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*** START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER,
WITH GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY ***

E-text prepared by Charlene Taylor, David Clarke, Keith Edkins,
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AN

ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

HENRY SWEET, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

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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.

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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 y. 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 unreasonable 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.

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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.

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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 *st̄ent* to *standan*, and thence to the Grammar, I might have saved him all this trouble by putting '*st̄ent*, 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 Examiners 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

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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.

{1}

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 (˘). 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 (*name*).

ā	,	father	stān (<i>stone</i>).
æ	,	man	glæd (<i>glad</i>).
ǣ	,		dǣd (<i>deed</i>) ^[1] .
e	,	éte (F.)	ic ete ^[2] (<i>I eat</i>).
ē	,	see (G.)	hē (<i>he</i>).
ɛ	,	men	menn (<i>men</i>).
i	,	fini (F.)	cwic (<i>alive</i>). {2}
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	,	vécu (F.)	synn (<i>sin</i>).
ȳ	,	grün (G.)	brȳd (<i>bride</i>).
ea	=	æ + a	eall (<i>all</i>).
ēa	=	ǣ + a	ēast (<i>east</i>).
eo	=	e + o	weorc (<i>work</i>).
ēo	=	ē + o	dēop (<i>deep</i>).

e and ɛ 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 (nähmäh).
ā	,	father	stān (stahn).
æ	,	man	glæd (glad).
ǣ	,	there	ǣr (air).
e, ɛ	,	men	ete (etty), menn (men).
ē	,	they	hē (hay).
i, ie	,	fin	cwic (quick), ieldran (ildrähn).
ī, īe	,	see	wīn (ween), hīeran (heerähn).
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-äst).
eo	=	ě-o	weorc (wě-ork). {3}
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*, *ȝ*.

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

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

ȝ initially and in the combination *nȝ* was pronounced *gj* (corresponding to *kj*): *ȝē* (ye), *ȝeorn* (willing), *spręngan* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dæȝ* (day), *wrēȝan* (accuse), *hęrgian* (ravage). It is possible that *ȝ* in *ȝe-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. *ciȝ* = *ȝȝ*: *sęcȝan* (say), *hrycȝ* (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). {4}

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 devocalized, *hl* being nearly the same as Welsh *ll*:—*hlāford* (lord), *hlūd* (loud); *hnappian* (doze), *hnutu* (nut); *hrape* (quickly), *hreod* (reed).

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

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

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

w was fully pronounced wherever written:—*wrītan* (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*, *andswaru* 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*). {5}

The following changes are *mutations*:—

a .. e:—mann, *pl.* mēnn; wand (wound *prt.*), wēndan (to turn).

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

ā .. āe:—blāwan (to blow), blæwþ (bloweth); hāl (sound), hālan (heal).

u .. y:—burg (city), *pl.* byriġ; 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); ćeorfan (cut), ćierfþ (cuts).

u .. o:—curon (they chose), ȝe·coren (chosen).

ū .. ȳ:—cūþ (known), cȳþan (to make known); fūl (foul), ȳ·fýlan (defile).

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

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

ēo .. īe:—stēor (rudder), stīeran (steer); ȝe·strēon (possession), ges·trīenan (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), *gafol* (profit), and in some words when *e* follows, as in *ic fare* (I go), *fareñ* (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*:—*dæg*, (day), *dæges* (of a day), *fæst* (firm), *wær* (wary). {6}

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*:—*eorpe* (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).

ȝ 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.). *ćeorfan* (cut), *ćearf* (pret.), *curfon* (they cut), *corfen* (past partic.). *bend* (bond) = mutation of *band*, *byr-þen* (burden) of *bor-en*.

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

a .. ȳ:—*faran* (to go), *fōr* (pret.), *fōr* (journey). *ȝe·fēra* (companion) mutation of *fōr*.

ī .. ā .. i:—*writan*, *wrāt*, *writon*, *ȝe·writ* (writing, subst.). (*be*)·*līfan* (remain), *lāf* (remains), whence by mutation *lēfan* (leave).

ēo (ū) .. īe .. u (o):—*ćeosan* (choose), *ćēas*, *curon*, *coren*. *cys-t* (choice). (*for*)·*lēosan* (lose), *lēas* (loose), *ā·līesan* (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 *lēcgan* (lay) cannot be directly referred to *licgan* (lie), but only to a form **lag-*, preserved in the preterite *læg*. So also *blēndan* (to blind) can be referred only indirectly to the adjective *blind* through an intermediate **bland-*. Again, the root-vowel of *byrþen* (burden) cannot be explained by the infinitive *beran* (bear), but only by the past participle *ge·boren*. In the same way *hryre* (fall sb.) must be referred, not to the infinitive *hrēosan*, but to the preterite plural *hruron*.

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The vowel-changes in the preterites of verbs of the 'fall'-conjugation (1) *feallan*, *feoll*, &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*, *ge·coren* from *cēosan*, *wāron* pl. of *wæs* (was), and in other formations, such as *hryre* (fall) from *hrēosan*.

p becomes **d** under the same conditions, as in *wurdon*, *ge·worden* from *weorpan* (become), *cwæþ* (quoth), pl. *cwādon*, *cwide* (speech) from *cweþan* (infin.).

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-*, *gea-*, as in *ceaf* (chaff) from **cæf*, *sceal* (shall) from **scæl*, *geaf* (gave) = **gæf* from *giefan* (cp. *cwæþ* from *cweþan*), *geat* (gate)—cp. *fæt* (vessel).

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

ge- becomes *gie*, as in *giefan*, *gieldan* (pay) from **gefian*, **geldan*—cp. *cweþan*, *delfan*. Not in the prefix *ge-* and *gē* (ye).

When **g** comes before a consonant in inflection, it often becomes **h**, as in *hē līehp* (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 *Wēlas*.

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 *seō dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *pæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *pæt wīf* (woman) is neuter.

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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, *seō sunne* (sun) being feminine. Those ending in *-dōm*, *-hād*, and *-scīpe* are also masculine:—*se wīsdōm* (wisdom), *se cīldhād* (childhood), *se frēondscīpe* (friendship). Those in *-nes*, *-o* (from adjectives) *-rēden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*seō rihtwīsnes* (righteousness), *seō bieldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *seō mann-rēden* (allegiance), *seō scotung* (shooting).

Compounds follow the gender of their last element, as in *pæt burg-geat* (city-gate), from *seō burg* and *pæt geat*. Hence also *se wīf-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. *bāre 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**. {9}

STRONG MASCULINES.

(1) **as**-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom</i> ^[3] .	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*, *dæges*; *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:—*engel* (angel), *ngle*, *ngles*; *nglas*, *nglum*, *ngla*. So also *nægel* (nail), *pegen* (thane), *ealdor* (prince). Others, such as *acer* (field), do not contract.

h after a consonant is dropped in inflection (p. 7), as in *feorh* (life), *feore*, *feores*. So also in *Wealh* (Welshman), plur. *Wēlas*.

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:—*Engle* (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 *tōþ* (tooth). *Mann* (man), *mēnn*, *mannes*; *mēnn*, *mannum*, *manna*.

(4) **u**-nouns.

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SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	sun-u (<i>son</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	sun-a.
<i>Dat.</i>	sun-a.	<i>Dat.</i>	sun-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	sun-a.	<i>Gen.</i>	sun-a.

So also *wudu* (wood).

(5) **r**-nouns (including feminines).

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	mōdor (<i>mother</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	mōdor.
<i>Dat.</i>	mēder.	<i>Dat.</i>	mōdr-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	mōdor.	<i>Gen.</i>	mōdr-a.

So also *brōþor* (brother); *fæder* (father), *dohtor* (daughter), have dat. sing. *fæder*, *dehter*.

(6) **nd**-nouns.

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	frēond (<i>friend</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	frīend.
<i>Dat.</i>	frīend.	<i>Dat.</i>	frēond-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	frēond-es.	<i>Gen.</i>	frēond-a.

So also *feond* (enemy).

Those in *-end* inflect thus:—*būend* (dweller), *būend*, *būendes*; *būend*, *būendum*, *būendra*. So also *Hālend* (saviour). The *-ra* is an adjectival inflection.

STRONG NEUTERS.

(1) **u**-plurals.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	sčip (<i>ship</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	sčip-u.
<i>Dat.</i>	sčip-e.	<i>Dat.</i>	sčip-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	sčip-es.	<i>Gen.</i>	sčip-a.

So all neuters with short final syllable, such as *ge·bed* (prayer), *ge·writ* (writing), *gfeat* (gate).

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

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

Those in *-ol*, *-en*, *-or*, &c. are generally contracted:—*dēofol* (devil), *dēofles*, *dēoflu*. So also *wēpen* (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), *folk* (nation), *wif* (woman).

Feoh (money) drops its *h* in inflection and lengthens the *eo*:—*feoh*, *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) is an *u*-noun: it has acc. *duru*, d., g. *dura*, g. 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). {12}

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

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

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

Some in *-en* double the *n* in inflection:—*byrþen* (burden), *byrþenne*. So also those in *ræden*, such as *hierdræden* (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), *byrig*, *burge*; *byrig*, *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*:—*ȝe:fēra* (companion), *guma* (man), *ȝe:lēafa* (belief). *Ieldran* {13} (elders) occurs only in the plural.

ȝe:fēa (joy) is contracted throughout:—*ȝefēa*, *ȝefēan*.

WEAK NEUTERS.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.			
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<i>Nom.</i>	ēag-e (eye).	<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 *ciriče* (church), *fæmne* (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*; *Ead-burg* (fem.), gen. *Eadburge*, &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. *Cyrus*, gen. *Cyres*, acc. *Cyrum*, dat. *Cyrum* (þām cyninge *Cyrum*). {14}

Almost the only names of countries and districts in Old English are those taken from Latin, such as *Breten* (Britain), *Cēnt* (Kent), *GeVānia* (Germany), and those formed by composition, generally with *land*, such as *Engla-land* (land of the English, England), *Isr·ahēla-þeod* (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 East-ēnglum* = 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 Cēnt*, *tō Hierusalēm*.

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

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. {15}

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), *færlic* (dangerous).

Those with *æ*, such as *glaed* (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), *hālges*, *hālgum*; *mičel* (great), *mičlu*, *mičle*. Not, of course, before consonants:—*hāliȝne*, *mičelne*, *mičelra*.

Those in *-u*, such as *ȝearu* (ready), change the *u* into a *w* before vowels:—*ȝearwes*, *ȝearwe*.

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.

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WEAK ADJECTIVES.

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

		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-ra.	

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.; *māre* (famous), *mārra*. 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.
hēah (<i>high</i>),	hīerra,	hīehst.

The following show different roots:—

gōd (<i>good</i>),	bētera,	bētst.
yfel (<i>evil</i>),	wiersa,	wierrest.
mičel (<i>great</i>),	māra (mā),	māst.
lýtel (<i>little</i>),	lāssa (lās),	lāst.

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

āer (<i>formerly</i>),	āerra (āror),	ārest.
fore (<i>before</i>),	...	forma, fyrmest.
ūt (<i>out</i>),	ȳterra,	ȳtemest.

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
ān,	one.
twā,	two.
þrēo,	three.
fēower,	four.
fif,	five.
siex,	six.
seofon,	seven.
eahta,	eight.
nigon,	nine.
tīen,	ten.
ȝendlufon,	eleven.
twēlf,	twelve.
þrēo-tīene,	thirteen.
fēower-tīene,	fourteen.
fif-tīene,	fifteen.
siex-tīene,	sixteen.
seofon-tīene,	seventeen.
eahta-tīene,	eighteen.
nigon-tīene,	nineteen.
twēn-tīg,	twenty.
þri-tīg,	thirty.
fēower-tīg,	forty.
fif-tīg,	fifty.
siex-tīg,	sixty.
hund-·seofon-tīg,	seventy.
hund-·eahta-tīg,	eighty.
hund-·nigon-tīg,	ninety.

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hund	{}	<i>hundred.</i>
hund-·tēontīg,		<i>hundred and ten.</i>
hund-·ēndlufontīg,		<i>hundred and twenty.</i>
hund-·twēlftīg,		
þūsend,		<i>thousand.</i>

An is declined like other adjectives.

Twā is declined thus:—

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

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

Prēo is declined thus:—

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

The others up to *twēntīg* are generally indeclinable. Those in *-tīg* 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 *twēntīg* (twenty-one). {19}

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

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	ič (<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>),	ȝit (<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>),	ȝē (<i>ye</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	ūs,	ȝow.

<i>Dat.</i>	ūs,	ēow.
<i>Gen.</i>	ūre,	ēower.
SINGULAR.		
	Masc.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	hē (<i>he</i>),	hit (<i>it</i>),
<i>Acc.</i>	hine,	hit,
<i>Dat.</i>	him,	him,
<i>Gen.</i>	his,	his,
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·bādon him wif* (they asked for wives for themselves). *Self* is used as an emphatic reflexive adjective agreeing with its pronoun:—*swā swā hīe wýscþon him selfum* (as they wished for themselves).

POSSESSIVE.

Mīn (my), *bīn* (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>	hwām,	hwām.
<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>	þām,	þām,	þāre.
<i>Gen.</i>	þæs,	þæs,	þāre.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳ, þon,	þȳ,	(þāre).
PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>		þā.	
<i>Dat.</i>		þām.	
<i>Gen.</i>		þāra.	

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

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

	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þisum.
<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 *be*, as in *ālc þāra be þās mīn word ge-hīerb* (each of those who hears these my words). It is often combined with *se*, which is declined:—*se be* = who, masc., *seō be*, fem., &c. *Se* alone is also used as a relative:—*hēr is mīn cnapa, bone 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). {22}

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 ōbre mēnn*.

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, 2. bind-est, bintst, 3. bind-eþ, bint,	bind-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bind-ap,	bind-e.
		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.

Imper. sing. bind; *plur.* bind-ap. *Infin.* bind-an.

Partic. pres. bind-ende; *pret.* ge-bund-en.

Gerund. tō bind-enne.

For the plural *bindap*, both indicative and imperative, *binde* is used when the personal pronoun follows immediately after the verb:—*wē bindap* (we bind), but *binde wē* (let us {23} bind); so also *gāp!* (go plur.), but *gā ge!* (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 *ge-bunden*, *ge-numen* from *niman* (take), unless the other parts of the verbs have it already, as in *ge-hīteran* (hear), *ge-hītered*. 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-giesen*. 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 (*pū bunde*, *ic bunde*, *wē bunden*.)

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

a	becomes	ɛ	as in (hē)	stēnt	from	standan (stand).
ea	„	ie	„	fielþ	„	feallan (fall).
e	„	i	„	cwiþþ	„	cweþan (say).
eo	„	ie	„	wierþ	„	weorþan (happen).
ā	„	ā	„	hātt	„	hātan (command).
ō	„	ē	„	grēwþ	„	grōwan (grow).
ēa	„	īe	„	hīewþ	„	hēawan (hew).
ēo	„	īe	„	cīest	„	cēosan (choose).
ū	„	ȳ	„	lȳcþ	„	lūcan (close).

The full ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. is *-eb*, which is generally contracted, {24} with the following consonant-changes:—

-teþ	becomes	-tt	as in	lātt	from	lātan (let).
-dēþ	„	-tt	„	bītt	„	bīdan (wait).
-ddeþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	biddan (pray).
-þeþ	„	-þþ	„	cwiþþ	„	cweþan (say).
-seþ	„	-st	„	cīest	„	cēosan (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 *pū cwist* from *cweþan*, *pū cīest* from *cēosan*; and *d* becomes *t*, as in *pū bintst* from *bindan*.

For the changes between *s* and *r*, *p* 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 sēop*, *tō sēonne*; but *hē sihb*.

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.

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(a) *ēo-preterites*.

ea:—

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

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>)	hlīepþ	hlēop	hlēopon	hlēapen

(b) *ē-preterites*.

ā:—

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

lātan (<i>let</i>)	lātt	lēt	lēton	lāten
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ō:—

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

II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

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Verbs in *a* (*ea*) and *e* (*ie*). *ō* in pret. sing. and pl., *a* (*æ*) in partic. pret. *Standan* drops its *n* in the pret. The partic. pret. of *swērian* is irregular.

a:—

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

The following shows contraction of original *ea*:—

slēan (<i>strike</i>)	sliehþ	slōg	slōgon	slægen
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e:—

hēbban (<i>lift</i>)	hēfþ	hōf	hōfon	haf
scieppan (<i>create</i>)	sciepþ	scōp	scōpon	scapen
swērian (<i>swear</i>)	swēreþ	swōr	swōron	sworen

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is *hēfe* and *swēre*, like that of *wēnian* (p. 32). *Swērian* has indic. *swērige*, *swērest*, like *wēnian*; *hēbban* has *hēbbe*, *hēfst*, &c. like *hēteran* (p. 30).

III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

I (*ie*, *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:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
bindan (<i>bind</i>)	bint	band	bundon	bunden
drincan (<i>drink</i>)	drincþ	dranc	druncon	druncen
findan (<i>find</i>)	fint	funde	fundon	funden
gieldan (<i>pay</i>)	gielt	géald	guldon	golden
(on)ginnan (<i>begin</i>)	-gīnþ	-gann	-gunnon	-gunnen
grindan (<i>grind</i>)	grint	grand	grundon	grunden
iernan (<i>run</i>) [p. 7]	iernþ	arn	urnon	urnen
ge-limpan (<i>happen</i>)	-limþ	-lamp	-lumpon	-lumpen
scrincan (<i>shrink</i>)	scrincþ	scranc	scrunkon	scruncen
springan (<i>spring</i>)	springþ	sprang	sprungon	sprung
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>)	bierhþ	bearg	burgon	borgen
beornan (<i>burn</i>) [p. 7]	biernþ	barn	burnon	burnen
ceorfan (<i>cut</i>)	cierfþ	céarf	curfon	corfen
feohtan (<i>fight</i>)	fieht	feaht	fuhton	fohten

weorpan (<i>throw</i>)	wierpþ	warp	wurpon	worpen
weorþan (<i>become</i>)	wierþ	wearþ	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., *ā* (*ā*) in pret. pl., *o* (*u*) in ptc. pret. *Cuman* is irregular.

i:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
niman (<i>take</i>)	nimþ	nam	nāmon	numen

e:—

beran (<i>bear</i>)	bierþ	bær	bāron	boren
brecan (<i>break</i>)	bricþ	bræc	brācon	brocen
sčeran (<i>shear</i>)	sčierþ	sčear	sčēaron	scoren
stelan (<i>steal</i>)	stillþ	stæl	stālon	stolen
teran (<i>tear</i>)	..	tær	tāron	toren

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u:—

cuman (<i>come</i>)	cymþ	cōm	cōmon	cumen
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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:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
cweþan (<i>say</i>)	cwiþþ	cwæþ	cwādon	cweden
etan (<i>eat</i>)	itt	āt	āton	eten
sprecan (<i>speak</i>)	spričþ	spræc	sprācon	sprecen
wrekan (<i>avenge</i>)	wričþ	wræc	wrācon	wrecen

i:—

biddan (<i>pray</i>)	bitt	bæd	bādon	beden
licgan (<i>lie</i>)	līþ	læg	lāgon	legen
sittan (<i>sit</i>)	sitt	sæt	sāton	seten
þicgan (<i>receive</i>)	þiȝeþ	þeah	þāgon	þegen

All these have weak presents:—imper. *bide*, *lige*, *site*, *þiȝe*.

Their *is* are mutations of the *e* which appears in their past partic.

ie:—

ȝiefan (<i>give</i>)	ȝieſþ	ȝeaf	ȝēafon	ȝiefen
(on)ȝietan (<i>understand</i>)	-ȝiett	-ȝeat	-ȝēaton	-ȝieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

seon (<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*.

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
bīdan (<i>wait</i>)	bītt	bād	bidon	biden

bītan (<i>bite</i>)	bītt	bāt	biton	biten
drīfan (<i>drive</i>)	drīfþ	drāf	drifon	drifen
(be)līfan (<i>remain</i>)	-līfþ	-lāf	-lifon	-lifen
rīdan (<i>ride</i>)	rītt	rād	ridon	riden
rīpan (<i>reap</i>)	rīpþ	rāp	ripon	ripen
(ā)rīsan (<i>rise</i>)	-rīst	-rās	-rison	-risen
sćīnan (<i>shine</i>)	sćīnþ	scān	sćinon	sćinen
snīþan (<i>cut</i>)	snīþþ	snāþ	snidon	sniden
stīgan (<i>ascend</i>)	stīgþ	stāg	stigon	stigen
(be)swīcan (<i>deceive</i>)	-swīcþ	-swāc	-swicon	-swicen
ge·wītan (<i>depart</i>)	-wītt	wāt	-witon	-witen
wrītan (<i>write</i>)	wrītt	wrāt	writon	written

VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

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

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
bēodan (<i>offer</i>)	bīett	bēad	budon	boden
brēotan (<i>break</i>)	brīett	brēat	bruton	broten
ćēosan (<i>choose</i>)	ćīest	ćēas	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
for·lēosan (<i>lose</i>)	-līest	-lēas	-luron	-loren
scēotan (<i>shoot</i>)	scīett	scēat	scuton	scoten
smēocan (<i>smoke</i>)	smīecþ	smēac	smucon	smocen
tēon (<i>pull</i>)	tīehþ	tēah	tugon	togen
ā-prēotan (<i>fail</i>)	-prīett	-prēat	-bruton	-broten

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	scēaf	scufon	scofen

WEAK VERBS.

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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* (*send*).
- lldde „, -lde „, *fylde* „, *fyllan* (*fill*).
- tde „, -tte „, *mētte* „, *mētan* (*find*).
- pde „, -pte „, *dyppe* „, *dyppan* (*dip*).

-cde ,, -hte ,, tāhte ,, tācan (*show*).

The past partic. is generally contracted in the same way:—*sēnd*, *mētt*, *tāht*, but some of them often retain the uncontracted forms:—*fylled*, *dypped*. When declined like adjectives they drop their *e* where practicable:—*fylled*, plur. *fylde*; *hiered*, *hierde*.

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>), 2. hīer-st, 3. hīer-þ,	hīer-e. hīer-e. hīer-e.
<i>plur.</i>	hīer-ap̄,	hīer-en.

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<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. hīer-de, 2. hīer-dest, 3. hīer-de,	hīer-de. hīer-de. hīer-de.
<i>plur.</i>	hīer-don,	hīer-den.

Imper. sing. hīer; *plur.* hīer-ap̄. *Infin.* hīer-an.

Ptc. pres. hīer-ende; *pret.* hīer-ed.

Gerund. tō hīer-enne.

