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AN
ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER
WITH
GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY
BY
HENRY SWEET, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.

Eighth Edition, Revised

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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 *ȳ*. 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 *stęnt* to *standan*, and thence to the Grammar, I might have saved him all this trouble by putting '*stęnt*, 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 capable of imparting, if studied diligently, and not hurriedly cast aside for a more ambitious one.

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

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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	„	vécū (F.)	synn (<i>sin</i>).
ȳ	„	grūn (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 *ę* are both written *e* in the MSS.

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

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

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

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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 *ċ*, *ġ*.

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

ċ = *kj*, a *k* formed in the *j* (English *y*) position, nearly as in the old-fashioned pron. of *sky*: *ċiriċe* (church), *stȳċce* (piece), *þenċan* (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).

ġ initially and in the combination *nġ* was pronounced *gj* (corresponding to *kj*): *ġē* (ye), *ġeorn* (willing), *spreŋġan* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dæg* (day), *wrēġan* (accuse), *herġian* (ravage). It is possible that *ġ* in *ġe-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. *ċġ* = *ġġ*: *seċġan* (say), *hryċġ* (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).

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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); *hrabe* (quickly), *hrēod* (reed).

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

s had the sound of *z*:—*sēcan* (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).

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

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

STRESS.

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

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The following changes are *mutations*:—

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

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

ā .. æ:—*blāwan* (to blow), *blæwþ* (bloweth); *hāl* (sound), *hælan* (heal).

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

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

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

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

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

ū .. ŷ:—*cūþ* (known), *cýþan* (to make known); *fūl* (foul), *ā·fýlan* (defile).

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

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

ēo .. īe:—*stēor* (rudder), *stieran* (steer); *ge·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), *faren* (gone). Before *r*, *l*, *h* followed by another consonant, and before *x* it becomes *ea*, as in *heard* (hard), *eall* (all), *eald* (old), *eahta* (eight), *weaxan* (to grow). Not in *bærst* (p. 7). In most other cases it becomes *æ*:—*dæg*, (day), *dæges* (of a day), *fæst* (firm), *wær* (wary).

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

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

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

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

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

e (i, eo) .. **a** (æ, ea) .. **u** (o):—

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

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

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

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

ēo (ū) .. **ēa** .. **u** (o):—*cēosan* (choose), *cēas*, *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 *lēcġan* (lay) cannot be directly referred to *licġan* (lie), but only to a form **lag-*, preserved in the preterite *læġ*. So also *blęndan* (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 *ġe·boren*. In the same way *hryre* (fall *sb.*) must be referred, not to the infinitive *hręosan*, but to the preterite plural *hruron*.

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

CONSONANTS.

s becomes **r** in the preterite plurals and past participles of strong verbs, as in *curon*, *ġe·coren* from *cęosan*, *węron* pl. of *węs* (was), and in other formations, such as *hryre* (fall) from *hręosan*.

þ becomes **d** under the same conditions, as in *wurdon*, *ġe·worden* from *weorþan* (become), *cwęþ* (quoth), pl. *cwędon*, *cwide* (speech) from *cweþan* (infin.).

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

The combinations **cę-**, **ġę-** become *cea-*, *ġea-*, as in *ceaf* (chaff) from **cęf*, *sceal* (shall) from **scęl*, *ġeaf* (gave) = **ġęf* from *ġiefan* (cp. *cwęþ* from *cweþan*), *ġeat* (gate)—cp. *fæt* (vessel).

ġę- often becomes *ġęa-*, as in *ġęafon* (they gave), with which compare *cwędon* (they said).

ġe- becomes *ġie*, as in *ġiefan*, *ġieldan* (pay) from **ġefan*, **ġeldan*—cp. *cweþan*, *delfan*. Not in the prefix *ġe-* and *ġę-* (*ye*).

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

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

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 *sęo dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *þæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *þæt wif* (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, *sęo sunne* (sun) being feminine. Those ending in *-dōm*, *-hād*, and *-scipe* are also masculine:—*se wįsdōm* (wisdom), *se cildhād* (childhood), *se fręondscipe* (friendship). Those in *-nes*, *-o* (from adjectives) *-ręden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*sęo rihtwįsnes* (righteousness), *sęo bioldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *sęo mann-ręden* (allegiance), *sęo scotung* (shooting).

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

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

Strong and Weak. Weak nouns are those which form their inflections with **n**, such as *se mōna*, plural *mōnan*; *sęo sunne*, genitive sing. *þęere sunnan*. All the others, such as *se dęę*, pl. *dagas*, *þæt hūs* (house), gen. sing. *þęs hęses*, 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**.

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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 *dǣl* (part), *cyning* (king), *cildhād* (childhood).

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

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

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

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

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

(2) **e**-plurals.

A few nouns which occur only in the plur.:—*lēode* (people), *lēodum*, *lēoda*. So also several names of nations:—*Enġle* (English), *Dene* (Danes); *Seaxe* (Saxons), *Mierce* (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), *męnn*, *mannes*; *męnn*, *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 *fēond* (enemy).

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

STRONG NEUTERS.

(1) **u**-plurals.

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

So all neuters with short final syllable, such as *ġe-bed* (prayer), *ġe-writ* (writing), *ġeat* (gate). {11}

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

Rīce (kingdom), *rīce*, *rīces*; *rīcu*, *rīcum*, *rīca*. So also all neuters in *e*, except *ēage* and *ēare* (p. 13): *ġe-þēode* (language), *stycċe* (piece).

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

(2) Unchanged plurals.

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

So all others with long final syllables (that is, containing a long vowel, or a short vowel followed by more than one consonant), such as *bearn* (child), *folc* (nation), *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>	<i>ġief-u</i> (<i>gift</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ġief-a</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ġief-e</i> .	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ġief-a</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ġief-e</i> .	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ġief-um</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ġief-e</i> .	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ġief-ena</i> .

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

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: *ġōdnes* (goodness), *ġōdnesse*.

(2) Mutation-plurals.

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

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

(3) Indeclinable.

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

So also *ieldo* (age).

For *r*-nouns, see under Masculines.

WEAK MASCULINES.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
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<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*:—*ġe-fēra* (companion), *ġuma* (man), *ġe-lēafa* (belief). *Ieldran* (elders) {13} occurs only in the plural.

Ġe-fēa (joy) is contracted throughout:—*ġefēa*, *ġefēan*.

WEAK NEUTERS.

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

So also *ēare* 'ear.'

WEAK FEMININES.

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

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

Lēo (lion) has acc., &c. *lēon*.

PROPER NAMES.

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

Foreign names of persons sometimes follow the analogy of native names, thus *Crīst*, *Salomon* have gen. *Crīstes*, *Salomones*, dat. *Crīste*, *Salomone*. Sometimes they are declined as in Latin, especially those in *-us*, but often with a mixture of English endings, and the Latin endings are used somewhat loosely, the accus. ending being often extended to the other oblique cases; thus we find nom. *Cýrus*, gen. *Cýres*, acc. *Cýrum*, dat. *Cýrum* (þæm cyninge Cýrum). {14}

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

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

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

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), *færlīc* (dangerous).

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

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

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

Those in *-u*, such as *ġearu* (ready), change the *u* into a *w* before vowels:—*ġearwes*, *ġearwe*.

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

		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
(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.

{16}

WEAK ADJECTIVES.

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

		SINGULAR.		
		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
	<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.; *mære* (famous), *mærra*. 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),	nēahst.
hēah (<i>high</i>),	hīerra,	hīehst.

The following show different roots:—

gōd (<i>good</i>),	bętera,	bętst.
yfel (<i>evil</i>),	wiersa,	wierrest.
micel (<i>great</i>),	māra (mā),	mæst.
lytel (<i>little</i>),	læssa (læs),	læst.

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

{17}

ǣr (<i>formerly</i>),	ǣrra (ǣror),	ǣrest.
fore (<i>before</i>),	. . .	forma, fyrrest.
ūt (<i>out</i>),	ȳterra,	ȳtemest.

NUMERALS.

	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
ān,	<i>one</i> .	forma (<i>first</i>).
twā,	<i>two</i> .	ōþer.

þrēo,	<i>three.</i>	þridda.
fēower,	<i>four.</i>	fēorþa.
fif,	<i>five.</i>	fif-ta.
siex,	<i>six.</i>	siex-ta.
seofon,	<i>seven.</i>	seoforþa.
eahta,	<i>eight.</i>	eahtorþa.
nigon,	<i>nine.</i>	nigorþa.
tīen,	<i>ten.</i>	tēorþa.
ęndlufon,	<i>eleven.</i>	ęndlyf-ta.
twelf,	<i>twelve.</i>	twelf-ta.
þrēo-tīene,	<i>thirteen.</i>	þrēo-tēorþa.
fēower-tīene,	<i>fourteen.</i>	
fif-tīene,	<i>fifteen.</i>	
siex-tīene,	<i>sixteen.</i>	
seofon-tīene,	<i>seventeen.</i>	
eahta-tīene,	<i>eighteen.</i>	
nigon-tīene,	<i>nineteen.</i>	
twęn-tiġ,	<i>twenty.</i>	
þri-tiġ,	<i>thirty.</i>	
fēower-tiġ,	<i>forty.</i>	
fif-tiġ,	<i>fifty.</i>	
siex-tiġ,	<i>sixty.</i>	
hund-seofon-tiġ,	<i>seventy.</i>	
hund-eahta-tiġ,	<i>eighty.</i>	
hund-nigon-tiġ,	<i>ninety.</i>	
hund	} <i>hundred.</i>	
hund-tēontig,		
hund-ęndlufontig,	<i>hundred and ten.</i>	
hund-twelftig,	<i>hundred and twenty.</i>	
þūsend,	<i>thousand.</i>	

{18}

Ān is declined like other adjectives.

Twā is declined thus:—

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

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

Þrēo is declined thus:—

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

The others up to *twęntig* are generally indeclinable. Those in *-tiġ* 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 twęntig* (twenty-one).

{19}

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

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

SINGULAR.

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

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

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

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

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

There are no reflexive pronouns in O.E., and the ordinary personal pronouns are used instead:— {20}
hīe ġe·samnodon hīe (they collected themselves, assembled); *hīe ā·bædon him wīf* (they asked for wives for themselves). *Self* is used as an emphatic reflexive adjective agreeing with its pronoun:—*swā swā hīe wýscton him selfum* (as they wished for themselves).

POSSESSIVE.

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

INTERROGATIVE.

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

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

DEMONSTRATIVE.

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

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

Se is both a demonstrative and a definite article. It is also used as a personal pronoun:—*hē ġe·hīerþ mīn word, and wyrçþ þā* (he hears my words, and does them). *Sē* as a demonstrative and pers. pronoun has its vowel long. {21}

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

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

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

RELATIVE.

The regular relative is the indeclinable *þe*, as in *ælc þāra þe þās mīn word ġe-hierþ* (each of those who hears these my words). It is often combined with *sē*, which is declined:—*sē þe* = who, masc., *sēo þe*, fem., &c. *Sē* alone is also used as a relative:—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ġe-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.

Ēlc (each), *æniġ* (any), *næniġ* (no, none), are declined like other adjectives.

Ōþer (other) is always strong:—*þā ōþre 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, binst, 3. bind-eþ, bint,	bind-e. bind-e. bind-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bind-aþ,	bind-en.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. band, 2. bund-e, 3. band,	bund-e. bund-e. bund-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bund-on,	bund-en.
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	bind;	<i>Inf.</i> bind-an.
	<i>Partic. pres.</i> bind-ende; <i>pret.</i> ġe-bund-en.	
	<i>Gerund.</i> tō bind-enne.	

For the plural *bindaþ*, both indicative and imperative, *binde* is used when the personal pronoun follows immediately after the verb:—*wē bindaþ* (we bind), but *binde wē* (let us bind); so also *gāþ!* (go plur.), but *gā ġē!* (go ye).

{23}

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 *ġe-*, as in *ġe-bunden, ġe-numen* from *niman* (take), unless the other parts of the verbs have it already, as in *ġe-hieran* (hear), *ġe-hiered*. It is sometimes prefixed to other parts of the verb as well. No *ġe* is added if the verb has another prefix, such as *ā-*, *be-*, *for-*; thus *for-ġiefan* (forgive) has the past participle *for-ġiefen*. The past participle may be declined like an adjective.

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

STRONG VERBS.

In the strong verbs the plural of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the

sing. (*ic band, wē bundon*). The 2nd sing. pret. indic. and the whole pret. subj. always have the vowel of the preterite plural indicative (*þū bunde, ic bunde, wē bunden*.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. 'Fall'-conjugation.

The pret. sing. and pl. has *ēo* or *ē*, and the past partic. retains the original vowel of the infinitive. {25}

(a) *ēo*-preterites.

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

ā:—				
blāwan (<i>blow</i>)	blǣwþ	blēow	blēowon	blāwen
cnāwan (<i>know</i>)	cnǣwþ	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
sāwan (<i>sow</i>)	sǣwþ	sēow	sēowon	sāwen

ē:—				
wēpan (<i>weep</i>)	wēþþ	wēop	wēopon	wōpen

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>)	hlīeþþ	hlēop	hlēopon	hlēapen

(b) *ē*-preterites.

ā:—				
hātan (<i>command</i>)	hætt	hēt	hēton	hāten
æ:—				
lætan (<i>let</i>)	lætt	lēt	lēton	læten
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 *ę* (*ie*). *Ō* in pret. sing. and pl., *a* (*æ*) in partic. pret. *Standan* drops its *n* in the pret. The partic. pret. of *swęrian* is irregular.

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

The following shows contraction of original *ea:—*

slēan (<i>strike</i>)	sliehþ	slōg	slōgon	slægen
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ę:—				
hębban (<i>lift</i>)	hęþ	hōf	hōfon	hafen
scieppan (<i>create</i>)	scieþþ	scōp	scōpon	scapen
swęrian (<i>swear</i>)	swęreþ	swōr	swōron	sworen

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

III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

I (*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	geald	guldon	golden
(on)ginnan (<i>begin</i>)	-ginþ	-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>)	-limþþ	-lamp	-lumpon	-lumpen
scrinan (<i>shrink</i>)	scrinþ	scranc	scrunccon	scruncen
springan (<i>spring</i>)	springþ	sprang	sprungon	sprungen
swincan (<i>toil</i>)	swincþ	swanc	swuncon	swuncen
windan (<i>wind</i>)	wint	wand	wundon	wunden
winnan (<i>fight</i>)	winþ	wann	wunnon	wunnen

e:—				
berstan (<i>burst</i>)	bierst	bærst	burston	borsten
bręgdan (<i>pull</i>)	...	bręgd	brugdon	brogden
delfan (<i>dig</i>)	dilþþ	dealf	dulfon	dolfen
sweltan (<i>die</i>)	swilt	swealt	swulton	swolten

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

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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., *ǣ* (*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	bæron	boren
brecan (<i>break</i>)	bricþ	bræc	bræcon	brocen
sćeran (<i>shear</i>)	sćierþ	sćear	sćæron	scoren
stelan (<i>steal</i>)	stilþ	stæl	stælon	stolen
teran (<i>tear</i>)	..	tær	tæron	toren
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>)	cwipþ	cwæþ	cwædon	cweden
etan (<i>eat</i>)	itt	æt	æton	eten
sprecan (<i>speak</i>)	spricþ	spræc	spræcon	sprecen
wrecan (<i>avenge</i>)	wricþ	wræc	wræcon	wrecen

i:—				
biddan (<i>pray</i>)	bitt	bæd	bædon	beden
licġan (<i>lie</i>)	līþ	læg	lægon	leġen
sittan (<i>sit</i>)	sitt	sæt	sæton	seten
þicġan (<i>receive</i>)	þigepþ	þeah	þægon	þegen

All these have weak presents:—imper. *bide*, *liġe*, *site*, *þige*.

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

ie:—				
ġiefan (<i>give</i>)	ġiefþ	ġeaf	ġeafon	ġiefen
(on)ġietan (<i>understand</i>)	-ġiett	-ġeat	-ġeaton	-ġieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

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

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

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
bīdan (<i>wait</i>)	bīt	bād	bidon	biden
bītan (<i>bite</i>)	bīt	bāt	biton	biten
drīfan (<i>drive</i>)	drīfþ	drāf	drifon	drifen
(be)līfan (<i>remain</i>)	-līfþ	-lāf	-lifon	-lifen
rīdan (<i>ride</i>)	rīt	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	sćān	sćinon	sćinen
snīþan (<i>cut</i>)	snīþþ	snāþ	snidon	sniden
stīgan (<i>ascend</i>)	stīġþ	stāġ	stigon	stīġen
(be)swīcan (<i>deceive</i>)	-swīcþ	-swāc	-swicon	-swicen
ġe-wītan (<i>depart</i>)	-wīt	wāt	-witon	-witen
wrītan (<i>write</i>)	wrīt	wrāt	writon	writen

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VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

Verbs in *ēo* 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
ċēosan (<i>choose</i>)	ċīest	ċēas	curon	coren
flēogan (<i>fly</i>)	flīehþ	flēag	flugon	flogen
flēon (<i>flee</i>)	flīehþ	flēah	flugon	flogen
flēotan (<i>float</i>)	flīett	flēat	fluton	floten
hrēosan (<i>fall</i>)	hrīest	hrēas	hruron	hroren
hrēowan (<i>rue</i>)	hrīewþ	hrēaw	hruwon	hrowen
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·þrēotan (<i>fail</i>)	-þrīett	-þrēat	-þruton	-þroten

ū:—

brūcan (<i>enjoy</i>)	brȳcþ	brēac	brucon	brocen
būgan (<i>bow</i>)	bȳhþ	bēag	bugon	bogen
lūcan (<i>lock</i>)	lȳcþ	lēac	lucon	locen
lūtan (<i>bow</i>)	lȳtt	lēat	luton	loten
scūfan (<i>push</i>)	scȳfþ	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	<i>becomes</i>	-nde	<i>as in</i>	sēnde	<i>from</i>	sēndan (<i>send</i>).
-llde	„	-lde	„	fylde	„	fyllan (<i>fill</i>).
-tde	„	-tte	„	mētte	„	mētan (<i>find</i>).
-pde	„	-pte	„	dypte	„	dyppan (<i>dip</i>).
-cde	„	-hte	„	tæhte	„	tæcan (<i>show</i>).

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

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

(a) 'Hear'-class.

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

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Imper. sing. hīer; *plur.* hīer-aþ. *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·iewan (<i>show</i>)	-iewþ	-iewde	-iewēd.
	cȳþan (<i>make known</i>)	cȳþþ	cȳþde	cȳþēd, cȳdd
	fyllan (<i>fill</i>)	fylþ	fylde	fyllēd
	(nēa)læccan (<i>approach</i>)	-læccþ	-læchte	-læht
	læddan (<i>lead</i>)	lætt	lædde	lædd
	lēccgan (<i>lay</i>)	lēccþ	lēccde	lēccēd
	ge·liefan (<i>believe</i>)	-liefþ	-liefde	-liefēd
	nēmnan (<i>name</i>)	nēmneþ	nēmnde	nēmned

sęndan (<i>send</i>)	sęnt	sęnde	sęnd
sęttan (<i>set</i>)	sętt	sętte	sętt
smęan (<i>consider</i>)	smęap	smęade	smęad
tęęcān (<i>show</i>)	tęęcp	tęęhte	tęęht
węndan (<i>turn</i>)	węnt	węnde	węnd

(b) 'Seek'-class.

