.
 hlædder, *sf.* ladder.
 hlæst, *sm.* load.
 hlāf, *sm.* bread, loaf of bread.
 hlāford, *sm.* lord.
 hlīsa, *sm.* fame.
 hlūd, *aj.* loud.
 hlūdan, *uv.* make a noise, shout
 [hlūd].
 hnappian, *uv.* doze.
 ġe'hoferod, *aj.* (past partic.), hump-
 backed.
 holt, *sn.* wood.

hōn, *sv.* 1, hang [hangian].
 horn, *sm.* horn.
 hræd-lice, *av.* quickly.
 hrædung, *sf.* hurry.
 hraþe, *av.* quickly—swā hraþe swā,
 as soon as.
 hrōod, *sn.* reed.
 hrēowan, *sv.* 7, rue, repent.
 hrieman, *wv.* cry, call.
 hriþer, *sn.* ox.
 hrōf, *sn.* roof.
 hryġ, *sm.* back.
 hryre, *sm.* fall [hrēosan].
 hū, *av.* how.
 hū-meta, *av.* how.
 hund, *sn. w. gen.* hundred.
 hund, *sm.* dog.
 hund-feald, *aj.* hundredfold.
 hund-nigontig, *num.* ninety.
 hund-twelftig, *num.* hundred and
 twenty.
 hungor, *sm.* hunger; famine.
 hungriġ, *aj.* hungry.
 hūru, *av.* especially.
 hūs, *sn.* house.
 hux-lice, *av.* ignominiously.
 hwā, *prn.* who.
 ġe'hwā, *prn.* every one.
 hwæm, *see* hwā.
 hwær, *av.* where—swā hwær swā,
 wherever.
 ġe'hwær, *av.* everywhere.
 hwæs, hwæt, *see* hwā.
 hwæt, *interj.* what! lo! well.
 hwæte, *sm.* wheat.
 hwæþer, *av. cj.* whether—hwæþer
 þe, *to introduce a direct ques-*
 tion.
 hwæpre, *av.* however.
 hwanon, *av.* whence.
 hwelc, *prn.* which; any one, any
 —swā hwelc swā, whoever.
 ġe'hwelc, *prn.* any, any one.
 hwil, *sf.* while, time.
 hwone, *see* hwā.
 hwonne, *av.* when.
 hwȳ, *av.* why.
 hȳdan, *wv.* hide.
 hyht, *sf.* hope.

ġe'hyhtan, *wv.* hope.
 hȳran, *wv.* hire.

I.

Ic, *prn.* I.
 idel, *aj.* idle; useless, vain—on
 idel, in vain.
 iġ-land, *sn.* island.
 ieldan, *wv.* delay [eald].
 ieldra, *see* eald.
 ieldran, *simpl.* ancestors [*originally*
 compar. of eald].
 iernan, *sv.* 3, run; flow.
 ierre, *aj.* angry.
 il, *sm.* hedgehog.
 ilca, *prn.* same (always weak, and
 with the definite article).
 in, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* in, into.
 inc, *see* þū.
 inn, *av.* in (of motion).
 innan, *prp. w. dat. (av.)* within.
 inne, *av.* within, inside.
 inn-ġehyġd, *sn.* inner thoughts,
 mind.
 in-tō, *prp. w. dat.* into.
 Iotan, *simpl.* Jutes.
 Īr-land, *sn.* Ireland.
 Iūdēisc, *aj.* Jewish—þā Iūdēiscan,
 the Jews.

II.

Lā, *interj.* lo!—lā lēof! Sir!
 lāc, *sn.* gift; offering, sacrifice.
 ġe'lācan, *wv.* seize.
 lādan, *wv.* lead; carry, bring, take.
 læden, *sn.* Latin; language.
 læġ, *see* liōġan.
 lāran, *wv. w. double acc.* teach;
 advise, suggest [lār].
 ġe'lāred, *aj.* learned [*past partic.*
 of lāran].
 læs, *av.* less—þȳ læs (þe), *cj. w.*
 subj. lest.
 lāetan, *sv.* 1, let; leave—hēo lēt þā
 swā, she let the matter rest there.
 ġe'lāete, *sn.*—wega ġelāetu, *pl.* meet-
 ings of the roads.
 lāf, *sf.* remains—tō lāfe bēon, re-
 main over, be left [(be)lifan].