Further examples of this class are:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
æt-īewan (<i>show</i>)	-īewþ	-īewde	-īewed.
cýþan (<i>make known</i>)	cýþþ	cýþde	cýped, cýdd
fyllan (<i>fill</i>)	fylþ	fylde	fylled
(nēa)lācān (<i>approach</i>)	-lācþ	-lāhte	-lāht
lādan (<i>lead</i>)	lātt	lādde	lādd
lēcān (<i>lay</i>)	lēgþ	lēgde	lēgd
gē-līefan (<i>believe</i>)	-līefþ	-līefde	-līefed
nēmnan (<i>name</i>)	nēmneþ	nēmnde	nēmned
sēndan (<i>send</i>)	sēnt	sēnde	sēnd
sēttan (<i>set</i>)	sētt	sētte	sētt
smēan (<i>consider</i>)	smēaþ	smēade	smēad
tācān (<i>show</i>)	tācþ	tāhte	tāht
wēndan (<i>turn</i>)	wēnt	wēnde	wēnd

(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 cōg) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic.:—*sēlle*, *sēlst*, *sēlb*; *sēc[.g]e*, *sēgst*, *sēgb*; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II:—*sēle*, *sēge*, *byge*, &c.

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é:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
cwēllan (<i>kill</i>)	cwēlþ	cwealde	cweald
rēccān (<i>tell</i>)	rēcþ	reahte	reaht
sēcān (<i>say</i>)	sēgþ	sægde	sægd
sēllan (<i>give</i>)	sēlb	sealde	seald

węċċan (<i>wake</i>)	węċþ	weahte	weaht
þenċan (<i>think</i>)	þenċþ	þōhte	þōht

i:—

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

byćgan (<i>buy</i>)	byğþ	bohte	boht
þynċan (<i>appear</i>)	þyncþ	þūhte	þūht
wyrċan (<i>work</i>)	wyrçþ	worhte	worht

ē:—

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

II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. sing.	1. węn-iġe (<i>wean</i>), 2. węn-est, 3. węn-eþ, plur.	węn-iġe. węn-iġe. węn-iġe. węn-ięn.
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Pret. sing.	1. węn-edē, 2. węn-edest, 3. węn-edē, plur.	węn-edē. węn-edē. węn-edē. węn-edon.
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Imper. węn-e, węn-ięþ. *Infin.* 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* {33} (*carry*), *wērian* (*defend*), *gē-byrian* (*befit*). There are not many of them.

III. 'Love'-conjugation.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. sing.	1. luf-iġe (<i>love</i>), 2. luf-ast, 3. luf-aþ, plur.	luf-iġe. luf-iġe. luf-iġe. luf-ięn.
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Pret. sing.	1. luf-ode, 2. luf-odest, 3. luf-ode, plur.	luf-ode. luf-ode. luf-ode. luf-oden.
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Imper. luf-a, luf-ięþ. *Infin.* 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*, *lifiende*; *leofod*.

Fetian (fetch) has pret. *fette*.

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*. {34}

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. <i>wāt</i> (<i>know</i>), 2. <i>wāst</i> , 3. <i>wāt</i> ,	wite. wite. wite.
<i>plur.</i>	<i>witon</i> ,	<i>witen</i> .
<i>Pret.</i>		wiste.

Imper. wite, *witaþ*. *Infin.* *witan*.

Partic. pres. *witende*; *pret.* *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*)^[4].

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

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

GeV·man (*remember*), -manst; -munde; -munan.

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

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton; mōste.

Sēal (*shall*), sēalt, sculon, scyle (*subj.*); scolde.

Pearf (*need*), þurfon, þyrfe (*subj.*); þorft; þurfan.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

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

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

Similarly nyllan (*will not*):—

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INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
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<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. nyle, 2. nylt, 3. nyle,	nyle. nyle. nyle.
<i>plur.</i>	nyllaþ,	nyllen.

<i>Pret.</i>	nolde, etc.
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(2) Wesan (*be*).

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. eom; bēo, 2. eart; bist, 3. is; biþ,	sīe; bēo. sīe; bēo. sīe; bēo.
<i>plur.</i>	sind; bēoþ,	sīen; bēon.

<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wæs, 2. wære, 3. wæs,	wāre. wāre. wāre.
<i>plur.</i>	wāron,	wāren.

Imper. wes, wesaþ; bēo, bēoþ. *Infin.* wesan; bēon.
Partic. pres. wesende.

The contracted negative forms are:—*neom, neart, nis; næs, nāre, nāron; nāre, nāren.*

(3) Dōn (*do*).

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

<i>Pret.</i>	dyde, etc.
<i>Imper.</i> dō, dōþ.	<i>Infin.</i> dōn.
<i>Partic. pres.</i> dōnde; <i>pret.</i> gē·dōn.	

(4) Gān (*go*).

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gā, 2. gāest, 3. gāþ,	gā. gā. 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> gē·gān.		

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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 intensive, as in *ā·cwēllan* (kill), *ā·hrēosan* (fall).

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

āg- from *ā-ge-*, the *ā* being mutated and the *e* dropped, has a similar meaning, as in *āg-hwēlc* (each), *āgper* = *āg-hwæper* (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·þenčan* (consider) from *þenčan* (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in *be·hēafdian* (behead). In some words, such as *be·cuman* (come), it is practically unmeaning. {37}

for- (which is distinct from the preposition *for*) generally has the sense of 'loss' or 'destruction,' as in *for·dōn* (destroy), *for·weorþan* (perish). Of course, if the verb with which it is compounded already has this meaning, it acts merely as an intensifier, as in *for·brēotan* (break up, break), *for·scrincan* (shrink up). It also modifies in a bad sense generally, as in *for·sēon* (despise), or negatives, as in *for·bēodan* (forbid).

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

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

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

on- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *on*. It properly signifies 'separation,' as in *on·lūcan* (open) from *lūcan* (lock, close), but is often practically unmeaning, as in *on·ginnan* (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 *tō·gædre*, 'together,' &c.), but signifies 'separation,' as in *tō·berstan* (burst asunder), *tō·bregðan* (shake off), and hence 'destruction,' as in *tō·cwīesan* (crush to pieces, bruise).

un- negatives, as in *un·gesēlig* (unhappy). {38}

ENDINGS.

(a) NOUNS.

Personal.

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

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

-ing, patronymic, *æbeling* (son of a noble, prince) from *æbēle* (noble).

Abstract.

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

-ūþ, -þo, fem., generally from adjectives:—*gēogūþ* (youth), *strēngþo* (strength) from *strang*.

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

The following are also independent words:—

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

-hād, masc.:—*cīld-hād* (childhood).

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

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

(b) ADJECTIVES.

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

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

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

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

-ol:—*swic-ol* (deceitful).

-iht, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'nature':—*stān-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), *gē-lēaf-full* (believing, pious).

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

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

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

VERBS.

-lēcan:—*ān-lēcan* (unite), *gē-pwār-lēcan* (agree).

ADVERBS.

-e, the regular adverb-termination:—*lange* (long), *gē-līce* (similarly) from *lang*, *gē-līc*. Sometimes *-līce* (from *-lic*) is used to form adverbs, as *blīþe-līce* (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), *gē-reced-nes* (narrative), *welwillend-nes* (benevolence).

-lic:—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

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

SYNTAX.

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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 ġe-sammodon hīe, ealle pā hēafod-menn, and ēac swelce wīf-menn ... and pā 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 hīne ne dorston ānig þing āscian* (they durst not ask him anything); *wē magon ēow rād ġe-lāran* (we can teach you a plan).

The accusative is used adverbially to express duration of time: *hwȳ stande ġe hēr ealne dæg īidle?* (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 ālcum ānne pēning* (he gave each a penny); *addressing*, as in *ic ēow sēcge* (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); *pām rēpum stīerde* (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in *bycġap ēow ele* (buy for yourselves oil). Note especially the following idiom: *hīe ġe-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).

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The dative is also used with adjectives of *nearness*, *likeness*, &c.:—*Eadmund cyning clipode ānne bīcop þe him ġe-hēndost wās* (King Edmund summoned a bishop who was nearest at hand to him); *heofona rīce is ġe-līc pām mangere þe sōhte þāt 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 ġe-qendode yflum dēape* (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in *sċēafmālum* (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—*þrim ġearum ār pām þe hē forþ-fērde* (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—*seo wolde efsian ālce ġeare þone sanct* (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); *þy fēorpan ġeare 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 Norphymbra-lande, ġe-wunnenum sige mid wālhreownesse* (H. remained in Northumbria, victory having been won with cruelty).

Genitive. The genitive is often used in a partitive sense:—*his fēonda sum* (one of his enemies); *hiera fīf wāeron dysīge* (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 þās fægnodon swīþe* (they rejoiced

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at it greatly); *mē lēofre wāre þæt ic on ġe-feohte 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 þās ġe-wilnige* (I desire that); *gīf hē his fēores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wās þās Hālēndes ġe-myndig* (he was mindful of—he remembered the Saviour).

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

Verbs of *depriving*, *restraining*, &c., have the same construction:—*nīs Angel-cynn be-dāled Dryhtnes hālēna* (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 wās of-togen ālces fōdan* (they were deprived of all food).

The genitive is often used to *define* an adjective or noun:—*þū eart wierþe slēges* (thou art worthy of death); *on þām ġēare þe Ælfred æbeling ān and twēntīg ġēara wās* (in the year when Prince Alfred was twenty-one).

CONCORD.

Adjectives agree with their nouns not only when used attributively (*gōde mēnn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition:—*þā mēnn sind gōde; hē ġe-seah ōbre īidle standan* (he saw others standing idle); *hē cōmon mid langum scipum, 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 īegland, on Bretene (þām) īeglande*. In 'king Alfred,' &c., the proper name is put first in the same way:—*Ælfred æbeling* (prince Alfred); *on Æhelredes cyninges dege* (in the days of king Æhelred). {43}

There is a similar apposition with the adjective *sum* followed by a noun or pronoun, as in *sume þā mēnn* (some of the men); *þā þā hē sēow, sumu hē feollon wiþ weg* (while he sowed, some of them [the seeds] fell by the road). Sometimes the pronoun precedes, as in *þā bēdon hē 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:—*hē ġe-sāton sūpanwearde Bretene ārest* (they occupied the south of Britain first); *sūpanweard 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 æpela cyning* (the noble king); *þās æpelan cyninges, þæt gōde mēregrot, þā gōdan mēregrotu*.

(2) after *bis*:—*þās earman landlēode* (these poor people, *pl.*); *þes hālga cyning* (this holy king), *bisses 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 *ōper* always keeps the strong form: *þā ōbru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns: *þās mīn word* (these my words). *An* in the sense of 'one' {44}

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 flothēre fērde eft tō scīpe* (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 pām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofrīc ge·hāten* (in that country was a man called L.). Or by *ān*, as in Modern English:—*ān wulf wearþ ā·sēnd tō be·wērienne þæt hēafod wip þā óþru 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 wāron* (he did not know who they were). {45}

VERBS.

NUMBER.

After *ālc pāra be* (each of-those-who) the verb is put in the sing., agreeing not with *pāra be* but with *ālc*:—*ālc pāra be pās 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 wāron þā ērestan scīpu Dēniscra manna be 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 *būn̄can* (appear), take a dative of the person:—*wæs him ge·þūht þæt hīe be·hydden 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 ā·býhp nāfre Eādmund Hinguare* (Edmund will never submit to H.); *gā ge on mīnne wīngeward, and ic selle ēow þæt riht bīþ* (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 ġe-læhte āne lēon be hine ā-bītan wolde (he seized a lion that was going to devour him); *hīe wēndon þæt hīe scolden māre on-fōn* (they expected to receive more). {46}

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

(1) Preterite and imperfect:—*se sāwere tūt ēode his sād tō 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 ġeċēas* (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 ġe-cōmon be 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 ġestrīened ḍōbru 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 hafdon hīera cyning ā-worpenne* (they had deposed their king).

The pluperfect sense is often indicated by the addition of the adverb *ār* (before):—*his swēora, be ār wās for-slægen* (his neck, which had been cut through).

The periphrastic forms of intransitive verbs are formed with *wesan*:—*sippān hīe ā-farene wāron* (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 wās eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē ġe-hāten* (a man dwelt in Israel called Manue). {47}

PASSIVE.

The passive is formed with *wesan* or *weorpan* 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, *weorpan* an action.

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

wās ġe-lufod, indicating a state, is naturally pluperfect in meaning:—*se ārendraca sēgde his hlāforde hū him ġe-andwyrd wās* (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):—*þās him sīe wuldor and lof ā būtan ende* (therefore let there be to him praise and glory ever without end); *ne hē ealu ne drince nāfre opþe 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 sāgde þæt hiere nāre be healfum dāle* {48} *ge-sāgd be Salomones mārpo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āscīge hwār sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *mēnn woldon scēawian hū hē lāge* (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 sāgde on hwām his miht wæs* (he told her what his strength consisted in).

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

bæs ic ge-wilnige and ge-wyscē mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be-līfe æfter mīnum lēofum begnum (that I desire and wish with heart that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes).

(3) To express *purpose*:—*bȳ lās gē þone hwāte ā-wyrtwalien* (lest ye root up the wheat); —*Dryhten ās-tāg nīper, tō bām þæt hē ge-sāwe þā burg* (the Lord descended, in order that he might see the city).

(4) To express *result*:—*bū næfst þā mihte þæt bū mægē him wib-standan* (thou hast not the power that thou canst withstand him).

(5) To express *hypothetical comparison* (as if):—*se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, swelce hē tam wāre* (the wolf followed on with the head, as if he were tame); *hē ge-lāhte āne lēon, and tō-brægd hē tō styccum, swelce hē tō-tāre tiċċen* (he seized a lion and tore her to pieces, as if he were rending a kid).

(6) In *conditional clauses*, generally with *gif* or *būtan*, and in *concessive clauses* with *þeah, þeah þe*:—*God wāt þæt ic nyle ā-būgan fram his bīgengum æfre, swelte ic, libbe ic* (God knows that I will not swerve from his worship ever, whether I die or live); *þās flotmēnn cumaþ, and þe cwicne ge-bindaþ, būtan bū mid flēame þīnum fēore ge-beorge* (these pirates will come and bind thee alive, unless thou savest thy life with flight); *God hielt Eadmund hālne his līchaman op þone mičlan dāg, þeah 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:—*clipiaþ tō bissum gieftum swā hwelce swā ge-mēten* (summon to this wedding whomsoever ye meet, = if ye meet any one); *hē be-hēton hiere scēattas wib þām þe hēo be-swice Samson* (they promised her money in consideration of her betraying Samson, = if she would...).

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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 wāre* in both instances. Sometimes the 'if'-clause has to be supplied in thought:—*me lēofre wāre þæt ic on ge-feohte fēolle wib þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera 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 wib-stande* (there is nothing that resists his might). Sometimes the negation must be gathered from the context, as in *se hālga is mārra þonne mēnn mægen ā-smēan* (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 ge-wītt fram þē, op þæt bū wite þæt God ge-wielt manna rīca* (thy kingdom shall depart from thee, till thou knowest that God rules the kingdoms of men); *uton weorþian ūrne naman, ār þām þe wē stēn tō-dālde geond ealle eorþan!* (let us make our name famous, before we are dispersed over the earth).

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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 arian scolde* (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun *ærrende*:—*hē sēnde tō þām cyninge bēotlic ærrende, þæt hē ā·būgan scolde tō his mannrædenne, 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 eode inn þæt he wolde ge·sēon þā pe þār sāton* (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 sēdan māran fultum* (they ordered that more forces should be sent to them). So also after verbs of hearing, &c.:—*þæt māste wāl be wē sēcgan 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 eode se sāwere his sād tō sāwenne* (the sower went forth to sow his seed).

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

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PREPOSITIONS.

Some prepositions govern the accusative, such as *þurh* (through), *ymbe* (about); some the dative (and instrumental), such as *æfter* (after), *ār* (before), *āt* (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 ge·timbrode ofer stān* (he built his house on a rock), and conversely, the dative with verbs of motion, as in *hīe fēollon on stānihte* (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, *þār* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þār*, so that, for instance, *þār-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe lāddon þone cyning tō ānum trēowe, and tīegdon hīne þār-tō* (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hē-beēastan* 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 cwēdon him be·twēonan* (they said among themselves); *þām Ælmihtigan tō lofe, be hīe on ge·līefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on* refers to the indeclinable *be*. So also in *þæt hūs be hē inne wunode* (the house he dwelt in).

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Where the noun modified by such a preposition is not expressed, the preposition becomes an adverb: *se cyning sēnde his hēre tō, and for·dyde þā mannslagan* (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 *nis = 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·cwīesēd hrēod hē ne for·brīett* (he breaks not the bruised reed), *hit nā ne fēoll* (it did not fall); *nān mann nyste nān bīng* (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 *pā pā menn slēpon*, *pā cōm his fēonda sum* = 'when the men slept, then came one of his enemies.' In *pā pā* = 'when' the two correlatives are brought immediately together: —*pā pā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wīp weg* = 'then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.' In the following example the conjunction *pæt* is correlative with the pronoun *pæt*: —*pæs ic ge·wilnīge pæt ic āna ne be·līfe affer mīnum lēofum pēgnūm* — '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 ge·brōhte hīne pēr hē hīne ār ge·nam* (he brought him to the place where he took him from).

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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: —*pā cwæp se cyning* (then said the king); *ārest wāron būend pīsses landes Brettas* (at first the Britons were the inhabitants of this country); *on his dagum cōmon ārest pīeo scīpu* (in his days three ships first came); *pæt bāron olfendas* (camels carried it); *māre is se God be Daniel on be·līefþ* (great is the God that Daniel believes in).

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

The finite verb often comes at the end in dependent sentences, an auxiliary verb often coming after an infinitive or participle; *pæt wāron pā ārestan scīpu Dēniscra manna be Angel-cynnes land ge·sōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); *pæt māste wāl be wē sēc̄gan hīerdon op pisne andweardan dāg* (the greatest slaughter that we have heard tell of up to this present day); *pæt hīe bone Godes mann ā·bitan 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 of·slōg* (they killed him); *hīe pēr siġe nāmon* (they got the victory there).

GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

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NOUNS.

	STRONG.			WEAK.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Sg. 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. N.</i>	-as	-(u)	-a		-an	
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-um		-um	
<i>G.</i>	-a	-a	-(en)a		-ena	
ADJECTIVES.						
<i>Sg. 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. N.</i>	-e	-(u)	-e		-an	
					-an	
<i>D.</i>		-um			-um	
<i>G.</i>		-ra			-ra	

VERBS.

PRESENT.

PAST.

<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>
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<i>Sg. 1.</i>	-e;	-iġe	-(iġ)e	- ;	-de	-e;	-de
2.	-(e)st;	-ast	-(iġ)e	-e;	-dest	-e;	-de
3.	-(e)þ;	-aþ	-(iġ)e	- ;	-de	-e;	-de
<i>Pl.</i>	-aþ;	-iaþ	-(i)en	-on;	-don	-en;	-den

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

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

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TEXTS.

I.

SENTENCES.

Ān on-ġinn 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
sēlþ his āgen līf for his scēapum. Ùre Ā·līesend is se gōda
hierde, and wē crīstene mēnn sind his scēap. Sēmōna his
leoht ne sēlþ, and steorran of heofone feallab. Swā swā
wæter ā·dwæscþ fyr, swā ā·dwæscþ sēo ælmesse synna.

Ealle ge·sceafta, heofonas and ęnglas, sunnan and mōnan,
steorran and eorþan, eall nīetenu and ealle fuglas, sē and
ealle fiscas God ge·scōp and ge·worhte on siex Ȑegum; and
on þām seofofan dæge hē ge·endode his weorc; and hē
be·hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ge·worhte, and hīe wāron
eall swīþe gōd. Hē fērde geond manigu land, bodiende
Godes ge·leafan. Hē for·lēt eall woruld-þing. Se cyning
be·bēad þæt man scolde ofer eall Angel-cynn sđifū wyrchan;
and hīera wæs swā fela swā nāfre ār ne wæs on nānes

cyninges dæge. Se cyning hēt of·slēan ealle þā Dēniscan
menn þe on Angel-cynne wāron.

Þā ne mihton hīe him nān word and-swarian, ne nān
mann ne dorste hīe nān þing māre āscian. Hīe 20hton
on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hīe hīe scolden
ā·brecan. Se eorl ȝe·wēnde west tō Ír-lande, and wæs þær
ealne þone winter. Æbelred cyning and Ælfred his brōþor
fuhton wiþ ealne þone hēre on Æsces-dūne.

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Se mann is ēcē on ānum dæle, þæt is, on þāre 25le;
hēo ne ȝe·ȝendaþ nāfre. Gif se biskop dēþ be his āgnūm
willan, and wile bindan þone un-scyldigan, and þone scyldigan
ā·līesan, þonne for·līest hē þā miht þe him God
for·ȝeaf. Pēod winþ on·ȝēan þēode, and rīcē on·ȝēan rīcē.
Ealle menn ēow hatiaþ for mīnum naman. Hē ȝe·worhte
fela wundra binnan þām fierste þe hē biskop wæs. Hē
ȝe·hālde sum wīf mid hālgum wātre. Se cyning wearþ
of·slægen fram his āgnūm folce. On þām ilcan ȝēare wæs
se mičla hungor ȝeond Angel-cynn. Se mæsse-prēost āscap
þæt cīld, and cwipþ: 'Wiþ·sæcest þū dēofle?' Ponþ andwyrt
se god-fæder, and cwipþ: 'Ic wiþ·sace dēofle.' God
ælmihtiga, ȝe·miltsa mē synn-fullum! Æbelred cyning cōm
hām tō his āgenre þēode, and hē glædlīce fram him eallum
on·fangen wearþ.

Crīst, ūre Dryhten, be·bēad his leornung-cnihtu 40 þæt
hīe scolden tācān eallum þēodum þā þing þā hē self him
tāchte. Gif ȝe for·giefaf mannum hiera synna, þonne for·giefþ
ēower se heofonlica Fæder ēowre synna. Ne mæg nān
mann twām hlāfordum þēowian: oþþe hē ānne hataþ and
ōþerne lufaþ, oþþe hē biþ ānum ȝe·hīersum and 45þrum unȝehīersum.

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Engla-lande.
Menn be·hōfiaþ gōdre lāre on þisum tīman, þe is ȝe·ȝendung
þisse worulde. Se līchama, þe is þāre sāwle rēaf, andbīdaþ
þæs mičlan dōmes; and þēah hē bēo tō dūste fōf 50 molsnod,
God hīe ā·rārþ, and ȝe·bringþ tō·gædre sāwle and
līchaman tō þām ēcān līfe. Hwelc fæder wile sellan his
cīlde stān, ȝif hit hīe hlāfes bitt? Ā·giefaf þām cāsere þā
þing þe þæs cāseres sind, and Gode þā þing þe Godes sind.
Sēo sāwol and-bīdaþ þæs ēcān æristes. 55

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Hē wæs cyning ofer eall Engla-land twēntig wintra. God
ælmihtig is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāforda hlāford.
Dēofol is ealra un-riht-wīsla manna hēafod, and þā
yflan menn sind his limu. Synnfulra manna dēaþ is yfel and
earmlic, for þām þe hīe faraþ of þisum scortan 50 life tō ēcūm
wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe ȝe? Seofon, and fēa fisca.
Ne ȝe·wilna þū ȳþres mannes æhta!