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

Those in double consonants (and *cg*) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic.:—*sęlle, sęlst, sęlp; sęcl, gje, sęgst, sęgp*; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II:—*sęle, sęje, byge, &c.*

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e:—			
INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
cwęllan (<i>kill</i>)	cwęlp	cwealde	cweald
ręęcān (<i>tell</i>)	ręęcp	reahte	reaht
sęęcān (<i>say</i>)	sęęp	sęęde	sęęd
sęllan (<i>give</i>)	sęlp	sealde	seald
węęcān (<i>wake</i>)	węęcp	weahte	weaht
þęcān (<i>think</i>)	þęcp	þohte	þoht
i:—			
bringan (<i>bring</i>)	bringp	brōhte	brōht
y:—			
byęcān (<i>buy</i>)	byęp	bohte	boht
þyncān (<i>appear</i>)	þyncp	þūhte	þūht
wyręcān (<i>work</i>)	wyręcp	worhte	worht
ē:—			
ręcān (<i>care</i>)	ręcp	rōhte	rōht
sęcān (<i>seek</i>)	sęcp	sōhte	sōht

II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. węn-ige (<i>wean</i>),	węn-ige.
	2. węn-est,	węn-ige.
	3. węn-ep,	węn-ige.
<i>plur.</i>	węn-iaþ,	węn-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. węn-ede,	węn-ede.
	2. węn-edest,	węn-ede.
	3. węn-ede,	węn-ede.
<i>plur.</i>	węn-edon,	węn-eden.
<i>Imper. węn-e, węn-iaþ.</i>		<i>Infin. węn-ian.</i>
<i>Partic. pres. węn-iende; pret. węn-ed.</i>		
<i>Gerund. tō węn-ienne.</i>		

So are conjugated all weak verbs with a short mutated root syllable, such as *fęrian* (carry), {33} *węrian* (defend), *ge-byrian* (befit). There are not many of them.

III. 'Love'-conjugation.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. luf-ige (<i>love</i>),	luf-ige.
	2. luf-ast,	luf-ige.
	3. luf-aþ,	luf-ige.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-iaþ,	luf-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
	2. luf-odest,	luf-ode.
	3. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-odon,	luf-oden.
<i>Imper. luf-a, luf-iaþ.</i>		<i>Infin. luf-ian.</i>
<i>Partic. pres. luf-iende; pret. luf-od. Gerund. tō luf-ienne.</i>		

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*.

Fætian (fetch) has pret. *fætte*.

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*.

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

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.

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

Mæġ (*can*), miht, magon, mæġe (*subj.*); mihte.

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton; mōste.

Sceal (*shall*), sceaht, sculon, scyle (*subj.*); scolde.

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

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

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

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

Similarly *nyllan* (will not):—

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

(2) Wesan (*be*).

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

<i>plur.</i>	sind; bēoþ,	sīen; bēon.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wæs,	wære.
	2. wære,	wære.
	3. wæs,	wære.
<i>plur.</i>	wæron,	wæren.
<i>Imper.</i>	wes, wesap; bēo, bēoþ.	<i>Infin.</i> wesan; bēon.
	<i>Partic. pres.</i> wesende.	

The contracted negative forms are:—*neom, neart, nis; næs, nære, næron; nære, næren.*

(3) Dōn (*do*).

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. dō,	dō.
	2. dēst,	dō.
	3. dēþ,	dō.
<i>plur.</i>	dōþ,	dōn.
<i>Pret.</i>	dyde, etc.	
<i>Imper.</i>	dō, dōþ.	<i>Infin.</i> dōn.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	dōnde; <i>pret.</i> ġe·dōn.	

(4) Gān (*go*).

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	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gā,	gā.
	2. gæst,	gā.
	3. gæþ,	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> ġe·gān.	

DERIVATION.

PREFIXES.

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

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

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

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

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

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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 intensive, 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).

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

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

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

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

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

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ENDINGS.

(a) NOUNS.

Personal.

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

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

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

Abstract.

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

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

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

The following are also independent words:—

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

-hād, masc.:—*čild-hād* (childhood).

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

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

(b) ADJECTIVES.

-en, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'belonging to':—*ġylden* (golden), *stænen* (of stone), *hæþen* (heathen) from *hæþ* (heath). In *seolcen* (silken) there is no mutation.

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

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

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

-ol:—*swic-ol* (deceitful).

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

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

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

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

VERBS.

-læćan:—*ān-læćan* (unite), *ġe-þwæġ-læćan* (agree).

ADVERBS.

-e, the regular adverb-termination:—*lange* (long), *ġe-līce* (similarly) from *lang*, *ġe-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-ġiefen-nes* (forgiveness), *ġe-rećed-nes* (narrative), *welwillend-nes* (benevolence).

-lic:—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

-lice:—*welwillend-lice* (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-samnodon hīe, ealle þā hēafod-menn, and ēac swelce wif-menn ... and þā hīe blīpost wæron ...* (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 *læran* (teach), take two accusatives, one of the person, and another of the thing:—*hīe hine ne dorston ænig þing āscian* (they durst not ask him anything); *wē magon ēow ræd ġe-læran* (we can teach you a plan).

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

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

(1) The dative proper usually designates personal relations, and is frequently used with verbs, together with an accusative (generally of the thing). The dative is also used with adjectives. It is used not only with verbs of *giving*, &c., as in *hē sealde ælcum ānne pening* (he gave each a penny); *addressing*, as in *ic ēow seġġe* (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 liefan* (they would not allow them to do so); *þæm rēpum stīerde* (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in *byġġaþ 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.:—*Ēadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him ġe-hēndost wæs* (King Edmund summoned a bishop who was nearest at hand to him); *heofona rīce is ġe-lic þæm mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde mēregrot* (the kingdom of the heavens is like the merchant who sought the good pearl).

(2) The instrumental dative is used to denote the *instrument* and *manner* of an action: *hē ġe-ēndode yflum dēaþe* (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in *scēafmælum* (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—*þrim ġearum ær þæm þe hē forþ-fērde* (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—*sēo wolde efsian ælce ġeare þone sanct* (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); *þȳ fēorþan 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 Norþhymbra-lande, ġe-wunnum sigē mid wælhrēownesse* (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 fif wæron dysige* (five of them were foolish). Hence it is generally used with *fela*, as in *fela wundra* (many miracles); also with numerals when used as substantives (p. 18).

The genitive is often used like an accusative to denote the object of various emotions and mental states, such as *joy*, *desire*, *remembering*:—*hīe þæs fæġnodon swīþe* (they rejoiced at it greatly); *mē lēofre wære þæt ic on ġe-feohte fēolle wiþ þæm þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan* (it would be pleasanter to me to fall in fight that my people might enjoy (possess) their country); *ic þæs ġe-wilniġe* (I desire that); *ġif hē his fēores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wæs þæs Hælandes ġe-myndiġ* (he was mindful of—he remembered the Saviour).

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

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

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

The genitive is often used to *define* an adjective or noun:—*þū eart wierþe sleġes* (thou art worthy of death); *on þæm ġeare þe Ælfred æpeling ān and twentiġ ġeara wæs* (in the year when Prince Alfred was twenty-one).

CONCORD.

Adjectives agree with their nouns not only when used attributively (*gōde menn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition:—*þā menn sind gōde; hē*

ge·seah oþre idle standan (he saw others standing idle); *hīe cōmon mid langum scīpum, nā manigum* (they came with long ships, not many).

APPOSITION.

In such expressions as 'the island of Britain,' the second noun is not put in the genitive, but the two are simply put in apposition, both being declined separately:—*Breten iēgland, on Bretene (þāem) iēglande*. In 'king Alfred,' &c., the proper name is put first in the same way:—*Ælfred æþeling* (prince Alfred); *on Æþelredes cyninges dæge* (in the days of king Æþelred). {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 hīe fēollon wiþ weg* (while he sowed, some of them [the seeds] fell by the road). Sometimes the pronoun precedes, as in *þā bædon hīe sume þæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen* (then some of them asked that Samson might make some sport for them).

Another kind of apposition occurs in instances like the following, where we have an adjective agreeing with a following noun, and denoting a part of it:—*hīe ge·sæton sūþanwearde Bretene ærest* (they occupied the south of Britain first); *sūþanward 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 æþela cyning* (the noble king); *þæs æþelan cyninges, þæt gōde mēregrot, þā gōdan mēregrotu*.

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

(3) occasionally after other demonstrative and indefinite adjectives, and often after possessive pronouns:—*þine dieglan 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 *oþer* always keeps the strong form: *þā oþru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns: *þās mīn word* (these my words). *Ān* in the sense of 'one' keeps the strong form to distinguish it from the weak *āna* = 'alone': *þæt ān dēorwierþe mēregrot* (the one precious pearl). {44}

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: *gewende 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 þāem 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 wiþ þā oþru dēor* (a wolf was sent to protect the head against the other wild beasts).

PRONOUNS.

Hwæt is used interrogatively of persons where we should use 'who':—*hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron* (he did not know who they were). {45}

VERBS.

NUMBER.

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

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

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

Others, such as *þyncan* (appear), take a dative of the person:—*wæs him ge·þūht þæt hīe*

be-hýdden þæt hēafod (they thought they (the Danes) had hidden the head).

TENSES.

There being no future inflection in Old E., the present is used instead:—*ne ā-býhþ nǣfre Eādmund Hinguare* (Edmund will never submit to H.); *gā gē on mīnne wīngēard, and ic sēlle ēow þæt riht biþ* (go ye into my vineyard, and I will give you what is right). As we see in this example, there is a tendency to use *bēon* in a future sense. Another example is *ǵif ic bēo ǵe-bunden mid seofon rāpum, sōna ic bēo ǵe-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 ǵe-lǣhte āne lēon þe hine ā-bītan wolde (he seized a lion that was going to devour him); *hīe wēndon þæt hīe scolden mǣre on-fōn* (they expected to receive more). {46}

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

(1) Preterite and imperfect:—*se sǣwere ūt ēode his sǣd tō sǣwenne, 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 ǵecēas* (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 ǵe-cōmon þe ymb þā ęndlyftan 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 ǵestriened oþru twā pund* (now I have gained two other pounds), but even the pluperfect often has the sense of a simple preterite. The participle is undeclinable in the later language, but originally it was declined, being really an adjective in apposition to the noun or pronoun governed by *habban*: *hīe hæfdon hiera cyning ā-worpenne* (they had deposed their king).

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

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

The periphrases with the present participle have no distinctive meanings of duration, &c.:—*ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē ǵe-hāten* (a man dwelt in Israel called Manue). {47}

PASSIVE.

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

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

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

SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

A. In principal sentences.

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

B. In dependent sentences.

The chief cases are the following:—

(1) In *indirect narrative* and *question*: *sēo cwēn sǣǵde þæt hiere nǣre be healfum dǣle ǵe-sǣǵd be Salomones mǣrþo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āsciǵe hwǣr sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *męnn woldon scēawian hū hē lǣǵe* (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 sǣǵde on hwǣm his miht wæs* (he told her what his strength consisted in). {48}

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

þæs ic ǵe-wilniǵe and ǵe-wysce mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be-līfe ǣfter mīnum lēofum þeǵnum

(that I desire and wish with heart that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes).

(3) To express *purpose*:—*þý læs gē þone hwæte ā-wyrtwalien* (lest ye root up the wheat);—*Dryhten ās-tāg niþer, tō bæm þæt hē gē-sāwe þā burg* (the Lord descended, in order that he might see the city).

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

(5) To express *hypothetical comparison* (as if):—*se wulf folgode forþ mid þæm hēafde, swelce hē tam wære* (the wolf followed on with the head, as if he were tame); *hē gē-læhte āne leon, and tō-brægd hie tō stycċum, swelce hē tō-tære ticċen* (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 *þēah*, *þēah þe*:—*God wāt þæt ic nyle ā-būgan fram his biġengum æfre, swelte ic, libbe ic* (God knows that I will not swerve from his worship ever, whether I die or live); *þās flotmēnn cumað, and þē cwicne gē-bindað, būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore gē-beorge* (these pirates will come and bind thee alive, unless thou savest thy life with flight); *God hielt Ēadmund hālne his lichaman oþ þone miċlan dæg, þēah þe hē on moldan cōme* (God will keep Edmund with his body whole until the great day, although he has come to earth—been buried). Sometimes the idea of 'if' must be got from the context:—*clīpaþ tō þissum ġieftum swā hwelce swā gē gē-mēten* (summon to this wedding whomsoever ye meet, = *if* ye meet any one); *hīe be-hēton hīere sċeattas wiþ þæm þe hēo be-swice Samson* (they promised her money in consideration of her betraying Samson, = *if* she would...).

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

(7) In clauses dependant on a *negative sentence*:—*nis nān þing þe his mihte wiþ-stande* (there is nothing that resists his might). Sometimes the negation must be gathered from the context, as in *se hālga is mærra þonne mēnn mæġen 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 gē-witt fram þē, oþ þæt þū wite þæt God gē-wielt manna rīca* (thy kingdom shall depart from thee, till thou knowest that God rules the kingdoms of men); *uton weorþian ūrne naman, ær þæm þe wē sīen tō-dælde ġeond ealle eorþan!* (let us make our name famous, before we are dispersed over the earth).

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

Scolde is used after verbs of *desiring*, *requesting* and *commanding*:—*biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him ārian scolde* (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun *ārende*:—*hē sende tō þæm cyninge bēotlic ārende, 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 ēode inn þæt he wolde gē-sēon þā þe þær sæton* (the king went in to see those who were sitting there).

INFINITIVE.

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

GERUND.

The gerund is used—

(1) to express purpose:—*ūt ēode se sāwere his sæd 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).

PREPOSITIONS.

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

Some govern both accusative and dative, such as *ofer* (over), *on* (on, in), *under* (under). The general rule is that when motion is implied they take the accusative, when rest is implied, the dative. Thus *on* with the accusative signifies 'into,' with the dative 'in.' But this rule is not strictly followed, and we often find the accusative used with verbs of rest, as in *hē his hūs ġe-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, *þær* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þær*, so that, for instance, *þær-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe læddon þone cyning tō ānum trēowe*, and *tīeġdon hine þær-tō* (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hēr-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 cwædon him be-twēonan* (they said among themselves); *þæm Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ġe-līefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on* refers to the indeclinable *þe*. So also in *þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode* (the house he dwelt in). {52}

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

NEGATION.

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

CORRELATION.

Correlation is often more fully expressed in Old than in Modern English, as in *þā þā meŋn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum* = 'when the men slept, then came one of his enemies.' In *þā þā* = 'when' the two correlatives are brought immediately together:—*þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ* = 'then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.' In the following example the conjunction *þæt* is correlative with the pronoun *þæt*:—*þæs ic ġe-wilniġe þæt ic āna ne be-līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þeġnum*—'that I desire, that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes.' Sometimes a word is used to include both the demonstrative and the relative meaning:—*hē ġe-brōhte hine þær hē hine ær ġe-nam* (he brought him to the place where he took him from). {53}

WORD-ORDER.

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

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

The infinite often comes at the end of the sentence; *wē magon ēow ræd ġe-læran* (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; *þæt wæron þā ærestan scīpu Deŋiscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land ġe-sōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); *þæt mæste wæl þe wē seġġan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg* (the greatest slaughter that we have heard tell of up to this present day); *þæt hīe þone 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-slōġ* (they killed him); *hīe þær siġe nāmon* (they got the victory there).

GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

NOUNS.

STRONG.			WEAK.		
<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>

<i>Sg. 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	}		
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-um	}		
<i>G.</i>	-a	-a	-(en)a	}		

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	}		
<i>D.</i>	-um			}		
<i>G.</i>	-ra			}		

VERBS.

		PRESENT.		PRETERITE.		
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	
<i>Sg. 1.</i>	-e;	-ige	-(ig)e	- ;	-de	-e; -de
<i>2.</i>	-(e)st;	-ast	-(ig)e	-e;	-dest	-e; -de
<i>3.</i>	-(e)þ;	-aþ	-(ig)e	- ;	-de	-e; -de
<i>Pl.</i>	-aþ;	-iaþ	-(i)en	-on;	-don	-en; -den
		<i>Imper. sg.</i> -(a); <i>pl.</i> -(i)aþ.		<i>Infinitive.</i> -(i)an.		
<i>Partic. pres.</i> -(i)ende; <i>pret.</i> -en, -ed, -od. <i>Ger.</i> (i)enne.						

TEXTS.

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I.

SENTENCES.

Ān on-ġinn is ealra þinga, þæt is God æl-mihtig. Se ġe-lēafa þe biþ būtan ġōdum weorcum, sē is dēad; þis sind þāra apostola word. Ic eom ġōd hierde: se ġōda hierde seþ his āgen lif for his scēapum. Ūre Ā-liesend is se ġōda hierde, and wē crīstene mēnn sind his scēap. Se mōna his leoht ne seþ, and steorran of heofone feallaþ. Swā swā wæter ā-dwæsçþ fyr, swā ā-dwæsçþ seo ælmesse synna.

Ealle ġe-sceafta, heofonas and enġlas, sunnan and mōnan, steorran and eorþan, eall niētenu and ealle fuglas, sē and ealle fiscas God ġe-scōp and ġe-worhte on siex dagum; and on þæm seofoþan dæġe hē ġe-ēndode his weorc; and hē be-hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ġe-worhte, and hīe wæron eall swīþe ġōd. Hē fērde ġeond manigu land, bodiende Godes ġe-lēafan. Hē for-lēt eall woruld-þing. Se cyning be-bēad þæt man scolde ofer eall Angel-cynn scīpu wƳrcan; and hiera wæs swā fela swā næfre ær ne wæs on nānes cyninges dæġe. Se cyning hēt of-slēan ealle þā Dēniscan mēnn þe on Angel-cynne wæron.

Þā ne mihton hīe him nān word and-swarian, ne nān mann ne dorste hine nān þing māre āscian. Hīe fuhton on þā burg ealne dæġ, and þōhton þæt hīe hīe scolden ā-brecan. Se eorl ġe-wēnde west tō Īr-lande, and wæs þær ealne þone winter. Æþelred cyning and Ælfred his brōþor fuhton wiþ ealne þone hēre on Æsces-dūne.

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Se mann is ēce on ānum dæle, þæt is, on þære sāwle hēo ne ġe-ēndaþ næfre. ġif se biscop dēþ be his āġnum willan, and wile bindan þone un-scyldigan, and þone scyldigan ā-liesan, þonne for-liest hē þā miht þe him God for-ġeaf. Þēod winþ on-ġēan þēode, and rīce on-ġēan rīce.

Ealle meñn eow hatiaþ for minum naman. Hē ge-worhte fela wundra binnan þæm fierste þe hē biscop wæs. Hē ge-hælde sum wif mid hālgum wætre. Se cyning wearþ of-slægen fram his āgnum folce. On þæm ilcan gēare wæs se micla hungor geond Angel-cynn. Se mæsse-prēost āscap þæt cild, and cwipþ: 'Wiþ-sæcst þū dēofle?' Þonne awyrte se god-fæder, and cwipþ: 'Ic wiþ-sace dēofle.' God ælmihtiga, ge-miltsa mē synn-fullum! Æþelred cyning cōm hām tō his āgenre þēode, and hē glædlice fram him eallum on-fangen wearþ.

Crīst, ure Dryhten, be-bēad his leornung-cnihtum þa hie scolden tæcan eallum þeodum þa þing þa hē self him tæhte. Gif gē for-giefað mannum hiera synna, þonne for-giefþ eower se heofonlica Fæder eowre synna. Ne mæg nān mann twæm hlāfordum þeowian: oþþe hē ānne hataþ and oþerne lufaþ, oþþe hē biþ ānum ge-hiersum and oþrum ungehiersum.

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Engla-lande. Meñn be-hōfiap gōdre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is ge-ēndung þisse worulde. Se lichama, þe is þære sāwle rēaf, and bīdaþ þæs miclan dōmes; and þeah hē bēo tō dūste for-mōdonod, God hine ā-rærþ, and ge-bringþ tō-gædre sāwle and lichaman tō þæm ēcan life. Hwelc fæder wile sellan his cīde stān, gif hit hine hlāfes bitt? A-giefað þæm cāsere þa þing þe þæs cāseres sind, and Gode þa þing þe Godes sind. Sēo sāwol and-bīdaþ þæs ēcan æristes. 55

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Hē wæs cyning ofer eall Engla-land twentiġ wintra. God ælmihtig is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāforda hlāford. Dēofol is ealra un-riht-wisra manna hēafod, and þa yflan meñn sind his limu. Synnfulra manna dēap is yfel and earmlic, for þæm þe hie faraþ of þissum scortan life tō ēcum wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe gē? Seofon, and fēa fisca. Ne ge-wilna þū oþres mannes æhta!