ġe'lamp, see *ġelimpan*.
land, *sn.* land, country.
land-folc, *sn.* people of the country.
land-herē, *sm.* land-army.
land-lēode, *simpl.* people of the country.
lang, *aj.* long.
lange, *av.* for a long time, long.
lang-lice, *av.* for a long time, long.
lār, *sf.* teaching, doctrine.
late, *av.* slowly, late—late on *ġēare*, late in the year.
ġe'lapian, *uv.* invite.
ġe'lapung, *sf.* congregation.
lēaf, *sf.* leave.
ġe'lēafa, *sm.* belief, faith.
ġe'lēaf-full, *aj.* believing, pious.
leahtor, *sm.* crime, vice.
lēas, *aj.* without (expers), *in compos.* -less; false.
lēat, see *lūtan*.
lēġan, *uv.* lay [*licġan*].
ġe'lēndan, *uv.* land [*land*].
lēo, *smf.* lion.
lēode, *simpl.* people.
lēof, *aj.* dear, beloved; pleasant—*mē wære lēofre*, I would rather—[*lufu*].
leofode, see *libban*.
leoht, *sn.* light.
leoht-fæt, *sn.* (light-vessel), lamp.
leornian, *uv.* learn.
leornung-cniht, *sm.* disciple.
lēt, see *lētan*.
libban, *uv.* live.
lic, *sn.* body, corpse.
ġe'lic, *aj. w. dat.* like.
ġe'lice, *av.* in like manner, alike, equally.
licġan, *sv. 5.* lie.
lic-hama, *sm.* body.
licham-lice, *av.* bodily.
ġelician, *uv. w. dat.* please.
liefan, *uv. w. dat.* allow [*lēaf*].
ġe'liefan, *uv.* believe [*ġelēafa*].
lif, *sn.* life.
lifend, see *libban*.
lim, *sn.* limb, member.
ġe'limp, *sn.* event, emergency, calamity.

ġe'limpan, *sv. 3.* happen.
līp, see *liēgan*.
locc, *sm.* lock of hair.
lof, *sn.* praise; glory.
ġe'lōgian, place; occupy, furnish.
ġe'lōm, *aj.* frequent, repeated.
ġe'lōme, *av.* often, repeatedly.
losian, *uv. w. dat.* be lost—*him losap*, he loses [(for)*lēosan*].
lūcan, *sv. 7.* close.
lufu, *sf.* love [*lēof*].
Lunden-burg, *sf.* London [*Lundonia*].
lūtan, *sv. 7.* stoop.
lýtet, *aj.* little.

M.

Mā, see *micel*.
macian, *uv.* make.
mæg, *svv.* can, be able.
mægen, *sn.* strength, capacity; virtue [*mæg*].
mægþ, *sf.* family; tribe, nation; generation.
ġe'mæne, *aj.* common.
ġe'mænelic, *aj.* common, general.
mære, *aj.* famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).
ġe'mære, *sn.* boundary, territory.
mærsian, *uv.* extol, celebrate [*mære*].
mærþo, *sf.* glory [*mære*].
mæsse, *sf.* mass [*Latin missa*].
mæsse-prēost, *sm.* mass-priest.
mæst, see *micel*.
magon, see *mæg*.
man, *indef.* one [*mann*].
mān, *sn.* wickedness.
mān-dæd, *sf.* wicked deed.
mān-full, *aj.* wicked.
mangere, *sm.* merchant.
mangung, *sf.* trade, business.
manig, *aj.* many.
manig-feald, *aj.* manifold.
manig-fealdan, *uv.* multiply [*manigfeald*].
mann, *sm.* man; person.
mann-cynn, *sn.* mankind.

mann-ræden, *sf.* allegiance.
 mann-slaga, *sm.* manslayer, murderer [slæan, slæge].
 mære, *see* micel.
 martyr, *sm.* martyr.
 mǣpm, *sm.* treasure.
 mǣpm-fæt, *sn.* precious vessel.
 mē, *see* ic.
 mearc, *sf.* boundary.
 mēd, *sf.* reward, pay.
 mēder, *see* mōdor.
 męnn, *see* mann.
 męnnisc, *aj.* human [mann].
 męre-grot, *sn.* pearl [margarita].
 męrgen, *sm.* morning [morgen].
 ġe'met, *sn.* measure; manner, way.
 metan, *sv.* 5, measure.
 ġe'mētan, *uv.* meet; find [ġemōt].
 męte, *sm.* food—*pl.* męttas.
 micel, *aj.* great, much—*compar.*
 mære, mā (*adv.*), *superl.* mæst.
 miȝle, *av.* greatly, much.
 mid, *prp. w. dat. (instr.)* with—
 mid þæm þe, *cj.* when.
 middan-ġeard, *sm.* world [*literally* middle enclosure].
 midde, *aj.* mid, middle (only of time).
 middel, *sn.* middle.
 Middel-ęngle, *simpl.* Middle-Angles.
 Mierȝe, *simpl.* Mercians [mearc].
 miht, *sf.* might, strength; virtue [męġ].
 mihte, *see* męġ.
 mihtig, *aj.* mighty, strong.
 mīl, *sf.* mile [*Latin* milia (passuum)].
 mild-heort, *aj.* mild-hearted, merciful.
 ġe'miltsian, *uv. w. dat.* have mercy on, pity [milde].
 mīn, *see* ic.
 mis-lædan, *uv.* mislead, lead astray.
 mis-lic, *aj.* various.
 mōd, *sn.* heart, mind.
 mōdig, *aj.* proud.
 mōdig-nes, *sf.* pride.
 mōdor, *sf.* mother.

molde, *sf.* mould, earth.
 mōna, *sm.* moon.
 mōnaþ, *sm.* mouth—*pl.* mōnaþ [mōna].
 morgen, *sm.* morning.
 morþ, *sn.* (murdei), crime.
 mōste, *see* mōtan.
 ġe'mōt, *sn.* meeting.
 mōtan, *uv.* may; ne mōt, must not.
 ġe'munan, *uv.* remember.
 munt, *sm.* mountain, hill [*Latin* montem].
 munuc, *sm.* monk [*Latin* monachus].
 murcnian, *uv.* grumble, complain.
 mūþ, *sm.* mouth.
 mūþa, *sm.* mouth of a river [mūþ].
 ġe'mynd, *sf.* memory, mind [ġe-munan].
 ġe'myndig, *aj. w. gen.* mindful.
 mynet, *sf.* coin [*Latin* moneta].
 mynetere, *sm.* money-changer.
 mynster, *sn.* monastery [*Latin* monasterium].