On þām landum eardodon Engle, ær þām þe hīe hider on
land cōmon. Hīe fuhton on þā burg ealne dæg, ac hīe ne
mihton hīe ā·brecan. Pā ēodon hīe tō hīera scip 65. Pār
bēoþ swīþe manige byrig on þām lande, and on ælcere byrig
biþ cyning.

God cwaþ tō Noē: 'Ic wile for·dōn eall mann-cynn mid
wātre for hīera synnum, ac ic wile ȝe·healdan þē, and þīn

wīf, and þīne þrīe suna.' Ān mann hæfde twēgeñQuna; þā cwæþ hē tō þām ieldran: 'gā and wyrč tō-dæg on mīnum wīn-ȝearde.' Pā cwæþ hē: 'ic nyle:' ēode þēah siþban tō þām wīngearde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost cwæþ tō þām folce: 'Ic ēow blētsīge on naman þās Fæder, þās Suna, and þās Hālgan Gāstes.' Āra þīnum ȝāder and þīnre mēder! Sum wīf cōm tō Crīste, and bād for hiere dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ ge-hāled þurh ge-lēafan þāre mōdor.

Bēop ge-myndige þāra twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwæþ on his god-spelle! Hē cwæþ: 'For-ȝiefaþ, and ēow 80 for-ȝiefen; sellaþ, and ēow biþ ge-seald.'

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Twēgen mēnn ēodon intō Godes temple hīe tō ge-biddenne. Ælfred cyning fōr mid þrim scipum ūt on sāe, and ge-feaht wiþ fēower scip-hlāestas Dēniscra manna, and þāra scipa twā ge-nam, and þā mēnn of-slægēne wāt85 þe þār-on wāron. Pā cōmon þrēo scipu. Pā ge-fēngon hīe þāra þrēora scipa twā, and þā mēnn of-slōgon, ealle būtan fīfum. Se wītega ā-wrāt be þām fēower nīetenum þe him æt-īewdu wāron, þāt hīe hæfden ēagan him on ȝelce healfe. Ān þāra nīetena wās on mēnniscre onsiene hin90t-īewed, ȫper on lēon onsiene, þridde on ȝealfes, fēorþe on earnes.

God þone ȝerestan mann rihtne and gōdne ge-scōp, and eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfred Æbelwulfing wās cyning ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þām dāle þe under Dēna onwealde wās. Ælc gōd trēow bierþ gōde wāestmas, and ȝāfc yfel trēow bierþ yfle wāestmas; ne mæg þāt gōde trēow beran yfle wāestmas, ne þāt yfle trēow gōde wāestmas. Ēadigu sind ēowru ēagan, for þām þe hīe ge-sēoþ, and ēowru ēaran, for þām þe hīe ge-hīeraþ. Swā hwā swā selþ ānum þurstigum mēnn ȝealda wāter on mīnum 100 man, ne for-līest hē his mēde. Ne fare gē on hāþenra 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 rihtlīce ge-cweden Engliscre þēode apostol. Pā hē ge-seah þāt se māesta dāl þāre þēode his lāre for-sāwon, þā for-lēt hē hīe, and ge-ćēas þā hāþnan lēode. ȏif se blinda blindne lātt, hīe feallap bēgen on ānne pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þās Fæder and þās Suna; and hīe sind ealle ge-līce mihtiġe. Bētera is sēo sāwol þonne se mēte, and bētera se līchama þorlīðis scrūd. Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorþlicum mēttum ne leofaþ. Be-healdaþ þās flēogandan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne rīpaþ, ac se heofonlica Fæder hīe ā-fētt. Hē cwæþ, 'Ic neom ȫþrum mannum ge-lic;' swelce hē cwāde, 'Ic āna eom rihtwīs, and þā ȫpre sind synn-fulle.'

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Pā se Hālend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen blinde, cweþende: 'Ge-miltsa unc, Davīdes sunu!' Hē cwæþ tō him: 'Ge-līefe git þāt ic inc mæge ge-hālan?' Hē cwæþ: 'Sīe inc æfter incrūm ge-lēafan.' Æbelstān cyning fōr inn on Scot-land, ȝēgþer ge mid land-hēre ge mil28cip-hēre, and his miċel ofer-hērgode. Se mann þe God for-ȝiett, God for-ȝiett ēac hīe. Farap, and lāraþ ealle þēoda! Lāraþ

hīe þæt hīe healden eall þā þīng þe ic ēow be·bēad! Sume
menn sægdon be him þæt hē wære Ælfredes sunu cyninges.
Se Hālend āscode his leornung-cnihtas, 'Hwond 25cgaþ
menn þæt sīe mannes Sunu?' Hwæt sēcge gē þæt ic sīe?
Pū eart þæs libbendan Godes sunu. Crīst cwæþ be his
Fæder: 'Gē sēcgaþ 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 13θ hē ā·sēnde
tō middan-ȝearde. Se weg is swīþe nearu and sticol
sē þe lātt tō heofona rīce; and se weg is swīþe brād and
smēþe sē þe lātt tō helle wīte. Dysig biþ se weg-fērenda
mann sē þe nimþ þone smēþan weg þe hīne mis-lātt, and
for·lātt þone sticolon þe hine ge·bringþ tō þāre līþrig. Pæt
ic ēow sēcge on þēostrum, sēcgaþ hit on leohte; and þæt
gē on ēare ge·hīeraþ, bodaþ uppan hrōfum. Hīe scufon ūt
hiera scīpu, and ge·wēndon him be·geondan sā.

Healdaþ and dōþ swā hwæt swā hīe sēcgaþ; and ne dō
gē nā, æfter hīera weorcum: hīe sēcgaþ, and ne 14θ. Eall
hīera weorc hīe dōþ þæt menn hīe ge·sēon. Hīe lufiaþ þæt
man hīe grēte on strātum. Ēalā gē nāddran and nāddrena
cynn, hū flēo gē fram helle dōme?

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Wē sind ealle cuman on pißum and-weardan līfe, and
ūre eard nis nā hēr; ac wē sind hēr swelce weg-fērende 15
menn: ān cymþ, ȳþer færþ. Hwelc mann sēlþ his bearne
nāddran, ḡif hit fisces bitt? Ālc þāra þe bitt, hē on·fēhþ;
and sē þe sēcþ, hē hit fint. Ne gāþ ȳlc þāra on heofona
rīce þe cwīþþ tō mē, 'Dryhten, Dryhten;' ac sē þe wyrčþ
mīnes Fæder willan þe on heofonum is, sē gāþ 16θ heofona
rīce. Nis hit nā gōd þæt man nime bearna hlāf and hundum
weorpe. Ic hæbbe þēgnas under mē: and ic cweþe tō
pißum, 'gā,' and hē gāþ; and tō ȳþrum, 'cum,' and hē
cymþ, and tō mīnum þēowe, 'wyrč þis,' and hē wyrčþ.

Se Hālend ge·nam þā fīf hlāfas, and blētsode, ahāfþō·bræc,
and tō·dālde be·twix þām sittendum; swā ge·līce ēac
þā fiscas tō·dālde; and hīe ealle ge·nōg hæfdon. Þā þe
þār ȳton wāron fēower þūsend manna, būtan cīldum and
wīfum. Hīe cōmon tō him, and tō him gebādon, and þūs
cwādon: 'Sōþlīce þū eart Godes sunu.' Ne wēnd 60 þæt
ic cōme sibbe on eorþan to sēndenne: ne cōm ic sibbe tō
sēndenne, ac swoerd. Hē be·bēad þæt hīe sāten ofer þāre
eorþan. Hē sægde þæt Norþ-manna land wāre swīþe lang
and swīþe smāl.

Hīe ealle on þone cyning wāeron feohtende, op 61 hīe
hīe ofslæggenne hæfdon. Ālc mann þe ȳþre menn for·sihþ
biþ fram Gode for·sewen. Sē þe ēaran hæbbe tō ge·hiērenne,
ge·hīere. Gōd is ūs hēr tō bēonne.

God cwæþ tō ānum wītegan, sē wæs Ionas ge·hāten:
'Far tō þāre byriþ, and boda þār þā word þe ic þēþcēge.'
Lufiaþ ēowre fiend, and dōþ wel þām þe ēow yfel dōþ.
Lufa Dryhten þīnne God on ealre þīnre heortan, and on
ealre þīnre sawle, and on eallum þīnum mōde. Sē þe ne
lufaþ his brōþor, þone þe hē ge·sihþ, hū mæg hē lufian God,
þone þe hē ne ge·sihþ līcham-līce? Sēge ūs hwānīfe þās

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þing ge·weorþen, and hwelc tācen sīe þīnes tō-cymes and worulde ge·endunge.

Se Hālend cwæþ tō ānum his leornung-cnihta, sē wæs hāten Philippus: 'Mid hwām magon wē byc̄gan hlāf þisum folce?' Wel wiste Cr̄ist hwæt hē dōn wolde, andl̄w̄t̄ wiste þæt Philippus þæt nyste. God mæg dōn eall þing; wē sculon wundrian his mihte, and ēac ge·liefan. Cr̄ist ā·rāerde Lazarum of dēaþe, and cwæþ tō his leornung-cnihtum: 'Tō·līesab his bēndas, þæt hē gān mægē.' God is ælmihtiġ, and mæg dōn eall þæt hē wile. Gē nyton on hwār̄f̄t̄ tīde ēower hlāford cuman wile. For þām bēo gē gearwe; for þām þe mannes Sunu wile cuman on þāre tīde þe gē nyton. Se Hālend cwæþ be his Fæder: 'Ic hine cann, and ȝif ic sēc̄ge þæt ic hine ne cunne, þonne bēo ic lēas, ēow ge·līc.'

Se dēofol cwæþ tō Cr̄iste: 'Gif þū sīe Godes sun̄, ȝe·weþ tō þisum stānum þæt hīe bēon ā·wēnde tō hlāfum.' Pā and-wyrde se Hālend, and cwæþ: 'Hit is ā·writen, "ne leofaþ se mann nā be hlāfe ānum, ac leofaþ be eallum þām wordum þe gāþ of Godes mūþe.'" Se Hālend cōm tō him, þār hīe wāron ge·gadrode, and cwæþ: 'Sīe sibbl̄ twix ēow; ic hit eom; ne bēo gē nā ā·fyrhte.' Fæder ūre, þū þe eart on heofonum, sīe þīn nama ge·hālgod. Wē syngodon, wē dydon un-rihtlīce; sēle ūs for·giefnesse: hwæt sculon wē dōn?

II.

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FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

VII. 24-7.

Ālc þāra þe þās mīn word ge·hīerþ, and þā wyrčþ, biþ ge·līc þām wīsan were, sē his hūs ofer stān get·imbrode. Pā cōm þār reȝen and miċel flōd, and þār blēowon windas, and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and hit nā ne fēoll: sōþlīce hit wæs ofer stān ge·timbrod. 5

And ālc þāra þe ge·hīerþ þās mīn word, and þā ne wyrčþ, sē biþ ge·līc þām dysigan mēnn, þe ge·timbrode his hūs ofer sand·cēosol. Pā rīnde hit, and þār cōm flōd, and blēowon windas, and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and þæt hūs fēoll; and his hryre wæs miċel. 10

XII. 18-21.

Hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge·cēas; mīn ge·corena, on þām wel ge·līcōde mīnre sāwle: ic ā·sēt̄te mīnne gāst ofer hīne, and dōm hē bodaþ þēodum. Ne flītt hē, ne hē ne hriemþ, ne nān mann ne ge·hīerþ his stefne on strātum. Tō·cwiesed hrēod hē ne for·brīett, and smēocende fleax hē tl̄ðā·dwāescþ, ðær þām þe hē ā·weorpe dōm tō siȝe. And on his naman þēoda ge·hyhtaþ.

XIII. 3-8.

Sōþlīce ūt ēode se sāwere his sād tō sāwenne. And þā

þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ, and fuglas cōmon
and æton þā. Sōplīce sumu fēollon on stānihte. ~~20~~^þer hit
næfde mīcle eorþan, and hrædlīce ūp sprungon, for þām þe
hīe næfdon pāre eorþan dīepan; sōplīce, ūp sprungenre
sunnan, hīe ā·drūgodon and for·scruncōn, for þām þe hīe
næfdon wyrtruman. Sōplīce sumu fēollon on þornas, and
þā þornas wēoxon, and for·þrysmdon þā. Sumu ~~25~~^þplīce
fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon wāstm, sum hund·fealdne,
sum siextīg·fealdne, sum þritīg·fealdne.

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XIII. 24-30.

Heofona rīce is ġe·worden þām mēnn ġe·līc þe sēow gōd
sād on his æcere. Sōplīce, þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm his
fēonda sum, and ofer·sēow hit mid coccele on·mōddan þām
hwāte, and fērde þanon. Sōplīce, þā sēo wyrt wēox, and
þone wāstm brōhete, þā æt·īewde se coccel hine. Pā ēodon
þāes hlāfordes þēowas and cwādon: 'Hlāford, hū, ne sēowe
þū gōd sād on þīnum æcere? hwanon hæfde hē coccel?'
Pā cwāp hē: 'þāt dyde unhold mann.' Pā cwādþān þā
þēowas: 'Wilt þū, wē gāp and gadriap hīe?' Pā cwāp
hē: 'Nese: þy lās ġē þone hwāte ā·wyrtwalien, þonne ġē
þone coccel gadriap. Lātabþ ægþer weaxan oþ rīp-tīman;
and on pām rīptīman ic sēcge þām rīperum: "gadriap
ærest þone coccel, and bindaþ scēaf-mālum tō ~~40~~^þr·bærnenne;
and gadriap þone hwāte intō mīnum bērne."'

XIII. 44-8.

Heofona rīce is ġe·līc ġe·hȳddum gold-horde on þām
æcere. Þone be·hȳtt se mann þe hine fint, and for his blisse
gāþ, and sēlp eall þāt hē āh, and ġe·bygþ þone æcer.

Eft is heofona rīce ġe·līc þām mangere þe sohtā ~~þ~~^þāt gōde
mēre-grot. Pā hē funde þāt ān dēor-wierþe mēregrot, þā
ēode hē, and sealde eall þāt hē āhte, and bohte þāt mēregrot.

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Eft is heofona rīce ġe·līc ā·sēndum nētte on þā sā, and of
ælcum fisc-cynne gadriendum. Pā hīe þā þāt nē ~~10~~^þūp
ā·tugon, and sēton be þām strande, þā ġe·curon hīe þā
gōdan on hiera fatu, and þā yflan hīe ā·wurpon ūt.

XVIII. 12-14.

Ĝif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scēapa, and him losaþ ān of
þām, hū, ne for·lātt hē þā nigon and hund·nigontīg on þām
muntum, and gāþ, and sēcþ þāt ān þe for·wearþ. And ĝif
hit ġe·limpþ þāt hē hit fint, sōplīce ic ēow sēcge þāt hē
swīþor ġe·blissaþ for þām ānum þonne for þām nigon and
hund·nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

XX. 1-16.

Heofona rīce is ġe·līc þām hīredes ealdre, þe on ærnemerȝen
ūt ēode ā·hȳran wyrhtan on his wīn-ȝeard. Ĝe·wōrdenre
ġe·cwid-rēdenne þām wyrhtum, hē sealde ælcum ānne
þēning wiþ his daȝes weorce, and ā·sēnde hē on his wīnȝeard.
And þā hē ūt ēode ymbe undern-tīd, hē ġe·seah
oþre on strāte īidle standan. Pā cwaþ hē: 'Gā ġē on

mīnne wīngēard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ! **¶**nd hīe þā
fērdon. Eft hē ūt ēode ymbe þā siextan and nigoþan
tīd, and dyde þām swā ge-līce. Pā ymbe þā ęndlyftan
tīd hē ūt ēode, and funde ōþre standende, and þā sægde hē:
'Hwȳ stande gē hēr ealne daeġ īidle?' Pā cwādon hīe:
'For þām þe ūs nān mann ne hȳrde.' Pā cwæþ hē 'And
gā gē on mīnne wīngēard.'

Sōþlīce þā hit wæs æfen ge-worden, þā sægde se wīngēardes
hlāford his ge-rēfan: 'Clipa þā wyrhtan, and a-ȝief him
hiera mēde; on:ginn fram þām ȳtemestan oþ þone fyrmestan.'
Eornostlīce þā þā ge-cōmon þe ymbe þā ęndlyffā
tīd cōmon, þā on:fēngon hīe ælc his pēning. And þā þe
þār ærest cōmon, wēndon þæt hīe scolden māre on:fōn; þā
on:fēngon hīe syndriġe þēningas. Pa on:gunnon hīe murcnian
on:ȝēan þone hīredes ealdor, and þus cwādon: 'Pās
ȳtemestan worhton āne tīd, and þū dydest hīe ḡ80ice ūs,
þe bāron byrþenna on þisses dæges hātan!' Pā cwæþ hē
and-swariente hiera ānum: 'Ēalā þū frēond, ne dō ic þē
nānne tēonian; hū, ne cōme þū tō mē tō wyrċenne wiþ
ānum pēninge? Nim þæt þīn is, and gā; ic wile þissum
ȳtemestum sellan eall swā mičel swā þē. Oþþe 85 mōt ic
dōn þæt ic wile? Hwāþer þe þīn ēage mānfull is for þām
þe ic gōd eom? Swā bēoþ þa fyrmestan ȳtemeste, and þā
ȳtemestan fyrmeste; sōþlīce manige sind ge-clipode, and
fēa ge-corene.'

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XXII. 2-14.

Heofona rīce is ge-līc þām cyninge þe macode **¶**10 suna
ȝiefta, and sēnde his þēowas, and clipode þā ge-laþoden tō
þām ȝieftum. Pā noldon hīe cuman. Pā sēnde hē eft ōþre
þēowas, and sægde þām ge-laþodum: 'Nū ic ge-ȝearwode
mīne feorme: mīne fearras and mīne fuglas sind of-slægēne,
and eall mīn þīng sind ȝearu; cumaþ tō þām ȝiθtum.' Pā
for-gīemdon hīe þæt, and fērdon, sum tō his tūne, sum tō
his mangunge. And þā ōþre nāmon his þēowas, and mid
tēonian ge-swēncton, and of-slōgon. Pā se cyning þæt ge-hierde,
þā wæs hē ierre, and sēnde his hēre tō, and for-dyde
þā mann-slagan, and hiera burg for-bærnde. 100

Pā cwæþ hē tō his þēowum: 'Witodlīce þās ȝiefta sind
ȝearwe, ac þā þe ge-laþode wāeron ne sind wierþe. Gāþ nū
tō wega ȝelætum, and clipaþ tō þissum ȝieftum swā hwelce
swā gē ge-mēten.' Pā ēodon þā þēowas ūt on þā wegas,
and ge-gadrodon ealle þā þe hīe ge-mētton, gōd~~105~~nd yfle;
þā wāeron þā ȝieft-hūs mid sittendum mannum ȝefyldu.

Pā ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ge-sēon þā þe þār
sāton, and þā ge-seah hē þār ānne mann þe nās mid ȝieftlicum
rēafe ȝescrydd. Pā cwæþ hē: 'Lā, frēond, hūmeta
ēodest þū inn, and næfdest ȝieftlic rēaf?' Pa swīglīle hē.
And se cyning cwæþ tō his þēgnum: 'Ge-bindaþ his handa
and his fēt, and weorpaþ hine on þā yterran þēostru; þār biþ
wōp and tōþā grīst-bīitung.' Witodlīce manige sind ge-laþode,
and fēa ge-corene.

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XXV. 1-13.

Ponne biþ heofona rīce ȝe·līc þām tīen fāmnurh̄l þe þā
leoht-fatu nāmon, and fērdon on·gēan þone brȳd-guman and
þā brȳd. Hiera fīf wāron dysige, and fīf glēawe. And þā fīf
dysigan nāmon leohtfatu, and ne nāmon nānne ele mid him;
þā glēawan nāmon ele on hiera fatum mid þām leohtfatum.
Pā se brȳdguma ielde, þā hnappodon hīe ealle, ~~120~~ slēpon.
Witodlīce tō middre nihte man hrīemde, and cwæþ: 'Nū se
brȳdguma cymþ, faraþ him tō·gēanes.' Pā ā·rison ealle þā
fāmnān, and glēngdon hiera leohtfatu. Pā cwādon þā
dysigan to pām wīsum: 'Sēllaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, for þām
ūre leohtfatu sind ā·cwēnctū.' Pā and·swarodon ~~125~~glēawan,
and cwādon: 'Nese; þy lās þe wē and gē næbben genōg:
gāþ tō þām cīependum, and bycgaþ ēow ele.' Witodlīce,
þā hīe fērdon, and woldon bycgaþ, þā cōm se brȳdguma;
and þā þe gearwe wāron ēodon inn mid him tō þām
giefatum; and sēo duru wāes be·locen. Pā æt nīeh~~130~~ cōmon
þā ðpre fāmnān, and cwādon: 'Dryhten, Dryhten, lāt ūs
inn.' Pā and·swarode hē him, and cwæþ: 'Sōþ ic ēow
sēcge, ne cann ic ēow.' Witodlīce, waciaþ, for þām þe gē
nyton ne þone dæg ne þā tīd.

XXV. 14-30.

Sum mann fērde on ȝlpēodiḡnesse, and clipode ~~135~~
þēwas, and be·tāhte him his ȝehta. And ānum hē sealde
fīf pund, sumum twā, sumum ān: ȝēhwelcum be his āgnūm
mægne; and fērde sōna.

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Pā fērde sē þe þā fīf pund under·fēng, and ȝe·strīende
ðbru fīf. And eall-swā sē þe þā twā under·fēng, ~~140~~strīende
ðbru twā. Witodlīce sē þe þæt ān under·fēng, fērde, and
be·dealf hit on eorþan, and be·hȳdde his hlāfordes feoh.