On þæm landum eardodon Engle, ær þæm þe hie hider on land cōmon. Hie fuhton on þa burg ealne dæg, ac hie ne mihton hie ā-brecan. Þa eodon hie tō hiera scīpum. Þær bēoþ swīþe maniġe byriġ on þæm lande, and on ælcere byriġ biþ cyning.

God cwæþ tō Noē: 'Ic wile for-dōn eall mann-cynn mid wætre for hiera synnum, ac ic wile ge-healdan þe, and þin wif, and þine þrie suna.' An mann hæfde twēgen sunu; þa cwæþ hē tō þæm ieldran: 'gā and wyrc tō-dæg on minum win-gearde.' Þa cwæþ hē: 'ic nyle: ēode þeah siþþan tō þæm wingearde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost cwæþ tō þæm folce: 'Ic eow blētsiġe on naman þæs Fæder, þæs Suna, and þæs Hālgan Gāstes.' Ara þinum fæder and þinre mēder! Sum wif cōm tō Crīste, and bæd for hiera dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ ge-hæled þurh ge-lēafan þære mōdor.

Bēoþ ge-myndiġe þara twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwæþ on his god-spelle! Hē cwæþ: 'For-giefað, and eow biþ for-giefen; sellað, and eow biþ ge-seald.'

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Twēgen meñn eodon intō Godes temple hie tō ge-biddenne. Ælfrēd cyning fōr mid þrim scīpum ut on sæ, and ge-feaht wiþ fēower scīp-hlæstas Dēniscra manna, and þara scīpa twā ge-nam, and þa meñn of-slægene wæron þe þær-on wæron. Þa cōmon þreo scīpu. Þa ge-fēngon hie þara þreora scīpa twā, and þa meñn of-slōgon, ealle būtan fifum. Se witega ā-wrāt be þæm fēower nīetenum þe him æt-iewdu wæron, þæt hie hæfden ēagan him on ælce healfe. An þara nīetena wæs on meñniscre onsiene him æt-iewed, oþer on lēon onsiene, þridde on cealfes, fēorþe on earnes.

God þone ærestan mann rihtne and gōdne ge-scōp, and eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfrēd Æþelwulfing wæs cyning ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þæm dæle þe under Dēna onwealde wæs. Ælc gōd trēow hierþ gōde wæstmas, and ælc 95 yfel trēow hierþ yfle wæstmas; ne mæg þæt gōde trēow beran yfle wæstmas, ne þæt yfle trēow gōde wæstmas. Eadigu sind eowru ēagan, for þæm þe hie ge-sēoþ, and

ēowru ēaran, for þæm þe hīe ġe·hīeraþ. Swā hwā swā seþ
ānum þurstigum mēnn ceald wæter on mīnum namad, one
for·liest hē his mēde. Ne fare ġe on hāþenra manna weġe!
Gōd mann of gōdum gold-horde bringþ gōd forþ; and yfel
mann of yflum goldhorde bringþ yfel forþ.

Gregōrius se hālga pāpa is rihtlice ġe·cweden Eŋgliscre
þeode apostol. Ðā hē ġe·seah þæt se mæsta dæl þæt 105
his lāre for·sāwon, þā for·lēt hē hīe, and ġe·cēas þā hāþnan
lēode. Ġif se blinda blindne lætt, hīe feallaþ bēgen on ānne
pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þæs Fæder and þæs
Suna; and hīe sind ealle ġe·lice mihtige. Beþere is sēo
sāwol þonne se mēte, and beþera se lichama þonne his 110
scrūd. Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorþlicum mēttum ne leofaþ.
Be·healdap þās flēogendan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne rīpaþ,
ac se heofonlica Fæder hīe ā·fētt. Hē cwæþ, 'Ic neom
ōþrum mannun ġe·lic;' swelce hē cwæde, 'Ic āna eom rihtwīs,
and þā ōþre sind synn·fulle.' 115

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Ðā se Hælend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen blinde,
cweþende: 'Ġe·miltsa unc, Davīdes sunu!' Hē cwæþ tō
him: 'Ġe·liefe ġit þæt ic inc mæġe ġe·hælan?' Hē cwæþ:
'Sīe inc æfter incrum ġe·lēafan.' Æþelstān cyning fōr
inn on Scot·land, æġþer ġe mid land·hēre ġe mid scīp 120
here, and his miçel ofer·hergode. Se mann þe God for·ġiett, God
for·ġiett ēac hine. Faraþ, and lāraþ ealle þeoda! Lāraþ
hīe þæt hīe healden eall þā þing þe ic ēow be·bēad! Sume
mēnn sæġdon be him þæt hē wære Ælfredes sunu cyninges.
Se Hælend āscode his leornung·cnihtas, 'Hwone se dōþ 125
mēnn þæt sīe mannes Sunu?' Hwæt seġġe ġe þæt ic sīe?
Ðū eart þæs libbandan Godes sunu. Crīst cwæþ be his
Fæder: 'Ġē seġġaþ þæt hē ēower God sīe, and ġe hine ne
on·cnēowon.' Ġif hīe þone hālġan Fæder on·cnēowen,
þonne under·fēngen hīe mid ġe·lēafan his Sunu, þe hā 130
sende tō middan·ġearde. Se weġ is swīþe nearu and sticol
sē þe lætt tō heofona rīce; and se weġ is swīþe brād and
smēþe sē þe lætt tō helle wīte. Dysiġ biþ se weġ·fērenda
mann sē þe nimþ þone smēþan weġ þe hīne mis·lætt, and
for·lætt þone sticolan þe hine ġe·bringþ tō þære byrn 135
þæt ic ēow seġġe on þeostrum, seġġaþ hit on leohte; and þæt
ġe on ēare ġe·hīeraþ, bodiaþ uppan hrōfum. Hīe scufon ūt
hiera scīpu, and ġe·wendon him be·ġeondan sære.

Healdap and dōþ swā hwæt swā hīe seġġaþ; and ne dō
ġe nā, æfter hiera weorcum: hīe seġġaþ, and ne dōþ 140
hiera weorc hīe dōþ þæt mēnn hīe ġe·seon. Hīe lufiaþ þæt
man hīe grēte on strætum. Ēalā ġe næddran and næddrena
cynn, hū flēo ġe fram helle dōme?

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Wē sind ealle cuman on þissum and·weardan life, and
ūre eard nis nā hēr; ac wē sind hēr swelce weġ·fērenda 145
mēnn: ān cymþ, ōþer færþ. Hwelc mann seþ his bearne
næddran, ġif hit fīsces bitt? Ælc þāra þe bitt, hē on·fēhþ;
and sē þe seġþ, hē hit fint. Ne gæþ ælc þāra on heofona
rīce þe cwīþþ tō mē, 'Dryhten, Dryhten;' ac sē þe wyrçþ
mīnes Fæder willan þe on heofonum is, sē gæþ on heofona 150
rīce. Nis hit nā gōd þæt man nīme bearna hlāf and hundum
weorpe. Ic hæbbe þeġnas under mē: and ic cweþe tō
þissum, 'gā,' and hē gæþ; and tō ōþrum, 'cum,' and hē
cymþ, and tō mīnum þeowe, 'wyrç þis,' and hē wyrçþ.

Se Hælend ġe·nam þā fīf hlāfas, and blētsode, and tō 155
ræc, and tō·dælde be·twix þæm sittendum; swā ġe·lice ēac
þā fīscas tō·dælde; and hīe ealle ġe·nōġ hæfdon. Ðā þe
þær æton wæron feower þūsend manna, būtan cildum and
wīfum. Hīe cōmon tō him, and tō him ġebædon, and þus
cwædon: 'Sōþlice þū eart Godes sunu.' Ne wēne ġe þæt 160
ic cōme sibbe on eorþan to sendenne: ne cōm ic sibbe tō
sendenne, ac sweord. Hē be·bēad þæt hīe sæten ofer þære
eorþan. Hē sæġde þæt Norþ·manna land wære swīþe lang
and swīþe smæl.

Hīe ealle on þone cyning wæron feohtende, oþ þæt hē 165
hine ofslæġenne hæfdon. Ælc mann þe ōþre mēnn for·sihþ
biþ fram Gode for·sewen. Sē þe ēaran hæbbe tō ġe·hiērenne,
ġe·hiere. Gōd is ūs hēr tō bēonne.

God cwæþ tō ānum witegan, sē wæs Ionas ġe·hāten:
'Far tō þære byrig, and boda þær þā word þe ic þe se 70 e.'
Lufiaþ ēowre fiend, and dōþ wel þæm þe ēow yfel dōþ.
Lufa Dryhten þinne God on ealre þinre heortan, and on
ealre þinre sawle, and on eallum þinum mōde. Sē þe ne
lufaþ his brōþor, þone þe hē ġe·sihþ, hū mæg hē lufian God,
þone þe hē ne ġe·sihþ licham·lice? Seġe ūs hwonne þæs
þing ġe·weorþen, and hwelc tācen sīe þīnes tō·cymes and
worulde ġe·ędunge.

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Se Hælend cwæþ tō ānum his leornung·cnihta, sē wæs
hāten Philippus: 'Mid hwæm magon wē bycgan hlāf þissum
folce?' Wel wiste Crīst hwæt hē dōn wolde, and hē wile
þæt Philippus þæt nyste. God mæg dōn eall þing; wē
sculon wundrian his mihte, and ēac ġe·liefan. Crīst ā·rærde
Lazarum of dēaþe, and cwæþ tō his leornung·cnihtum: 'Tō·liesaþ
his bendas, þæt hē gān mæġe.' God is ælmihtig,
and mæg dōn eall þæt hē wile. Gē nyton on hwelcra hīe
ēower hlāford cuman wile. For þæm bēo ġē gearwe; for
þæm þe mannes Sunu wile cuman on þære tide þe ġē nyton.
Se Hælend cwæþ be his Fæder: 'Ic hine cann, and ġif ic
seġe þæt ic hine ne cunne, þonne bēo ic lēas, ēow ġe·lic.'

Se deofol cwæþ tō Crīste: 'Ġif þū sīe Godes sunu, cwæþ
tō þissum stānum þæt hīe bēon ā·wende tō hlāfum.' Þā
and·wyrde se Hælend, and cwæþ: 'Hit is ā·writen, "ne
leofaþ se mann nā be hlāfe ānum, ac leofaþ be eallum þæm
wordum þe gāþ of Godes mūþe.'" Se Hælend cōm tō him,
þær hīe wæron ġe·gadrode, and cwæþ: 'Sīe sibb be 105
ēow; ic hit eom; ne bēo ġē nā ā·fyrhte.' Fæder ūre, þū þe
eart on heofonum, sīe þīn nama ġe·hālgod. Wē syngodon,
wē dydon un·rihtlice; seġe ūs for·ġiefnesse: hwæt sculon wē
dōn?

II.

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FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

VII. 24-7.

Ælc þāra þe þās mīn word ġe·hīerþ, and þā wyrþ, biþ
ġe·lic þæm wīsan were, sē his hūs ofer stān ġet·imbrode.
Þā cōm þær reġen and miċel flōd, and þær blēowon windas,
and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and hit nā ne fēoll: sōþlice hit
wæs ofer stān ġe·timbrod. 5

And ælc þāra þe ġe·hīerþ þās mīn word, and þā ne wyrþ,
sē biþ ġe·lic þæm dysigan men, þe ġe·timbrode his hūs ofer
sand·ceosol. Þā rīnde hit, and þær 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 ġe·cēas; mīn ġe·corena, on þæm
wel ġe·licode mīnre sāwle: ic ā·sette mīnne gāst ofer hine,
and dōm hē bodaþ þeodum. Ne flitt hē, ne hē ne hriemþ,
ne nān mann ne ġe·hīerþ his stefne on strætum. Tō·cwīesed
hrēod hē ne for·brīett, and smēocende fleax hē ne ā·wæscþ,
ær þæm þe hē ā·weorpe dōm tō sīge. And on his naman
þeoda ġe·hyhtaþ.

XIII. 3-8.

Sōþlice ūt ēode se sāwere his sād tō sāwenne. And þā
þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ, and fuglas cōmon
and æton þā. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on stænihte, þær hit
næfde miċle eorþan, and hrædllice ūp sprungon, for þæm þe
hīe næfdon pære eorþan diepan; sōþlice, ūp sprungon
sunnan, hīe ā·drūgodon and for·scruncon, for þæm þe hīe
næfdon wyrtruman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas, and
þā þornas wēoxon, and for·þrysdon þā. Sumu sōþlice
fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon wæstm, sum hund·fealdne,
sum siextig·fealdne, sum þritig·fealdne.

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Heofona rīce is ge·worden þæm mēnn ge·lic þe sēow gōd sæd on his æcere. Sōþlice, þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum, and ofer·sēow hit mid coccele on·middan þæm hwæte, and fērde þanon. Sōþlice, þā sēo wyrt wēox, and þone wæstm brōhte, þā æt·iewde se coccel hine. Þā ēodon þæs hlāfordes þēowas and cwædon: 'Hlāford, hū, ne sēowe þū gōd sæd on þīnum æcere? hwanon hæfde hē coccel?' Þā cwæp hē: 'þæt dyde unhold mann.' Þā cwædon þæs þēowas: 'Wilt þū, wē gāþ and gadriap hīe?' Þā cwæp hē: 'Nese: þy læs gē þone hwæte ā·wyrtwalien, þonne gē þone coccel gadriap. Lætaþ ægþer weaxan oþ rīp·tīman; and on þæm rīptīman ic secgē þæm rīperum: "gadriap ærest þone coccel, and bindaþ scēaf·mælum tō for·hærnenne; and gadriap þone hwæte intō mīnum bērne."'

XIII. 44-8.

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

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

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Eft is heofona rīce ge·lic ā·sendum nette on þā sǣ, and of ælcum fisc·cynne gadriendum. Þā hīe þā þæt nett ūþ ā·tugon, and sǣton be þæm strande, þā ge·curon hīe þā gōdan on hiera fatu, and þā yflan hīe ā·wurpon ūt.

XVIII. 12-14.

Gif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scēapa, and him losaþ ān of þæm, hū, ne for·lætt hē þā nigon and hund·nigontig on þæm muntum, and gæþ, and seþ þæt ān þe for·wearþ? And gif hit ge·limþ þæt hē hit fint, sōþlice ic ēow secgē þæt hē swīþor ge·blissaþ for þæm ānum þonne for þæm nigon and hund·nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

XX. 1-16.

Heofona rīce is ge·lic þæm hiredes ealdre, þe on ærnemergen ūt ēode ā·hýran wyrhtan on his wīn·geard. Ge·worde ge·cwīd·rædenne þæm wyrhtum, hē sealde ælcum āne þening wīþ his dægēs weorce, and ā·sende hīe on his wīngeard. And þā hē ūt ēode ymbe undern·tīd, hē ge·seah oþre on stræte idle standan. Þā cwæp hē: 'Gā gē on mīnne wīngeard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ.' And hīe þā fērdon. Eft hē ūt ēode ymbe þā siextan and nigopan tīd, and dyde þæm swā ge·lice. Þā ymbe þā endlyftan tīd hē ūt ēode, and funde oþre standende, and þā sægde hē: 'Hwī stande gē hēr ealne daeg idle?' Þā cwædon hīe: 'For þæm þe ūs nān mann ne hýrde.' Þā cwæp hē: 'Gā gē on mīnne wīngeard.'

Sōþlice þā hit wæs æfen ge·worden, þā sægde se wīngeardes hlāford his ge·rēfan: 'Clipa þā wyrhtan, and ā·gief him hiera mēde; on·ginn fram þæm yt·emestan oþ þone fyrmestan.' Eornostlice þā þā ge·cōmon þe ymbe þā endlyftan tīd cōmon, þā on·fēngon hīe ælc his þening. And þā þe þær ærest cōmon, wēndon þæt hīe scolden mære on·fōn; þā on·fēngon hīe syndrige þeningas. Þa on·gunnon hīe murcnian on·gēan þone hiredes ealdor, and þus cwædon: 'Þās ytemestan worhton āne tīd, and þū dydest hīe ge·lice, þe þæron byrþenna on þisses dægēs hætān.' Þā cwæp hē and·swariende hiera ānum: 'Ealā þū frēond, ne dō ic þe nāne tēonan; hū, ne cōme þū tō mē tō wyrçenne wīþ ānum þeninge? Nim þæt þīn is, and gā; ic wile þissum ytemestum sellan eall swā micel swā þe. Oppe ne ic dōn þæt ic wile? Hwæþer þe þīn ēage mǎnfull is for þæm þe ic gōd eom? Swā bēoþ þa fyrmestan ytemeste, and þā ytemestan fyrmeste; sōþlice maniçe sind ge·clipode, and fēa ge·corene.'

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Heofona rīce is ge·lic þæm cyninge þe macode his s~~ona~~
 giefta, and sende his þeowas, and clipode þa ge·laþodan tō
 þæm gieftum. Ða noldon hie cuman. Ða sende hē eft oþre
 þeowas, and sægde þæm ge·laþodum: 'Nū ic ge·gearwode
 mīne feorme: mīne fearras and mīne fuglas sind of·slægene,
 and eall mīn þing sind gearu; cumað tō þæm gieftum.' Ða
 for·giemdon hie þæt, and fērdon, sum tō his tūne, sum tō
 his mangunge. And þa oþre nāmon his þeowas, and mid
 tēonan ge·swencton, and of·slōgon. Ða se cyning þæt ge·hierde,
 þa wæs hē ierre, and sende his here tō, and for·dyde
 þa mann·slagan, and hiera burg for·bærnde. 100

Ða cwæþ hē tō his þeowum: 'Witodlice þas giefta sind
 gearwe, ac þa þe ge·laþode wæron ne sind wierþe. Gāþ nū
 tō wega gelætum, and cliþað tō þissum gieftum swā hwelce
 swā gē ge·mēten.' Ða ēodon þa þeowas ut on þa wegas,
 and ge·gadrodon ealle þa þe hie ge·mētton, gōde and 105
 þa wæron þa gieft·hūs mid sittendum mannum gefylde.

Ða ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ge·sēon þa þe þær
 sæton, and þa ge·seah hē þær ānne mann þe næs mid gieftlicum
 reafe gescrydd. Ða cwæþ hē: 'Lā, frēond, hūmeta
 ēodest þū inn, and næfdest gieftlic reaf?' Ða swigode 110
 And se cyning cwæþ tō his þegnum: 'Ge·bindað his handa
 and his fēt, and weorpaþ hine on þa yterran þeostru; þær biþ
 wōp and tōþa grist·bitung.' Witodlice manige sind ge·laþode,
 and fēa ge·corene.

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Ponne biþ heofona rīce ge·lic þæm tien fæmnum, þe þa
 leoht·fatu nāmon, and fērdon on·gēan þone brȳd·guman and
 þa brȳd. Hiera fif wæron dysige, and fif glēawe. And þa fif
 dysigan nāmon leohtfatu, and ne nāmon nānne ele mid him;
 þa glēawan nāmon ele on hiera fatum mid þæm leohtfatum.
 Ða se brȳdguma ielde, þa hnappodon hie ealle, and 115
 Witodlice tō middre nihte man hrīemde, and cwæþ: 'Nū se
 brȳdguma cymþ, faraþ him tō·gēanes.' Ða ā·rison ealle þa
 fæmnan, and glengdon hiera leohtfatu. Ða cwædon þa
 dysigan to þæm wīsum: 'Sellaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, for þæm
 ūre leohtfatu sind ā·cwenctu.' Ða and·swarodon þa glēawan,
 and cwædon: 'Nese; þȳ læs þe wē and gē næbben genōg:
 gāþ tō þæm cīependum, and bycgāþ ēow ele.' Witodlice,
 þa hie fērdon, and woldon bycgan, þa cōm se brȳdguma;
 and þa þe gearwe wæron ēodon inn mid him tō þæm
 gieftum; and sēo duru wæs be·locen. Ða æt nīehstan 120
 þa oþre fæmnan, and cwædon: 'Dryhten, Dryhten, læt ūs
 inn.' Ða and·swarode hē him, and cwæþ: 'Sōþ ic ēow
 secgē, ne cann ic ēow.' Witodlice, waciþ, for þæm þe gē
 nyton ne þone dæg ne þa tīd.