N.

Nā, *av.* not, no [=ne ā].
 nabban = ne habban.
 nēddre, *sf.* snake.
 næfde, næfst, = ne hæfde, ne hæfst.
 næfre, *av.* never [=ne æfre].
 nægel, *sm.* nail.
 næs = ne wæs.
 nāht, *prn. w. gen.* naught, nothing [=nān wiht].
 nāht-nes, *sf.* worthlessness, cowardice.
 nam, *see* niman.
 nama, *sm.* name.
 nāmon, *see* niman.
 nān, *prn.* none, no [=ne ān].
 nāt = ne wāt.
 nāwþer, *prn.* neither [=ne āhwæþer (either)].
 ne, *av.* not—ne . . ne, neither . . not.

nēah, *av.* near; *superl.* nīehst—æt nīehstan, next, immediately, afterwards.
 nearu, *aj.* narrow.
 nēa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood [wesan].
 nēmnan, *wv.* name [nama].
 neom = ne eom.
 nese, *av.* no.
 neþt, *sn.* net.
 nīed, *sf.* need.
 nīedunga, *av.* needs, by necessity.
 nīehst, *see* nēah.
 nīeten, *sn.* animal.
 nigon, *num.* nine.
 nigopa, *aj.* ninth.
 niht, *sf.* night.
 niman, *sv.* 4, take, capture; take in marriage, marry.
 nis = ne is.
 niþer, *av.* down.
 nīwe, *aj.* new.
 ġe'nōg, *aj.* enough.
 nolde = ne wolde.
 norþ, *av.* north.
 Norphymbra-land, *sn.* Northumberland.
 Norþ-hymbre, *simpl.* Northumbrians [Humbra].
 norþan-weard, *aj.* northward.
 Norþ-menn, *pl.* Norwegians.
 nū, *av.* now, just now; *cj. causal,* now that, since.
 nū'ġiet, *av.* still.
 ġe'nyht-sum-nes, *sf.* sufficiency, abundance.
 nyle, = ne wile.
 nyste, nyton = ne wiste, ne witon.

O.

Of, *prp. w. dat.* of, from of place, origin, privation, release, &c.; *partitive,* sellap ūs of ēowrum ele, some of your oil.
 of-drædd, *aj.* afraid [past partic. of ofdrædan, dread].
 ofer, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over; on; of time, during, throughout, over.

ofer-gyld, *aj.* (past partic.), gilded over, covered with gold.
 ofer-herġian, *wv.* ravage, over-run.
 ofer-sāwan, *sv.* 2, sow over.
 offrian, *wv.* offer, sacrifice [Latin offerre].
 offerung, *sf.* offering, sacrifice.
 of-slēan, *sv.* 2, slay.
 of-sniþan, *sv.* 6, kill [sniþan, cut].
 of-spring, *sm.* offspring [springan].
 oft, *av.* oþten.
 of-tēon, *sv.* 7, *w. dat. of pers. and gen. of thing,* deprive.
 of-þyrst, *aj.* thirsty [past partic. of ofþyrstan, from þurst].
 of-wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.
 ð-læcung, *sf.* flattery.
 olfend, *sm.* camel [Latin elephas].
 on, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* on; in; *hostility,* against, on hie fuhton; of time, in.
 on-byrgan, *wv.* taste.
 on-cnāwan, *sv.* 1, know, recognize.
 on-drædan, *sv.* 1, *wv.* dread, fear.
 on-fōn, *sv.* 1, receive.
 on-ġēan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards; *hostility,* against.
 on-ġēan, *av.* back—ġewende on-ġēan, returned.
 on-ġinn, *sn.* beginning.
 on-ġinnan, *sv.* 3, begin.
 on-lichtan, *wv.* illuminate, enlighten [leoht].
 on-lichtung, *sf.* illumination, light.
 on-lūcan, *sv.* 7, unlock.
 on-middan, *prp. w. dat.* in the midst of.
 on-sien, *sf.* appearance, form.
 on-sund, *aj.* sound, whole.
 on-uppan, *prp. w. dat.* upon.
 on-weald, *sm.* rule, authority, power; territory.
 on-weg, *av.* away.
 open, *aj.* open.
 openian, *wv.* open, reveal, disclose.
 orgel-lice, *av.* proudly.

or-māete, *aj.* immense, boundless [metan].
 or-sorg, *aj.* unconcerned, careless.
 oþ, *prp. w. acc.* until—oþ þæt, *cj.* until; up to, as far as.
 oþer, *prn.* (always strong), second; other.
 oþþe, *cj.* or—oþþe..oþþe, either..or.
 oxa, *sm.* ox.

P.

Pāpa, *sm.* pope [Latin papa].
 pęning, *sm.* penny.
 Peohtas, *smpl.* Picts.
 Philistēisc, *aj.* Philistine.
 Pihtisc, *aj.* Pictish [Peohtas].
 plegian, *wv.* play.
 post, *sm.* post [Latin postis].
 prēost, *sm.* priest [Latin presbyter].
 pund, *sn.* pound [Latin pondus].
 pytt, *sm.* pit [Latin puteus].