Witodlīce æfter mičlum fierste cōm þāra þēowa hlāford,
and dihte him ȝe·rad. Pā cōm sē þe þā fīf pund under·fēng,
and brōhte ðbru fīf, and cwæþ: 'Hlāford, fīf punktū sealdest
mē; nū ic ȝe·strīende ðbru fīf.' Pā cwæp his hlāford tō
him: 'Bēo blīþe, þū gōda þēow and ȝe·trēowa: for þām
þe þū wāre ȝe·trēowe ofer lȳtlu þing, ic [.].ge·sætte þē ofer
mičlu; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.' Pā cōm sē þe þā
twā pund under·fēng, and cwæþ: 'Hlāford, twā þōðd þū
mē sealdest; nū ic hæbbe ȝe·strīened ðbru twā.' Pā cwæþ
his hlāford tō him: 'Ge·blissa, þū gōda þēow and ȝe·trēowa:
for þām þe þū wāre ȝe·trēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þē
ȝe·sætte; gā on þīnes hlāfordes ȝe·fēan.' Pā cōm sē þe þæt
ān pund under·fēng, and cwæþ: 'Hlāford, ic wātþāt
þū eart heard man: þū rīpst þār þū ne sēowe, and
gaderast þār þū ne sprēngdest. And ic fērde of·drædd,
and be·hȳdde þīn pund on eorþan; hēr þū haefst þæt þīn
is.' Pā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæþ: 'þū yfla
þēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic rīpe þār ic ne ~~160~~sōwe,
and ic gadrigē þār ic ne strēdde: hit ȝe·byrede þæt þū
be·fæste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic cōme,
þæt mīn is, mid þām gafole. Ā·nimāþ þæt pund æt him, and
sēllaþ þām þe mē þā tīen pund brōhte. Witodlīce ælcum
þāra þe hæfp man sēlp, and hē hæfp ȝe·nōg; þālþe næfp,
þæt him þynċþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt·brogden. And
weorpap þone un·nyttan þēow on þā yterrān þeostru; þār

biþ wōp and tōþa grist·bītung.'

III.

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OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

I.

Æfter þām sōþlice ealle mēnn sprācon āne sprācē. Pā þā hīe fērdon fram Ēast-dāle, hīe fundon ānne feld on Sennaār-lande, and wunodon þær-on.

Pā cwādon hīe him be·twēonan: 'Uton wyrčan ūs tiȝelan, and ȝēlan hīe on fyre!' Witodlīce hīe hæfdon tiȝēlan for stān and tierwan for weal-līm. And hīe cwādon: 'Uton timbrian ūs ȝeaſtre, and stīepel oþ heofon hēanne! utoñ weorþian ūrne naman, ær þ[æ]m þe wē sīen tō·dālde ȝeond ealle eorþan!'

Witodlīce Dryhten ȳ·stāg niþer, tō þām þæt hē ȝθ·sāwe þā burg and þone stīepel, þe Adāmes bearn ȝe·timbrodon. And hē cwæþ: 'þis is ȳn folc, and ealle hīe sprecaþ ȳn lāden, and hīe be·gunnon þis tō wyrċenne: ne ȝe·swīcaþ hīe ær þām þe hit ȝearu sīe; sōþlice utoñ cuman and tō·dālān hiera sprācē!' 15

Swā Dryhten hīe tō·dālde of þāre stōwe ȝeond ealle eorþan. And for þām man nēmnde þā stōwe Babēl for þām þe þār wāron tō·dālde ealle sprācā.

II.

God wolde pā fandian Abrahāmes ȝe·hīersumnesse, and clipode his naman, and cwæþ him þus tō: 'Nim ȝōnne ȳn-cēnnedan sunu Isaāc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þām lande Visionis hraþe, and ȝe·offra hine þār uppan ȳnre dūne.'

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Abrahām þā ȳ·rās on þāre ilcan nihte, and fērde mid twām cnapum tō þām fierlenum lande, and Isaāð samod, on assum rīdende.

Pā on þām þriddan dāge, þā hīe þā dūne ȝe·sāwon, þār þār hīe tō scoldon tō of·slēanne Isaāc, þā cwæþ Abrahām tō þām twām cnapum þus: 'Andbīdiaþ ȳow hēr mid þām assum sume hwīle! ic and þæt cīld gāþ unc tō ȝēþiddenne, and wit siþþan cumaþ sōna eft tō ȳow.'

Abrahām þā hēt Isaāc beran þone wudu tō þāre stōwe, and hē self bær his sveord and fyr. Isaāc þa ȳscode Abrahām his fæder: 'Fæder mīn, ic ȳsciȝe hwār sēo offrung sīe; hēr is wudu and fyr!' Him andwyrde se fæder: 'Gōd forescēawāþ, mīn sunu, him self þā offrunge.'

Hīe cōmon þā tō þāre stōwe þe him ȝe·sweotolode God; and hē þār weofod ȳ·rārde on þā ealdan wīsan, and þone wudu ȝe·lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his suna bærnette, siþþan hē of·slægen wurde. Hē ȝe·ban¹⁰ þā his sunu, and his sveord ȳ·tēah, þæt hē hīe ȝe·offrode on þā

ealdan wīsan.

Mid þām þe hē wolde þāt weorc be·ginnan, þā clipode
Godes ęngel arodlice of heofonum: 'Abrahām!' Hē andwyrde
sōna. Se ęngel him cwæþ tō: 'Ne ā·cwēle þū 45
þāt cild, ne þīne hand ne ā·strēcē ofer his swēoran! Nū ic
on·cnēow sōþlīce þāt pū on·drātst swīþe God, nū pū pīnne
ān-cennedan sunu woldest of·slēan for him.'

Þā be·seah Abrahām sōna under bæc, and ęge·seah þār
ānne ramm be·twix þām brēmlum be þām horn⁵⁰ ę·hæftne,
and hē hæfde þone ramm tō þāre offrunge, and hine þār
of·snāþ Gode tō lāce for his sunu Isaāc. Hē hēt þā stōwe
Dominus videt, þāt is 'God ęge·sihþ,' and ęriet is ęge·sægd
swā, *In monte Dominus videbit*, þāt is, 'God ęge·sihþ on dūne.'

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Eft clipode se ęngel Abrahām, and cwæþ: 'Ic sāgde
þurh mē selfne, sāgde se ęElmihtiga, nū þū noldest ārian
þīnum āncennedum suna, ac þē wæs mīn ęge māre þonne
his līf, ic þē nū blētsige, and þīnne of-spring ę·maniȝ-fielde
swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand-ćeosol
on sā; þīn offspring s̄ceal āgan hiera fēonda ęea⁶⁰. And on
þīnum sāde bēoþ ealle þēoda ę·blētsode, for þām þe þū
ę·hīersumodest mīnre hāse þus.'

Abrahām þā ęge·cierde sōna tō his cnapum, and fērdon him
hām sōna mid heofonlicre blētsunge.

III.

Sum cwēn wæs on sūþ-dāle, Saba ę·hāten, sn⁶⁵for and
wīs. Pā ęge·hīerde hēo Salomones hlīsan, and cōm fram
þām sūþernum ę·mārum to Salomone binnan Hierusalēm
mid miçelre fare, and hiere olfendas bāron sūþerne wyrta,
and dēor-wierþe gimm-stānas, and un-gerīm gold. Sēo cwēn
þā hæfde sprācē wiþ Salomon, and sāgde him 70ā hwæt
swā hēo on hiere heortan ę·þohte. Salomon þā hīe lārde,
and hiere sāgde ealra þāra worda andgiet þe hēo hine āscode.
Pā ęge·seah sēo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þāt māre
tempel þe hē ę·timbrod hæfde, and þā lāc þe man Gode
offrode, and þæs cyninges maniȝ-fealde þēgnūñða, and wæs
tō þām swīþe of·wundrod þāt hēo næfde furþor nānne gāst,
for þām þe hēo ne mihte nā furþor smēan. Hēo cwæþ þā
tō þām cyninge: 'Sōþ is þāt word þe ic ę·hīerde on
mīnum earde be þē and be þīnum wīsdōme, ac ic nolde
ę·liefan ār þām þe ic self hit ę·sāwe. Nū hæl⁸⁰ ic ā·fandod
þāt mē næs be healfum dāle þīn mārþo ę·cȳped. Māre
is þīn wīsdōm and þīn weorc þonne se hlīsa wāre þe ic
ę·hīerde. Ēadige sind þīne þēgnas and þīne þēowas, þe
simle æt·foran þē standaþ, and þīnne wīsdōm ę·hīeraþ.
Ę·blētsod sīe se ęlmihtiga God, þe þē ę·cēas &⁸⁵nd ę·sette
ofer Israhēla rīcē, þāt þū dōmas sette and riht-wīsnesse.'
Hēo for·geaf þāem cyninge þā hund·twēlfteig punda goldes,
and ungerīm dēorwierþra wyrta and dēorwierþra gimmstāna.
Salomon ēac for·geaf þāre cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo ęiernde
æt him; and hēo ę·wende on·ęeān tō hiere ēplēñðid hiere
þēgnum. Salomon þā wæs ę·mārsod ofer eallum eorþlicum
cyningum, and ealle þēoda ę·wilnodon þāt hīe hine ę·sāwen,

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and his wīsdōm ġe·hīerden, and hīe him manīgfeald lāc
brōhton.

Sēo cwēn hæfde ġe·tācnunge þāre hālgan ġe·laþūnge ealles
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·liehtunge þās sōþan ġe·lēafan, and be
þām tōweardan dōme, be ūrre sāwle un-dēadlicnesse, and be
hyhte and wuldre þās ġe·mānelican āristes. 100

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid mičlum lācum on golde
and on dēorwierþum gīmmstānum and wyrt-brāþum; and
þāt bāron olfendas. Sēo ġe·lēaffulle ġe·laþung, þe cymþ
of ālcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore-sāgðan lāc
aefter gāstlicum andgīete. Hēo offrap him gold þūf sōþne
ġe·lēafan, and wyrtbrāþas þurh ġe·bedu, and dēorwierþe
gīmmas þurh fāgernesse gōdra þēawa and hāligra māgna.
Be þisse ġe·laþunge cwāþ se wītega tō Gode: *Adstitit
regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate,*
þāt is, 'sēo cwēn stēnt aet þīnre swīþran, on oferig Oldum
gīerlan, ymb·scrīdd mid manīgfealdre fāgnesse.' Sēo gāstlice
cwēn, Godes ġe·laþung, is ġe·glēnged mid dēorwierþre
frātwunge and manīgfealdum blēo gōdra drohtnunga and
mihta.

Hēo sāgde Salomone ealle hiere dīegolnessa, ahd̄sēo
ġe·laþung ġe·openaþ Crīste hiere inn-ġehygd and þa dīeglan
ġe·þōhtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Olfendas bāron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þāre cwēne
intō Hierusalēm; for þām þe þā hāþnan, þe ār wāeron
ġe·hoferode þurh gītsunge and atollice þurh leahfūas, bāron,
þurh hiera ġe·cīerrednesse and ġe·lēafan, þā gāstlican lāc
tō Crīstes handum.

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Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his ġe·timbrunga,
and þegnunga; and sēo ġe·laþung wundrap Crīstes
wīsdōmes, for þām þe hē is sōþ wīsdōm, and eallswīsdōm is
of him. Hē ġe·timbrode þā hēalican heofonas and ealne
middangēard, and ealle ġe·sceafta ġe·sētte on þrim þingum,
in mensura, et pondere, et numero, þāt is, on ġe·mete, and
on hēfe, and on ġe·tele. Crīstes þegnung is ūre hālo and
folca ā·līesednes, and þā sind ġe·sālīge þe him þāniap tō
ġe·cwēmednesse on þām gāstlicum ġe·rȳnum.

Sēo cwēn sāgde þāt hiere nāre be healfum dāle ġe·sāgð
be Salomones mārþo, and sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ġe·laþung,
oþþe ġe·hwelc hālig sāwol, þonne hēo cymþ tō þāre heofonlican
Hierusalēm, þonne ġe·sihp hēo mičle māran māfīþo
and wuldor þonne hiere ār on life þurh wītegan oþþe apostolas
ġe·cīydd wāre. Ne māg nān ēage on þisum life
ġe·sēon, ne nān ēare ġe·hīeran, ne nānes mannes heorte
ā·smēan þā þing þe God gearcaþ þām þe hīe lufiaþ. Pā
þing wē magon be·gīetan, ac wē ne magon hīe ā·mīean,
ne ūs nāfre ne ā·prīett þāra gōda ġe·nyhtsumnes.

Crīst is ealra cyninga cyning, and swā swā ealle þēoda
woldon ġe·sēon þone ġe·sibbsuman Salomon, and his wīsdōm
ġe·hīeran, and him mislicu lāc brōhton, swā ēac nū of eallum

þēodum ȝe·wilniāþ mēnн tō ȝe·sēonne þone ȝe·~~145~~¹⁴⁶bsuman
Cr̄ist þurh ȝe·lēafan, and þone godspellican wīsdōm ȝe·hīeran,
and hīe him dæg·hwāmlīce þā gāstlican lāc ȝe·offriāþ on
manigfealdum ȝe·metum.

IV.

On Cȳres dagum cyninges wrēgdon þā Babilōniscan þone
wītegan Daniēl, for þām þe hē tō·wearp hiera ~~150~~¹⁵⁰ol·gield,
and cwādon ān-mōdlīce tō þām fore-sāgdaп cyninge Cȳrum:
'Betāc ūs Daniēl, þe ūrne god Bēl tō·wearp, and þone dracan
ā·cwealde þe wē on be·līefdon; gif þū hine for·stēntst, wē
for·dilgiāþ þē and þinne hīred.'

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Þā ȝe·seah se cyning þāt hīe ān-mōde wāron, ~~155~~¹⁵⁵nīedunga
þone wītegan him tō handum ā·scēaf. Hīe þā hine
ā·wurpon intō ānum sēaþe, on þām wāron seofon lēon, þām
man sealde dæghwāmlīce twā hrīperu and twā scēap, ac him
wās þā of·togen ȝēlces fōdan siex dagas, þāt hīe þone Godes
mann ā·bītan scolden. 160

On þāre tīde wās sum Ȧper wītega on Jūdēa-lande, his
nama waes Abacuc, sē bār his rifterum mēte tō aecere. Pā
cōm him tō Godes ȝengel, and cwæþ: 'Abacuc, ber þone
mēte tō Babilōne, and sēle Daniēle, sē þe sitt on þāra lēona
sēaþe!' Abacuc andwyrde þām ȝengle: 'Lā lēof, ~~165~~¹⁶⁵ȝe·seah
ic nāfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēaþ nāt.'

Pā se ȝengel ȝe·lāhte hine be þām feaxe, and hine bār
tō Babilōne, and hine settē bufan þām sēaþe. Pā clipode se
Abacuc: 'þū Godes þēow, Daniēl, nim þās lāc þe þē God
sēnde!' Daniēl cwæþ: 'Mīn Dryhten Hālend, sīd ~~170~~¹⁷⁰lof
and weorþ-mynd þāt þū mē ȝe·mundest!' And hē þā þāre
sande brēac. Witodlīce Godes ȝengel þār-rihte mid swiftum
flyhte ȝe·brōhte þone disc-þegn, Abacuc, þār hē hine
ȝēr ȝe·nam.

Se cyning þā Cȳrus on þām seofoþan dæge Ȧodē~~175~~¹⁷⁵rēorig
tō þāra lēona sēaþe, and inn be·seah, and efne þā Daniēl
sittende wās ȝe·sundfull on·middan þām lēonum. Pā clipode
se cyning mid micelre stefne: 'Māre is se God þe Daniēl
on be·līefþ!' And hē þā mid þām worde hine ā·tēah of þām
scrāfe, and hēt inn weorpan þā þe hine ȝēr for·~~180~~¹⁸⁰woldon.
Pās cyninges hās wearþ hrædlīce ȝe·frēmmed, and þās
wītegan ēhteras wurdon ā·scofene be·twix þā lēon, and hīe
þār-rihte mid grādigum cēaflum hīe ealle tō·tāron. Pā
cwæþ se cyning: 'Forhtien and on·drāden ealle eorþ-būend
Daniēles God, for þām þe hē is Ā·līesend and Hālend,
wyrēnde tācnu and wundru on heofonan and on eorþan.'

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V.

Nabochodonosor, se hāþena cyning, ȝe·hērgode on Godes
folce, on Jūdēa-lande, and for hiera mān-dādum God þāt
ȝe·þafode. Pā ȝe·nam hē þā māþm-fatu, gyldenu and silfrenu,
binnan Godes temple, and tō his lande mid him ~~190~~¹⁹⁰
ȝe·lādde. Hit ȝe·lamp eft siþban þāt hē on swefne āne
ȝe·sihþe be him selfum ȝe·seah, swā swā him siþban ā·ēode.

Æfter þisum ymb twelf mōnaþ, ēode se cyning binnan his healle mid ormætre ūp-āhafenesse, hériende his weorc and his miht, and cwæþ: 'Hū, ne is þis sēo miclē ~~Babilōn~~, þe ic self ȝe-timbrode tō cyne-stole and tō þrymme, mē selfum to wlite and wuldrē, mid mīnum āgnūm mægne and strēngþo?' Ac him clipode þærrihte tō swīþe ȝēslic stefn of heofonum, þus cweþende: 'Pū Nabochodonosor, þīn rīce ȝe-witt fram þē, and þū bist fram mann~~200~~worpen, and þīn wunung biþ mid wildēorum, and þū itst gārs, swā swā oxa, seofon ȝēar, oþ þāt þū wite þāt se hēalica God ȝe-wielt manna rīca, and þāt hē for ȝieſþ rīce þām þe hē wile.'

Witodlīce on þāre ilcan tīde wæs þēos sprēc ȝe-~~þ~~²⁰⁵lled ofer Nabochodonosor, and hē arn tō wuda, and wunode mid wildēorum, leofode be gārse, swā swā nīeten, oþ þāt his feax wēox swā swā wīf-manna, and his næglas swā swā earnes clawa.

Eft siþþan him for ȝeaf se ælmihtiga Wealdend~~210~~ ȝe-witt, and hē cwæþ: 'Ic Nabochodonosor a-hōf mīn ēagan ūp tō heofonum, and mīn andgiet mē wearþ for ȝiefen, and ic þā blētsode þone hīehstan God, and ic hērede and wuldrode þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þām þe his miht is ēcē, and his rīce stēnt on mægþe and on mægþe. Ealle ead~~15~~²¹⁵būend sind tō nāhte ȝe-tealde on his wīf-metennesse. Æfter his willan hē dēþ ȝe-ȝper ȝe on heofone ȝe on eorþan, and nis nān þing þe his mihte wīf-stande, oþþe him tō cweþe 'hwȳ dēst þū swā?' On þāre tīde mīn andgiet ȝe-wēnde tō mē, and ic be-cōm tō weorþ-mynde mīnes cyne-rīce~~220~~²²⁰nd mīn mēnnisce hīw mē be-cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and mīn mārþo wearþ ȝe-ȝacnod. Nū eornostlīce ic mārsiȝe and wuldrīge þone heofonlican cyning, for þām þe eall his weorc sind sōþ, and his wegas riht-wīse, and hē mæg ȝe-ȝap-mēdan þā þe on mōdignesse faraþ.'

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Pus ȝe-ȝapmēdde se ælmihtiga God þone mōdigan cyning Nabochodonosor.

IV.

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SAMSON.

Ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē ȝe-hāten, of þāre mægþe Dan; his wīf wæs un-tīemend, and hīe wunodon būtan cīlde. Him cōm þā gangende tō Godes ȝengel, and cwæþ þāt hīe scolden habban sunu him ȝe-mānne; 'ne hē ealu ne drince nāfre oþþe wīñ, ne nāht fūles ne þīcȝe; sē biþ Gode hālig fram his cīldhāde; and man ne mōt hīe ȝfsian oþþe be-scieran, for þām þe hē on-ȝinþ tō a-līesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of Philistēa þēowte.'

Hēo a-cēnde þā sunu, swā swā hiere sāgde se ȝ~~10~~gel, and hēt hīe Samson; and hē swīþe wēox; and God hīe blētsode, and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearþ þā mihtiȝ on mīcelre strēngþo, swā þāt hē ȝe-lāhte āne lēon be weȝe, þe hīe a-bītan wolde, and tō-brægd hīe tō styċcum, swelce he

tō·tāre sum ēaþelic tiċċen.

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Hē be·gann þā tō winnenne wiþ þā Philistēos, and hiera
 fela of·slōg and tō scame tūcode, þēah þe hīe onweald hæfden
 ofer hīs lēode. Pā fērdon þā Philistēi forþ æfter Samsone,
 and hēton his lēode þæt hīe hine ā·gēafen tō hiera onwealde,
 þæt hīe wrecan mihten hiera tēon-rādenne mid 20htregum
 on him. Hīe þā hine ȝe·bundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum
 and hine ȝe·lāddon tō þām folce. And þā Philistēiscan þæs
 fægnodon swīþe; urnon him tō·gēanes ealle hlýdende; woldon
 hine tintregian for hiera tēonrādenne. Pā tō·brægd
 Samson bēgen his earmas, þæt þā rāpas tō·burs 20n þe hē mid
 ȝe·bunden wæs. And hē ȝe·lāhte þ a sōna sumes assan
 cinn-bān þe hē þār funde, and ȝe·feaht wiþ hīe, and of·slōg
 ān þūsend mid þæs assan cinnbāne. Hē wearþ þā swīþe
 of·þyrst for þām wunderlican slēge, and bæd þone heofonlican
 God þæt hē him ā·sēnde drincan, for þām þe oðþāre
 nēawiste næs nān wāterscipe. Pā arn of þān cinnbāne
 of ānum tēþ wāter; and Samson þā dranc, and his Dryhtne
 þāncode.

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Æfter þisum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byriġ
 on hiera onwealde, Gaza ȝe·hāten. And hīe þæs ȝe·fægnodon;
 be·sētton þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode; woldon hine
 ȝe·nimān mid þām þe hē ūt ēode on ārne-mergen, and hine
 of·slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under·ȝeat; and
 ā·rās on middre nihte tō·middes his fēondum, and ȝe·nam
 þā burg-ȝeatu, and ȝe·bær on his hrycȝe mid þā 20 postum,
 swā swā hīe be·locenu wāeron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ufewardum
 þām cnolle; and ēode swā or-sorg of hiera ȝe·sihþum.

Hine be·swāc swā·þēah siþþan ān wīf, Dalila ȝe·hāten, of
 þām hāþnan folce, swā þæt hē hiere saȝde, þu 45 hiere swīcdōm
 be·pāht, on hwām his strēngþo wæs and his wunderlicu
 miht. Pā hāþnan Philistēi be·hēton hiere sēattas wiþ þām
 þe hēo be·swice Samson þone strangan. Pā āscode hēo
 hine ȝeorne mid hiere Ȱlæcunge on hwām his miht wāre;
 and hē hiere andwyrde: 'Gif ic bēo ȝe·bunden 50 sefon
 rāpum, of sinum geworhte, sōna ic bēo ȝe·wield.' Pæt
 swicole wīf þā be·ȝeat þā sefon rāpas, and hē þurh sierwunge
 swā wearþ ȝe·bunden. And him man cȰþde þæt
 þār cōmon his fiend; þā tō·bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā
 swā hēfel-þrādas; and þæt wīf nyste on hwām 55 miht
 wæs. Hē wearþ eft ȝe·bunden mid eall-nīwum rāpum; and
 hē þā tō·bræc, swā swā þā Ȱþre.

Hēo be·swāc hine swā·þēah, þæt hē hiere saȝde æt
 nīehstan: 'Ic eom Gode ȝe·hālgod fram mīnum cildhāde; and
 ic næs nāfre ȝe·efsod, ne nāfre be·scoren; and 60 ic bēo
 be·scoren, þonne bēo ic un-mihtiġ, Ȱþrum mannum ȝe·līc;'
 and hēo lēt þā swā.