Sum mann fērde on eþþeodigness, and clipode his 135
 þeowas, and be·tæhte him his æhta. And ānum hē sealde
 fif pund, sumum twā, sumum ān: æghwelcum be his āgnum
 mægne; and fērde sōna.

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

Witodlice æfter miclum fierste cōm þara þeowa hlāford,
 and dihte him ge·rad. Ða cōm sē þe þa fif pund under·fēng,
 and brōhte oþru fif, and cwæþ: 'Hlāford, fif pund þū 140
 mē; nū ic ge·striende oþru fif.' Ða cwæþ his hlāford tō
 him: 'Bēo bliþe, þū gōða þeow and ge·trēowa: for þæm
 þe þū wære ge·trēowe ofer lȳtlu þing, ic [.]ge·sette þe ofer
 miclu; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.' Ða cōm sē þe þa
 twā pund under·fēng, and cwæþ: 'Hlāford, twā pund þū
 mē sealdest; nū ic hæbbe ge·striened oþru twā.' Ða cwæþ
 his hlāford tō him: 'Ge·blissa, þū gōða þeow and getrēowa:
 for þæm þe þū wære ge·trēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þe

ge·sette; gā on þīnes hlāfordes ge·fēan.' Þā cōm sē þe þæt
 ān pund under·fēng, and cwæþ: 'Hlāford, ic wāt þæt 155
 þū eart heard mann: þū rīpst þær þū ne sēowe, and
 gaderast þær þū ne sprēngdest. And ic fērde of·drædd,
 and be·hýdde þīn pund on eorþan; hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn
 is.' Þā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæþ: 'þū yfla
 þēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic rīpe þær ic ne sēo 160,
 and ic gadriġe þær ic ne strēdde: hit ge·byrede þæt þū
 be·fæste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic cōme,
 þæt mīn is, mid þæm gafole. A·nimað þæt pund æt him, and
 sellað þæm þe mē þā tien pund brōhte. Witodlice ælcum
 þara þe hæfþ man selþ, and hē hæfþ ge·nōg; þæm þe 165
 þæt him þyncþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt·brogden. And
 weorpaþ þone un·nyttan þēow on þā yterran þēostru; þær
 biþ wōp and tōpa grist·bitung.'

III.

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OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

I.

Æfter þæm sōþlice ealle mēnn spræcon āne spræce. Þā
 þā hīe fērdon fram East·dæle, hīe fundon āne feld on
 Sennaar·lande, and wunodon þær·on.

Þā cwædon hīe him be·twēonan: 'Uton wyrčan ūs tiġelan,
 and ælan hīe on fyre!' Witodlice hīe hæfdon tiġelan for
 stān and tierwan for weal·līm. And hīe cwædon: 'Uton
 timbrian ūs ceastre, and stīepel oþ heofon hēanne! uton
 weorþian ūrne naman, ær þ[æ]m þe wē sien tō·dælde geond
 ealle eorþan!'

Witodlice Dryhten ā·stāg niþer, tō þæm þæt hē ge·saw 170
 þā burg and þone stīepel, þe Adāmes bearn ge·timbrodon.
 And hē cwæþ: 'þis is ān folc, and ealle hīe sprecaþ ān
 læden, and hīe be·gunnon þis tō wyrçenne: ne ge·swīcaþ hīe
 ær þæm þe hit ġearu sīe; sōþlice uton cuman and tō·dælan
 hiera spræce!' 15

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

II.

God wolde þā fandian Abrahāmes ge·hīersumnesse, and
 clipode his naman, and cwæþ him þus tō: 'Nim þīn 180
 ān·cennedan sunu Isaāc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þæm
 lande Visionis hraþe, and ge·offra hine þær uppan ānre
 dūne.'

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Abrahām þā ā·rās on þære ilcan nihte, and fērde mid
 twæm cnapum tō þæm fierlenum lande, and Isaāc sām 185
 on assum rīdende.

Þā on þæm þridan dæġe, þā hīe þā dūne ge·sawon, þær
 þær hīe tō scoldon tō of·slēanne Isaāc, þā cwæþ Abrahām
 tō þæm twæm cnapum þus: 'Andbīdiaþ ēow hēr mid þæm
 assum sume hwīle! ic and þæt cild ġaþ unc tō ge·biçenne,
 and wit siþþan cumaþ sōna eft tō ēow.'

Abrahām þā hēt Isaāc beran þone wudu tō þære stōwe,
 and hē self bær his sweord and fyr. Isaāc þā āscode Abrahām
 his fæder: 'Fæder mīn, ic āsçiġe hwær sēo offrung sīe;
 hēr is wudu and fyr.' Him andwyrde se fæder: 'God 190
 mīn sunu, him self þā offrunge.'

Hīe cōmon þā tō þære stōwe þe him ge·sweotolode God;
 and hē þær weofod ā·rærde on þā ealdan wīsan, and þone
 wudu ge·lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his suna
 bærnette, siþþan hē of·slæġen wurde. Hē ge·band þe 195
 sunu, and his sweord ā·tēah, þæt hē hine ge·offrode on þā
 ealdan wīsan.

Mid þæm þe hē wolde þæt weorc be·ġinnan, þā clipode

Godes eᅅgel aroddlice of heofonum: 'Abrahām!' Hē andwyrde sōna. Se eᅅgel him cwæþ tō: 'Ne ā-cwēle þū 45 þæt cild, ne þīne hand ne ā-strēce ofer his swēoran! Nū ic on-cnēow sōþlice þæt þū on-drætst swīþe God, nū þū þīnne ān-cēnedan sunu woldest of-slēan for him.'

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

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Eft clipode se eᅅgel Abrahām, and cwæþ: 'Ic sæġde 55 þurh mē selfne, sæġde se Ælmihtiga, nū þū noldest ārian þīnum āncēnedum suna, ac þē wæs mīn eġe mære þonne his lif, ic þē nū blētsiġe, and þīnne of-spring ge-maniġ-fielde swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand-cēosol on sǣ; þīn ofspring sčeal āgan hiera fēonda geatu. 60 And on þīnum sǣde bēoþ ealle þēoda ġe-blētsode, for þæm þe þū ġe-hiersumodest mīnre hǣse þus.'

Abrahām þā ġe-ġierde sōna tō his cnapum, and fērdon him hām sōna mid heofonlicre blētsunge.

III.

Sum cwēn wæs on sūþ-dǣle, Saba ġe-hāten, snotor 65 and wīs. Þā ġe-hierde hēo Salomones hlīsan, and cōm fram þæm sūþernum ġe-mærum to Salomone binnan Hierusalēm mid micelre fare, and hiera ofendas bæron sūþerne wyrta, and dēor-wierþe ġimm-stānas, and un-ġerīm gold. Sēo cwēn þā hæfde sprǣce wiþ Salomon, and sæġde him swā 70 swā hēo on hiera heortan ġe-þōhte. Salomon þā hīe lārde, and hiera sæġde ealra þāra worda andġiet þe hēo hine āscode. Þā ġe-seah sēo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þæt mære tempel þe hē ġe-timbrod hæfde, and þā lāc þe man Gode offrode, and þæs cyninges maniġ-fealde þeġnunga, 75 and wæs tō þæm swīþe of-wundrod þæt hēo næfde furþor nānne ġāst, for þæm þe hēo ne mihte nā furþor smēan. Hēo cwæþ þā tō þæm cyninge: 'Sōþ is þæt word þe ic ġe-hierde on mīnum earde be þē and be þīnum wīsdōme, ac ic nolde ġe-liefan ær þæm þe ic self hit ġe-sāwe. Nū hæbbe 80 ā-fandod þæt mē næs be healfum dǣle þīn mærþo ġe-cýped. Mære is þīn wīsdōm and þīn weorc þonne se hlīsa wære þe ic ġe-hierde. Eadige sind þīne þeġnas and þīne þēowas, þe simle æt-foran þē standað, and þīnne wīsdōm ġe-hieraþ. ġe-blētsod sie se ælmihtiga God, þe þē ġe-cēas and 85 ġe-sette ofer Israhēla rīce, þæt þū dōmas sette and riht-wīsnesse,' Hēo for-ġeaf þæem cyninge þā hund-twēlftiġ punda goldes, and un-ġerīm dēorwierþra wyrta and dēorwierþra ġimmstāna. Salomon ēac for-ġeaf þære cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo ġiernde æt him; and hēo ġe-wēnde on-ġeān tō hiera ēple mi 90 here þeġnum. Salomon þā wæs ġe-māersod ofer eallum eorþlicum cyningum, and ealle þēoda ġe-wīnodon þæt hīe hine ġe-sāwen, and his wīsdōm ġe-hierden, and hīe him maniġfeald lāc brōhton.

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Sēo cwēn hæfde ġe-tācnunge þære hālgan ġe-lapunges 95 ealles crīstenes folces, þe cōm tō þæm ġe-sibbsuman Crīste tō ġe-hierenne his wīsdōm and þā god-spellican lāre þa hē ā-stealde, and be on-liehtunge þæs sōþan ġe-lēafan, and be þæm tōweardan dōme, be ūrre sǣwle un-dēadlicnesse, and be hyhte and wuldre þæs ġe-mānelican æristes. 100

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miclum lācum on golde and on dēorwierþum ġimmstānum and wurt-bræþum; and þæt bæron ofendas. Sēo ġe-lēaffulle ġe-lapung, þe cymþ of ælcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore-sæġdan lāc 105 æfter ġāstlicum andġiete. Hēo ofraþ him gold þurh 110 þe ġe-lēafan, and wurtbræþas þurh ġe-bedu, and dēorwierþe ġimmas þurh fæġernesse ġōdra þēawa and hāliġra mæġna. Be þisse ġe-lapunge cwæþ se witega tō Gode: *Adstitit regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate,* þæt is, 'sēo cwēn stęnt æt þīnre swīþran, on ofergyllton 115 ġierlan, ymb-scrýdd mid maniġfealdre fāġnesse.' Sēo ġāstlice

cwēn, Godes ġe·laþung, is ġe·ġlenġed mid dēorwierþre frætwege and manigfealdum blēo ġōdra drohtnunga and mihta.

Hēo sæġde Salomone ealle hiere dieġolnessa, and sēo ġe·laþung ġe·openaþ Crīste hiere inn-ġehyġd and þa dieġlan ġe·þōhtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Olfendas bæron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þære cwēne intō Hierusalēm; for þām þe þā hāþnan, þe ær wæron ġe·hoferode þurh ġitsunge and atollice þurh leahtras. Dæron, þurh hiera ġe·cierrednesse and ġe·lēafan, þā ġāstlican lāc tō Crīstes handum.

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Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his ġe·timbrunga, and þeġnunga; and sēo ġe·laþung wundraþ Crīstes wīsdōmes, for þām þe hē is sōþ wīsdōm, and eall wīsdōm is of him. Hē ġe·timbrode þā hēalican heofonas and ealne middanġeard, and ealle ġe·sceafta ġe·sette on þrim þingum, *in mensura, et pondere, et numero*, þæt is, on ġe·mete, and on hefe, and on ġe·tele. Crīstes þeġnung is ūre hālo and folca ā·liesednes, and þā sind ġe·sælige þe him þeġnāþ tō ġe·cwēmednesse on þām ġāstlicum ġe·rýnum.

Sēo cwēn sæġde þæt hiere nære be healfum dæle ġe·sæġd be Salomones mærpō, and sēo ġāstlice cwēn, Godes ġe·laþung, oþþe ġe·hwelc hālig sāwol, þonne hēo cymb tō þære heofonlican Hierusalēm, þonne ġe·sihþ hēo miccle mārān mærpō. 35 and wuldor þonne hiere ær on life þurh witeġan oþþe apostolas ġe·cýdd wære. Ne mæġ nān ēage on þissum life ġe·sēon, ne nān ēare ġe·hieran, ne nānes mannes heorte ā·smēan þā þing þe God ġearcaþ þām þe hine lufiaþ. Þā þing wē magon be·ġietan, ac wē ne magon hie ā·smēan, ne ūs næfre ne ā·þriett þāra ġōda ġe·nyhtsumnes.

Crīst is ealra cyninga cyning, and swā swā ealle þēoda woldon ġe·sēon þone ġe·sibbsuman Salomon, and his wīsdōm ġe·hieran, and him mislicu lāc brōhton, swā ēac nū of eallum þēodum ġe·wilniāþ mēn tō ġe·sēonne þone ġe·sibbsuman Crīst þurh ġe·lēafan, and þone ġodspelicān wīsdōm ġe·hieran, and hie him dæġ·hwæmlīce þā ġāstlican lāc ġe·offriaþ on manigfealdum ġe·metum.

IV.

On Cýres dagum cyninges wrēġdon þā Babilōniscan þone witeġan Daniēl, for þām þe hē tō·wearp hiera deōfdiel, and cwædon ān·mōdlice tō þām fore·sæġdan cyninge Cýrum: 'Betæc ūs Daniēl, þe ūrne ġod Bēl tō·wearp, and þone dracan ā·cwealde þe wē on be·lifdon; ġif þū hine for·stētst, wē for·dilġiaþ þē and þinne hired.'

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Þā ġe·seah se cyning þæt hie ān·mōde wæron, and hie lufunga þone witeġan him tō handum ā·scēaf. Hie þā hine ā·wurpon intō ānum sēaþe, on þām wæron seofon lēon, þām man sealde dæġhwæmlīce twā hrīþeru and twā scēap, ac him wæs þā of·togen ælcēs fōdan siex dagas, þæt hie þone Godes mann ā·bitan scolden.

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On þære tīde wæs sum oþer witeġa on Jūdēa·lande, his nama waes Abacuc, sē bær his rīfterum mēte tō æcere. Þā cōm him tō Godes eġġel, and cwæþ: 'Abacuc, ber þone mēte tō Babilōne, and seþe Daniēle, sē þe sitt on þāra lēona sēaþe.' Abacuc andwyrde þām eġġle: 'Lā lēof, ne ġe·sah ic næfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēaþ nāt.'

Þā se eġġel ġe·læhte hine be þām feaxe, and hine bær tō Babilōne, and hine sette bufan þām sēaþe. Þā clipode se Abacuc: 'þū Godes þēow, Daniēl, nim þās lāc þe þē God seþde!' Daniēl cwæþ: 'Mīn Dryhten Hælend, sīe þē and weorþ·mynd þæt þū mē ġe·mundest.' And hē þā þære sande brēac. Witodlice Godes eġġel þær·rihte mid swiftum flyhte ġe·brōhte þone disc·þeġn, Abacuc, þær hē hine ær ġe·nam.

Se cyning þā Cýrus on þām seofōþan dæġe ēode drēoġig

tō þāra lēona sēaþe, and inn be-seah, and efne þā Daniēl
sittende wæs ge-sundfull on-middan þæm lēonum. Þā clipode
se cyning mid micelre stefne: 'Mære is se God þe Daniēl
on be-liefþ.' And hē þā mid þæm worde hine ā-teah of þæm
scrafe, and hēt inn weorpan þā þe hine ær for-dōn 180
wæs. Pæs cyninges hæs wearþ hrædlice ge-fremmed, and þæs
witegan ehteras wurdon ā-scofene be-twix þā lēon, and hie
þær-rihte mid grædigum ceafum hie ealle tō-tæron. Þā
cwæþ se cyning: 'Forhtien and on-dræden ealle eorþ-büend
Daniēles God, for þæm þe hē is A-liesend and Hælel 185
wyrçende tæcnu and wundru on heofonan and on eorþan.'

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V.

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

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

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

Eft siþþan him for-geaf se ælmihtiga Wealdend his 210
witt, and hē cwæþ: 'Ic Nabochodonosor ā-hōf mīn ēagan ūp tō
heofonum, and mīn andgiet mē wearþ for-giefen, and ic þā
blētsode þone hīehstan God, and ic herede and wuldrode
þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þæm þe his miht is ēce, and
his rīçe stent on mægþe and on mægþe. Ealle eorþ-þi 215
sind tō nāhte ge-tealde on his wiþ-metennesse. Æfter his
willan hē dēþ ægþer ge on heofone ge on eorþan, and nis
nān þing þe his mihte wiþ-stande, oþþe him tō cweþe 'hwȳ
dēst þū swā?' On þære tīde mīn andgiet ge-wende tō mē,
and ic be-cōm tō weorþ-mynde mīnes cyne-rīces, and 220
mēnne hīw mē be-cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and mīn
mærþo wearþ ge-ēacnod. Nū eornostlice ic mærsige and
wuldrige þone heofonlican cyning, for þæm þe eall his weorc
sind sōþ, and his wegas riht-wīse, and hē mæg ge-ēaþ-mēdan
þā þe on mōdiġnesse faraþ.' 225

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

IV.

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SAMSON.

Ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē
ge-hāten, of þære mægþe Dan; his wif wæs un-tiemend, and
hie wunodon būtan cilde. Him cōm þā gangende tō Godes
eṅgel, and cwæþ þæt hie scolden habban sunu him
ge-mæenne; 'ne hē ealu ne drince næfre oþþe wīn, ne nāht
fūles ne þicge; sē biþ Gode hāliġ fram his cildhāde; and
man ne mōt hine efsian oþþe be-scieran, for þæm þe hē
on-ginþ tō ā-liesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of Philistēa
þēowte.'

Hēo ā-cende þā sunu, swā swā hiera sæġde se eṅgel, and
hēt hine Samson; and hē swiþe wēox; and God hine blētsode,

and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearþ þā mihtig on
micelre strenȝþo, swā þæt hē ġe-læhte āne lēon be wege, þe
hine ā-bītan wolde, and tō-brægd hie tō styc̅cūm, swelce he
tō-tære sum ēapellic tic̅cen. 15

Hē be-gann þā tō winnenne wiþ þā Philistēos, and hiera
fela of-slōg and tō scame tūcode, þēah þe hie onweald hæfden
ofer his lēode. Ðā fērdon þā Philistēi forþ æfter Samsone,
and hēton his lēode þæt hie hine ā-ġeafen tō hiera onwealde,
þæt hie wrecan mihten hiera tēon-rædenne mid tin̅c̅gum
on him. Hie þā hine ġe-bundon mid twæm bæstenum rāpum
and hine ġe-læddon tō þæm folce. And þā Philistēiscan þæs
fægnodon swiþe; urnon him tō-ġeanes ealle hlȳdende; woldon
hine tintreġian for hiera tēonrædenne. Ðā tō-brægd
Samson bēgen his earmas, þæt þā rāpas tō-burston 20 hē mid
ġe-bunden wæs. And hē ġe-læhte þ a sōna sumes assan
cinn-bān þe hē þær funde, and ġe-feaht wiþ hie, and of-slōg
ān þūsend mid þæs assan cinnbāne. Hē wearþ þā swiþe
of-þyrst for þæm wundorlican slēge, and bæd þone heofonlican
God þæt hē him ā-sende drincan, for þæm þe on þæ̅re
nēawiste næs nān wæterscipe. Ðā arn of þæ̅n cinnbāne
of ānum tēþ wæter; and Samson þā dranc, and his Dryhtne
þancode.

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Æfter þissum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byrig
on hiera onwealde, Gaza ġe-hāten. And hie þæs fæġ̅t̅od̅on;
be-setton þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode; woldon hine
ġe-niman mid þæm þe hē üt ēode on ærne-merġen, and hine
of-slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under-ġeat; and
ā-rās on middre nihte tō-middes his fēondum, and ġe-nam
þā burg-ġeatu, and ġe-bær on his hryc̅ge mid þæm 40 stum,
swā swā hie be-locenu wæron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ufewardum
þæm cnolle; and ēode swā or-sorg of hiera ġe-sihþum.