R.

Racentēag, *sf.* chains.
 rād, *see* rīdan.
 ġerād, *sn.* reckoning, account; on þā ġerād þæt, on condition that.
 rād, *sm.* advice; what is advisable, plan of action—him rād þūhte, it seemed advisable to him.
 ramm, *sm.* ram.
 rāp, *sm.* rope.
 rēaf, *sn.* robe, dress.
 reahte, *see* recēcan.
 rēcan, *wv. w. gen.* reckon, care.
 reċcān, *wv.* tell, narrate.
 ġereċcednes, *sf.* narrative.
 ġerēfa, *sm.* officer, reeve, bailiff.
 reġen, *sm.* rain.
 rēþe, *aj.* fierce, cruel.
 rīce, *aj.* powerful, of high rank.
 rīce, *sn.* kingdom, sovereignty, government.
 rīcetera, *sn.* (ambition), pomp.
 rīcsian, *wv.* rule.
 rīdan, *sv.* 6, ride.
 riftera, *sm.* reaper.
 riht, *aj.* right; righteous.

riht-lice, *av.* rightly, correctly.
 riht-wisnes, *sf.* righteousness.
 rīm, *sm.* number.
 rīman, *wv.* count.
 rīnan, *wv.* rain [reġen].
 rīpan, *sv.* 6, reap.
 rīpera, *sm.* reaper.
 rīp-tīma, *sm.* reaping-time, harvest.
 rōhte, *see* rēcan.
 Rōme-burg, *sf.* city of Rome.
 rōwan, *sv.* 1, row.
 ryne, *sm.* course.
 ġerŕyne, *sn.* mystery.

S.

Sā, *sf.* sea—*dat.* sā.
 sād, *sn.* seed.
 sęġde, *see* seċġan.
 sāl, *sm.* time, occasion.
 ġesālīg, *aj.* happy, blessed.
 ġesālīg-lice, *av.* happily, blessedly.
 sæt, sēton, *see* sittan.
 sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.
 ġesamnian, *wv.* collect, assemble.
 samod, *av.* together, with.
 sanct, *sm.* saint [Latin sanctus].
 sand, *sf.* dish of food [sęndan].
 sand-ċeosol, *sm.* sand (*literally* sand-gravel).
 sār, *sn.* grief.
 sār, *aj.* grievous.
 sārīg, *aj.* sorry, sad.
 sāwan, *sv.* 1, sow.
 sāwere, *sm.* sower.
 sāwol, *sf.* soul.
 scamu, *sf.* shame.
 scand, *sf.* disgrace.
 scand-lic, *aj.* shameful.
 scēaf, *sm.* sheaf [scúfan].
 scēaf-mælum, *av.* sheafwise.
 ġesċeaft, *sf.* creature, created thing.
 scēal, *swv.* ought to, must; shall.
 scēap, *sn.* sheep.
 scēatt, *sm.* (tribute); money.
 scēawere, *sm.* spy, witness.
 scēawian, *wv.* see; examine; read.
 scēawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.
 scēotan, *sv.* 7, shoot.

- sôieppan, sv. 2, create.*
sôieran, sv. 4, shear.
sôip, sn. ship.
sôip-hêre, sm. fleet.
sôip-hlæst, sm. (shipload), crew.
sôir, sf. shire.
scolde, see sceal.
scôp, see sôieppan.
scort, aj. short.
scotian, wv. shoot [scôotan].
Scot-land, sn. Ireland.
Scottas, smpl. the Irish.
scotung, sf. shot.
scræf, sn. cave.
scrin, sn. shrine [Latin scrinium].
scrincan, sv. 3, shrink.
scrûd, sn. dress.
scrýdan, wv. clothe [scrûd].
scûfan, sv. 7, push—scûfan üt, launch (ship).
sculon, see sceal.
scuton, see scôotan.
scyld, sf. guilt [sculon, sceal].
scyldig, aj. guilty.
scylen, see sceal.
Scyttise, aj. Scotch [Scottas].
se, sê, prn. that; the; he; who.
geseah, see gesêon.
sealde, see sellan.
sêaþ, sm. pit.
Seaxe, smpl. Saxons.
sêcan, wv. seek; visit, come to; attack.
sêcgan, wv. say.
self, prn. self.
sellan, wv. give; sell.
sêlest, av. superl. best.
sendan, wv. send, send message [sand].
sêo, see se.
seofon, num. seven.
seofopa, aj. seventh.
seolc, sf. silk.
seolcen, aj. silken.
seolfor, sn. silver.
gê'sêon, sv. 5, see.
sêow, see sawan.
gê'setnes, sf. narrative [settan].
settan, wv. set; appoint, institute
- dôm settan w. dat. pass sentence on; compose, write; create [sittan].*
sibb, sf. peace.
gê'sibb-sum, aj. peaceful.
sie, see wesan.
siefer-lice, av. purely.
siefre, aj. pure.
sierwung, sf. stratagem.
siex, num. six.
siexta, aj. sixth.
siextig, num. sixty.
siextig-feald, aj. sixtyfold.
sige, sm. victory—sige niman, gain the victory.
sige-fæst, aj. victorious.
gê'sihþ, sf. sight; vision, dream [gesêon].
silfren, aj. silver.
simle, av. always.
sind, see wesan.
sinu, sf. sinew.
sittan, sv. 5, sit; settle, stay.
gê'sittan, sv. 5, take possession of.
sip, sm. journey.
sipian, wv. journey, go.
sippan, av. since, afterwards; cj. when.
slæp, sm. sleep.
slæpan, sv. 1, sleep.
slaga, sm. slayer [slêan, past. partic. geslægen].
slaw, aj. slow, slothful, dull.
slêan, sv. 2, strike; slay, kill.
slêcg, sm. hammer [slaga, slêan].
slêge, sm. killing [slaga, slêan].
slêp, see slæpan.
slôg, see slêan.
smæl, aj. narrow.
smêan, wv. consider, think; consult.
smêocan, sv. 7, smoke.
smêpe, aj. smooth.
snotor, aj. wise, prudent.
sôna, av. soon; then.
sorg, sf. sorrow.
sôþ, aj. true.
sôþ, sn. truth.
sôþ-lice, av. truly, indeed.
spade, wf. spade [Latin spatha].