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Hēo þā on sumum dæȝe, þā þā hē on slāpe læȝ, for·cēarf
 his sefon loccas, and ā·weahte hine siþþan; þā wæs
 hē swā unmīhtiġ swā swā Ȱþre mēnn. And þā P̄hilistēi
 ȝe·fēngon hine sōna, swā swā hēo hine be·lāwde, and ȝe·lāddon
 hine on·weȝ; and hēo hæfde þone sēatt, swā swā
 him ȝe·wearþ.

Hīe þā hine ā·blēndon, and ȝe·bundenne lēddon on
heardum racentēagum hām tō hiera byriġ, and ȝēƿe cwearterne
be·lucon tō langre fierste: hēton hine grīdan æt
hiera hand-cweorne. Pā wēoxon his loccas and his miht
eft on him. And þā Philistēi full·blīþe wāron: þancodon
hiera Gode, Dagon ȝe·hāten, swelce hīe þurh his fultum
hiera fēond ȝe·wielden. 75

Pā Philistēi þā mičle feorme ȝe·worhton, and ȝe·samnodon
hīe on sumre ūp-flōra, ealle þā hēafod-mēnn, and
ēac swelce wīf-mēnn, þrōð þūsend manna on mičelre blisse.
And þā þā hīe blīþost wāron, þā bādon hīe sume þæt Samson
mōste him macian sum gamen; and hine man s̄ƿōa
ȝe·fette mid swīþlicre wāfunge, and hēton hine standan
be·twix twām stānenum swēorum. On þām twām swēorum
stōd þæt hūs eall ȝe·worht. And Samson þā plegode
swīþe him æt·foran; and ȝe·lāhte þā swēoras mid swīþlicre
mihte, and slōg hīe tō·gædre þæt hīe sōna tō·bu&ft;ton; and
þæt hūs þā ā·fēoll eall, þām folce tō dēaþe, and Samson
forþ mid, swā þæt hē mičle mā on his dēaþe ā·cwealde
þonne hē ðer cwic dyde.

V.

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FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten īeg-land is eahta hund mīla lang, and twā hund
mīla brād; and hēr sind on þām īeglānde fif ȝe·þēodu:
Englisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bōc-lāden.

Ārest wāron būend þisses landes Brettas. Pā cōmon
of Armenia, and ȝe·sāton sūþan-wearde Breten̄ ārest. Pā
ȝe·lamp hit þæt Peohtas cōmon sūþan of Scithian mid
langum scīpum, nā manigum; and þā cōmon ārest on
Norþ-ibernian ūp; and þær bādon Scottas þæt hīe þær
mōsten wunian. Ac hīe noldon him līefan, for þām þe hīe
cwādon þæt hīe ne mihten ealle æt·gædre ȝe·wīþian þær.
And þā cwādon þā Scottas: 'Wē magon ēow hwæþre rād
ȝe·lāran: wē witon Ȥber īeglānd hēr-be·cāstan; þær ȝē
magon eardian, ȝif ȝe willaþ; and ȝif hwā ēow wiþ-stēnt,
wē ēow fultumiaþ þæt ȝe hit mægen ȝe·gān.'

Pā fērdon þā Peohtas, and ȝefērdon þis land noſſan-weard;
sūþan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ðer cwādon.
And þā Peohtas him ā·bādon wīf æt Scottum on þā ȝe·rād
þæt hīe ȝe·curen hiera cyne-cynn ā on þā wīf-healfe. Pæt
hīe hēoldon swā lange siþpan.

And þā ȝe·lamp ymbe ȝēara ryne þæt Scotta suƿdāl
ȝe·wāt of Iberian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne dāl
ȝe·eodon; and wæs hiera hēre-toga Rēoda ȝe·hāten: fram
þām hīe sind ȝe·nēmnede Dālrēodi.

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Anno 449. Hēr Martiānus and Valentīnus on·fēngon rīce,
and rīcsodon seofon winter. 25

And on hiera dagum, Hēn̄gest and Horsa, fram Wyrtgeorne
ȝe·laþode, Bretta cyninge, ȝe·sōhton Bretene on þām

stēde þe is ge·nēmned Ypwines-flēot, ærest Brettum tō fultume,
ac hīe eft on hīe fuhton.

Se cyning hēt hīe feohtan on·gēan Peohtas; and 30e swā
dydon, and siġe hæfdon swā hwār swā hīe cōmon.

Hīe þā sēndon tō Angle, and hēton him sēndan māran
fultum; and hēton him sēc̄gan Bret-wēala nāhtnesse and þās
landes cysta. Hīe þā sēndon him māran fultum. Pā cōmon
þā mēnn of þrim mēgþum Ĝermānie: of Eald-sēaxum, of
Englum, of Īotum.

Of Īotum cōmon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—þæt is sēo
mēgþ þe nū eardaf on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West-seaxum
þe man nū·giet hātt 'Īotena cynn.' Of Eald-seaxum
cōmon Ēast-seaxe, and Sūp-seaxe, and West-sea. 40e.
Of Angle cōmon—sē ā siþban stōd wēste be·twix Īotum and
Seaxum—Ēast-ēngle, Middel-ēngle, Miercē, and ealle Norþymbre.

455. Hēr Hēngest and Horsa fuhton wiþ Wyrtgeorne
þām cyninge in þāre stōwe þe is ge·cweden Āfes-þrep;
and his brōþor Horsan man of·slōg. And æfter þām Hēngest
fēng tō rīce, and Æsc his sunu.

457. Hēr Hēngest and Æsc fuhton wiþ Brettas in þāre
stōwe þe is ge·cweden Crēc̄gan-ford, and þār of·slōgon
fēower þūsend wera. And þā Brettas þā for·lētoñ Cēnt-land,
and mid mičle ege flugon tō Lunden-byrig.

473. Hēr Hēngest and Æsc ge·fuhton wiþ Wēalas, and
ge·nāmon un·ārīmedlicu hēre-rēaf, and þā Wēalas flugon
þā Engle swā swā fyr.

787. Hēr nam Beorht-rīc cyning Offan dohtor Ēadburge.
And on his dagum cōmon ærest þrēo sc̄ipu; and þā se
ge·rēfa þār tō rād, and hīe wolde drīfan tō þās cyninges
tūne, þy hē nyste hwāt hīe wāron; and hīe man of·slōg.
Pæt wāron þā ærestan sc̄ipu Dēniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes
land ge·sōhton. 60

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851. Hēr Āeorl ealdor-mann ge·feaht wiþ hāþne mēnn
mid Defena-sc̄ire æt Wičgān-beorge, and þār mičel wāl
ge·slōgon, and siġe nāmon.

And þy ilcan gēare Æþelstān cyning and Ealhhēre dux
mičelne hēre of·slōgon æt Sand-wīc on Cēnt; and 65 nigon
sc̄ipu ge·fēngon, and þā ðōru ge·flīemdon; and hāþne mēnn
ærest ofer winter sāton.

And þy ilcan gēare cōm fēorþe healf hund sc̄ipa on
Tēmese-mūþan, and brācon Cantwara-burg, and Lunden-burg,
and ge·flīemdon Beorhtwulf Mierc̄na cyning mi70his
fierde; and fērdon þā sūp ofer Tēmese on Sūþriȝe; and
him ge·feaht wiþ Æþelwulf cyning and Æþelbeald his
sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þār þæt māste
wāl ge·slōgon on hāþnum hēre þe wē sēc̄gan hīerdon of
þisne andweardan dæg, and þār siġe nāmon. 75

867. Hēr fōr se hēre of Ēast-ēnglum ofer Humber-mūþan

tō Eoforwīc-ċeastre on Norþ-hymbre. And þær wæs mičel un-geþwārnes þāre þeode be-twix him selfum, and hīe hæfdon hiera cyning ā-worpenne Ōsbryht, and un-gecyndne cyning under-fēngon Ællan. And hīe late on gē~~80~~ tō þām ge-ċierdon þāt hīe wiþ þone hēre winnende wāron; and hīe þeah mičle fierd ge-gadrodon, and þone hēre sōhton æt Eoforwīc-ċeastre; and on þā ċeastre brācon, and hīe sume inne wurdon; and þær wæs un-ġemeticl wāl ge-slægen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā cyningas 85 bēgen ofslægēne; and sēo lāf wiþ þone hēre friþ nam.

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KING EDMUND.

Sum swīþe ge-lāred munuc cōm sūþan ofer sā fram sancte Benedictes stōwe, on Æbelredes cyninges dæge, to Dūnstāne ærce-biscope, þrim gēarum ār þām þe hē forþ-ferde, and se munuc hātte Abbo. Pā wurdon hīe æt sprācē, of þāt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Ēadmunde, swā s̄swā Ēadmundes sveord-bora hit reahte Æbelstāne cyninge, þā þā Dūnstān gēong mann wæs, and se sveord-bora wæs for-ealdod mann. Pā ge-sētte se munuc ealle þā, ge-recednesse on ānre bēc, and eft, þā þā sēo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan fēam gēarum, þā ā-wēndon wē hit on Ḫnglisc, swā swā~~10~~ hit hēr-æfter stēnt. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twām gēarum ge-wēnde hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode ge-sētt on þām ilcan mynstre.

Ēadmund se ēadiga, Ēast-ēngla cyning, wæs snotor and weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid æþelum þē~~11~~um þone ælmihtigan God. Hē wæs ēaþ-mōd and ge-þungen, and swā ān-rād þurh-wunode þāt hē nolde ā-būgan tō bismerfullum leahtrum, ne on nāwþre healfe hē ne ā-hielde his þēawas, ac wæs simle ge-myndig þāre sōþan lāre: 'Gif þū eart tō hēafod-mēnn ge-sētt, ne ā-hēfe þū þē, ac ~~10~~ be-twix mannum swā swā ān mann of him.' Hē wæs cystig wādlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid wel-willendnesse ge-wissode his folc simle tō riht-wīsnesse, and þām rēþum stīerde, and ge-sāliglīce leofode on sōþum ge-lēafan. 25

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Hit ge-lamp þā æt nīehstan þāt þā Dēniscan lēode fērdon mid scip-hēre, hērgiende and slēande wīde geond land, swā swā hiera ge-wuna is. On þām flotan wāron þā fyrmestan hēafod-mēnn, Hinguar and Hubba, ge-ānlāhte þurh dēofol, and hīe on Norþhymbra-lande ge-lēndon mid æ~~3~~⁰um, and ā-wēston þāt land, and þā lēode of-slōgon. Pā ge-wēnde Hinguar ēast mid his scipum, and Hubba be-lāf on Norþhymbra-lande, ge-wunnenum siȝe mid wāl-hrēownesse. Hinguar þā be-cōm tō Ēast-ēnglum rōwende on þām gēare þe Ælfred æþeling ān and twēntig gēara wæs, sēþe West-seaxna cyning siþban wearþ māre. And se fore-sægda Hinguar fārlīce, swā swā wulf, on lande be-stealcode, and þā lēode slōg, weras and wīf, and þā ungewittigan cīld, and to bismere tūcode þā bilewītan Crīstenan. Hē sende þā siþban sōna tō þām cyninge bēotlic ærende, ~~40~~æt hē ā-būgan scolde tō his mann-rādenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte.

Se ærend-raca cōm þā tō Ēadmunde cyninge, and Hinguares
 ærende him arodlice ā·bēad: 'Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne
 and sigefæst on sāe and on lande, hæfþ fela þēoda ȡe·weald,
 and cōm nū mid fierde færlicē hēr tō lande, þæt⁴⁵
 hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hætt hē þē
 dælan þīne dīeglan gold-hordas and þīnra ieldrena ȡe·strēon
 arodlice wiþ hine, and þū bēo his under-cyning, gīf þū
 cwic bēon wilt, for þām þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū mæge
 him wiþ-standan.'⁵⁰

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him
 þā ȡe·hēndost wæs, and wiþ hine smēade hū hē þām
 rēþan Hinguare andwyrdan scolde. Pā forhtode se biscop
 for þām færlican ȡe·limpe, and for þās cyninges līfe,
 and cwæþ þæt him rād þūhte þæt hē tō þām ȡēðuge þe
 him bēad Hinguar. Pā swīgode se cyning, and be·seah
 tō þāre eorþan, and cwæþ þā æt nīehstan cynelice him
 tō: 'Ēalā þū biscop, tō bismere sind ȡe·tāwode þās earman
 land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wāre þæt ic on ȡe·feohte
 feolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes ȡūcan.'⁵¹
 And se biscop cwæþ: 'Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þīn folc
 līþ of·slægen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū feohtan
 mæge, and þās flot-mēnn cumaþ, and þē cwicne ȡe·bindaþ,
 būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ȡe·beorge, oþþe þū þē swā
 ȡe·beorge þæt þū būge tō him!' Pā cwæþ Ēadmund⁵² cyning,
 swā swā hē full·cēne wæs: 'þās ic ȡe·wilniȝe and ȡe·wȳsċe
 mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be·līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þeȝnum,
 þe on hiera bēddum wurdon mid bearnum and wīfum færlicē
 of·slæȝene fram þīssum flot-mannum. Næs mē næfre ȡe·wunelic
 þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swīpor swelȝan,
 gīf ic þorfte, for mīnum āgnum earde, and se ælmihtiga God
 wāt þæt ic nyle ā·būgan fram his bī·gēnȝum ȝæfre, ne fram
 his sōpre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.'

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Æfter þīssum wordum hē ȡe·wēnde tō þām ærend-racan þe
 Hinguar him tō sēnde, and sægde him un·forht:⁵³ Witodlice
 þū wāre nū wierþe slēges, ac ic nyle ā·fýlan on þīnum fūlum
 blōde mīne clēnan handa, for þām þe ic Crīste folgiȝe, þe
 ūs swā ȡe·bȳsnode; ac ic blīþelice wile bēon of·slægen
 þurh ēow, gīf hit swā God fore-scēawaþ. Far nū swīþe hrāþe,
 and sēȝe þīnum rēþan hlāforde, "ne ā·bȳhþ næf⁵⁴ Ēadmund
 Hinguare on life, hāþnum hēre-togan, būtan hē to Hālende
 Crīste ærest mid ȡe·lēafan on þīssum lande ȡe·būge."⁵⁵

Pā ȡe·wēnde se ærend-raca arodlice on·weȝ, and ȡe·mētte
 be weȝe þone wæl-hrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde
 fūse to Ēadmunde, and sægde þām ārleasan hūȝfim ȡe·andwyrd
 wæs. Hinguar bebēad þā mid bieldo þām scip-hēre
 þæt hīe þās cyninges ānes ealle cēpan scolden, þe his hāse
 for·seah, and hīe sōna bindan.

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þām þe Hinguar cōm,
 stōd innan his healle, þās Hālendes ȡe·myndig⁵⁶ and ā·wearp
 his wāpnu: wolde ȡe·efenlēcan Crīstes ȡe·bȳsnungum, þe
 for·bēad Petre mid wāpnum tō winnenne wiþ þā wælhrēowan
 Iūdēiscan. Hwæt þā ārleasan þā Ēadmund ȡe·bundon, and
 ȡe·bismrodon huxlīce, and bēoton mid sāglum, and swā
 siþban lāddon þone ȡe·lēaffullan cyning tō ānu⁵⁷ eorþ-faestan

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trēowe, and tīegdon hine þār-tō mid heardum bēndum, and hine eft swungon langlīce mid swipum; and hē simle clipode be·twix þām swinglum mid sōþum ġe·lēafan tō Hālende Crīste; and þā hāþnan þā for his ġe·lēafan wurdon wōdlīce ierre, for þām þe hē clipode Crīst him 100ultume: hīe scuton þā mid gafelocum him tō, swelce him to gamene, oþ þæt hē eall wæs be·sētt mid hiera scotungum, swelce īles byrsta, swā swā Sebastiānus wæs. Pā ġe·seah Hinguar, se ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æþela cyning nolde Crīste wiþ·sacan, ac mid ānrēdum ġe·lēafan hine æfre clipode: hā105ne þā be·hēafdian, and þā hāþnan swā dydon. Be·twix þām þe hē clipode tō Crīste þā·giet, þā tugon þā hāþnan þone hālgan tō slēge, and mid ānum swēnġe slōgon him of þæt hēafod, and his sāwol sīþode ġe·sāliġ tō Crīste. Pār wæs sum mann ġe·hēnde ġe·healden, þurh God be·hȳdd 110hāþnum, þe þis ġe·hīerde eall, and hit eft sægde, swā swā wē hit sēcġāþ hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot-hēre fērde eft tō scipe, and be·hȳddon þæt hēafod þæs hālgan Ēadmundes on þām þīcūm brēmlum, þæt hit be·byrged ne wurde. Pā æfter fierste sīþþāñ hīe ā·farene wāron, cōm þæt land-folc tō, þe þār tō lāfe wæs, þæt hiera hlāfordes līc læg būtan hēafde, and wurdon swiþe sāriġe for his slēge on mōde, and hūru þæt hīe næfden þæt hēafod tō þām bodige. Pā sægde se scēawere þe hit ær ġe·seah, þæt þā flotmēnn hæfdēn þæt hēafod mīl20im; and wæs him ġe·þūht, swā swā hit wæs full·sōþ, þæt hīe behȳdden þæt hēafod on þām holte for·hwega.

Hīe ēodon þā ḥendemes ealle tō þām wuda, sēcende ġe·hwār, ġeond þyflas and brēmlas, gif hīe ā·hwār mihten
ġe·mētan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac micel wundor þā25n wulf wearþ ā·sēnd, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be·wērienne þæt hēafod wiþ þā ðōbru dēor ofer dæg and niht. Hīe ēodon þā sēcende and simle clipiende, swā swā hit ġe·wunelic is þām þe on wuda gāþ oft, 'hwār eart þū nū, ġe·fēra?' And him andwyrde þæt hēafod, 'hēr, hēr, hēr;' and swā gā10me clipode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hiera āniġ clipode, oþ þæt hīe ealle be·cōmon þurh þā clipunge him tō. Pā læg se grāga wulf þe be·wiste þæt hēafod, and mid his twām fōtum hæfde þæt hēafod be·clypped, grādig and hungrig, and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on·byrgan, hā5 hēold hit wiþ dēor. Pā wurdon hīe of·wundrode þæs wulfes hierd-rādenne, and þæt hālige hēafod hām fēredon mid him, þanciende þām Āelmīhtigan ealra his wundra. Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, oþ þæt hīe tō tūne cōmon, swelce hē tam wære, and ġe·wēnd40t sīþpan tō wuda on·gēan.

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Pā land-lēode þā sīþpan lēgdon þæt hēafod tō þām hālgan bodige, and be·byrigdon swā hīe sēlest mihton on swelcre hrædunge, and cīričan ā·rāerdon sōna him on·uppan. Eft þā on fierste, æfter fela gēarum, þā sēo hērgunglā5 swāc, and sibb wearþ for·giefen þām ġe·swēnctan folce, þā fēngon hīe tō·gædre, and worhton āne cīričan weorþlīce þām hālgan, for þām þe ge·lōme wundru wurdon æt his byrgenne, æt þām ġe·bed-hūse þær hē be·byrged wæs. Hīe woldon þā fērian mid folclicre weorþmynde þone hālgan līk10man, and

lēcgan innan þāre cīričan. Pā wæs micel wundor þæt hē
wæs eall swā ȝe·hāl swelce hē cwic wāre, mid clēnum līchaman
and his swēora wæs ȝe·hāled, þe ēr wæs for·slægen, and
wæs swelce ān seolcen præd ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō
sweotolunge hū hē ofs·lægen wæs. Ēac swelce þāswunda,
þe þā wælhrēowan hāþnan mid ȝe·lōmum scotungum on his
līce macodon, wāron ȝe·hālde þurh þone heofonlican God;
and hē; līþ swā onsund oþ þisne and-weardan dæg, and-bīdiende
æristes and þæs ēcan wuldres. His līchama ūs
cýþþ, þe līþ un-formolsnod, þæt hē būtan for-līfe ¹⁶⁰ hēr on
worulde leofode, and mid clēnum līfe tō; Crīste sīþode.

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Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ge-häten, æt þæs hālgan
byrgenne, on ge-bedum and fæstennum manigu gēar siþpan.
Sēo wolde ęfsian ēlce gēare þone sanct, and his næglaſ
ċeorfan sīfeferlīce mid lufe, and on scrīne healdal hālig-dōme
on weofode. Pa weorþode þæt land-folc mid ge-lēafan þone
sanct, and Pēodred biscop þearle mid giefum on golde and
on seolfre, þām sancte tō weorþmynde.

Pā cōmon on sumne sāl un-ġesālige þēofas eahta on
ānre nihte tō þām ār-weorþan hālgan: woldon stēfan þā
māþmas þe mēnn þider brōhton, and cunnodon mid cræfte
hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōg mid slēcȝe swīþe þā
hæspan, sum hiera mid fēolan fēolode ymb·ūtan, sum ēac
under·dealf þā duru mid spadan, sum hiera mid hlāddre wolde
on·lūcan þæt ēag·þyrel; ac hīe swuncon on īdeljānd earmlīce
fērdon, swā þæt se hālga wer hīe wundorlīce ġe·band,
ālcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hiera nān ne
mihte þæt morþ ġe·frēmman ne hīe þanon ā·styrian; ac
stōdon swā oþ merȝen. Mēnn þā þæs wundrodon, hū þā
weargas hangodon, sum on hlāddre, sum lēat tō 80·delfe,
and ālc on his weorce wæs fæste ġe·bunden. Hīe wurdon
þā ġe·brōhte tō þām biscope ealle, and hē hēt hīe ā·hōn on
hēam ġealgum ealle; ac hē nās nā ġe·myndig hū se mildheorta
God clipode þurh his wītegan þās word þe hēr standaþ:
Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses, þāþe man lātt
tō dēaþe ā·līes hīe ūt simle.' And ēac þā hālgan canōnes
bēc ġe·hādodum for·bēodaþ ġe biscoþum ġe prēostum tō
bēonne ymbe þēofas, for þām þe hit ne ġe·byreþ þām þe
bēop ġe·corene Gode to þegnienne þæt hīe ġe·þwārlācan
scylen on āníges mannes dēaþe, gif hīe bēoþ D19ñtne
þegnas. Eft þā Pēodred biscoþ scēawode his bēc, hē siþpan
be·hrēowsode mid ġeomrunge þæt hē swā rēþne dōm settē
þām ungesāligum þēofum, and hit be·sārgode āfre oþ his
līfes līnde, and þā lēode bæd ȝeorne þæt hīe him mid fæsten
fullīce þrē dagas, biddende þone Ælmihtigan þ195 hē him
ārian scolde.