Hine be-swāc swā-þēah siþþan ān wif, Dalila ġe-hāten, of
þæm hæþnan folce, swā þæt hē hiere sæġde, þurh hie swīcdōm
be-þæht, on hwæm his strenȝþo wæs and his wundorlicu
miht. Ðā hæþnan Philistēi be-hēton hiere s̅ceattas wiþ þæm
þe hēo be-swice Samson þone strangan. Ðā āscode hēo
hine ġeorne mid hiere ōlæcunge on hwæm his miht wære;
and hē hiere andwyrde: 'Ġif ic bēo ġe-bunden mid s̅ōfon
rāpum, of sinum ġeworhte, sōna ic bēo ġe-wield.' Þæt
swicole wif þā be-ġeat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh sierwunge
swā wearþ ġe-bunden. And him man cȳþde þæt
þær cōmon his fiend; þā tō-bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā
swā hēfel-þrædas; and þæt wif nyste on hwæm his 50 miht
wæs. Hē wearþ eft ġe-bunden mid eall-niwum rāpum; and
hē þā tō-bræc, swā swā þā ōþre.

Hēo be-swāc hine swā-þēah, þæt hē hiere sæġde æt
nīestan: 'Ic eom Gode ġe-hālgod fram mīnum cildhāde; and
ic næs nāfre ġe-ēfsod, ne nāfre be-scoren; and ġif 60 hēo
be-scoren, þonne bēo ic un-mihtig, ōþrum mannum ġe-lic;'
and hēo lēt þā swā.

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Hēo þā on sumum dæġe, þā þā hē on slæpe læg, for-ċearf
his seofon loccas, and ā-weahte hine siþþan; þā wæs
hē swā unmihtig swā swā ōþre mēnn. And þā Philistēi
ġe-fēngon hine sōna, swā swā hēo hine be-læwde, and ġe-læddon
hine on-weġ; and hēo hæfde þone s̅ceatt, swā swā
him ġe-wearþ.

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

Ðā Philistēi þā mic̅le feorme ġe-worhton, and ġe-samnodon
hie on sumre ūp-flōra, ealle þā hēafod-mēnn, and
ēac swelce wif-mēnn, þrēo þūsend manna on micelre blisse.
And þā þā hie bliþost wæron, þā bædon hie sume þæt Samson
mōste him macian sum gamen; and hine man sōna 80
ġe-fette mid swiþlicre wāfunge, and hēton hine standan

be·twix twām stānenum swēorum. On þām twām swēorum stōd þæt hūs eall ge·worht. And Samson þā plegode swiþe him æt·foran; and ge·læhte þā swēoras mid swiþlicre mihte, and slōg hie tō·gædre þæt hie sōna tō·burstas and þæt hūs þā ā·fēoll eall, þām folce tō dēaþe, and Samson forþ mid, swā þæt hē micle mā on his dēaþe ā·cwealde þonne hē ær cwic dyde.

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FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten iēg·land is eahta hund mīla lang, and twā hund mīla brād; and hēr sind on þām iēglande fif ge·þeodu: Eŋglisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Piltisc, and Bōc·læden.

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

Þā fērdon þā Peohtas, and gefērdon þis land norþan·weard; sūþan·weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ær cwædon. And þā Peohtas him ā·bædon wif æt Scottum on þā ge·rād þæt hie ge·curen hiera cyne·cynn ā on þā wif·healfe. Þæt hie hēoldon swā lange siþþan.

And þā ge·lamp ymbe gēara ryne þæt Scotta sum dæl ge·wāt of Ibernian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne dæl ge·ēodon; and wæs hiera hēre·toga Rēoda ge·hāten: fram þām hie sind ge·nēmnede Dālrēodi.

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

And on hiera dagum, Hēngest and Horsa, fram Wyr̄tgeorne ge·laþode, Bretta cyninge, ge·sōhton Bretene on þām stēde þe is ge·nēmned Ypwines·flēot, ærest Brettum tō fultume, ac hie eft on hie fuhton.

Se cyning hēt hie feohtan on·gēan Peohtas; and hie swā dydon, and siġe hæfdon swā hwær swā hie cōmon.

Hie þā sēndon tō Angle, and hēton him sēndan mārā fultum; and hēton him seġgan Bret·wēala nāhtnesse and þæs landes cysta. Hie þā sēndon him mārā fultum. Þā cōmon þā men̄n of þrim mægþum Ġermānie: of Eald·seaxum of Eŋglum, of Iotum.

Of Iotum cōmon Cant·ware and Wiht·ware—þæt is sēo mægþ þe nū eardaþ on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West·seaxum þe man nū·ġiet hætt 'Iotena cynn.' Of Eald·seaxum cōmon Ġast·seaxe, and Sūþ·seaxe, and West·seaxe. 40 Of Angle cōmon—sē ā siþþan stōd wēste be·twix Iotum and Seaxum—Ġast·eŋgle, Middel·eŋgle, Mierce, and ealle Norphymbre.

455. Hēr Hēngest and Horsa fuhton wiþ Wyr̄tgeorne þām cyninge in þære stōwe þe is ge·cweden Ġgles·fēp; and his brōþor Horsan man of·slōg. And æfter þām Hēngest fēng tō rīce, and Ġesc his sunu.

457. Hēr Hēngest and Ġesc fuhton wiþ Brettas in þære stōwe þe is ge·cweden Crēcġan·ford, and þær of·slōgon fēower þūsēnd wera. And þā Brettas þā for·lēton Cēn·land, and mid micle eġe flugon tō Lunden·byriġ.

473. Hēr Hēngest and Ġesc ge·fuhton wiþ Wēalas, and ge·nāmon un·ārmedlicu hēre·rēaf, and þā Wēalas flugon þā Eŋgle swā swā fȳr.

787. Hēr nam Beorht-riċ cyning Offan dohtor Ēad-būŕge.
And on his dagum cōmon ærest þrēo ſċipu; and þā se
ġe-rēfa þær tō rād, and hīe wolde drīfan tō þæs cyninges
tūne, þŕ hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron; and hine man of-slōg.
Þæt wæron þā ærestan ſċipu Ðeniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes
land ġe-sōhton. 60

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851. Hēr Ċeorl ealdor-mann ġe-feaht wiþ hæþne meñn
mid Defena-ſċīre æt Wiċġan-beorge, and þær miċel wæl
ġe-slōgon, and siġe nāmon.

And þŕ ilcan ġēare Æþelstān cyning and Ealhġere dux
miċelne ġere of-slōgon æt Sand-wīc on Ċent; and niġōn
ſċipu ġe-fēngon, and þā oþru ġe-fliemdon; and hæþne meñn
ærest ofer winter sæton.

And þŕ ilcan ġēare cōm fēorþe healf hund ſċipa on
Tēnese-mūþan, and bræcon Cantwara-burg, and Lunden-burg,
and ġe-fliemdon Beorhtwulf Mierċna cyning mid his
fierde; and fērdon þā sūþ ofer Tēnese on Sūþriġe; and
him ġe-feaht wiþ Æþelwulf cyning and Æþelbeald his
sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þær þæt mæste
wæl ġe-slōgon on hæþnum ġere þe wē seġġan hīerdon oþ
þisne andweardan dæg, and þær siġe nāmon. 75

867. Hēr fōr se ġere of Ēast-ēnglum ofer Humbre-mūþan
tō Eoforwīc-ċeastre on Norþ-hymbre. And þær wæs miċel
un-ġeþwærnes þære þeode be-twix him selfum, and hīe
hæfdon hīera cyning ā-worpenne Ōsbryht, and un-ġecyndne
cyning under-fēngon Ællan. And hīe late on ġēare tō þām
ġe-ċierdon þæt hīe wiþ þone ġere winnende wæron; and hīe
þeah miċle fierd ġe-gadrodon, and þone ġere sōhton æt
Eoforwīc-ċeastre; and on þā ċeastre bræcon, and hīe sume
inne wurdon; and þær wæs un-ġemetlic wæl ge-slæġen Norþanhymbra,
sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā cyningas 85
bēġen ofslæġene; and seo lāf wiþ þone ġere friþ nam.

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KING EDMUND.

Sum swīþe ġe-læred munuc cōm sūþan ofer sæ fram sancte
Benedictes stōwe, on Æþelredes cyninges dæġe, to Dūnstāne
ærċe-biscope, þrim ġēarum ær þām þe hē forþ-fērde,
and se munuc hātte Abbo. Þā wurdon hīe æt spræċe, oþ
þæt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Ēadmunde, swā swā Ēadmundes
sweord-bora hit reahte Æþelstāne cyninge, þā þā
Dūnstān ġēong mann wæs, and se sweord-bora wæs for-ealdod
mann. Þā ġe-ſette se munuc ealle þā, ġe-ŕeċednesse on
ānre bēc, and eft, þā þā seo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan fēam
ġēarum, þā ā-wēndon wē hit on Eñġlisc, swā swā hit ūr-æfter
stęnt. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twæm ġēarum ġe-wēnde
hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode
ġe-ſett on þām ilcan mynstre.

Ēadmund se ēadiga, Ēast-ēngla cyning, wæs snotor and
weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid æþelum þēawunþone
ælmihhtigan God. Hē wæs ēaþ-mōd and ġe-þungen, and
swā ān-ræd þurh-wunode þæt hē nolde ā-būgan tō bismerfullum
leahtrum, ne on nāwþre healfe hē ne ā-hielde his
þēawas, ac wæs simle ġe-myndiġ þære sōþan lāre: 'Ġif þū
eart tō hēafod-meñn ġe-ſett, ne ā-ġefe þū þē, ac bēo
De-twix mannum swā swā ān mann of him.' Hē wæs
cystiġ wædlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid
wel-willendnesse ġe-wissode his folc simle tō riht-wisnesse,
and þām rēþum stīerde, and ġe-sæliġlice leofode on sōþum
ġe-lēafan. 25

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Hit ġe-lamp þā æt niġstan þæt þā Ðeniscan lēode fērdon
mid ſċip-ġere, ġerġiende and slēande wīde ġeond land, swā
swā hīera ġe-wuna is. On þām flotan wæron þā fŕmestan
hēafod-meñn, Hinguar and Hubba, ġe-ānlæhte þurh dēofol,
and hīe on Norþhymbra-lande ġe-lęndon mid æscunþand
ā-wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of-slōgon. Þā ġe-wēnde
Hinguar ēast mid his ſċipum, and Hubba be-lāf on Norþhymbra-lande,

ġe·wunnenum siġe mid wæl·hrēownesse.
 Hinguar þā be·cōm tō Ēast-ęŋlum rōwende on þām ġēare
 þe Ælfred æþeling ān and twęntig ġēara wæs, sē þe West-seaxna
 cyning siþþan wearþ mære. And se fore-sægda
 Hinguar færlice, swā swā wulf, on lande be·stealcode, and
 þā lēode slōg, weras and wif, and þā unġewittigan cild,
 and to hismere tūcode þā bilewitan Crīstenan. Hē sęnde
 þā siþþan sōna tō þām cyninge bēotlic ærende, þæt hē
 ā·būgan scolde tō his mann-rædenne, ġif hē his fēores rōhte.
 Se ærend-raca cōm þā tō Ēadmunde cyninge, and Hinguares
 ærende him arodlice ā·bēad: 'Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne
 and siġefæst on sē and on lande, hæfþ fela þeoda ġe·weald,
 and cōm nū mid fierde færlice hēr tō lande, þæt 45
 hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hætt hē þe
 dælan þine dīeglan gold-hordas and þinra ieldrena ġe·strēon
 arodlice wiþ hine, and þū bēo his under-cyning, ġif þū
 cwic bēon wilt, for þām þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū mæġe
 him wiþ·standan.' 50

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning clipode āne biscop þe him
 þā ġe·hęndost wæs, and wiþ hine smēade hū hē þām
 rēþan Hinguare andwyrðan scolde. Þā forhtode se biscop
 for þām færlican ġe·limpe, and for þæs cyninges life,
 and cwæþ þæt him ræd þūhte þæt hē tō þām ġe·būge þe
 him bēad Hinguar. Þā swigode se cyning, and be·seah
 tō þære eorþan, and cwæþ þā æt niehstan cynelice him
 tō: 'Ēalā þū biscop, tō hismere sind ġe·tāwode þas earman
 land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wære þæt ic on ġe·feohte
 fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.'
 And se biscop cwæþ: 'Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þin folc
 līþ of·slægen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū feohtan
 mæġe, and þas flot-męnn cumað, and þe cwicne ġe·bindað,
 būtan þū mid flēame þinum fēore ġe·beorge, oþþe þū þe swā
 ġe·beorge þæt þū būge tō him.' Þā cwæþ Ēadmund cyning,
 swā swā hē full·cēne wæs: 'þæs ic ġe·wilniġe and ġe·wýsce
 mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be·life æfter mīnum lēofum þęġnum,
 þe on hiera beddum wurdon mid bearnum and wifum færlice
 of·slægene fram þissum flot-mannum. Næs mē næfre ġe·wunelic
 þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swīþor sweltan, 70
 ġif ic þorfte, for mīnum āġnum earde, and se ælmihtiga God
 wāt þæt ic nyle ā·būgan fram his bī·ġęngum æfre, ne fram
 his sōpre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.'

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Æfter þissum wordum hē ġe·węnde tō þām ærend-racan þe
 Hinguar him tō sęnde, and sægde him un·forht: 'Wifollice
 þū wære nū wierþe slęges, ac ic nyle ā·fýlan on þinum fūlum
 blōde mīne clēnan handa, for þām þe ic Crīste folġiġe, þe
 ūs swā ġe·býsnode; ac ic bliþelice wile bēon of·slægen
 þurh ēow, ġif hit swā God fore·scēawaþ. Far nū swīþe hraþe,
 and seġe þinum rēþan hlāforde, "ne ā·býhþ næfre Ēadmund
 Hinguare on life, hæþnum hęre-togan, būtan hē to Hælende
 Crīste ærest mid ġe·lēafan on þissum lande ġe·būge.'"

Þā ġe·węnde se ærend-raca arodlice on·weg, and ġe·mētte
 be weġe þone wæl·hrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde
 fūse tō Ēadmunde, and sægde þām ārleasan hū him ġe·andwyrð
 wæs. Hinguar bebēad þā mid bieldo þām scīp·hęre
 þæt hie þæs cyninges ānes ealle cēpan scolden, þe his hāse
 for·seah, and hine sōna bindan.

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þām þe Hinguar cōm,
 stōd innan his healle, þæs Hælendes ġe·myndiġ, and hē
 his wæþnu: wolde ġe·efenlæcan Crīstes ġe·býsningum, þe
 for·bēad Petre mid wæþnum tō winnenne wiþ þā wælhrēowan
 Iūdēiscan. Hwæt þā ārleasan þā Ēadmund ġe·bundon, and
 ġe·bismrodon huxlice, and bēoton mid sāglum, and swā
 siþþan læddon þone ġe·lēaffullan cyning tō ānum eorþ·faestan
 trēowe, and tīęgdon hine þær-tō mid heardum bęndum,
 and hine eft swungon langlice mid swīpum; and hē
 simle clipode be·twix þām swinglum mid sōþum ġe·lēafan tō
 Hælende Crīste; and þā hæþnan þā for his ġe·lēafan wurdon
 wōdlice ierre, for þām þe hē clipode Crīst him tō fultome:
 hie scuton þā mid gafelocum him tō, swelce him to gamene,
 oþ þæt hē eall wæs be·sett mid hiera scotungum, swelce illes
 byrsta, swā swā Sebastiānus wæs. Þā ġe·seah Hinguar, se

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ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æþela cyning nolde Crīste wip·sacan,
ac mid ānrædum ge·lēafan hine æfre clipode: hēt hīe þā
be·hēafdian, and þā hǣþnan swā dydon. Be·twix þæm þe hē
clipode tō Crīste þā·giet, þā tugon þā hǣþnan þone hālgan
tō slēge, and mid ānum swenġe slōgon him of þæt hēafod,
and his sawol sīþode ge·sælig tō Crīste. Þær wæs sum
mann ge·hēnde ge·healden, þurh God be·hýdd þæm hǣþnum,
þe þis ge·hīerde eall, and hit eft sæġde, swā swā wē hit
seġgaþ hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot·hēre fērde eft tō scīpe, and be·hýddon þæt
hēafod þæs hālgan Ēadmundes on þæm biċcum brēmlum,
þæt hit be·byrġed ne wurde. Þā æfter fierste sīþpan hīe
ā·farene wæron, cōm þæt land·folc tō, þe þær tō lāfe wæs,
þær hīera hlāfordes lic læġ būtan hēafde, and wurdon swīþe
sārīge for his slēge on mōde, and hūru þæt hīe næfden þæt
hēafod tō þæm bodīge. Þā sæġde se scēawere þe hit ær
ge·seah, þæt þā flotmēnn hǣfden þæt hēafod mid hīe and
wæs him ge·þūht, swā swā hit wæs full·sōþ, þæt hīe behýdden
þæt hēafod on þæm holte for·hwega.

Hīe ēodon þā endemes ealle tō þæm wuda, sēcende ge·hwær,
geond þýflas and brēmlas, ġif hīe ā·hwær mihten
ge·mētan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac miċel wundor þæt ān wulf
wearþ ā·sēnd, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be·wērienne þæt
hēafod wīþ þā oþru dēor ofer dæg and niht. Hīe ēodon þā
sēcende and simle clipiende, swā swā hit ge·wunelic is þæm
þe on wuda ġaþ oft, 'hwær eart þū nū, ge·fēra?' And him
andwyrde þæt hēafod, 'hēr, hēr, hēr;' and swā ge·lōm
clipode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hīera ænīġ
clipode, oþ þæt hīe ealle be·cōmon þurh þā clipunge him tō.
Þā læġ se græga wulf þe be·wiste þæt hēafod, and mid his
twæm fōtum hǣfde þæt hēafod be·clypped, grædiġ and hungriġ,
and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on·byrġan, ac 135
hēold hit wīþ dēor. Þā wurdon hīe of·wundrode þæs
wulfes hīerd·rædenne, and þæt hāligē hēafod hām feredon
mid him, þanciende þæm Ēlmihtigan ealra his wundra.
Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þæm hēafde, oþ þæt hīe tō
tūne cōmon, swelce hē tam wære, and ge·wēnde eft
tō wuda on·ġēan.

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Þā land·lēode þā sīþpan lēġdon þæt hēafod tō þæm hālgan
bodiġe, and be·byriġdon swā hīe sēlest mihton on swelcre
hrædunge, and ċirīcan ā·rærdon sōna him on·uppan. Eft
þā on fierste, æfter fela ġēarum, þā sēo hērgung ge·lāc,
and sībb wearþ for·ġiefen þæm ge·swenċtan folce, þā fēngon
hīe tō·gædre, and worhton āne ċirīcan weorþlice þæm hālgan,
for þæm þe ge·lōme wundru wurdon æt his byrġenne, æt
þæm ge·bed·hūse þær hē be·byrġed wæs. Hīe woldon þā
ferian mid folclīcre weorþmynde þone hālgan lichama, and
lēġgan innan þære ċirīcan. Þā wæs miċel wundor þæt hē
wæs eall swā ge·hāl swelce hē cwīc wære, mid clænum lichaman,
and his swēora wæs ge·hǣled, þe ær wæs for·slægen, and
wæs swelce ān seolcen þræd ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō
sweotolunge hū hē ofs·lægen wæs. Ēac swelce þā wīf
þe þā wælhrēowan hǣþnan mid ge·lōmum scotungum on his
lice macodon, wæron ge·hælde þurh þone heofonlican God;
and hē; līþ swā onsund oþ þisne and·weardan dæg, and·bīdiende
æristes and þæs ēcan wuldres. His lichama ūs
cýþþ, þe līþ un·formolsnod, þæt hē būtan for·ligre hēon
worulde leofode, and mid clænum life tō; Crīste sīþode.

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Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ge·hāten, æt þæs hālgan
byrġenne, on ge·bedum and fæstennum manīgu ġear sīþpan.
Sēo wolde efsian ælce ġēare þone sanct, and his næġlas
ceorfan sīeferlice mid lufe, and on scrīne healdan tō hālig·dōme
on weofode. Þa weorþode þæt land·folc mid ge·lēafan þone
sanct, and Þēodred bīscop þearle mid ġiefum on golde and
on seolfre, þæm sancte tō weorþmynde.