- spræc, *sf.* speech, language; conversation [sprecan].
 sprecan, *sv.* 5, speak.
 sprēngan, *wv.* (scatter); sow [springan].
 springan, *sv.* 3, spring.
 sprungen, *see* springan.
 stānen, *aj.* of stone [stān].
 stāniht, *sn.* stony ground [*originally* *adj.* 'stony,' from stān].
 stān, *sm.* stone; brick.
 standan, *sv.* 2, stand.
 stēap, *aj.* steep.
 stēde, *sm.* place.
 stefn, *sf.* voice.
 stelān, *sv.* 4, steal.
 stēnt, *see* standan.
 stēor, *sf.* steering, rudder.
 steorra, *sm.* star.
 sticol, *aj.* rough.
 stīepel, *sm.* steeple [stēap].
 stīeran, *wv. w. dat.* restrain [stēor].
 ġe·stillan, *wv.* stop, prevent.
 stille, *aj.* still, quiet.
 stōd, *see* standan.
 stōl, *sm.* seat.
 stōw, *sf.* place.
 stræt, *sf.* street, road [*Latin* strata via].
 strand, *sm.* shore.
 strang, *aj.* strong.
 strēdan, *wv.* (scatter), sow.
 strēngþo, *sf.* strength [strang].
 ġe·strēon, *sn.* possession.
 ġe·strienan, *wv.* gain [ġestrēon].
 strūtian, *wv.* strut.
 styçce, *sn.* piece.
 sum, *prn.* some, a certain (one). one; a.
 ġe·sund, *aj.* sound, healthy.
 ġe·sund-full, *aj.* safe and sound.
 sundor, *av.* apart.
 sunne, *sf.* sun.
 sunu, *sm.* son.
 sūþ, *av.* south, southwards.
 sūþan, *av.* from the south.
 sūþan-weard, *aj.* southward.
 sūþ-dæl, *sm.* the South.
 sūþerne, *aj.* southern.
- Sūþ-seaxe, *simpl.* South-Saxons.
 swā, *av.* so; swā, swā, as, like—
 swā . . swā, so . . as.
 swāc, *see* swīcan.
 swā·pēah, *av.* however.
 swefn, *sn.* sleep; dream.
 swelc, *prn.* such.
 swelce, *av.* as if, as it were, as, like.
 sweltan, *sv.* 3, die.
 swēncan, *wv.* afflict, molest [swincan].
 swēng, *sm.* stroke, blow [swingan].
 swēor, *sm.* pillar.
 swēora, *sm.* neck.
 sweord, *sn.* sword.
 sweord-bora, *sm.* sword-bearer [beran].
 sweetol, *aj.* clear, evident.
 sweetolian, *wv.* display, show, indicate.
 sweetolung, *sf.* manifestation, sign.
 swerian, *sv.* 2, swear.
 swic, *sm.* deceit.
 ġe·swīcan, *sv.* 6 (fail, fall short); cease (betray).
 swic-dōm, *sm.* deceit [swīcan].
 swicol, *aj.* deceitful, treacherous.
 swicon, *see* swīcan.
 swift, *aj.* swift.
 swīgian, *wv.* be silent.
 swincan, *sv.* 3, labour, toil.
 swingan, *sv.* 3, beat.
 swingle, *sf.* stroke [swingan].
 swipe, *sm.* whip.
 swiþe, *av.* very, much, greatly, violently—*cp.* swiþor, rather, more.
 swiþ-lic, *aj.* excessive, great.
 swiþe, *sf.* right hand [*cp.* of swiþe with hand understood].
 swulton, *see* sweltan.
 swuncon, *see* swincan.
 swungon, *see* swingan.
 syndriġ, *aj.* separate [sundur].
 syn-full, *aj.* sinful.
 syngian, *wv.* sin.
 synn, *sf.* sin.

T.