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On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ȝe·hāten, rīce
for worulde, un-ȝewittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām hālgan
mid rīcetere swīþe, and hēt him æt·īewan orgellīce swīþe
þone hālgan sanct, hwæþer hē ȝe·sund wāre; að 200ā hraþe
swā hē ȝe·seah þās sanctes lichaman, þā ā·wēdde hē sōna,
and wæl-hrēowlīce grymetode, and earmlīce ȝe·ñendode yflum
dēaþe. Pis is þām ȝe·līc þe se ȝe·lēaffulla pāpa Gregōrius
sægde on his gesētnesse be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe līp on
Rōme-byrig, þæt mēnn wolden scēawian hū hē 205 ȝe

gōde ġe yfle; ac God hīe ġe·stilde swā þæt þær swulton
on þære scēawunge seofon mēnn æt·gædre; þā ġeswicon
þā Ȧbre tō scēawiennē þone martyr mid mēnniscum ġe·dwylde.

Fela wundra wē ġe·hīerdon on folclicre sprācē ~~þe~~ þām
hālgan Ēadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ġe·write sēttan, ac hīe
wāt ġe·hwā. On þisum hālgan is sweotol, and on swelcum
ōþrum, þæt God ælmihtiġ mæg þone mann ā·rāran eft on
dōmes dāge onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Ēadmund hālne
his līchaman of þone mīclan dæg, þeah þe hē oþlīoldan cōme.
Wierþe wāre sēo stōw for þām weorþfullan hālgan þæt hīe
man weorþode and wel ġe·lōgode mid clānum Godes þēowum
tō Crīstes þēowdōme; for þām þe se hālga is mārra þonne
mēnn mægen ā·smēan. Nis Angel-cynn be·dāled Dryhtnes
hālgena, þonne on Engla-lande ličgāþ swelce ~~hālgan~~²²⁰ swelce
þes hālga cyning, and Cūþberht se ēadiga and sancte
Æþelþrýþ on Ēlīg, and ēac hiere sweostor, onsund on līchaman,
ġe·lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind ēac fela Ȧbre on
Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrċaþ, swā swā hit
wīde is cūþ, þām Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on²²⁵ līefdon.
Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ mannum þurh his māre hālgan þæt hē is
ælmihtiġ God þe wyrċaþ swelc wundru, þeah þe þā earman
Iūdēiscan hine eallunga wiþ·sōcen, for þām þe hīe sind
ā·wierdgē, swā swā hīe wŷsc̄ton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān
wundru ġe·worht æt hiera byrgennum, for þām²³⁰ hīe ne
ġe·līefāþ on þone lifiandan Crīst; ac Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ
mannum hwār se gōda ġe·lēafa is, þonne hē swelc wundru
wyrċaþ þurh his hālgan wīde ġeond þās eorþan, þæs him sīe
wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þām Hālgan
Gāste, ā būtan ȣnde.

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NOTES.

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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.

þis **sind.** Gr. 45. 2.

1. 6. **selþ.** Gr. 45. 5.

1. 7. **sēo ælmesse.** Gr. 44. 3.

1. 12. **geworhte.** Gr. 46. (3).

1. 16. **hiera.** Gr. 41. 3.

næfre ... ne ... nānes. Gr. 52. 2. *ne wæs* is usually contracted into *næs*; the full form is used here because the *wæs* is emphatic.

1. 17. **hēt ofslēan.** Gr. 50. 4.

1. 23. **Æþelred cyning.** Gr. 42. 6.

1. 24. **Æsc̄es-dūn,** *sf.* **Ashdown**, literally 'hill (or down) of the ashtree.'

1. 27. **wile** here denotes *repetition*, = 'is in the habit of.' Cp. I. 52.

1. 28. **ponne** is correlative with *gif* (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.

1. 37. **ælmihtiga**. Gr. 43. (4).

1. 43. **ēower se heofonlica Fæder**. This insertion of the definite article between a possessive pronoun and an adjective is frequent.

1. 50. **bēo**. Gr. 48. (6).

1. 52. **tō**, for.

1. 56. **twentig wintra**. Gr. 18.

1. 58. **Dēofol**. Gr. 44. 1.

1. 60. **scortan**. Gr. 43. (2).

1. 61. **fisca**. Gr. 41. 3.

1. 63. pām, those.

hider on land, lit. hither on to land, = to this land.

1. 74. **blētsian**. The older form of this word is *bledsian*. It is a derivative of *blōd*, like *rīcian* 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.

1. 80. **godspell**. The original form of this word was probably *gōdspell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggélion*. 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 (*guðspiall*) and Old High German (*gotespel*), having been introduced by the Old English missionaries. {92}

bip. Gr. 45. 5.

1. 82. **hīe**. Gr. 19.

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

1. 92. **rihtne**. Gr. 42. 5.

1. 93. **Æbelwulf-ing**. Gr. 38.

1. 101. **fare gē**. Gr. 22. 7.

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

1. 107. **gif se blinda blindne lātt**. *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 (*wiþstēnt*) is assumed as certain, and VI. 19.

1. 114. **cwāde**. Gr. 48. (5).

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

1. 119. **sīe**. Gr. 47. (A).

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

1. 121. **his**. Gr. 41. 3.

1. 123. **healden.** Gr. 48. (2).
1. 124. **wāre.** Gr. 47. (B. 1).
1. 132. **sē pe.** Gr. 21.
1. 135. **pæt.** Gr. 21; 52. 3.
1. 137. **on ēare.** Gr. 51. 2.
1. 138. **gewendon him**, lit. 'they went for-themselves'; a reflexive pronoun in the dative, Gr. 40. (1), is often added to verbs of motion.
1. 139. **dō gē.** Gr. 22.
1. 142. **grēte.** Compare Gr. 49. (8).
1. 145. **swelce**, adverb, 'as it were.'
1. 151. **nime.** Gr. 49. (7).
1. 161. **cōme.** Compare *mæge*, l. 118 above.
1. 166. **ofslægenne.** Gr. 46. 5.
1. 176. **geweorþan.** Gr. 47. (B. 1.)
1. 180. **wolde.** Gr. 45. 5.
1. 191. **bēon.** Gr. 48. (2). {93}

II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

1. 1. **pās mīn word.** Gr. 43. 8.
1. 16. **āweorpe.** Gr. 49. (8).
1. 20. **hit** refers back to *sād*, l. 18.
1. 22. **ūp sprungenre sunnan.** Gr. 41. 2.
1. 28. **is geworden.** An over-literal rendering of the Latin *factum est*.
1. 32. **hine**, reflexive, Gr. 19.
1. 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).
1. 52. **on hiera fatu.** Compare l. 137.
1. 60. **gewordenre gecwidræenne pām wyrhtum.** A very stiff adaptation of the ablative absolute of the original, 'conventione autem facta cum operariis.' *pām wyrhtum* is to be taken as a dative of the person affected (Gr. 41).
1. 67. **dyde pām swā gelice.** The Latin has simply 'fecit similiter.' The sense is 'did like to it' (like his former proceeding), the *swā* being pleonastic.
1. 86. **pæt.** Gr. 21.
1. 90. **suna**, dative, 'for his son.'
1. 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).

1. 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 gē·sāwe*.

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.

1. 4. **him betwēonan.** Gr. 51. 5.

1. 13. **læden.** This word is the Latin *latina* (= *lingua latina*) used first in the sense of 'Latin language,' then of language generally.

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1. 17. **for pām ... for pām þe,** correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.

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

1. 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).

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

1. 52. **Gode tō lāce.** Gr. 40. (1).

1. 57. **mīn ēge,** objective genitive, 'the fear of me.'

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

1. 81. **māre.** Cp. 1. 57.

1. 82. **wāre.** Gr. 49. (7).

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

1. 135. **miclē,** adverb.

1. 137. **wāre.** Gr. 49. (7).

1. 153. **belīefan** is a later form for *gēlīefan*.

1. 156. **tō handum.** Cp. 1. 122 above.

1. 174. **ær genam.** Gr. 46. 6.

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

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

IV. SAMSON.

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

1. 8. **ongīnþ tō ǣliesenne,** will release, *ongīnnan* is often used pleonastically in this way.

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

1. 41. **swā swā hīe belocenu wāron,** locked as they were.

- ufeweardum pām cnolle.** Gr. 43. 2.

1. 46. **wæs**, consisted.

1. 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*. {95}

1. 74. **Dagon gehāten**. Compare 1. 35. *swelce*, 'on the ground that'—'because (as they said).'

1. 81. **hēton**. Compare 1. 106.

1. 87. **forþ** is often used pleonastically in this way with *mid*.

V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

1. 2. **hēr sind**, there are here. *hēr* is here used analogously to *pār*, as in II. 3 and the modern E. *there are*. Cp. also 1. 12 below.

geþēodu, 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.

1. 5. **Armenia** is an error for *Armorica*.

1. 6. **Scithie**, Scythia.

1. 8. **Norþibernie**, North of Ireland.

1. 24. **hēr**, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which constitute the Chronicle.

1. 26. **Wyrtgeorn** is the regular development of an earlier **Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.

1. 28. **Ypwinesfleot** has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.

1. 45. **Æglesþrep**, Aylesthorne, a village near Aylesford.

1. 49. **Crēcganford**, Crayford.

1. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile, shows that it is taken from some old poem.

1. 61. **hæþne mēnn**, Danes.

1. 62. **mid Defena-scīre**, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'

1. 64. **dux** is here written instead of *ealdormann*. So also we find *rex* for *cyning*.

1. 65. **Sandwīc**, Sandwich.

1. 68. **fēorþe healf hund**, fourth half = three and a half. This is the regular way of expressing fractional numbers, as in the German *viertehalf*.

1. 71. **Sūpriġe**, Surrey.

1. 73. **Āclēa**, Ockley.

1. 76. **se hēre**, the Danish army. *hēre* got a bad sense, through its association with *hērgian* (to harry), and hence is applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men. In the Laws *hēre* is defined as a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called *fierd*, 1. 71, 3 above. {96}

Humbremūþa, mouth of the Humber.

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

1. 84. **inne wurdon**, got in.

1. 85. **sume**. Compare IV. 51.

VI. KING EDMUND.

From Ælfric's Lives of the Saints, now published 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 sūþan ofer sāe fram sancte Benedictes stōwe; dæge, tō Dūnstāne, &c.

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

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

1. 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.'

1. 70. **worhte flēames**. This construction of *wyrcan* with a genitive is frequent.

1. 76. **wāre**, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

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

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

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

1. 178. **hīe**, reflexive.

1. 179. **þæs ... hū**, correlative.

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

1. 200. **hwæþer**, (that he might see) whether ...

1. 215. **līchaman**, instrumental dative (Gr. 41) of defining.

1. 222. **Ēlīg** = *æl-tīeg* 'eel-island.'

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GLOSSARY.

The order is strictly alphabetical (þ following t) 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-bēdan, *sv. 7, w. dat.* (offer), announce.
ā-biddan, *sv. 5*, ask for, demand.
ā-bītan, *sv. 6*, devour.
ā-blēndan, *wv.* blind [blind].
ā-brecan, *sv. 4*, break into, take (city).
ā-būgan, *sv. 7*, bend; swerve, turn.
ac, *cj.* but.
ā-cennan, *wv.* bring forth, bear (child).
ā-cwēllan, *wv.* kill.
ā-cwēnčan, *wv.* extinguish.
ā-drūgian, *wv.* dry up, *intr.* [*dryge*].
ā-dwæsčan, *wv.* extinguish.
æcer, *sm.* field.
æþele, *aj.* noble, excellent.
æþeling, *sm.* prince.
æfen, *sm.* evening.
æfre, *av.* ever, always.
æfter, *av., prep. w. dat.* after—*æfter þāem*, after that, afterwards;
 according to, by.
æg-hwelc, *prn.* each.
ægþer, *prn.* either, each—*cj.* *ægþer ġe ... ġe*, both ... and [= *æg hwæþer*].
æht, *sf.* property [*āhte, āgan*].
ælan, *wv.* burn.
ælc, *aj.* each.
ælmesse, *sf.* alms, charity [*Greek eleemosúnē*].
æl-mihtil[g.], *aj.* almighty.
æniġ, *aj.* any [*ān*].
ær, *prep. w. dat.* before (of time), *ær þāem þe*, *cj.* before.
ær, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.* *ærrest*, *adj. and adv.*, first.
ærce-biscop, *sm.* archbishop [*Latin archiepiscopus*].
ærende, *sn.* errand, message.
ærend-raca, *sm.* messenger.
ær-rist, *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 wīf æt*
 him, 'asked for wives from them;' *specification, defining*—
 wurdon *æt spræče*, 'fell into conversation.'
æt-bregðan, *sv. 3* (snatch away), deprive of.
æt-foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.
æt-gædre, *av.* together.
æt-īewan, *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-fylan, *wv.* defile [ful].
ā-fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic. of ā-fyrhtan from forht*].
āgan, *swv.* possess.
ā-gān, *sv.* happen.

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āgen, *adj.* own [*originally past partic.* of *āgan*].

ā-·giefan, *sv. 5, w. dat.* give, render.

āh, *see āgan*.

ā-·hēbban, *sv. 2*, raise, exalt.

ā-·hieldan, *wv.* incline.

ā-·hōn, *sv. 1*, hang, *trans.*

ā-·hrēosan, *sv. 7*, fall.

āhte, *see āgan*.

ā-·hwār, *av.* anywhere.

ā-·hȳran, *wv.* hire.

ā-·līesan, *wv.* (loosen), release; redeem [lēas].

ā-·līesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.

ā-·līesend, *sm.* redeemer.

ān, *adj.* one (*always strong*); a certain one, certain; alone (*generally weak*); *gen. pl.* ānra *in ānra ge-hwelc*, 'each one.'

ān-·cēnned, *adj.* (*past partic.*) (only-born), only (child).

and, *cj.* and.

and-·bīdian, *wv. w. gen.* wait, expect [bīdan].

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 [swērian].

and-·weard, *adj.* present.

and-·wyrdan, *wv. w. dat.* answer [word].

Angel, *sm.* Anglen (a district in Slesvig).

Angel-cynn, *sn.* English nation, England.

ā-·nimān, *sv. 4*, take away.

ān-·lēčan, *wv.* unite.

ān-·mōd, *adj.* unanimous.

ān-·mōd-·līce, *av.* unanimously.

ān-·rād, *adj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.

apostol, *sm.* apostle.

ār, *sf.* mercy; honour.

ā-·rāran, *wv.* raise, build [ārīsan].

āriān, *wv. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [ār].

ā-·rīsan, *sv. 6*, arise.

ār-·lēas, *adj.* wicked.

arn, *see iernan*.

arod, *adj.* quick, bold.

arod-·līce, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.

ār-·weorþ, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.

āscian, *wv.* ask.

ā-·scūfan, *sv. 7*, thrust.

ā-·sēndan, *wv.* send.

ā-·sēttan, *wv.* set, place.

ā-·smēan, *wv.* consider, think of, conceive.

assa, *sm.* ass.

ā-·stēllan, *wv.* institute.

ā-·stīgan, *sv. 6*, ascend, descend.

ā-·strēččan, *wv.* stretch out, extend.

ā-·styrian, *wv.* stir, move.

ā-·tēon, *sv. 7*, draw out, draw, take.

atol-lic, *adj.* deformed.

ā-·þrēotan, *sv. 7*, fail, run short.

ā-·wēččan, *wv.* awake, arouse [wacian].

ā-·wēdan, *wv.* go mad [wōd].

ā-·wēndan, *wv.* turn; translate.

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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-wrītan, 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, concerning.

beald, *aj.* bold.

bearn, *sn.* child [beran].

bēatan, sv. 1, beat.

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

be-byrġan, wv. bury.

bēc, *see bōc*.

be-clyppan, wv. embrace, encompass, hold.

be-cuman, sv. 4, come.

ge-bed, *sn.* prayer [biddan].

be-dālan, wv. *w. gen.* deprive of [dāl].

bēdd, *sn.* bed.

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

ge-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-geondan, *prp. w. acc.* beyond.

be-gietan, sv. 5, get, obtain.

be-ginnan, sv. 3, begin.

be-hātan, sv. 1, *w. dat.* promise.

be-hēafdian, wv. behead [hēafod].

be-healdan, sv. 1, behold.

be-hōfian, wv. *w. gen.* require.

be-hrēowsian, wv. repent [hrēowan].

be-hȳdan, wv. hide.

be-læwan, wv. betray.

be-liefan, *wv.* believe.

be-līfan, sv. 6, remain [lāf].

be-lūcan, sv. 7, lock, close.

bēnd, *smfn.* bond [bindan].

bēodan, sv. 7, *w. dat.* offer.

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

beorg, *sm.* hill, mountain.

gebeorgan, sv. 3, *w. dat.* save, protect.

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

bēot-lic, *aj.* boastful.

be-pæcan, wv. deceive.

beran, sv. 4, bear, carry; (geberan, bring forth).

bērn, *sn.* barn.

- berstan**, sv. 3, burst.
be-sārgian, wv. lament [sārīg].
be-scieran, sv. 4, shear, cut hair.
be-sēon, sv. 5, see, **look**.
be-sēttan, wv. set about, surround, cover.
be-stealcian, wv. go stealthily, steal.
be-swīcan, sv. 6, deceive, circumvent, betray.
be-tāēcan, wv. commit, entrust, give up.
bētera, bētst, *see god*.
be-twēonan, *prp. w. dat.* between, among.
be-twix, *prep. w. acc. and dat.* between, among; *of time*, during—
 betwix þām þe, *cj.* while.
be-wērian, wv. defend.
be-witan, *swv.* watch over, have charge of.
bīdan, sv. 6, wait.
biddan, sv. 5, ask, beg.
ge-biddan, sv. 5, *refl.* pray.
bieldo, *sf.* (boldness), arrogance [beald].
bī-gēng, *sm.* worship [bi, by, and gēng from gān].
bile-wīt, *aj.* simple, innocent.
bindan, sv. 3, bind.
binnan, *av.* inside; *prp. w. dat.* within, in [= be-innan].
biscop, *sm.* bishop [*Latin episcopus*].
bi-smer, *snm.* insult, ignominy.
bismer-full, *aj.* ignominious, shameful.
bismerian, wv. treat with ignominy, insult [bismer].
bītan, sv. 6, bite.
biþ, *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 [bēodan].
bodīg, *sm.* body.
bohte, *see byc̄gan*.
brād, *aj.* broad.
brāhp, *sm.* vapour, odour.
brecan, sv. 4, break; take (city).
bregðan, sv. 3, pull.
brēmel, *sm.* bramble.
Breten, *sf.* Britain.
Brettas, *smpl.* the British.
Brettisc, *aj.* British [Brettas].
bringan, wv. bring.
brōhte, *see bringan*.
brōþor, *sm.* brother.
brūcan, sv. 7, *w. gen.* enjoy, partake of.
brȳd, *sf.* bride.
brȳd-guma, *sm.* bridegroom [*literally* bride-man].
būan, wv. dwell.

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- būend**, *smpl.* 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.
byc̄gan, *wv. buy*.
byrþen, *sf. burden* [beran].
byrȝen, *sf. tomb* [bebyrgan].
ȝebyrian, *wf. be due, befit*.
byrig, *see burg*.
byrst, *sf. bristle*.
ȝe·bȳsnian, *wv. give example, illustrate*.
ȝe·bȳsnung, *sf. example*.

C.

- Cann**, *see cunnan*.
canōn, *sm. canon; canōnes bēc*, canonical books.
Cantwara-burg, *sf. Canterbury* [Cantwara, *gen. of Cantware*].
Cant-ware, *pl. Kent-dwellers, men of Kent* [*Lat. Cantia and ware*].
cāsere, *sm. emperor* [*Latin Caesar*].
ćeaflas, *smpl. jaws*.
ćeald, *aj. cold*.
ćealf, *sn. calf*.
ćēap, *sn. purchase*.
ćēas, *see ćeosan*.
ćeaster, *sf. city* [*Latin castra*].
ćene, *aj. brave, bold*.
ćennan, *wv. bring forth, bear child*.
Cent, *sf. Kent* [Cantia].
Cent-land, *sn. Kent*.
ćeorfan, *sv. ȝ, cut*.
ćeosan, *sv. 7, choose*.
ćēpan, *wv. w. gen. attend, look out for*.
ćīepan, *wv. trade, sell* [ćēap].
ćīepend, *sm. seller* [*pres. partic. of ćīepan*].
cierr, *sm. turn*.
ćierran, *wv. turn, return, go—ćierran tō, take to*. {101}
ȝe·cierred-nes, *sf. conversion*.
ćild, *sn. child*.
ćild-hād, *sm. childhood*.
ćinn-bān, *sn. jawbone*.
ćiricē, *sf. church*.
clāne, *aj. clean, pure*.
clawu, *sf. claw*.
clipian, *wv. call, summon*.
clipung, *sf. calling*.
clyppan, *wv. clip, embrace*.
cnapa, *sm. (boy, youth), servant*.
cnoll, *sm. top, summit*.
coccel, *sm. corn-cockle*.
cōm, *see cuman*.
coren, *see ćeosan*.
craeft, *sm. skill, cunning*.
crīsten, *aj. Christian*.

- cuma**, *sm.* stranger [cuman].
cuman, *sv. 4*, come; cuman īp, land.
cunnan, *swv.* know.
cunnian, *wv.* try [cunnan].
curon, *see cēosan*.
cūþ, *aj.* known [*originally past partic.* of cunnan].
cwādon, *see cweþan*.
cwaep, *see cweþan*.
cweartern, *sn.* prison.
cwēman, *wv.* please, gratify.
ȝe·cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.
cwēn, *sf.* queen.
cweþan, *sv. 5*, say, speak; name, call.
cwic, *aj.* alive.
cwide, *sm.* speech, address [cweþan].
ȝecwīd-rāden, *sf.* agreement.
cwiþþ, *see cweþan*.
cymþ, *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.
cýþan, *wv.* make known, tell [cūþ].

D.

- Dād**, *sf.* deed.
dæg, *sm.* day.
dæg-hwām-līce, *av.* daily.
dāl, *sm.* part—be healfum dāle, by half.
dālan, *wv.* divide, share.
dēad, *aj.* dead.
dēaþ, *sm.* death.
Defena-scīr, *sf.* Devonshire [Devonia].
dehter, *see dohtar*.
ȝedelf, *sn.* digging.
delfan, *sv. 3*, dig.
Dene, *smpl.* Danes.
Dēnisc, *aj.* Danish.
dēofol, *sum.* devil [*Latin* diabolus].
dēofol-ȝield, *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, *wv.* appoint [*Latin* dictare].
disc-þeġn, *sm.* (dish-thane), waiter.
dohtar, *sf.* daughter.
dōm, *sm.* doom, judgment, sentence.
dōn, *sv.* do, act.
dorste, *see durran*.

draca, *sm.* dragon.
dranc, *see drincan*.
drēorig, *aj.* sad.
drīfan, *sv. 6,* drive.
drinca, *sm.* drink.
drincan, *sv. 3,* drink.
drohtnian, *wv.* live, continue, behave.
drohtnung, *sf.* conduct.
drygē, *aj.* dry.
Dryhten, *sm.* Lord,
dūn, *sf.* hill, down.
durran, *swv.* dare.
duru, *sf.* door.
düst, *sn.* dust.
ge·dwylde, *sn.* error.
dyde, *see dōn*.
dyppan, *wv.* dip.
dysig, *aj.* foolish.