Þā cōmon on sumne sǣl un·ġesælige þeofas eahta on
ānre nihte tō þæm ā·weorþan hālgan: woldon stela hīe
māþmas þe mēnn þider brōhton, and cunnodon mid cræfte
hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōġ mid slēġge swīþe þā
hǣspan, sum hīera mid fēolan fēolode ymb·ūtan, sum ēac

under-dealf þā duru mid spadan, sum hiera mid hlæddre wolde
on-lūcan þæt eāg-þýrel; ac hie swuncon on idel, and earmlice
fērdon, swā þæt se hālgā wer hie wundorlice ge-band,
ælcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hiera nān ne
mihte þæt morþ ge-frēmman ne hie þanon ā-styrian; ac
stōdon swā oþ merġen. Menn þā þæs wundrodon, hū þā
weargas hangodon, sum on hlæddre, sum lēat tō ge-
and ælc on his weorce wæs fæste ge-bunden. Hie wurdon
þā ge-brōhte tō þām biscope ealle, and hē hēt hie ā-hōn on
hēam gealgum ealle; ac hē næs nā ge-myndig hū se mildheorta
God clipode þurh his witegan þās word þe hēr standað:
Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses, 'þā þā
tō dēaþe ā-lies hie üt simle.' And eac þā hālgan canōnes
bēc ge-hādodum for-bēodaþ ge biscopum ge prēostum tō
bēonne ymbe þeofas, for þām þe hit ne ge-byreþ þām þe
bēop ge-corene Gode to þegnienne þæt hie ge-þwærlæcan
scylen on æniges mannes dēaþe, gif hie bēoþ Dryht-
þeġnas. Eft þā þeodred biscop scēawode his bēc, hē siþþan
be-hrēowsode mid gēomrunge þæt hē swā rēþne dōm sette
þām unġesæligum þeofum, and hit be-sārgode æfre oþ his
līfes ende, and þā lēode bæd georne þæt hie him mid fæsten
fullice þrie dagas, biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē
arian scolde.

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On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ge-hāten, riċe
for worulde, un-ġewittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām hālgan
mid riċetere swiþe, and hēt him æt-iewan orgellice swiþe
þone hālgan sanct, hwæþer hē ge-sund wære; ac swā
swā hē ge-seah þæs sanctes lichaman, þā ā-wēdde hē sōna,
and wæl-hrēowlice grymetode, and earmlice ge-ēndode yflum
dēaþe. Þis is þām ge-lic þe se ge-lēaffulla pāpa Gregōrius
sægde on his ġesetnesse be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe līþ on
Rōme-byrig, þæt menn wolden scēawian hū hē læġe
ġōde ge yfle; ac God hie ge-stilde swā þæt þær swulton
on þære scēawunge seofon menn æt-ġædre; þā ġeswicon
þā oþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid meniscum ge-dwyldre.

Fela wundra wē ge-hierdon on folclīcre spræce be þām
hālgan Ēadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ge-write settan, ac hie
wāt ge-hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweotol, and on swelcum
ōþrum, þæt God ælmihtig mæg þone mann ā-ræran eft on
dōmes dæġe onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Ēadmund hālne
his lichaman oþ þone miċlan dæġ, þeah þe hē on mōtan cōme.
Wierþe wære sēo stōw for þām weorþfullan hālgan þæt hie
man weorþode and wel ge-lōgode mid clænum Godes þeowum
tō Crīstes þeowdōme; for þām þe se hālgā is mærra þonne
menn mæġen ā-smēan. Nis Angel-cynn be-dæled Dryhtnes
hālgena, þonne on Eŋġla-lande liċġaþ swelce hālgas
þes hālgā cyning, and Cūþberht se ēadiga and sancte
Æþelþrýþ on Ēlig, and eac hiere sweostor, onsund on lichaman,
ge-lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind eac fela oþre on
Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrcaþ, swā swā hit
wīde is cūþ, þām Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hie on ge-
Crīst ge-sweotolaþ mannum þurh his mære hālgan þæt hē is
ælmīhtig God þe wyrċþ swelc wundru, þeah þe þā earman
Iūdēiscan hine eallunga wiþ-sōcen, for þām þe hie sind
ā-wierġde, swā swā hie wýscton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān
wundru ge-worht æt hiera byrgenum, for þām þe þone
ge-līefaþ on þone lifiendan Crīst; ac Crīst ge-sweotolaþ
mannum hwær se ġōda ge-lēafa is, þonne hē swelc wundru
wyrċþ þurh his hālgan wīde ġeond þās eorþan, þæs him sīe
wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þām Hālgan
Ġāste, ā būtan ende.

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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.

l. 6. **selþ**. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 7. **sēo ælmesse**. Gr. 44. 3.

l. 12. **ġeworhte**. Gr. 46. (3).

l. 16. **hiera**. Gr. 41. 3.

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

l. 17. **hēt ofslēan**. Gr. 50. 4.

l. 23. **Æþelred cyning**. Gr. 42. 6.

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

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

l. 28. **þonne** is correlative with *ġif* (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.

l. 37. **æلميhtiga**. Gr. 43. (4).

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

l. 50. **bēo**. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 52. **tō**, for.

l. 56. **twentiġ wintra**. Gr. 18.

l. 58. **Dēofol**. Gr. 44. 1.

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

l. 61. **fisca**. Gr. 41. 3.

l. 63. **pæm**, those.

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

l. 74. **blētsian**. The older form of this word is *bledsian*. It is a derivative of *blōd*, like *rīcsian* from *rīce*, with mutation of the root vowel. Its original meaning was to 'sprinkle with blood,' and hence, in heathen times, to 'consecrate,' especially to consecrate an altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the victim.

l. 80. **godspell**. The original form of this word was probably *ġōdspell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggélion*. Afterwards the first vowel was shortened before the following consonant-group, or else *ġod* was directly substituted for *ġōd*, 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.

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biþ. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 82. **hie**. Gr. 19.

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

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

l. 93. **Æþelwulf-ing**. Gr. 38.

l. 101. **fare ġē**. Gr. 22. 7.

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

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

l. 114. **cwæde**. Gr. 48. (5).

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

l. 119. **sīe**. Gr. 47. (A).

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

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

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

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

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II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

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

- l. 4. **him betwēonan**. Gr. 51. 5.
 l. 13. **læden**. This word is the Latin *latina* (= *lingua latina*) used first in the sense of 'Latin language,' then of language generally.
 l. 17. **for þām ... for þām þe**, correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.
 l. 28. **tō scoldon**. This use of *sceal* with a verb of motion understood is very common.
 l. 36. **him self**. *him* is the reflexive dative of interest referring to *God*—literally, 'God him-self will

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appoint for him-self.' In such constructions we see the origin of the modern *himself, themselves*.

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

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

l. 52. **Gode tō lāce**. Gr. 40. (1).

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

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

l. 81. **māre**. Cp. l. 57.

l. 82. **wære**. Gr. 49. (7).

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

l. 135. **micle**, adverb.

l. 137. **wære**. Gr. 49. (7).

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

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

l. 174. **ær genam**. Gr. 46. 6.

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

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

IV. SAMSON.

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

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

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

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

ufewardum þām cnolle. Gr. 43. 2.

l. 46. **wæs**, consisted.

l. 51. **ġeworhte**. We should expect *ġeworhtum* (Gr. 42. 5). Perhaps the nom. is due to confusion with the construction with a relative clause—*þe of sinum ġeworhte sind*. {95}

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

l. 81. **hēton**. Compare l. 106.

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

V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

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

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

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

l. 6. **Scithie**, Scythia.

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

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

l. 26. **Wyrþgeorn** is the regular development of an earlier **Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.

l. 28. **Ypwinesflēot** has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.

l. 45. **Æglesþrep**, Aylesthorpe, a village near Aylesford.

l. 49. **Creċġanford**, Crayford.

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

l. 61. **hæþne meġn**, Danes.

l. 62. **mid Defena-sċire**, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire'

men.'

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

l. 65. **Sandwīc**, Sandwich.

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

l. 71. **Sūþriġe**, Surrey.

l. 73. **Āclēa**, Ockley.

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

Humbremūpa, mouth of the Humber.

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

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

l. 85. **sume**. Compare IV. 51.

VI. KING EDMUND.

From Ælfric's Lives of the Saints, now 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 sǣ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe; dæġe, tō Dūnstāne, &c.*

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

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

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

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

l. 76. **wære**, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

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

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

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

l. 178. **hiē**, reflexive.

l. 179. **þæs ... hū**, correlative.

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

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

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

l. 222. **Ēliġ** = *ǣl-īeg* '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·bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* (offer), announce.
ā·biddan, *sv.* 5, ask for, demand.
ā·bītan, *sv.* 6, devour.
ā·blēndan, *wv.* blind [blind].
ā·breccan, *sv.* 4, break into, take (city).
ā·būgan, *sv.* 7, bend; swerve, turn.
ac, *cj.* but.
ā·cēnnan, *wv.* bring forth, bear (child).
ā·cweġllan, *wv.* kill.
ā·cweŋċan, *wv.* extinguish.
ā·drūgian, *wv.* dry up, *intr.* [dryġe].
ā·dwæscan, *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 þæem, after that, afterwards; according to, by.
æġ·hwelc, *prn.* each.
æġþer, *prn.* either, each—*cj.* æġþer ġe ... ġe, both ... and [= æġ hwæþer].
æht, *sf.* property [āhte, āgan].
ælan, *wv.* burn.
ælc, *aj.* each.
ælmesse, *sf.* alms, charity [*Greek* eleēmosúnē].
æl-mihtig, *aj.* almighty.
æniġ, *aj.* any [ān].
ǣr, *prep. w. dat.* before (of time), ǣr þæm þe, *cj.* before.
ǣr, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.* ǣrest, *adj. and adv.*, first.
ærce-biscop, *sm.* archbishop [*Latin* archiepiscopus].
ærende, *sn.* errand, message.
ærend-raca, *sm.* messenger.
æ-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 wif æt him, 'asked for wives from them;' *specification, defining*—wurdon æt spræce, 'fell into conversation.'
æt·breġdan, *sv.* 3 (snatch away), deprive of.
æt·foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.
æt·gædre, *av.* together.
æt·iewan, *wv. w. dat.* show.
æton, *see etan.*
ā·fandian, *wv.* experience, find out [findan].
ā·faran, *sv.* 2, go away, depart.
ā·feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.
ā·fēdan, *wv.* feed.
ā·fylan, *wv.* defile [fūl].
ā·fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic. of* ā·fyrhtan *from* forht].
āgan, *swv.* possess.
ā·gān, *sv.* happen.
āgen, *aj.* own [*originally past partic. of* āgan].
ā·ġiefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, render.
āh, *see āgan.*
ā·hebban, *sv.* 2, raise, exalt.
ā·hieldan, *wv.* incline.
ā·hōn, *sv.* 1, hang, *trans.*
ā·hrēosan, *sv.* 7, fall.
āhte, *see āgan.*
ā·hwær, *av.* anywhere.
ā·hýran, *wv.* hire.
ā·liesan, *wv.* (loosen), release; redeem [lēas].
ā·liesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.
ā·liesend, *sm.* redeemer.
ān, *aj.* one (*always strong*); a certain one, certain; alone (*generally weak*); *gen. pl.* ānra *in* ānra ġe-hwelc, 'each one.'

ān-çenned, *aj.* (*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-ġiet, *sn.* sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.
and-swarian, *wv. w. dat.* answer [andswaru].
and-swaru, *sf.* answer [swērian].
and-weard, *aj.* present.
and-wyrdan, *wv. w. dat.* answer [word].
Angel, *sm.* Anglen (a district in Slesvig).
Angel-cynn, *sn.* English nation, England.
ā-niman, *sv. 4*, take away.
ān-læçcan, *wv.* unite.
ān-mōd, *aj.* unanimous.
ān-mōd-lice, *av.* unanimously.
ān-ræd, *aj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.
apostol, *sm.* apostle.
ār, *sf.* mercy; honour.
ā-ræran, *wv.* raise, build [ārīsan].
ārian, *wv. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [ār].
ā-rīsan, *sv. 6*, arise.
ār-lēas, *aj.* wicked.
arn, *see iernan*.
arod, *aj.* quick, bold.
arod-lice, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.
ār-weorþ, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.
āscian, *wv.* ask.
ā-scūfan, *sv. 7*, thrust.
ā-seþdan, *wv.* send.
ā-seþtan, *wv.* set, place.
ā-smēan, *wv.* consider, think of, conceive.
assa, *sm.* ass.
ā-stellan, *wv.* institute.
ā-stigan, *sv. 6*, ascend, descend.
ā-streçcan, *wv.* stretch out, extend.
ā-styrian, *wv.* stir, move.
ā-teon, *sv. 7*, draw out, draw, take.
atol-lic, *aj.* deformed.
ā-þrēotan, *sv. 7*, fail, run short.
ā-weçcan, *wv.* awake, arouse [wacian].
ā-wēdan, *wv.* go mad [wōd].
ā-weþdan, *wv.* turn; translate.
ā-weorpan, *sv. 3*, throw, throw away; depose (king).
ā-wēstan, *wv.* lay waste, ravage.
ā-wierġed, *aj.* cursed, accursed, [*past. partic. of* āwierġan, *from* wearġ].
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-byrgan, *wv.* bury.
bēc, *see bōc*.
be-clyppan, *wv.* embrace, encompass, hold.
be-cuman, *sv. 4*, come.
ġe-bed, *sn.* prayer [biddan].
be-dælan, *wv. w. gen.* deprive of [dæ̅l].

będd, *sn.* bed.
be-delfan, *sv.* 3; (hide by digging), bury.
ęe-bed-hūs, *sn.* oratory, chapel.
be-fęstan, *wv.* (make fast); *w. dat.* commit, entrust to.
be-foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.
bęgen, *prn.* both.
be-ęeondan, *prp. w. acc.* beyond.
be-ęietan, *sv.* 5, get, obtain.
be-ęinnan, *sv.* 3, begin.
be-hęatan, *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* promise.
be-hęafdian, *wv.* behead [hęafod].
be-healdan, *sv.* 1, behold.
be-hęofian, *wv. w. gen.* require.
be-hręowsian, *wv.* repent [hręowan].
be-hędan, *wv.* hide.
be-lęawan, *wv.* betray.
be-liefan, *wv.* believe.
be-lifan, *sv.* 6, remain [lęf].
be-lęcan, *sv.* 7, lock, close.
bęnd, *smfn.* bond [bindan].
bęodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* offer.
bęon, *v.* be—bęon ymbe, have to do with.
beorg, *sm.* hill, mountain.
ęebeorgan, *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* save, protect.
beornan, *sv.* 3, burn, *intrans.*
bęot-lic, *aj.* boastful.
be-pęęcan, *wv.* deceive.
beran, *sv.* 4, bear, carry; (ęeberan, bring forth).
bęrn, *sn.* barn.
berstan, *sv.* 3, burst.
be-sęargian, *wv.* lament [sęarię].
be-sęieran, *sv.* 4, shear, cut hair.
be-sęon, *sv.* 5, see, **look**.
be-sęttan, *wv.* set about, surround, cover.
be-stealcian, *wv.* go stealthily, steal.
be-swican, *sv.* 6, deceive, circumvent, betray.
be-tęęcan, *wv.* commit, entrust, give up.
bętera, bętst, *see* **ęod**.
be-twęonan, *prp. w. dat.* between, among.
be-twix, *prep. w. acc. and dat.* between, among; *of time*, during—betwix
 bęm *ęe, cj.* while.
be-węrian, *wv.* defend.
be-witan, *swv.* watch over, have charge of.
będan, *sv.* 6, wait.
będdan, *sv.* 5, ask, beg.
ęebęddan, *sv.* 5, *refl.* pray.
bęildo, *sf.* (boldness), arrogance [beald].
bę-ęęę, *sm.* worship [bi, by, *and* ęęę *from* ęę].
bile-wit, *aj.* simple, innocent.
bindan, *sv.* 3, bind.
binnan, *av.* inside; *prp. w. dat.* within, in [= be-innan].
biscop, *sm.* bishop [*Latin* episcopus].
bi-smer, *snm.* insult, ignominy.
bismer-full, *aj.* ignominious, shameful.
bismerian, *wv.* treat with ignominy, insult [bismer].
bętan, *sv.* 6, bite.
bęp, *see* **bęon**.
blęawan, *sv.* 1, blow.
bleoh, *sn.* colour.
blęow, *see* **blęawan**.
blętsian, *wv.* bless.
blind, *aj.* blind.
bliss, *sf.* merriment, joy.
blissian, *wv.* rejoice.
blępe, *aj.* glad, merry.
blępe-lice, *av.* gladly.
blęd, *sn.* blood.
bęc, *sf.* book, scripture.
Bęc-lęden, *sn.* book Latin, Latin.
będian, *wv.* announce, preach [bęodan].
będię, *sm.* body.

bohte, *see* **byċġan**.
brād, *aj.* broad.
bræþ, *sm.* vapour, odour.
brecan, *sv.* 4, break; take (city).
breġdan, *sv.* 3, pull.
brēmel, *sm.* bramble.
Breten, *sf.* Britain.
Brettas, *simpl.* 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.
būend, *simpl.* dwellers [*pres. partic. of* būan].
bufan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over, above, on.
būgan, *sv.* 7, bend, incline.
bundon, *see* **bindan**.
burg, *sf.* city.
burg-ġeat, *sn.* city-gate.
būtan, *av.* outside; *prp. w. dat.* without, except, besides [= be-ūtan].
būtan, *cj.* unless, except.
byċġan, *wv.* buy.
byrþen, *sf.* burden [beran].
byrġen, *sf.* tomb [bebyrġan].
ġebyrian, *wf.* be due, befit.
byriġ, *see* **burg**.
byrst, *sf.* bristle.
ġe-bȳsnian, *wv.* give example, illustrate.
ġe-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].
ċeaflas, *simpl.* jaws.
ċeald, *aj.* cold.
ċealf, *sn.* calf.
ċēap, *sn.* purchase.
ċēas, *see* **ċēosan**.
ċeaster, *sf.* city [*Latin* castra].
ċēne, *aj.* brave, bold.
ċennan, *wv.* bring forth, bear child.
Ċent, *sf.* Kent [Cantia].
Ċent-land, *sn.* Kent.
ċeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut.
ċēosan, *sv.* 7, choose.
ċēpan, *wv. w. gen.* attend, look out for.
ċīepan, *wv.* trade, sell [ċēap].
ċīepend, *sm.* seller [*pres. partic. of* ċīepan].
ċierr, *sm.* turn.
ċierran, *wv.* turn, return, go—ċierran tō, take to.
ġe-ċierred-nes, *sf.* conversion.
ċild, *sn.* child.
ċild-hād, *sm.* childhood.
ċinn-bān, *sn.* jawbone.
ċiriċe, *sf.* church.
clæne, *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* **ċēosan**.
cræft, *sm.* skill, cunning.
crīsten, *aj.* Christian.
cuma, *sm.* stranger [cuman].
cuman, *sv.* 4, come; cuman ūp, land.
cunnan, *swv.* know.
cunnian, *wv.* try [cunnan].
curon, *see* **ċēosan**.
cūþ, *aj.* known [*originally past partic. of* cunnan].
cwædon, *see* **cweþan**.
cwaep, *see* **cweþan**.
cweartern, *sn.* prison.
cwēman, *wv.* please, gratify.
ġe-cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.
cwēn, *sf.* queen.
cweþan, *sv.* 5, say, speak; name, call.
cwic, *aj.* alive.
cwide, *sm.* speech, address [cweþan].
ġecwīd-ræden, *sf.* agreement.
cwiþþ, *see* **cweþan**.
cymb, *see* **cuman**.
cyne-cynn, *sn.* royal family.
cyne-lic, *aj.* royal.
cyne-lice, *av.* like a king, royally.
cyne-stōl, *sm.* throne.
cyning, *sm.* king.
cynn, *sn.* race, kind.
cyst, *sf.* excellence [ċēosan].
cystig, *aj.* (excellent), charitable.
cýþan, *wv.* make known, tell [cūþ].