Tācen, *sn.* sign, token; miracle.
tācnian, *uv.* signify.
ġe'tācnung, *sf.* signification, type.
tēācan, *uv. w. dat.* show; teach.
talū, *sf.* number [getel].
tam, *aj.* tame.
tāwian, *uv.* ill-treat.
tēam, *sm.* progeny [tēon].
ġe'tel, *sn.* number.
tellan, *uv.* count, account—**tellan**
tō nāhte, count as naught [talū].
Temes, *sf.* Thames [Tamisia].
tempel, *sn.* temple [Latin templum].
tēon, *sv.* 7, pull, drag.
tēona, *sm.* injury, insult.
tēon-rāden, *sf.* humiliation.
tēp, *see* tōp.
tiācen, *sn.* kid.
tīd, *sf.* time; hour.
tīēgan, *uv.* tie.
tīeman, *uv.* teem, bring forth
 [tēam].
tīen, *num.* ten.
tierwe, *sf.* tar.
tīgele, *wf.* tile [Latin tegula].
tīma, *sm.* time.
timbrian, *uv.* build.
ġe'timbrung, *sf.* building.
tintreg, *sn.* torture.
tintregian, *uv.* torture.
tō, *prp. w. dat. (av.)* to—tō ab-
 bode ġesett, made abbot; *time*,
 at—tō langum fierste, for a long
 time; *adverbial*, tō scande, igno-
 miniously; *fitness, purpose, for—*
þām folce (*dat.*) tō dēape, to the
 death of the people, so that the
 people were killed; tō þām þæt,
cj. in order that—tō þām (swīþe)
 .. þæt, so (greatly) .. that.
tō, *av.* too.
tō-berstan, *sv.* 3, burst, break
 asunder.
tō-breacan, *sv.* 4, break in pieces,
 break through.
tō-bregdan, *sv.* 3, tear asunder.
tō-cwīesan, *uv.* crush, bruise.

tō-cyme, *sm.* coming [cuman].
tō-dæg, *av.* to-day.
tō-dēlan, *uv.* disperse; separate,
 divide.
tō-gædre, *av.* together.
tō-ġēanes, *prp. w. dat.* towards—
 him tōġēanes, to meet him.
tōl, *sn.* tool.
tō-līesan, *uv.* loosen [līas].
tō-middes, *prp. w. dat.* in the
 midst of.
tō-teran, *sv.* 4, tear to pieces.
tōp, *sm.* tooth.
tō-weard, *aj.* future.
tō-weorpan, *sv.* 3, overthrow, de-
 stroy.
trēow, *sn.* tree.
ġe'trēowe, *aj.* true, faithful.
trum, *aj.* strong.
trymman, *uv.* strengthen [trum].
trymmung, *sf.* strengthening, en-
 couragement.
tūcian, *uv.* ill-treat.
tugon, *see* tēon.
tūn, *sm.* village, town.
twā, **twām**, *see* twēgen.
twēgen, *num.* two.
twēlf, *num.* twelve.
twēntīg, *num. w. gen.* twenty.

p.

pā, *av. cj.* then; when—pā pā,
 when, while—*correlative* pā .. pā,
 when .. (then).
pā, **pāem**, &c., *see* se.
pār, *av.* there—pār tō, &c. thereto,
 to it; where—pār pær, *correl.*
 where.
pāere, *see* se.
pār-rihte, *av.* immediately.
pæs, *av.* therefore; wherefore.
pæs, **þæt**, *see* se.
þæt, *cj.* that.
ġe'pafian, *uv.* allow, permit.
pā-ġiet, *av.* still, yet.
þanc, *sm.* thought; thanks.
þancian, *uv. w. gen. of thing and*
dat. of person, thank.

panon, *av.* thence, away.
 pās, *see* pis.
 þe, *rel. prn.* who—sē þe, who; *av.* when.
 þē, *see* pū.
 þēah, *av. cj.* though, yet, however—þēah þe, although.
 þearf, *svv.* need.
 þearle, *av.* very, greatly.
 þēaw, *sm.* custom, habit; þēawas, virtues, morality.
 þegen, *sm.* thane; servant.
 þegnian, *vv. w. dat.* serve.
 þegnung, *sf.* service, retinue.
 þenčan, *vv.* think, expect [þanc].
 þēod, *sf.* people, nation.
 ġe'þēode, *sn.* language.
 þeof, *sm.* thief.
 þeos, *see* pes.
 þeostru, *spl.* darkness.
 þēow, *sm.* servant.
 þēow-dōm, *sm.* service.
 þēowian, *vv. w. dat.* serve.
 þēowot, *sn.* servitude.
 þes, *prn.* this.
 þicce, *aj.* thick.
 þicgan, *sv. 5.* take, receive; eat, drink.
 þin, *see* þū.
 þing, *sn.* thing.
 þis, þissum, &c., *see* pes.
 ġe'þōht, *sm.* thought.
 þōhte, *see* þenčan.
 þone, *see* se.
 þonne, *av. cj.* then; when; because.
 þonne, *av.* than.
 þorfte, *see* þearf.
 þorn, *sm.* thorn.
 þræd, *sm.* thread.
 þrēo, *see* þrīe.
 þridða, *aj.* third.
 þrīe, *num.* three.
 þrim, *see* þrīe.
 þritig, *num.* thirty.
 þritig-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.
 þrymm, *sm.* glory.
 þū, *prn.* thou.
 þūhte, *see* þynčan.
 ġe'þungen, *aj.* excellent, distinguished.