E.

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Ēac, *av.* also; **ēac** swelce, also.
ēacnian, *wv.* increase.
ēadig, *aj.* (prosperous), blessed.
ēage, *sn.* eye.
ēag-þyrel, *sn.* (eye-hole), window.
eahta, *num.* eight.
ēa-lā, *interj.* oh!
eald, *aj.* old—*cp.* ieldra.
Eald-seaxe, *smpl.* Old Saxons.
ealdor, *sm.* chief, master.
ealdor-mann, *sm.* chief, officer.
eall, *aj.* all.
eall, *av.* quite ; eall swā miçel swā, (quite) as much as.
eall-nīwe, *aj.* quite new.
eallunga, *av.* entirely.
ealu, *sn.* ale.
eard, *sm.* country, native land.
eardian, *wv.* dwell.
ēare, *sn.* ear.
earm, *sm.* arm.
earm, *aj.* poor, wretched, despicable.
earm-lic, *aj.* miserable.
earm-lice, *av.* miserably, wretchedly.
earn, *sm.* eagle.
eart, *see wesan*.
ēast, *av.* eastwards.
ēast-dāl, *sm.* east part, the East.
East-ēngle, *smpl.* East-Anglians.
Ēast-seaxe, *smpl.* East-Saxons.
ēaþe-lic, *aj.* insignificant, weak.
ēaþ-mēdan, *wv.* humble [ēaþmōd].
ēaþ-mōd, *aj.* humble.
ēcē, *aj.* eternal.
ēc-nes, *sf.* eternity.
efen, *aj.* even.
ge·efen-lāčan, *wv.* imitate.
efne, *av.* behold, lo! [efen].

efsian, *wv.* clip, shear.
eft, *av.* again; afterwards, then; back.
ēge, *sm.* fear.
ēgesa, *sm.* fear [*ege*].
ēges-lic, *aj.* fearful, awful.
ēhtere, *sm.* persecutor.
ele, *sm.* oil.
el-pēodig-nes, *sf.* foreign land.
ēnde, *sm.* end.
ēndemes, *av.* together.
ge·ēndian, *wv.* end; die.
ēndlufon, *num.* eleven.
ēndlyfta, *aj.* eleventh.
ge·ēndung, *sf.* ending, end.
ēngel, *sm.* angel [*Latin angelus*].
Ēngla-land, *sn.* England [*Ēngla gen. pl. of Ēngle*].
Ēngle, *simpl.* the English [*Angel*].
Ēnglisc, *aj.* English—*sn.* English language [*Ēngle*].
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 þū*.
etan, *sv. 5*, eat.
ēþel, *sm.* country, native land.

F.

Fæder, *sm.* father.
fægen, *aj.* glad.
fæger, *aj.* fair.
fæger-nes, *sf.* fairness, beauty.
fægnian, *wv. w. gen.* rejoice.
fæmne, *sf.* virgin.
fær, *sf.* danger.
fær-lic, *aj.* sudden.
fær-līce, *av.* suddenly.
fæst, *aj.* fast, firm.
fæstan, *wv.* fast.
fæsten, *sf.* fasting.
fæt, *sm.* vessel.
fāg-nes, *sf.* variegation, various colours.
fandian, *wv. w. gen.* try, test, tempt [*findan*].
faran, *sv. 2*, go.
faru, *sf.* procession, retinue, pomp.
fēa, *aj. pl.* few.
ge·fēa, *sm.* joy.
feallan, *sv. 1*, fall.
fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.
feax, *sm.* hair of head.
fēdan, *wv.* feed [*fōda*].
fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.
feld, *sm.* field.

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feoh, *sn.* money, property.

ge-feoht, *sn.* fight.

feohtan, *sv. 3*, fight.

fēole, *sf.* file.

fēolian, *wv.* file.

fēoll, *see feallan.*

fēond, *sm.* enemy.

feorh, *smn.* life.

feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.

feorr, *av.* far.

fēorþa, *num.* fourth.

fēower, *num.* four.

ge-fēra, *sm.* companion [fōr].

fēran, *wv.* go, fare [fōr].

ge-fēran, *wv.* (go over), take possession of.

fērian, *wv.* carry [faran].

fēt, *see fōt.*

fētian, *wv.* fetch—*pret.* gefētte.

ge-fētte, *see fētian.*

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.

flītan, *sv. 6*, quarrel, dispute.

ge-flīeman, *wv.* put to flight [flēam].

flōd, *sm.* flood.

flota, *sm.* fleet [flēotan].

flot-hēre, *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, *wv. 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 þāem (þe), because; *w.*
acc., instead of, for.

fōr, *sf.* journey [faran].

fōr, *see faran.*

for-·bærnan, *wv.* burn up, burn, *trans.*

for-·bēodan, *sv. 7*, forbid.

for-·brēotan, *sv. 7*, break.

for-·čeorfan, *sv. 3*, cut off.

for-·dilgian, *wv.* destroy.

- for-dōn**, sv. destroy.
- for-ealdod**, aj. aged [*past partic.* of forealdian, grow old].
- fore-scēawian**, wv. pre-ordain, decree, appoint.
- fore-sēgān**, wv. say before—se foresægda, the aforesaid.
- for-giefan**, sv. 5, w. *dat.* give, grant; forgive.
- for-gief-nes**, sf. forgiveness.
- for-ġīeman**, wv. neglect.
- for-ġietan**, sv. forget.
- forht**, aj. afraid.
- forhtian**, wv. be afraid.
- for-hwega**, av. somewhere.
- for-lātan**, sv. 1, leave, abandon.
- for-lēosan**, sv. 7, lose.
- for-liger**, sn. wantonness, immorality.
- forma**, aj. first—*superl.* fyrmost, first.
- for-molsnian**, wv. 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**, wv. depart, die.
- for-prysman**, wv. suffocate, choke.
- for-weorþan**, sv. 3, perish. {104}
- fōt**, sm. foot.
- frætwian**, wv. adorn.
- frætwung**, sf. ornament.
- fram**, prep. w. *dat.* from; *agent.* w. *pass.* hīe wāron fram Wyrtgeorne
gelaþode, invited by.
- frēmman**, wv. perform, do.
- frēond**, sm. friend.
- friþ**, sm. peace—friþ niman, make peace.
- fugol**, sm. bird.
- fuhton**, see **feohtan**.
- fūl**, aj. foul, impure.
- full**, aj. full.
- full-bliþe**, aj. very glad.
- full-cēne**, aj. very brave.
- ful-līce**, 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].
- fýr**, sn. fire.
- fyrmost**, see **forma**.

G.

- Gadrian**, wv. gather.
- gārs**, sn. grass.
- gafeloc**, sm. missile, spear.
- gafol**, sn. interest, profit.
- gamen**, sn. sport.
- gān**, sv. go.
- ge-gān**, sv. gain, conquer.

gangende, *see gān*.

gāst, *sm.* spirit; *se hālga gāst*, the Holy Ghost.

gāst-lic, *aj.* spiritual.

ge, *cj.* and—**ge** ... **ge**, both ... and.

gē, *see þū*.

gealga, *sm.* gallows.

gēar, *sn.* year.

gearcian, *wv.* prepare [*gearo*].

geard, *sm.* yard, court.

gearu, *aj.* ready.

gearwian, *wv.* prepare.

geat, *sn.* gate.

gēogub, *sf.* youth.

gēomrung, *sf.* lamentation.

geond, *prp. w. acc.* through, throughout.

gēong, *aj.* young.

georn, *aj.* eager.

georne, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.

giefan, *sv. 5*, give.

giefta, *sfppl.* marriage, wedding [*giefan*].

gieft-hūs, *sn.* wedding-hall.

gieft-lic, *aj.* wedding.

giefu, *sf.* gift; grace (of God) [*giefan*].

gierla, *sm.* dress [*gearu*].

giernan, *wv. w. gen.* yearn, desire; ask [*georn*].

giet, *av.* yet; further, besides.

gif, *cj.* if.

gimm, *sm.* gem, jewel [*Latin gemma*].

gimm-stān, *sm.* gem, jewel.

git, *see þū*.

gītsian, *wv.* covet.

gītsung, *sf.* covetousness, avarice.

glæd, *aj.* glad.

glæd-līce, *av.* gladly.

glēaw, *aj.* prudent, wise.

glēgan, *wv.* adorn; trim (lamp).

god, *sm.* God.

god-fæder, *sm.* godfather.

god-spell, *sn.* gospel.

godspel-lic, *aj.* evangelical.

gōd, *aj.* good—*compar.* bētera. *superl.* bētst.

gōd, *sn.* good thing, good.

gold, *sn.* gold.

gold-hord, *sn.* treasure.

grædig, *aj.* greedy.

græg, *aj.* grey.

grētan, *wv.* greet, salute.

grindan, *sv. 3*, grind.

grīst-bītung, *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.

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ge-hādod, *aj.* ordained, in orders, clerical [*past partic.* of hādian, ordain].

hæfde, hæfp, *see habban.*

hæftan, *wv.* hold fast, hold [habban].

hāelan, *wv.* heal [hāl].

hālend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic.* of hālan].

hālo, *sf.* salvation [hāl].

hāes, *sf.* command.

hæspe, *sf.* hasp.

hāete, *sf.* heat [hāt].

hāp, *sf.* heath.

hāþen, *aj.* heathen [hāþ].

hāl, *aj.* whole, sound.

ge-hāl, *aj.* whole, uninjured.

hālga, *sm.* saint.

hālgian, *wv.* hallow, consecrate.

hālig, *aj.* holy.

hālig-dōm, *sm.* holy object, relic.

hām, *av.* homewards, home.

hand, *sf.* hand.

hand-cweorn, *sf.* hand-mill.

hangian, *wv.* hang, *intr.* [hōn].

hāt, *aj.* hot.

hātan, *sv. 1*, command, ask—*w. inf. in passive sense*, hēton him sēcgan, bade them be told ; name—*passive*, hātte.

hatian, *wv.* hate.

hātte, *see hātan.*

hē, *prn.* he.

hēafod, *sn.* head.

hēafod-mann, *sm.* head-man, ruler, chief.

hēah, *aj.* high—*superl.* hīehst.

healdan, *sv. 1*, 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.

hēbban, *sv. 2*, raise.

hēfel-præd, *sm.* web-thread, thread.

hēfe, *sm.* weight [hēbban].

hēfig, *aj.* heavy [hēfe].

hell, *sf.* hell.

ge-hēnde, *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.

hēre, *sm.* army.

hēre-rēaf, *sn.* spoil.

hēre-toga, *sm.* army-leader, general, chief [toga from tēon].

hērgian, *wv.* ravage, make war [hēre].

hērgung, *sf.* (ravaging), warfare, war.

hērian, *wv.* praise.

hēt, *see hātan.*

hider, *av.* hither.**hīe**, *see* **hē**.**hīehst**, *see* **hēah**.**hiera**, *see* **hē**.**ge·hīeran**, *wv.* hear.**hierde**, *sm.* shepherd [heord].**hierd-rāden**, *sf.* guardianship.**hiere**, *see* **hē**.**ge·hīer-sum**, *aj.* *w. dat.* obedient [hīeran].**ge·hīersum-nes**, *sf.* obedience.**him**, *hine*, *see* **hē**.**hīred**, *sm.* 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.**hlýdan**, *wv.* make a noise, shout [hlūd].**hnappian**, *wv.* doze.**ge·hoferod**, *aj.* (past partic.), hump-backed.**holt**, *sn.* wood.**hōn**, *sv.* *I*, hang [hangian].

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horn, *sm.* horn.**hræd-līce**, *av.* quickly.**hrædung**, *sf.* hurry.**hraþe**, *av.* quickly—swā hraþe swā, as soon as.**hrēod**, *sn.* reed.**hrēowan**, *sv.* *7*, rue, repent.**hrīeman**, *wv.* cry, call.**hrīþer**, *sn.* ox.**hrōf**, *sn.* roof.**hrycīg**, *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-nigontīg**, *num.* ninety.**hund-twēlftīg**, *num.* hundred and twenty.**hungor**, *sm.* hunger; famine.**hungrič**, *aj.* hungry.**hūru**, *av.* especially.**hūs**, *sn.* house.**hux-līce**, *av.* ignominiously.**hwā**, *prn.* who.**ge·hwā**, *prn.* every one.**hwām**, *see* **hwā**.**hwār**, *av.* where—swā hwār swā, wherever.**ge·hwār**, *av.* everywhere.**hwās**, *hwāt*, *see* **hwā**.**hwāt**, *interj.* what! lo! well.**hwāte**, *sm.* wheat.**hwāþer**, *av.* *cj.* whether—hwāþer þe, *to introduce a direct question.*

hwæþre, *av.* however.

hwanon, *av.* whence.

hwelc, *prn.* which; any one, any—swā hwelc swā, whoever.

ge·hwelc, *prn.* any, any one.

hwil, *sf.* while, time.

hwone, *see hwā*.

hwonne, *av.* when.

hwȳ, *av.* why.

hȳdan, *wv.* hide.

hyht, *sf.* hope.

ge·hyhtan, *wv.* hope.

hȳran, *wv.* hire.

I.

Ic, *prn.* I.

īdel, *aj.* idle; useless, vain—on īdel, in vain.

īeg-land, *sn.* island.

ieldan, *wv.* delay [eald].

ieldra, *see eald*.

ieldran, *smpl.* ancestors [*originally compar.* of eald].

iernan, *sv.* 3, run; flow.

ierre, *aj.* angry.

īl, *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-ȝehygd, *sn.* inner thoughts, mind.

in-tō, *prp.* *w. dat.* into.

Īotan, *smpl.* Jutes.

Īr-land, *sn.* Ireland.

Iūdēisc, *aj.* Jewish—þā Iūdēiscan, the Jews.

L.

Lā, *interj.* lo!—lā lēof! Sir!

lāc, *sn.* gift; offering, sacrifice.

ge·lēcan, *wv.* seize.

lēdan, *wv.* lead; carry, bring, take.

læden, *sn.* Latin; language.

læg, *see ličgan*.

lærān, *wv.* *w. double acc.* teach; advise, suggest [lār].

ge·læred, *aj.* learned [*past partic.* of lærān].

lās, *av.* less—þȳ lās (þe), *cj. w. subj.* lest.

lētan, *sv.* 1, let; leave—hēo lēt þā swā, she let the matter rest there.

ge·lāte, *sn.*—wega ȝelætu, *pl.* meetings of the roads.

lāf, *sf.* remains—tō lāfe bēon, remain over, be left [(be)līfan].

ge·lamp, *see ȝelimpān*.

land, *sn.* land, country.

land-folc, *sn.* people of the country.

land-here, *sm.* land-army.

land-lēode, *smpl.* people of the country.

lang, *aj.* long.

lange, *av.* for a long time, long.

lang-liče, *av.* for a long time, long.

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- lār**, *sf.* teaching, doctrine.
late, *av.* slowly, late—late on gēare, late in the year.
gē-lapian, *wv.* invite.
gē-lapung, *sf.* congregation.
lēaf, *sf.* leave.
gē-lēafa, *sm.* belief, faith.
gē-lēaf-full, *aj.* believing, pious.
leahtor, *sm.* crime, vice.
lēas, *aj.* without (expers), *in compos.*—less; false.
lēat, *see lūtan.*
lēcgan, *wv.* lay [licgan].
gē-lēndan, *wv.* land [land].
lēo, *smf.* lion.
lēode, *smp.* people.
lēof, *aj.* dear, beloved; pleasant—mē wāre lēofre, I would rather—
 [lufu].
leofode, *see libban.*
leoht, *sn.* light.
leoht-fæt, *sn.* (light-vessel), lamp.
leornian, *wv.* learn.
leornung-cniht, *sm.* disciple.
lēt, *see lātan.*
libban, *wv.* live.
līc, *sn.* body, corpse.
gē-līc, *aj.* *w. dat.* like.
gē-līce, *av.* in like manner, alike, equally.
licgan, *sv. 5*, lie.
līc-hama, *sm.* body.
licham-līce, *av.* bodily.
gelīcian, *wv. w. dat.* please.
līefan, *wv. w. dat.* allow [lēaf].
gē-līefan, *wv.* believe [gelēafa].
līf, *sn.* life.
lifiend, *see libban.*
lim, *sn.* limb, member.
gē-līmp, *sn.* event, emergency, calamity.
gē-līmpan, *sv. 3*, happen.
līp, *see licgan.*
loc, *sm.* lock of hair.
lof, *sn.* praise; glory.
gē-lōgian, place; occupy, furnish.
gē-lōm, *aj.* frequent, repeated.
gē-lōme, *av.* often, repeatedly.
losian, *wv. w. dat.* be lost—him losaþ, he loses [(for)lēosan].
lūcan, *sv. 7*, close.
lufian, *wv.* love.
lufu, *sf.* love [lēof].
Lunden-burg, *sf.* London [Lundonia].
lūtan, *sv. 7*, stoop.
lýtel, *aj.* little.

M.

- Mā**, *see micel.*
macian, *wv.* make.
mæg, *swv.* can, be able.
mægen, *sn.* strength, capacity; virtue [mæg].
mægp, *sf.* family; tribe, nation; generation.

ge·māne, *aj.* common.

ge·mānelic, *aj.* common, general.

māre, *aj.* famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).

ge·māre, *sn.* boundary, territory.

mārsian, *wv.* extol, celebrate [māre].

mārþo, *sf.* glory [māre].

mæsse, *sf.* mass [*Latin missa*].

mæsse-prēost, *sm.* mass-priest.

māst, *see* **mičel**.

magon, *see* **mæg**.

man, *indef.* one [mann].

mān, *sn.* wickedness.

mān-dād, *sf.* wicked deed.

mān-full, *aj.* wicked.

mangere, *sm.* merchant.

mangung, *sf.* trade, business.

maniġ, *aj.* many.

maniġ-feald, *aj.* manifold.

maniġ-fieldan, *wv.* multiply [maniġfeald].

mann, *sm.* man; person.

mann-cynn, *sn.* mankind.

mann-rāden, *sf.* allegiance.

mann-sлага, *sm.* manslayer, murderer [slēan, slēge].

māre, *see* **mičel**.

martyr, *sm.* martyr.

māþm, *sm.* treasure.

māþm-fæt, *sn.* precious vessel.

mē, *see* **ic**.

mearc, *sf.* boundary.

mēd, *sf.* reward, pay.

mēder, *see* **mōdor**.

mēnn, *see* **mann**.

mēnnisc, *aj.* human [mann].

mēre-grot, *sr.* pearl [margarita].

merȝen, *sm.* morning [morgen].

ge·met, *sn.* measure; manner, way.

metan, *sv.* 5, measure.

ge·mētan, *wv.* meet; find [gemōt].

mēte, *sm.* food—pl. mēttas.

mičel, *aj.* great, much—*comp.* māre, mā (*adv.*, *sn.*, *aj.*), *sup.* māst.

mičle, *av.* greatly, much.

mid, *prp. w. dat. (instr.)* with—mid þām þe, *cj.* when.

middan-ȝeard, *sm.* world [*literally* middle enclosure].

midde, *aj.* mid, middle (only of time).

middel, *sn.* middle.

Middel-ȝngle, *smpl.* Middle-Angles.

Mierce, *smpl.* Mercians [mearc].

miht, *sf.* might, strength; virtue [mæg].

mihte, *see* **mæg**.

mihtiġ, *aj.* mighty, strong.

mil, *sf.* mile [*Latin milia (passuum)*].

mild-heort, *aj.* mild-hearted, merciful.

ge·miltsian, *wv. w. dat.* have mercy on, pity [milde].

mīn, *see* **ic**.

mis-lædan, *wv.* mislead, lead astray.

mis-lic, *aj.* various.

mōd, *sn.* heart, mind.

mōdig, *aj.* proud.

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- mōdīg-nes**, *sf.* pride.
mōdor, *sf.* mother.
molde, *sf.* mould, earth.
mōna, *sm.* moon.
mōnab, *sm.* month—*pl.* mōnab [mōna].
morgen, *sm.* morning.
morp, *sn.* (murder), crime.
mōste, see **mōtan**.
ge·mōt, *sn.* meeting.
mōtan, *swv.* may; ne mōt, must not.
ge·munan, *swv.* remember.
munt, *sm.* mountain, hill [*Latin* montem].
munuc, *sm.* monk [*Latin* monachus].
murenian, *wv.* grumble, complain.
mūþ, *sm.* mouth.
mūþa, *sm.* mouth of a river [mūþ].
ge·mynd, *sf.* memory, mind [gemunan].
ge·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.
næddre, *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.* nēhst—æt nēhstan, next, immediately,
afterwards. {109}
nearu, *aj.* narrow.
nēa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood [wesan].
nēmnan, *wv.* name [nama].
neom = ne eom.
nese, *av.* no.
nëtt, *sn.* net.
nīed, *sf.* need.
nīedunga, *av.* needs, by necessity.
nīehst, see **nēah**.
nīeten, *sn.* animal.
nigon, *num.* nine.
nigoþa, *aj.* ninth.
niht, *sf.* night.
niman, *sv. 4,* take, capture; take in marriage, marry.
nis = ne is.
niper, *av.* down.

nīwe, *aj.* new.

ge·nōg, *aj.* enough.

nolde = ne wolde.

norþ, *av.* north.

Norþymbra-land, *sn.* Northumberland.

Norþ-hymbre, *smpl.* Northumbrians [Humbra].

norþan-weard, *aj.* northward.

Norþ-mēnn, *pl.* Norwegians.

nū, *av.* now, just now; *cj. causal*, now that, since.

nū·giet, *av.* still.

ge·nyht-sum-nes, *sf.* sufficience, abundance.

nyle, = ne wile.

nyste, **nyton** = ne wiste, ne witon.

O.

Of, *prp. w. dat.* of, from *of place, origin, privation, release, &c.;*

partitive, sellaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, some of your oil.

of·drædd, *aj.* afraid [*past partic. of ofdrædan, dread*].

of'er, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over; on; *of time*, during, throughout, over.

of'er-gyld, *aj.* (*past partic.*), gilded over, covered with gold.

of'er-hērgian, *wv.* ravage, over-run.

of'er-sāwan, *sv. 2,* sow over.

offrian, *wv.* offer, sacrifice [*Latin offerre*].

offrung, *sf.* offering, sacrifice.

of·slēan, *sv. 2,* slay.

of·snīþan, *sv. 6,* kill [*snīþan, cut*].

of-spring, *sm.* offspring [*springan*].

oft, *av.* often.

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.