D.

Dæd, *sf.* deed.
dæg, *sm.* day.
dæg-hwæm-lice, *av.* daily.
dæġl, *sm.* part—be healfum dæġle, by half.
dæġlan, *wv.* divide, share.
dēad, *aj.* dead.
dēap, *sm.* death.
Defena-sċir, *sf.* Devonshire [Devonia].
dehter, *see* **dohtor**.
ġedelf, *sn.* digging.
delfan, *sv.* 3, dig.
Dene, *simpl.* Danes.
Denisc, *aj.* Danish.
dēofol, *sum.* devil [*Latin* diabolus].
dēofol-ġield, *sn.* idol.
dēop, *aj.* deep.
dēor, *sn.* wild beast.
dēore, *aj.* dear, precious.
dēor-wierþe, *aj.* precious.
dīegol, *aj.* hidden, secret.
dīegol-nes, *sf.* secret.
dīepe, *sf.* depth [dēop].
dihtan, *wv.* appoint [*Latin* dictare].
disc-þeġn, *sm.* (dish-thane), waiter.
dohtor, *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.
drýġe, *aj.* dry.
Dryhten, *sm.* Lord,

dūn, *sf.* hill, down.
durran, *swv.* dare.
duru, *sf.* door.
dūst, *sn.* dust.
ġe-dwyld, *sn.* error.
dyde, *see* **dōn**.
dyppan, *wv.* dip.
dysiġ, *aj.* foolish.

E.

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Ēac, *av.* also; **ēac** swelce, also.
ēacnian, *wv.* increase.
ēadiġ, *aj.* (prosperous), blessed.
ēage, *sn.* eye.
ēag-pýrel, *sn.* (eye-hole), window.
eahta, *num.* eight.
ēa-lā, *interj.* oh!
eald, *aj.* old—*cp.* ieldra.
Eald-seaxe, *simpl.* Old Saxons.
ealdor, *sm.* chief, master.
ealdor-mann, *sm.* chief, officer.
eall, *aj.* all.
eall, *av.* quite ; eall swā miċel swā, (quite) as much as.
eall-nīwe, *aj.* quite new.
eallunga, *av.* entirely.
ealu, *sn.* ale.
eard, *sm.* country, native land.
eardian, *wv.* dwell.
ēare, *sn.* ear.
earn, *sm.* arm.
earn, *aj.* poor, wretched, despicable.
earn-lic, *aj.* miserable.
earn-lice, *av.* miserably, wretchedly.
earn, *sm.* eagle.
eart, *see* **wesan**.
ēast, *av.* eastwards.
ēast-dǣl, *sm.* east part, the East.
Ēast-ęngle, *simpl.* East-Anglians.
Ēast-seaxe, *simpl.* East-Saxons.
ēaþe-lic, *aj.* insignificant, weak.
ēaþ-mēdan, *wv.* humble [ēaþmōd].
ēaþ-mōd, *aj.* humble.
ēce, *aj.* eternal.
ēc-nes, *sf.* eternity.
efen, *aj.* even.
ġe-efen-lǣċan, *wv.* imitate.
efne, *av.* behold, lo! [efen].
ęfsian, *wv.* clip, shear.
eft, *av.* again; afterwards, then; back.
ęge, *sm.* fear.
ęgesa, *sm.* fear [ęge].
ęges-lic, *aj.* fearful, awful.
ęhtere, *sm.* persecutor.
ele, *sm.* oil.
ęl-þeodiġ-nes, *sf.* foreign land.
ęnde, *sm.* end.
ęndemes, *av.* together.
ġe-ęndian, *wv.* end; die.
ęndlufon, *num.* eleven.
ęndlyfta, *aj.* eleventh.
ġe-ęndung, *sf.* ending, end.
ęngel, *sm.* angel [*Latin* angelus].
Ęngla-land, *sn.* England [Ęngla *gen. pl. of* Ęngle].
Ęngle, *simpl.* the English [Angel].
Ęnglisc, *aj.* English—*sn.* English language [Ęngle].
ēode, *see* **gān**.
eom, *see* **wesan**.
eorl, *sm.* earl.
eorþ-būend, *sm.* earth-dweller.
eorþe, *sf.* earth.

eorþ-fæst, *aj.* firm in the earth.
eorþ-lic, *aj.* earthly.
eornost, *sf.* earnest.
eornost-lice, *av.* in truth, indeed.
ēow, *see* þū.
etan, *sv.* 5, eat.
ēpel, *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-lice, *av.* suddenly.
fæst, *aj.* fast, firm.
fæstan, *wv.* fast.
fæsten, *sf.* fasting.
fæt, *sn.* vessel.
fæg-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.
ǵe-fēa, *sm.* joy.
feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.
fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.
feax, *sn.* hair of head.
fēdan, *wv.* feed [fōda].
fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.
feld, *sm.* field.
feoh, *sn.* money, property.
ǵe-feoht, *sn.* fight.
feohtan, *sv.* 3, fight.
fēole, *sf.* file.
fēolian, *wv.* file.
fēoll, *see* feallan.
fēond, *sm.* enemy.
feorh, *snm.* life.
feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.
feorr, *av.* far.
fēorþa, *num.* fourth.
fēower, *num.* four.
ǵe-fēra, *sm.* companion [fōr].
fēran, *wv.* go, fare [fōr].
ǵe-fēran, *wv.* (go over), take possession of.
fērian, *wv.* carry [faran].
fēt, *see* fōt.
fētian, *wv.* fetch—*pret.* ǵefette.
ǵe-fette, *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.
flitan, *sv.* 6, quarrel, dispute.
ǵe-flieman, *wv.* put to flight [flēam].
flōd, *sm.* flood.
flota, *sm.* fleet [flēotan].

flot-herē, *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 riċe, came to the throne; tōgædre fēngon, joined together.
for, *prep. w. dat.* before—riċe 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 þæm, therefore, for þæm (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·ċeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut off.
for·dilgian, *wv.* destroy.
for·dōn, *sv.* destroy.
for·ealdod, *aj.* aged [*past partic.* of forealdian, grow old].
fore-sċēawian, *wv.* pre-ordain, decree, appoint.
fore-seċġan, *wv.* say before—se foresæġda, the aforesaid.
for·ġiefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, grant; forgive.
for·ġief-nes, *sf.* forgiveness.
for·ġieman, *wv.* neglect.
for·ġietan, *sv.* forget.
forht, *aj.* afraid.
forhtian, *wv.* be afraid.
for·hwega, *av.* somewhere.
for·lætan, *sv.* 1, leave, abandon.
for·lēosan, *sv.* 7, lose.
for·liger, *sn.* wantonness, immorality.
forma, *aj.* first—*superl.* fyrmest, first.
for·molsnian, *wv.* crumble, decay.
for·scrinċan, *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·þrysmān, *wv.* suffocate, choke.
for·weorþan, *sv.* 3, perish.
fōt, *sm.* foot.
frætwian, *wv.* adorn.
frætwung, *sf.* ornament.
fram, *prep. w. dat.* from; *agent. w. pass.* hīe wæron fram Wyr̥tġeorne ġelapode, 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-lice, *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].
fȳr, *sn.* fire.
fyr̥mest, *see forma.*

Gadrian, *wv.* gather.
gærs, *sn.* grass.
gafeloc, *sm.* missile, spear.
gafol, *sn.* interest, profit.
gamen, *sn.* sport.
gān, *sv.* go.
ġe-gān, *sv.* gain, conquer.
gangende, *see* **gān**.
gāst, *sm.* spirit; se hālgā gāst, the Holy Ghost.
gāst-lic, *aj.* spiritual.
ġe, *cj.* and—ġe ... ġe, both ... and.
ġē, *see* **þū**.
ġealga, *sm.* gallows.
ġear, *sn.* year.
ġearcian, *wv.* prepare [ġearo].
ġeard, *sm.* yard, court.
ġearu, *aj.* ready.
ġearwian, *wv.* prepare.
ġeat, *sn.* gate.
ġēogub, *sf.* youth.
ġēomrung, *sf.* lamentation.
ġeond, *prp. w. acc.* through, throughout.
ġēong, *aj.* young.
ġeorn, *aj.* eager.
ġeorne, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.
ġiefan, *sv. 5,* give.
ġiefta, *sfpl.* marriage, wedding [ġiefan].
ġieft-hūs, *sn.* wedding-hall.
ġieft-lic, *aj.* wedding.
ġiefu, *sf.* gift; grace (of God) [ġiefan].
ġierla, *sm.* dress [ġearu].
ġiernan, *wv. w. gen.* yearn, desire; ask [ġeorn].
ġiet, *av.* yet; further, besides.
ġif, *cj.* if.
ġimm, *sm.* gem, jewel [*Latin* gemma].
ġimm-stān, *sm.* gem, jewel.
ġit, *see* **þū**.
ġītsian, *wv.* covet.
ġītsung, *sf.* covetousness, avarice.
glæd, *aj.* glad.
glæd-lice, *av.* gladly.
glēaw, *aj.* prudent, wise.
glęngan, *wv.* adorn; trim (lamp).
god, *sm.* God.
god-fæder, *sm.* godfather.
god-spell, *sn.* gospel.
godspel-lic, *aj.* evangelical.
gōd, *aj.* good—*compar.* bętera. *superl.* bętst.
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-bitung, *sf.* gnashing of teeth.
grymetian, *wv.* grunt, roar.
gyldan, *wv.* gild [gold].
gylden, *aj.* golden [gold].

H.

Habban, *wv.* have; take.
hād, *sm.* rank, condition.
ġe-hādod, *aj.* ordained, in orders, clerical [*past partic. of* hādian, ordain].
hæfde, **hæfþ**, *see* **habban**.
hæftan, *wv.* hold fast, hold [habban].
hælan, *wv.* heal [hāl].
hælend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic. of* hælan].
hælo, *sf.* salvation [hāl].
hæs, *sf.* command.

hæspe, *sf.* hasp.
hæte, *sf.* heat [hāt].
hæþ, *sf.* heath.
hæþen, *aj.* heathen [hæþ].
hāl, *aj.* whole, sound.
ġe-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 seġċan, bade them be told ; name—*passive*, hātte.
hatian, *wv.* hate.
hätte, *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.
hebban, *sv. 2*, raise.
hefel-þræd, *sm.* web-thread, thread.
hefe, *sm.* weight [hebban].
hefig, *aj.* heavy [hefe].
hell, *sf.* hell.
ġe-hende, *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.
heƿe, *sm.* army.
heƿe-rēaf, *sn.* spoil.
heƿe-toga, *sm.* army-leader, general, chief [toga *from* tēon].
heƿgian, *wv.* ravage, make war [heƿe].
heƿgung, *sf.* (ravaging), warfare, war.
heƿian, *wv.* praise.
hēt, *see* hātan.
hider, *av.* hither.
hīe, *see* hē.
hīehst, *see* hēah.
hiera, *see* hē.
ġe-hieran, *wv.* hear.
hierde, *sm.* shepherd [heord].
hierd-ræden, *sf.* guardianship.
hiere, *see* hē.
ġe-hier-sum, *aj. w. dat.* obedient [hieran].
ġe-hiersum-nes, *sf.* obedience.
him, **hine**, *see* hē.
hīred, *snm.* family, household.
his, *see* hē.
hit, *see* hē.
hīw, *sn.* hue, form.
hlædder, *sf.* ladder.
hlæst, *sm.* load.
hlāf, *sm.* bread, loaf of bread.
hlāford, *sm.* lord.
hlīsa, *sm.* fame.
hlūd, *aj.* loud.

hlȳdan, *wv.* make a noise, shout [hlūd].
hnappian, *wv.* doze.
ġe·hoferod, *aj.* (past partic.), hump-backed.
holt, *sn.* wood.
hōn, *sv. 1,* hang [hangian].
horn, *sm.* horn.
hræd-lice, *av.* quickly.
hrædung, *sf.* hurry.
hraþe, *av.* quickly—swā hraþe swā, as soon as.
hrēod, *sn.* reed.
hrēowan, *sv. 7,* rue, repent.
hrieman, *wv.* cry, call.
hriþer, *sn.* ox.
hrōf, *sn.* roof.
hrycġ, *sm.* back.
hryre, *sm.* fall [hrēosan].
hū, *av.* how.
hū-meta, *av.* how.
hund, *sn. w. gen.* hundred.
hund, *sm.* dog.
hund-feald, *aj.* hundredfold.
hund·nigontig, *num.* ninety.
hund·twelftig, *num.* hundred and twenty.
hungor, *sm.* hunger; famine.
hungrig, *aj.* hungry.
hūru, *av.* especially.
hūs, *sn.* house.
hux-lice, *av.* ignominiously.
hwā, *prn.* who.
ġe·hwā, *prn.* every one.
hwæm, *see hwā.*
hwær, *av.* where—swā hwær swā, wherever.
ġe·hwær, *av.* everywhere.
hwæs, hwæt, *see hwā.*
hwæt, *interj.* what! lo! well.
hwæte, *sm.* wheat.
hwæþer, *av. cj.* whether—hwæþer þe, *to introduce a direct question.*
hwæþre, *av.* however.
hwanon, *av.* whence.
hwelc, *prn.* which; any one, any—swā hwelc swā, whoever.
ġe·hwelc, *prn.* any, any one.
hwil, *sf.* while, time.
hwone, *see hwā.*
hwonne, *av.* when.
hwȳ, *av.* why.
hȳdan, *wv.* hide.
hyht, *sf.* hope.
ġe·hyhtan, *wv.* hope.
hȳran, *wv.* hire.

I.

Ic, *prn. I.*
idel, *aj.* idle; useless, vain—on idel, in vain.
ieġ-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.
il, *sm.* hedgehog.
ilca, *prn.* same (always weak, and with the definite article).
in, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* in, into.
inc, *see þū.*
inn, *av.* in (of motion).
innan, *prp. w. dat. (av.)* within.
inne, *av.* within, inside.
inn-ġehyġd, *sn.* inner thoughts, mind.
in-tō, *prp. w. dat.* into.
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.

ġe·lācān, *wv.* seize.

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

lāden, *sn.* Latin; language.

læġ, *see* **liċġan**.

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

ġe·læred, *aj.* learned [*past partic.* of læran].

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

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

ġe·læte, *sn.*—wega ġelætu, *pl.* meetings of the roads.

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

ġe·lamp, *see* **ġelimpan**.

land, *sn.* land, country.

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

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

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

lang, *aj.* long.

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

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

lār, *sf.* teaching, doctrine.

late, *av.* slowly, late—late on ġēare, late in the year.

ġe·laþian, *wv.* invite.

ġe·laþung, *sf.* congregation.

lēaf, *sf.* leave.

ġe·lēafa, *sm.* belief, faith.

ġe·lēaf-full, *aj.* believing, pious.

leahtor, *sm.* crime, vice.

lēas, *aj.* without (expers), *in compos.*—less; false.

lēat, *see* **lūtan**.

leċġan, *wv.* lay [liċġan].

ġe·lendān, *wv.* land [land].

lēo, *smf.* lion.

lēode, *simpl.* people.

lēof, *aj.* dear, beloved; pleasant—mē wære lēofre, I would rather—[lufu].

leofode, *see* **libban**.

leoht, *sn.* light.

leoht-fæt, *sn.* (light-vessel), lamp.

leornian, *wv.* learn.

leornung-cniht, *sm.* disciple.

lēt, *see* **lætan**.

libban, *wv.* live.

lic, *sn.* body, corpse.

ġe·lic, *aj. w. dat.* like.

ġe·lice, *av.* in like manner, alike, equally.

liċġan, *sv. 5*, lie.

lic-hama, *sm.* body.

licham-lice, *av.* bodily.

ġelician, *wv. w. dat.* please.

liefan, *wv. w. dat.* allow [lēaf].

ġe·liefan, *wv.* believe [gelēafa].

lif, *sn.* life.

lifiend, *see* **libban**.

lim, *sn.* limb, member.

ġe·limp, *sn.* event, emergency, calamity.

ġe·limpan, *sv. 3*, happen.

lip, *see* **liċġan**.

locc, *sm.* lock of hair.

lof, *sn.* praise; glory.

ġe·lōgian, place; occupy, furnish.

ġe·lōm, *aj.* frequent, repeated.

ġe·lōme, *av.* often, repeatedly.

losian, *wv. w. dat.* be lost—him losap, he loses [(for)lēosan].

lūcan, *sv. 7*, close.

lufian, *wv.* love.

lufu, *sf.* love [lēof].

Lunden-burg, *sf.* London [Lundonia].

lūtan, *sv.* 7, stoop.
lýtēl, *aj.* little.

M.

Mā, *see micel.*

macian, *wv.* make.

mæg, *swv.* can, be able.

mægen, *sn.* strength, capacity; virtue [mæg].

mægþ, *sf.* family; tribe, nation; generation.

ǵe-mæne, *aj.* common.

ǵe-mænelic, *aj.* common, general.

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

ǵe-mære, *sn.* boundary, territory.

mærsian, *wv.* extol, celebrate [mære].

mærþo, *sf.* glory [mære].

mæsse, *sf.* mass [*Latin* missa].

mæsse-prēost, *sm.* mass-priest.

mæst, *see micel.*

magon, *see mæg.*

man, *indef.* one [mann].

mān, *sn.* wickedness.

mān-dæd, *sf.* wicked deed.

mān-full, *aj.* wicked.

mangere, *sm.* merchant.

mangung, *sf.* trade, business.

maniǵ, *aj.* many.

maniǵ-feald, *aj.* manifold.

maniǵ-fieldan, *wv.* multiply [maniǵfeald].

mann, *sm.* man; person.

mann-cynn, *sn.* mankind.

mann-ræden, *sf.* allegiance.

mann-slaga, *sm.* manslayer, murderer [slēan, sleǵe].

mære, *see micel.*

martyr, *sm.* martyr.

māþm, *sm.* treasure.

māþm-fæt, *sn.* precious vessel.

mē, *see ic.*

mearc, *sf.* boundary.

mēd, *sf.* reward, pay.

mēder, *see mōdor.*

męnn, *see mann.*

męnnisc, *aj.* human [mann].

męre-grot, *sr.* pearl [margarita].

merǵen, *sm.* morning [morgen].

ǵe-met, *sn.* measure; manner, way.

metan, *sv.* 5, measure.

ǵe-mētan, *wv.* meet; find [ǵemōt].

męte, *sm.* food—pl. męttas.

micel, *aj.* great, much—*comp.* mære, mā (*adv., sn., aj.*), *sup.* mæst.

micle, *av.* greatly, much.

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

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

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

middel, *sn.* middle.

Middel-ęngle, *smpl.* Middle-Angles.

Mierce, *smpl.* Mercians [mearc].

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

mihte, *see mæg.*

mihtig, *aj.* mighty, strong.

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

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

ǵe-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.

mōdig-nes, *sf.* pride.

mōdor, *sf.* mother.

molde, *sf.* mould, earth.

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

N.

Nā, *av.* not, no [= *ne* ā].
nabban = *ne* habban.
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.* nīehst—*æt* nīehstan, next, immediately, afterwards. {109}
nearu, *aj.* narrow.
nēa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood [wesan].
neþmnan, *wv.* name [nama].
neom = *ne* eom.
nese, *av.* no.
neþt, *sn.* net.
nīed, *sf.* need.
nīedunga, *av.* needs, by necessity.
nīehst, see **nēah**.
nīeten, *sn.* animal.
nigon, *num.* nine.
nigopa, *aj.* ninth.
niht, *sf.* night.
niman, *sv. 4.* take, capture; take in marriage, marry.
nis = *ne* is.
nīþer, *av.* down.
nīwe, *aj.* new.
ġe·nōg, *aj.* enough.
noalde = *ne* wolde.
norþ, *av.* north.
Norþhymbra-land, *sn.* Northumberland.
Norþ-hymbre, *smp.* Northumbrians [Humbra].
norþan-weard, *aj.* northward.
Norþ-meþn, *pl.* Norwegians.
nū, *av.* now, just now; *cj. causal*, now that, since.
nū·ġiet, *av.* still.
ġe·nyht-sum-nes, *sf.* sufficiency, abundance.
nyle, = *ne* wile.
nyste, **nyton** = *ne* wiste, *ne* witon.