þurh, *prp. w. acc.* through; *causal,* through, by.
 þurh-wunian, *vv.* continue.
 þurst, *sm.* thirst.
 þurstig, *aj.* thirsty.
 þus, *av.* thus.
 þūsend, *sn.* thousand.
 ġe'þwær-læcan, *vv.* agree.
 þȳ, *instr. of se;* *av.* because.
 þȳfel, *sm.* bush.
 þȳ'læs, *cj.* lest.
 þynčan, *vv. impers. w. dat.* mē þyncþ, methinks [þenčan].
 þȳrel, *sn.* hole [þurh].

U.

Ufe-weard, *aj.* upward, at the top of.
 un-ārīmed-lic, *aj.* innumerable.
 unc, *see* ic.
 un-ġecynd, *aj.* strange, of alien family.
 un-dēad-lic-nes, *sf.* immortality.
 under, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* under.
 under-cyning, *sm.* under-king.
 under-delfan, *sv.* dig under.
 under-fōn, *sv. 1,* receive, take.
 under-ġietan, *sv. 5,* understand.
 undern-tīd, *sf.* morning-time.
 un-forht, *aj.* dauntless.
 un-for-molsnod, *aj.* (past partic.) undecayed.
 un-ġehiersum, *aj. w. dat.* disobedient.
 un-hold, *aj.* hostile.
 un-ġemetlic, *aj.* immense.
 un-mihtig, *aj.* weak.
 un-nytt, *aj.* useless.
 un-rihtlice, *av.* wrongly.
 un-rihtwis, *aj.* unrighteous.
 un-ġerīm, *sn.* countless number or quantity.
 un-ġerīm, *aj.* countless.
 un-ġesælig, *aj.* unhappy, accursed.
 un-scyldig, *aj.* innocent.
 un-tiemend, *aj.* barren [from *pres. partic. of* tieman].

un-*gēp̄wær*-nes, *sf.* discord.
 un-*gēwittig*, *aj.* foolish.
 ūp, *av.* up.
 ūp-āhafen-nes, *sf.* conceit, arrogance.
 ūp-flōr, *sf.* (*dat. sing. -a*) upper floor, upper story.
 uppan, *prp. w. dat.* on, upon.
 urnon, *see* iernan. .
 ūs, *see* ic.
 ūt, *av.* out.
 ūtan, *av.* outside.
 uton, *defect. verb. w. infin.* let us—
 uton gān, let us go ?

W.

Wacian, *wv.* be awake, watch.
 wædla, *sm.* poor man.
 wæl, *sn.* slaughter—wæl *gēslēan*, make a slaughter.
 wæl-hrēow, *aj.* cruel.
 wælhrēow-lice, *av.* cruelly, savagely.
 wælhrēownes, *sf.* cruelty.
 wæpen, *sn.* weapon.
 wær, *aj.* wary.
 wæron, wæs, *see* wesan.
 wæstm, *sm.* (growth); fruit.
 wæter, *sn.* water.
 wæter-scīpe, *sm.* piece of water, water.
 wāfung, *sf.* (spectacle), display.
 -ware, *pl.* (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants [*originally* defenders, *op.* wērian].
 wāt, *see* witan.
gēwāt, *see* *gēwitan*.
 wē, *see* ic.
gē-weald, *sn.* power, command.
 wealdan, *sv. 1, w. gen.* rule.
 Wealth, *sm.* (*pl.* Wēalas), *sm.* Welshman, Briton (*originally* foreigner).
 weall, *sm.* wall.
 weall-lim, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.
 wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, then proscribed man, outlaw].

weaxan, *sv. 1,* grow, increase.
 weg, *sm.* way, road.
 weg-fērende, *aj.* (*pres. partic.*) way-faring.
 wel, *av.* well.
 wel-willend-nes, *sf.* benevolence.
 wēnan, *wv.* expect, think.
gē-wēndan, *wv.* turn; go [windan].
 wēnian, *wv.* accustom, wean [*gē*-wuna].
 weofod, *sn.* altar.
 weorc, *sn.* work.
 weorpan, *sv. 3,* throw.
 weorþ, *sn.* worth.
 weorþ, *aj.* worth, worthy.
 weorþan, *sv. 3,* happen; become—
 w. *æt spræce*, enter into conversation.
gē-weorþan, *sv. 3, impers w. dat.*
 —him *gē*wearþ, they agreed on.
 weorþ-full, *aj.* worthy.
 weorþian, *wv.* honour, worship;
 make honoured, exalt.
 weorþ-lice, *aj.* honourably.
 weorþ-mynd, *sf.* honour.
 wēox, *see* weaxan.
 wēpan, *sv. 1,* weep.
 wer, *sm.* man.
 wērian, *wv.* defend [wær].
 werod, *sn.* troop, army.
 wesan, *sv.* be.
 west, *av.* west.
 West-seaxe, *smpl.* West-saxons.
 wēste, *aj.* waste, desolate.
 wīd, *aj.* wide.
 wīde, *av.* widely, far and wide. .
 wīdewe, *sf.* widow.
gē-wiēldan, *wv.* overpower, conquer [wealdan].
 wierpe, *aj. w. gen.* worthy [weorþ].
 wīf, *sn.* woman; wife.
 wīf-healf, *sf.* female side.
 wīf-mann, *sm.* woman.
 wiht, *sf.* wight, creature, thing.
 Wihht, *sf.* Isle of Wight [Vectis].
 Wihht-ware, *pl.* Wight-dwellers.
 wilde, *aj.* wild.
 wildēor, *sn.* wild beast.
 willa, *sm.* will.