ō-læcung, *sf.* flattery.

olfend, *sm.* camel [*Latin elephas*].

on, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* on; in; *hostility*, against, on hīe fuhton; *of time*, in.

on·byrghan, *wv.* taste.

on·cnāwan, *sv. 1,* know, recognize.

on·drædan, *sv. 1, wv.* dread, fear.

on·fōn, *sv. 1,* receive.

on·gēan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards; *hostility*, against.

on·gēan, *av.* back—gewende on-gēan, returned.

on·ginn, *sn.* beginning.

on·ginnan, *sv. 3,* begin.

on·liehtan, *wv.* illuminate, enlighten [*leoht*].

on·liehtung, *sf.* illumination, light.

on·lūcan, *sv. 7,* unlock.

on·middan, *prp. w. dat.* in the midst of.

on·sīen, *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-līce, *av.* proudly.

or-māte, *aj.* immense, boundless [*metan*].

or-sorg, *aj.* unconcerned, careless.

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oþ, *prp. w. acc.* until—oþ þæt, *cj.* until; up to, as far as.

ōþer, *prn.* (always strong), second; other.

oþþe, *cj.* or—oþþe ... oþþe, either ... or.

oxa, *sm. ox.*

P.

Pāpa, *sm. pope* [*Latin papa*].

pēning, *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*.

ge·rād, *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 reccan*.

rēcan, *wv. w. gen. reck, care*.

rēccan, *wv. tell, narrate*.

ge·rēcednes, *sf. narrative*.

ge·rēfa, *sm. officer, reeve, bailiff*.

reġen, *sm. rain*.

rēþe, *aj. fierce, cruel*.

rīce, *aj. powerful, of high rank*.

rīce, *sn. kingdom, sovereignty, government*.

rīcetere, *sn. (ambition), pomp*.

rīcsian, *wv. rule*.

rīdan, *sv. 6, ride*.

riftere, *sm. reaper*.

riht, *aj. right; righteous*.

riht-līce, *av. rightly, correctly*.

riht-wīs, *aj. righteous*.

riht-wīsnes, *sf. righteousness*.

rīm, *sm. number*.

rīman, *wv. count*.

rīnan, *wv. rain* [reġen].

rīpan, *sv. 6, reap*.

rīpere, *sm. reaper*.

rīp-tīma, *sm. reaping-time, harvest*.

rōhte, *see rēcan*.

Rōme-burg, *sf. city of Rome*.

rōwan, *sv. 1, row*.

ryne, *sm. course*.

ge·rīne, *sm. mystery*.

S.

- Sāē**, *sf.* sea—*dat.* sāē.
sāēd, *sn.* seed.
sægde, *see* **sēcgan**.
sāēl, *sm.* time, occasion.
ge·sāēlig, *aj.* happy, blessed.
ge·sāēlig·lice, *av.* happily, blessedly.
sæt, sāēton, *see* **sittan**.
sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.
ge·samnian, *wv.* collect, assemble.
samod, *av.* together, with.
sanct, *sm.* saint [*Latin sanctus*].
sand, *sf.* dish of food [sēndan].
sand-čeosol, *sm.* sand (*literally* sand-gravel).
sār, *sn.* grief.
sār, *aj.* grievous.
sāriġ, *aj.* sorry, sad.
sāwan, *sv. I*, sow.
sāwere, *sm.* sower.
sāwol, *sf.* soul.
scamu, *sf.* shame.
scand, *sf.* disgrace.
scand-lic, *aj.* shameful.
sceaf, *sm.* sheaf [scūfan].
sceaf-māēlum, *av.* sheafwise.
ge·sceaf, *sf.* creature, created thing. **sceal**, *swv.* ought to, must; shall.
sceap, *sn.* sheep.
sceatt, *sm.* (tribute); money.
sceawere, *sm.* spy, witness.
sceawian, *wv.* see; examine; read.
sceawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.
sceotan, *sv. 7*, shoot.
sceppan, *sv. 2*, create.
sčieran, *sv. 4*, shear.
sčip, *sn.* ship.
sčip-here, *sm.* fleet.
sčip-hlaest, *sm.* (shipload), crew.
sčir, *sf.* shire.
scolde, *see* **sceal**.
scōp, *see* **sceppan**.
scort, *aj.* short.
scotian, *wv.* shoot [sceotan].
Scot-land, *sn.* Ireland.
Scottas, *smpl.* the Irish.
scotung, *sf.* shot.
scræf, *sn.* cave.
scrīn, *sn.* shrine [*Latin scrinium*].
scrincan, *sv. 3*, shrink.
scrūd, *sn.* dress.
scrýdan, *wv.* clothe [scrūd].
scūfan, *sv. 7*, push—scūfan ūt, launch (ship).
sculon, *see* **sceal**.
scuton, *see* **sceotan**.
scyld, *sf.* guilt [sculon, sceal].
scyldig, *aj.* guilty.
scylen, *see* **sceal**.
Scyttisc, *aj.* Scotch [Scottas].
se, sē, prn. that; he; who.
geseah, *see* **gesēon**.

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sealde, *see sellan*.

sēap, *sm.* pit.

Seaxe, *smpl.* Saxons.

sēcan, *wv.* seek; visit, come to; attack.

sēcgan, *wv.* say.

self, *prn.* self.

sellan, *wv.* give; sell.

sēlest, *av. superl.* best.

sēndan, *wv.* send, send message [sand].

sēo, *see se*.

seofon, *num.* seven.

seofopa, *aj.* seventh.

seolc, *sf.* silk.

seolcen, *aj.* silken.

seolfor, *sn.* silver.

gē·sēon, *sv.* 5, *see*.

sēow, *see sāwan*.

gē·sētneſ, *sf.* narrative [sēttan].

sēttan, *wv.* set; appoint, institute—dōm sēttan *w. dat.* pass sentence on; compose, write; create [sittan].

sibb, *sf.* peace.

gē·sibb-sum, *aj.* peaceful.

sīe, *see wesan*.

sīfer-līce, *av.* purely.

sīfre, *aj.* pure.

sierwung, *sf.* stratagem.

sīex, *num.* six.

sīexta, *aj.* sixth.

sīextīg, *num.* sixty.

sīextīg-feald, *aj.* sixtyfold.

siġe, *sm.* victory—siġe nimān, gain the victory.

siġe-fæst, *aj.* victorious.

gē·sihb, *sf.* sight; vision, dream [gēsēon].

sifren, *aj.* silver.

simle, *av.* always.

sind, *see wesan*.

sinu, *sf.* sinew.

sittan, *sv.* 5, sit; settle, stay.

gē·sittan, *sv.* 5, take possession of.

sib, *sm.* journey.

sibian, *wv.* journey, go.

sibban, *av.* since, afterwards; cj. when.

slēp, *sm.* sleep.

slēpan, *sv.* 1, sleep,

slaga, *sm.* slayer. [slēan, *past. partic.* gēslægen].

slāw, *aj.* slow, slothful, dull.

slēan, *sv.* 2, strike; slay, kill.

slēcōg, *sm.* hammer [slaga, slēan].

slēge, *sm.* killing [slaga, slēan].

slēp, *see slēpan*.

slōg, *see slēan*.

smael, *aj.* narrow.

smēan, *wv.* consider, think; consult.

smēocan, *sv.* 7, smoke.

smēpe, *aj.* smooth.

snotor, *aj.* wise, prudent.

sōna, *av.* soon; then.

sorg, *sf.* sorrow.

- sōþ**, *aj.* true.
sōþ, *sn.* truth.
sōþ-līce, *av.* truly, indeed.
spade, *wf.* spade [*Latin spatha*].
spræc, *sf.* speech, language; conversation [sprecan]. {112}
sprecan, *sv. 5,* speak.
sprēngan, *wv.* (scatter); sow [springan].
springan, *sv. 3,* spring.
sprungan, *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.
stelan, *sv. 4,* steal.
stēnt, *see standan.*
stēor, *sf.* steering, rudder.
steorra, *sm.* star.
sticol, *aj.* rough.
stīpel, *sm.* steeple [stēap].
stīeran, *wv. w. dat.* restrain [stēor].
gē·stillan, *wv.* stop, prevent.
stille, *aj.* still, quiet.
stōd, *see standan.*
stōl, *sm.* seat.
stōw, *sf.* place.
strāt, *sf.* street, road [*Latin strata via*].
strand, *sm.* shore.
strang, *aj.* strong.
strēdan, *wv.* (scatter), sow.
strēngþo, *sf.* strength [strang].
gē·strēon, *sn.* possession.
gē·strīenan, *wv.* gain [gēstrēon].
strūtian, *wv.* strut.
styccē, *sn.* piece.
sum, *prn.* some, a certain (one), one; a.
gē·sund, *aj.* sound, healthy.
gē·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-dāl, *sm.* the South.
sūþerne, *aj.* southern.
Sūþ-seaxe, *mpl.* South-Saxons.
swā, *av.* so; swā, swā, as, like—swā ... swā, so ... as.
swāc, *see swīcan.*
swā-þēah, *av.* however.
swefn, *sn.* sleep; dream.
swelc, *prn.* such.
swelcē, *av.* as if, as it were, as, like.
sweltan, *sv. 3,* die.
swēnčan, *wv.* afflict, molest [swincan].
swēng, *sm.* stroke, blow [swingan].

swēor, *sm.* pillar.
swēora, *sm.* neck.
sweord, *sn.* sword.
sweord-bora, *sm.* sword-bearer [beran].
sweotol, *aj.* clear, evident.
sweotolian, *wv.* display, show, indicate.
sweotolung, *sf.* manifestation, sign.
swērian, *sv.* 2, swear.
swīc, *sm.* deceit.
ge·swīcan, *sv.* 6 (fail, fall short); cease (betray).
swīc-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.
swīpe, *av.* very, much, greatly—*cp.* swīpor, rather, more.
swīp-līc, *aj.* excessive, great.
swīpre, *sf.* right hand [*cp.* of swīpe with hand *understood*].
swulton, *see sweltan*.
swuncon, *see swincan*.
swungon, *see swingan*.
syndrig, *aj.* separate [sundor].
syn-full, *aj.* sinful.
syngian, *wv.* sin.
synn, *sf.* sin.

T.

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Tācen, *sn.* sign, token; miracle.
tācnian, *wv.* signify.
ge·tācnung, *sf.* signification, type.
tācan, *wv. w. dat.* show; teach.
talu, *sf.* number [getel].
tam, *aj.* tame.
tāwian, *wv.* ill-treat.
tēam, *sm.* progeny [tēon].
ge·tel, *sn.* number.
tēllan, *wv.* count, account—tēllan tō nāhte, count as naught [talu].
Tēmes, *sf.* Thames [Tamisia].
tempel, *sn.* temple [*Latin templum*].
tēon, *sv.* 7, pull, drag.
tēona, *sm.* injury, insult.
tēon-rāden, *sf.* humiliation.
tēb, *see tōb*.
ticčen, *sn.* kid.
tīd, *sf.* time; hour.
tīegan, *wv.* tie.
tīeman, *wv.* teem, bring forth [tēam].
tīen, *num.* ten.
tierwe, *sf.* tar.
tīgele, *wf.* tile [*Latin tegula*].
tīma, *sm.* time.
timbrian, *wv.* build.
ge·timbrung, *sf.* building.

tintreḡ, *sn.* torture.

tintregian, *wv.* torture.

tō, *prp. w. dat.* (*av.*) to—*tō abbode gesett*, made abbot; *time*, at—*tō langum fierste*, for a long time; *adverbial*, *tō scande*, *ignominiously*; *fitness, purpose, for*—*þām folce (dat.) tō dēaþe*, to the death of the people, so that the people were killed; *tō þām þæt*, *cj.* in order that—*tō þæm (swīþe) ... þæt*, so (greatly) ... that.

tō, *av.* too.

tō-berstan, *sv. 3*, burst, break asunder.

tō-brecan, *sv. 4*, break in pieces, break through.

tō-bregðan, *sv. 3*, tear asunder.

tō-cwīesan, *wv.* crush, bruise.

tō-cyme, *sm.* coming [cuman].

tō-dæg, *av.* to-day.

tō-dælan, *wv.* disperse; separate, divide.

tō-gædre, *av.* together.

tō-gēanes, *prp. w. dat.* towards—him *tōgēanes*, to meet him.

tōl, *sn.* tool.

tō-līesan, *wv.* loosen [*lēas*].

tō-middles, *prp. w. dat.* in the midst of.

tō-teran, *sv. 4*, tear to pieces.

tōþ, *sm.* tooth.

tō-weard, *aj.* future.

tō-weorpan, *sv. 3*, overthrow, destroy.

trēow, *sn.* tree.

ge-trēowe, *aj.* true, faithful.

trum, *aj.* strong.

trymman, *wv.* strengthen [trum].

trymmung, *sf.* strengthening, encouragement.

tūcian, *wv.* ill-treat.

tugon, *see tēon*.

tūn, *sm.* village, town.

twā, twām, *see twēgen*.

twēgen, *num.* two.

twelf, *num.* twelve.

twēntig, *num. w. gen.* twenty.

P.

þā, *av. cj.* then; when—*þā þā*, when, while—*correlative þā ... þā*, when ... (then).

þā, þām, &c., see se.

þær, *av.* there—*þārtō, &c.* thereto, to it; where—*þār þār*, *correl.* where.

þāre, see se.

þār-rihte, *av.* immediately.

þās, *av.* therefore; wherefore.

þās, þæt, see se.

þæt, cj. that.

ge-þafian, *wv.* allow, permit.

þā-ȝiet, *av.* still, yet.

þanc, *sm.* thought; thanks.

pancian, *wv. w. gen. of thing and dat. of person*, thank.

þanon, *av.* thence, away.

þās, see þis.

þe, rel. prn. who—*sē þe*, who; *av.* when.

þē, see þū.

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þēah, *av. cj.* though, yet, however—**þēah þe**, although.
þearf, *svv.* need.
þearle, *av.* very, greatly.
þēaw, *sm.* custom, habit; **þēawas**, virtues, morality.
þeġen, *sm.* thane; servant.
þeġnian, *wv. w. dat.* serve.
þeġnung, *sf.* service, retinue.
þeġcan, *wv.* think, expect [þanc].
þēod, *sf.* people, nation.
ȝe·þēode, *sn.* language.
þeof, *sm.* thief.
þēos, *see þes.*
þeostru, *spl.* darkness.
þēow, *sm.* servant.
þēow-dōm, *sm.* service.
þēowan, *wv. w. dat.* serve.
þēowot, *sn.* servitude.
þes, *prn.* this.
þiċċe, *aj.* thick.
þiċċan, *sv. 5,* take, receive; eat, drink.
þīn, *see þū.*
þing, *sn.* thing.
þis, þissum, &c., *see þes.*
ȝe·þōht, *sm.* thought.
þōhte, *see þenċan.*
þone, *see se.*
þonne, *av. cj.* then; when; because.
þonne, *av.* than.
þorft, *see þearf.*
þorn, *sm.* thorn.
þrād, *sm.* thread.
þrēo, *see þrīe.*
þridda, *aj.* third.
þrīe, *num.* three.
þrim, *see þrīe.*
þritig, *num.* thirty.
þritig-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.
þrymm, *sm.* glory.
þū, *prn.* thou.
þūhte, *see þynċan.*
ȝe·þungen, *aj.* excellent, distinguished.
þurh, *prp. w. acc.* through; *causal*, through, by.
þurh-wunian, *wv.* continue.
þurst, *sm.* thirst.
þurstig, *aj.* thirsty.
þus, *av.* thus.
þūsend, *sn.* thousand.
ȝe·þwār-lāċan, *wv.* agree.
þy, *instr. of se; av.* because.
þyfel, *sm.* bush.
þy·lās, *cj.* lest.
þynċan, *wv. impers. w. dat.* mē þynċþ, methinks [þenċan].
þyrel, *sn.* hole [þurh].

U.

Ufe-weard, *aj.* upward, at the top of.
un-ārīmed-lic, *aj.* innumerable.

- unc**, *see ic.*
- un-ȝecynd**, *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. I,* receive, take.
- under-·gietan**, *sv. 5,* understand.
- undern-tid**, *sf.* morning-time.
- un-forht**, *aj.* dauntless.
- un-for-molsnod**, *aj.* (past partic.) undecayed.
- un-ȝehīersum**, *aj. w. dat.* disobedient.
- un-hold**, *aj.* hostile.
- un-ȝemetlic**, *aj.* immense.
- un-mihtig**, *aj.* weak.
- un-nytt**, *aj.* useless.
- un-rihtlice**, *av.* wrongly.
- un-rihtwīs**, *aj.* unrighteous.
- un-ȝerīm**, *sn.* countless number or quantity.
- un-ȝerīm**, *aj.* countless.
- un-ȝesāelīg**, *aj.* unhappy, accursed.
- un-scyldig**, *aj.* innocent.
- un-tīemend**, *aj.* barren [*from pres. partic. of tīeman*].
- un-ȝebwār-nes**, *sf.* discord.
- un-ȝewittig**, *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!

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W.

- Wacian**, *wv.* be awake, watch.
- wādla**, *sm.* poor man.
- wæl**, *sn.* slaughter—wæl ȝe·slēan, make a slaughter.
- wæl-hrēow**, *aj.* cruel.
- wælhrēow-līce**, *av.* cruelly, savagely.
- wælhrēownes**, *sf.* cruelty.
- wæpen**, *sn.* weapon.
- wær**, *aj.* wary.
- wæron**, **wæs**, *see wesan.*
- wæstm**, *sm.* (growth); fruit.
- wæter**, *sn.* water.
- wæter-·scipe**, *sm.* piece of water, water.
- wāfung**, *sf.* (spectacle), display.
- ware**, *pl.* (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants [*originally defenders, cp. wērian*].
- wāt**, *see witan.*
- ȝewāt**, *see ȝewītan.*
- wē**, *see ic.*
- ȝe·weald**, *sn.* power, command.
- wealdan**, *sv. I, w. gen.* rule.
- Wealh**, *sm.* (*pl.* Wēalas), *sm.* Welshman, Briton (*originally foreigner*).

weall, *sm.* wall.
weall-lím, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.
wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, *then* proscribed man, outlaw].
weaxan, *sv. 1*, grow, increase.
weg, *sm.* way, road.
wégi-férende, *aj.* (pres. partic.) way-faring.
wel, *av.* well.
wel-willend-nes, *sf.* benevolence.
wēnan, *wv.* expect, think.
ge-wēndan, *wv.* turn; go [windan].
wēnian, *wv.* accustom, wean [gewuna].
weofod, *sn.* altar.
weorc, *sn.* work.
weorpan, *sv. 3*, throw.
weorþ, *sn.* worth.
weorþ, *aj.* worth, worthy.
weorþan, *sv. 3*, happen; become—w. *æt sprācē*, enter into conversation.
ge-weorþan, *sv. 3, impers. w. dat.*—him gewearþ, they agreed on.
weorþ-full, *aj.* worthy.
weorþian, *wv.* honour, worship; make honoured, exalt.
weorþ-līce, *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, *smpf.* West-saxons.
wēste, *aj.* waste, desolate.
wīd, *aj.* wide.
wīde, *av.* widely, far and wide.
widewe, *sf.* widow.
ge-wieldan, *wv.* overpower, conquer [wealdan].
wierþe, *aj. w. gen.* worthy [weorþ].
wif, *sn.* woman; wife.
wif-healf, *sf.* female side.
wif-mann, *sm.* woman.
wiht, *sf.* wight, creature, thing.
Wiht, *sf.* Isle of Wight [Vectis].
Wiht-ware, *pl.* Wight-dwellers.
wilde, *aj.* wild.
wildēor, *sn.* wild beast.
willā, *sm.* will.
willan, *swv.* will, wish; *of repetition*, be used to.
ge-wilnian, *wv. w. gen.* desire.
wīn, *sn.* wine.
wind, *sm.* wind.
windan, *sv. 3*, wind.
wīn-géard, *sm.* vineyard.
winnan, *sv. 3*, fight.
ge-winnan, *sv. 3*, win, gain.
winter, (*pl.* winter), *sm.* winter; *in reckoning* = year.
winter-setl, *sn.* winter-quarters.
wīs, *aj.* wise.

wīs-dōm, *sm.* wisdom.

wīse, *sf.* (wise), way.

ge-wiss, *aj.* certain.

ge-wissian, *wv.* guide, direct.

ge-wissung, *sf.* guidance, direction.

wiste, *see witan.*

wit, *see ic.*

wita, *sm.* councillor, sage.

witan, *swv.* know.

ge-wītan, *sv. 6*, depart.

wīte, *sn.* punishment; torment.

wītega, *sm.* prophet.

witod-līce, *av.* truly, indeed, and [witan].

ge-witt, *sn.* wits, intelligence, understanding [witan].

wīp, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards; along—*wīp weg*, by the road;

hostility, against—fuhton wīp Brettas, fought with the Britons;

association, sharing, &c., with; defence, against; exchange,

price, for—wīp þām þe, in consideration of, provided that.

wīp-meten-nes, *sf.* comparison.

wīp-sacan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* deny.

wīp-standan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* withstand, resist.

wīte, *sm.* beauty.

wōd, *aj.* mad.

wōd-līce, *av.* madly.

wolde, *see willan.*

wōp, *sm.* weeping [wēpan].

word, *sn.* word, sentence; subject of talk, question, answer, report.

geworden, *see weorþan.*

worhte, *see wyr̄can.*

woruld, *sf.* world.

woruld-ping, *sn.* worldly thing.

wrecan, *sv. 5*, avenge.

wrēgan, *wv.* accuse.

ge-writ, *sn.* writing [wrītan].

wrītan, *sv. 6*, write.

wudu, *sm.* wood.

wuldor, *sn.* glory.

wuldrían, *wv.* glorify, extol.

wulf, *sm.* wolf.

ge-wuna, *sm.* habit, custom [wunian].

wund, *sf.* wound.

wundor, *sn.* wonder; miracle.

wundor-lic, *aj.* wonderful, wondrous.

wundor-līce, *av.* wonderfully, wondrously.

wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.

ge-wunelic, *aj.* customary.

wunian, *wv.* dwell, stay, continue [gewuna].

wunung, *sf.* dwelling.

gewunnen, *see gewinnan.*

wyr̄can, *wv.* work, make; build; do, perform [weorc].

wyrhta, *sm.* worker.

wyrt, *sf.* herb, spice; crop.

wyrt-bræþ, *sm.* spice-fragrance, fragrant spice.

wyrtruma, *sm.* root.

wýscan, *wv.* wish.

Y.

Yfel, *aj.* evil, bad.

yfel, *sn.* evil.

ymbe, *prp. w. acc.* around; *of time*, about, at.

ymb-·scrýdan, *wv.* clothe, array.

ymb-·ūtan, *av.* round about.

ȳterra, *aj. comp.* outer; *superl.* ȳtemest, outermost, last [ūt].

THE END.

Notes

[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.

[3] Wherever the acc. is not given separately, it is the same as the nom.

[4] So also *nāh* = *ne* (not) *āh*.

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