willan, *swv.* will, wish; *of repetition*, be used to.
 ġe-wilnian, *wv. w. gen.* desire.
 win, *sn.* wine.
 wind, *sm.* wind.
 windan, *sv. 3.* wind.
 win-ġeard, *sm.* vineyard.
 winnan, *sv. 3.* fight.
 ġe-winnan, *sv. 3.* win, gain.
 winter, (*pl.* winter), *sm.* winter; *in reckoning* = year.
 winter-setl, *sn.* winter-quarters.
 wīs, *aj.* wise.
 wīse, *sf.* (wise), way.
 ġe-wiss, *aj.* certain.
 ġe-wissian, *wv.* guide, direct.
 ġe-wissung, *sf.* guidance, direction.
 wiste, *see* witan.
 wit, *see* ic.
 wita, *sm.* councillor, sage.
 witan, *swv.* know.
 ġe-wītan, *sv. 6.* depart.
 wīte, *sn.* punishment; torment.
 wītega, *sm.* prophet.
 witod-lice, *av.* truly, indeed, and [witan].
 ġe-witt, *sn.* wits, intelligence, understanding [witan].
 wip, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards; along—wip weġ, by the road; *hostility*, against—fuhton wip Brettas, fought with the Britons; *association, sharing, &c.*, with; *defence*, against; *exchange, price*, for—wip þæm þe, in consideration of, provided that.
 wip-meten-nes, *sf.* comparison.
 wip-sacan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* deny.
 wip-standan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* withstand, resist.
 wlite, *sm.* beauty.
 wōd, *aj.* mad.
 wōd-lice, *av.* madly.
 wolde, *see* willan.
 wōp, *sm.* weeping [wēpan].

word, *sn.* word sentence; subject of talk, question, answer, report.
 ġe-worden, *see* weorpan.
 worhte, *see* wyrġan.
 woruld, *sf.* world.
 woruld-þing, *sn.* worldly thing.
 wrecan, *sv. 5.* avenge.
 wrġgan, *wv.* accuse.
 ġe-writ, *sn.* writing [writan].
 writan, *sv. 6.* write.
 wudu, *sm.* wood.
 wuldor, *sn.* glory.
 wuldrian, *wv.* glorify, extol.
 wulf, *sm.* wolf.
 ġe-wuna, *sm.* habit, custom [wunian].
 wund, *sf.* wound.
 wundor, *sn.* wonder; miracle.
 wundor-lic, *aj.* wonderful, wondrous.
 wundor-lice, *av.* wonderfully, wondrously.
 wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.
 ġe-wunelic, *aj.* customary.
 wunian, *wv.* dwell, stay, continue [ġewuna].
 wunung, *sf.* dwelling.
 ġe-wunnen, *see* ġewinnan.
 wyrġan, *wv.* work, make; build; do, perform [weorc].
 wyrhta, *sm.* worker.
 wyrġ, *sf.* herb, spice; crop.
 wyrġ-bræþ, *sm.* spice-fragrance, fragrant spice.
 wyrtruma, *sm.* root.
 wŷscan, *wv.* wish.

Y.

Yfel, *aj.* evil, bad.
 yfel, *sn.* evil.
 ymbe, *prp. w. acc.* around; *of time*, about, at.
 ymb-scrŷdan, *wv.* clothe, array.
 ymb-ŷtan, *av.* round about.
 ŷterra, *aj. comp.* outer; *superl.* ŷtemest, outermost, last [ŷt].

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Trade

P 98

1st line, fan = them face

betwix = betwix

7 - gily fed - from before

gecynt & geicynt -

q slok = sloy - slow

99, line 1 - (2) heom = him

evra = hira -

Lesson 7 37th line,
99 #

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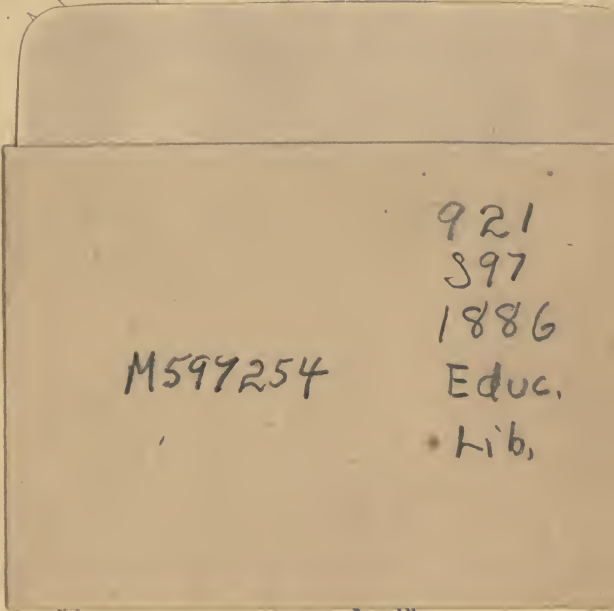
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