O.

Of, *prp. w. dat.* of, from *of* place, origin, privation, release, &c.; *partitive*, seþlaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, some of your oil.

of·drædd, *aj.* afraid [*past partic. of* ofdrædan, dread].
ofer, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over; on; *of time*, during, throughout, over.
ofer-gyld, *aj.* (past partic.), gilded over, covered with gold.
ofer·hērgian, *wv.* ravage, over-run.
ofer·sāwan, *sv. 2*, sow over.
offrian, *wv.* offer, sacrifice [*Latin* offerre].
offrung, *sf.* offering, sacrifice.
of·slēan, *sv. 2*, slay.
of·snīpan, *sv. 6*, kill [snīpan, 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-lāecung, *sf.* flattery.
olfend, *sm.* camel [*Latin* elephas].
on, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* on; in; *hostility*, against, on hīe fuhton; *of time*, in.
on·byrgan, *wv.* taste.
on·cnāwan, *sv. 1*, know, recognize.
on·drædan, *sv. 1, wv.* dread, fear.
on·fōn, *sv. 1*, receive.
on·gēan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards; *hostility*, against.
on·gēan, *av.* back—gēwende on-gēan, returned.
on-ginn, *sn.* beginning.
on·ginnan, *sv. 3*, begin.
on·liehtan, *wv.* illuminate, enlighten [leht].
on·liehtung, *sf.* illumination, light.
on·lūcan, *sv. 7*, unlock.
on·middan, *prp. w. dat.* in the midst of.
on·sien, *sf.* appearance, form.
on·sund, *aj.* sound, whole.
on·uppan, *prp. w. dat.* upon.
on·weald, *sm.* rule, authority, power; territory.
on·weġ, *av.* away.
open, *aj.* open.
openian, *wv.* open, reveal, disclose.
orgel-lice, *av.* proudly.
or·māete, *aj.* immense, boundless [metan].
or·sorg, *aj.* unconcerned, careless.
oþ, *prp. w. acc.* until—oþ þæt, *cj.* until; up to, as far as.
ōþer, *prn.* (always strong), second; other.
oþþe, *cj.* or—oþþe ... oþþe, either ... or.
oxa, *sm.* ox.

P.

Pāpa, *sm.* pope [*Latin* papa].
pening, *sm.* penny.
Peohtas, *simpl.* 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.
ġe-rād, *sn.* reckoning, account; on þā ġerād þæt, on condition that.
ræd, *sm.* advice; what is advisable, plan of action—him ræd þūhte, it seemed advisable to him.
ramm, *sm.* ram.
rāp, *sm.* rope.
rēaf, *sn.* robe, dress.
reahte, *see* reccan.
rēcan, *wv. w. gen.* reckon, care.
reccan, *wv.* tell, narrate.
ġe-reccednes, *sf.* narrative.
ġe-rēfa, *sm.* officer, reeve, bailiff.

reġen, *sm.* rain.
rēpe, *aj.* fierce, cruel.
rīce, *aj.* powerful, of high rank.
rīce, *sn.* kingdom, sovereignty, government.
rīceterē, *sn.* (ambition), pomp.
rīcsian, *wv.* rule.
rīdan, *sv. 6,* ride.
riftere, *sm.* reaper.
riht, *aj.* right; righteous.
riht-lice, *av.* rightly, correctly.
riht-wīs, *aj.* righteous.
riht-wīsnes, *sf.* righteousness.
rim, *sm.* number.
riman, *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.
ġe-rŷne, *sn.* mystery.

S.

Sǣ, *sf.* sea—*dat.* sǣ.
sǣd, *sn.* seed.
sǣġde, *see* **sęcġan**.
sǣl, *sm.* time, occasion.
ġe-sǣliġ, *aj.* happy, blessed.
ġe-sǣliġ-lice, *av.* happily, blessedly.
sæt, *sǣton*, *see* **sittan**.
sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.
ġe-samnian, *wv.* collect, assemble.
samod, *av.* together, with.
sanct, *sm.* saint [*Latin* sanctus].
sand, *sf.* dish of food [sęndan].
sand-ċeosol, *sm.* sand (*literally* sand-gravel).
sār, *sn.* grief.
sār, *aj.* grievous.
sāriġ, *aj.* sorry, sad.
sāwan, *sv. 1,* sow.
sāwere, *sm.* sower.
sāwol, *sf.* soul.
scamu, *sf.* shame.
scand, *sf.* disgrace.
scand-lic, *aj.* shameful.
scēaf, *sm.* sheaf [scūfan].
scēaf-mǣlum, *av.* sheafwise.
ġe-sċeaft, *sf.* creature, created thing. *sċeal*, *swv.* ought to, must; shall.
sċeap, *sn.* sheep.
sċeatt, *sm.* (tribute); money.
sċēawere, *sm.* spy, witness.
sċēawian, *wv.* see; examine; read.
sċēawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.
sċēotan, *sv. 7,* shoot.
sċieppan, *sv. 2,* create.
sċieran, *sv. 4,* shear.
sċip, *sn.* ship.
sċip-ġere, *sm.* fleet.
sċip-hlǣst, *sm.* (shipload), crew.
sċir, *sf.* shire.
scolde, *see* **sceal**.
scōp, *see* **sċieppan**.
scort, *aj.* short.
scotian, *wv.* shoot [sċēotan].
Scot-land, *sn.* Ireland.
Scottas, *simpl.* the Irish.
scotung, *sf.* shot.
scrǣf, *sn.* cave.

scrīn, *sn.* shrine [*Latin* scrinium].
scrinca, *sv.* 3, shrink.
scrūd, *sn.* dress.
scrȳdan, *wv.* clothe [scrūd].
scūfan, *sv.* 7, push—scūfan ūt, launch (ship).
sculon, *see* **sceal**.
scuton, *see* **scēotan**.
scyld, *sf.* guilt [sculon, sceal].
scyldig, *aj.* guilty.
scylen, *see* **sceal**.
Scyttisc, *aj.* Scotch [Scottas].
se, **sē**, *prn.* that; the; he; who.
ġeseah, *see* **ġesēon**.
sealde, *see* **seġlan**.
sēap, *sm.* pit.
Seaxe, *simpl.* Saxons.
sēcan, *wv.* seek; visit, come to; attack.
seġgan, *wv.* say.
self, *prn.* self.
seġlan, *wv.* give; sell.
sēlest, *av. superl.* best.
seŋdan, *wv.* send, send message [sand].
sēo, *see* **se**.
seofon, *num.* seven.
seofopa, *aj.* seventh.
seolc, *sf.* silk.
seolcen, *aj.* silken.
seolfor, *sn.* silver.
ġe-sēon, *sv.* 5, *see*.
sēow, *see* **sāwan**.
ġe-seŋnes, *sf.* narrative [seŋtan].
seŋtan, *wv.* set; appoint, institute—dōm seŋtan *w. dat.* pass sentence on;
compose, write; create [sittan].
sibb, *sf.* peace.
ġe-sibb-sum, *aj.* peaceful.
sie, *see* **wesan**.
siefer-lice, *av.* purely.
siefre, *aj.* pure.
sierwung, *sf.* stratagem.
siex, *num.* six.
siexta, *aj.* sixth.
siextig, *num.* sixty.
siextig-feald, *aj.* sixtyfold.
siġe, *sm.* victory—siġe niman, gain the victory.
siġe-fæst, *aj.* victorious.
ġe-sihþ, *sf.* sight; vision, dream [ġesēon].
sifren, *aj.* silver.
simle, *av.* always.
sind, *see* **wesan**.
sinu, *sf.* sinew.
sittan, *sv.* 5, sit; settle, stay.
ġe-sittan, *sv.* 5, take possession of.
siþ, *sm.* journey.
siþian, *wv.* journey, go.
siþpan, *av.* since, afterwards; *cj.* when.
slæp, *sm.* sleep.
slæpan, *sv.* 1, sleep,
slaga, *sm.* slayer. [slēan, *past. partic.* ġeslægen].
slāw, *aj.* slow, slothful, dull.
slēan, *sv.* 2, strike; slay, kill.
slęġ, *sm.* hammer [slaga, slēan].
slęġe, *sm.* killing [slaga, slēan].
slęp, *see* **slæpan**.
slōġ, *see* **slēan**.
smæl, *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-lice, *av.* truly, indeed.
spade, *wf.* spade [*Latīn* *spatha*].
spræc, *sf.* speech, language; conversation [*sprecan*].
sprecan, *sv.* 5, speak.
spreŋgan, *wv.* (scatter); sow [*springan*].
springan, *sv.* 3, spring.
sprungen, *see* **springan**.
stænen, *aj.* of stone [*stān*].
stæniht, *sn.* stony ground [*originally adj.* 'stony,' from *stān*].
stān, *sm.* stone; brick.
standan, *sv.* 2, stand.
stēap, *aj.* steep.
stede, *sm.* place.
stefn, *sf.* voice.
stelan, *sv.* 4, steal.
stent, *see* **standan**.
stēor, *sf.* steering, rudder.
steorra, *sm.* star.
sticol, *aj.* rough.
stiepel, *sm.* steeple [*stēap*].
stieran, *wv. w. dat.* restrain [*stēor*].
ġe-stillan, *wv.* stop, prevent.
stille, *aj.* still, quiet.
stōd, *see* **standan**.
stōl, *sm.* seat.
stōw, *sf.* place.
stræt, *sf.* street, road [*Latin* *strata via*].
strand, *sm.* shore.
strang, *aj.* strong.
strēdan, *wv.* (scatter), sow.
streŋþo, *sf.* strength [*strang*].
ġe-strēon, *sn.* possession.
ġe-strīenan, *wv.* gain [*ġestrēon*].
strūtian, *wv.* strut.
styċce, *sn.* piece.
sum, *prn.* some, a certain (one), one; a.
ġe-sund, *aj.* sound, healthy.
ġe-sund-full, *aj.* safe and sound.
sundor, *av.* apart.
sunne, *sf.* sun.
sunu, *sm.* son.
sūþ, *av.* south, southwards.
sūþan, *av.* from the south.
sūþan-weard, *aj.* southward.
sūþ-dæl, *sm.* the South.
sūþerne, *aj.* southern.
Sūþ-seaxe, *smpl.* South-Saxons.
swā, *av.* so; swā, swā, as, like—swā ... swā, so ... as.
swāc, *see* **swīcan**.
swā-þeah, *av.* however.
swefn, *sn.* sleep; dream.
swelc, *prn.* such.
swelce, *av.* as if, as it were, as, like.
sweltan, *sv.* 3, die.
swenċan, *wv.* afflict, molest [*swincan*].
swenġ, *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.
swerian, *sv.* 2, swear.
swīc, *sm.* deceit.
ġe-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.
swīþe, *av.* very, much, greatly, violently—*cp.* swīþor, rather, more.
swīþ-lic, *aj.* excessive, great.
swīþre, *sf.* right hand [*cp.* of swīþe with hand understood].
swulton, *see sweltan*.
swuncon, *see swincan*.
swungon, *see swingan*.
syndriġ, *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.
ġe-tācning, *sf.* signification, type.
tāēcan, *wv.* *w. dat.* show; teach.
talū, *sf.* number [getel].
tam, *aj.* tame.
tāwian, *wv.* ill-treat.
tēam, *sm.* progeny [tēon].
ġe-tel, *sn.* number.
tellan, *wv.* count, account—*tellan tō nāhte*, count as naught [talū].
Temes, *sf.* Thames [Tamisia].
tempel, *sn.* temple [*Latin* templum].
tēon, *sv.* 7, pull, drag.
tēona, *sm.* injury, insult.
tēon-rāeden, *sf.* humiliation.
tēþ, *see tōþ*.
tiċcen, *sn.* kid.
tid, *sf.* time; hour.
tieġan, *wv.* tie.
tieman, *wv.* teem, bring forth [tēam].
tiēn, *num.* ten.
tierwe, *sf.* tar.
tiġele, *wf.* tile [*Latin* tegula].
tīma, *sm.* time.
timbrian, *wv.* build.
ġe-timbrung, *sf.* building.
tintreġ, *sn.* torture.
tintregian, *wv.* torture.
tō, *prp. w. dat. (av.) to—tō* abbode ġešet, made abbot; *time*, at—*tō* langum fierste, for a long time; *adverbial*, *tō* scande, ignominiously; *fitness*, *purpose*, *for—þæm folce* (dat.) *tō* dēaþe, to the death of the people, so that the people were killed; *tō þæm 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-breġdan, *sv.* 3, tear asunder.
tō-cwīesan, *wv.* crush, bruise.
tō-cyme, *sm.* coming [cuman].
tō-dæġ, *av.* to-day.
tō-dāelan, *wv.* disperse; separate, divide.
tō-gædre, *av.* together.
tō-ġēanes, *prp. w. dat.* towards—*him tōġēanes*, to meet him.
tōl, *sn.* tool.
tō-līesan, *wv.* loosen [lēas].
tō-middes, *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.
ġe-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, twāem, *see* **twēgen**.
twēgen, *num.* two.
twēlf, *num.* twelve.
twentiġ, *num. w. gen.* twenty.

D.

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

þā, þāem, &c., *see* **se**.

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

þære, *see* **se**.

þær-rihte, *av.* immediately.

þæs, *av.* therefore; wherefore.

þæs, þæt, *see* **se**.

þæt, *cj.* that.

ġe-þafian, *wv.* allow, permit.

þā-ġiet, *av.* still, yet.

þanc, *sm.* thought; thanks.

þancian, *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**.

þēah, *av. cj.* though, yet, however—þēah þe, although.

þearf, *swv.* need.

þearle, *av.* very, greatly.

þēaw, *sm.* custom, habit; þēawas, virtues, morality.

þegen, *sm.* thane; servant.

þegnian, *wv. w. dat.* serve.

þegnung, *sf.* service, retinue.

þeñcan, *wv.* think, expect [þanc].

þeod, *sf.* people, nation.

ġe-þeode, *sn.* language.

þeof, *sm.* thief.

þeos, *see* **þes**.

þeostru, *spl.* darkness.

þeow, *sm.* servant.

þeow-dōm, *sm.* service.

þeowian, *wv. w. dat.* serve.

þeowot, *sn.* servitude.

þes, *prn.* this.

þicce, *aj.* thick.

þicgan, *sv. 5*, take, receive; eat, drink.

þin, *see* **þū**.

þing, *sn.* thing.

þis, þissum, &c., *see* **þes**.

ġe-þoht, *sm.* thought.

þohte, *see* **þeñcan**.

þone, *see* **se**.

þonne, *av. cj.* then; when; because.

þonne, *av.* than.

þorfte, *see* **þearf**.

þorn, *sm.* thorn.

þræd, *sm.* thread.

þreo, *see* **þrie**.

þridda, *aj.* third.

þrie, *num.* three.

þrim, *see* **þrie**.

þritiġ, *num.* thirty.

þritiġ-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.

þrymm, *sm.* glory.

þū, *prn.* thou.

þuhte, *see* **þeñcan**.

ġe-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.
ǵe-þwær-læcan, *wv.* agree.
þȳ, *instr. of se; av.* because.
þȳfel, *sm.* bush.
þȳ-læs, *cj.* lest.
þynčan, *wv. impers. w. dat.* mē þynčþ, methinks [þenčan].
þȳrel, *sn.* hole [þurh].

U.

Ufe-weard, *aj.* upward, at the top of.
un-ārīmed-lic, *aj.* innumerable.
unc, *see ic.*
un-ǵecynd, *aj.* strange, of alien family.
un-dēad-lic-nes, *sf.* immortality.
under, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* under.
under-cyning, *sm.* under-king.
under-delfan, *sv.* dig under.
under-fōn, *sv. 1,* receive, take.
under-ǵietan, *sv. 5,* understand.
undern-tīd, *sf.* morning-time.
un-forht, *aj.* dauntless.
un-for-molsnod, *aj.* (past partic.) undecayed.
un-ǵehīersum, *aj. w. dat.* disobedient.
un-hold, *aj.* hostile.
un-ǵemetlic, *aj.* immense.
un-mihtig, *aj.* weak.
un-nytt, *aj.* useless.
un-rihtlice, *av.* wrongly.
un-rihtwīs, *aj.* unrighteous.
un-ǵerīm, *sn.* countless number or quantity.
un-ǵerīm, *aj.* countless.
un-ǵesælig, *aj.* unhappy, accursed.
un-scyldig, *aj.* innocent.
un-tiemend, *aj.* barren [*from pres. partic. of tīeman*].
un-ǵeþwær-nes, *sf.* discord.
un-ǵewittig, *aj.* foolish.
ūp, *av.* up.
ūp-āhafen-nes, *sf.* conceit, arrogance.
ūp-flōr, *sf. (dat. sing. -a)* upper floor, upper story.
uppan, *prp. w. dat.* on, upon.
urnon, *see iernan.*
ūs, *see ic.*
ūt, *av.* out.
ūtan, *av.* outside.
uton, *defect. verb, w. infin.* let us—uton gān, let us go!

W.

Wacian, *wv.* be awake, watch.
wædla, *sm.* poor man.
wæl, *sn.* slaughter—wæl ǵe-slēan, make a slaughter.
wæl-hrēow, *aj.* cruel.
wælhrēow-lice, *av.* cruelly, savagely.
wælhrēownes, *sf.* cruelty.
wæpen, *sn.* weapon.
wær, *aj.* wary.
wæron, **wæs**, *see wesan.*
wæstm, *sm.* (growth); fruit.
wæter, *sn.* water.
wæter-scipe, *sm.* piece of water, water.
wāfung, *sf.* (spectacle), display.
-ware, *pl.* (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants [*originally defenders*,
cp. wērian].
wāt, *see witan.*
ǵewāt, *see ǵewitan.*
wē, *see ic.*

ġe-weald, *sn.* power, command.
wealdan, *sv. 1, w. gen.* rule.
Wealh, *sm. (pl. Wēalas), sm.* Welshman, Briton (*originally* foreigner).
weall, *sm.* wall.
weall-lim, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.
wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, *then* proscribed man, outlaw].
weaxan, *sv. 1*, grow, increase.
weġ, *sm.* way, road.
weġ-fērende, *aj. (pres. partic.)* way-faring.
wel, *av.* well.
wel-willend-nes, *sf.* benevolence.
wēnan, *wv.* expect, think.
ġe-wēndan, *wv.* turn; go [windan].
wēnian, *wv.* accustom, wean [ġewuna].
weofod, *sn.* altar.
weorc, *sn.* work.
weorpan, *sv. 3*, throw.
weorþ, *sn.* worth.
weorþ, *aj.* worth, worthy.
weorþan, *sv. 3*, happen; become—w. *æt spræce*, enter into conversation.
ġe-weorþan, *sv. 3, impers. w. dat.*—him ġewearþ, they agreed on.
weorþ-full, *aj.* worthy.
weorþian, *wv.* honour, worship; make honoured, exalt.
weorþ-lice, *aj.* honourably.
weorþ-mynd, *sf.* honour.
wēox, *see weaxan.*
wēpan, *sv. 1*, weep.
wer, *sm.* man.
wērian, *wv.* defend [wær].
werod, *sn.* troop, army.
wesan, *sv.* be.
west, *av.* west.
West-seaxe, *smp. l.* West-saxons.
wēste, *aj.* waste, desolate.
wīd, *aj.* wide.
wīde, *av.* widely, far and wide.
widewe, *sf.* widow.
ġe-wieldan, *wv.* overpower, conquer [wealdan].
wierþe, *aj. w. gen.* worthy [weorþ].
wīf, *sn.* woman; wife.
wīf-healf, *sf.* female side.
wīf-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.
willa, *sm.* will.
willan, *swv.* will, wish; *of repetition*, be used to.
ġe-wilnian, *wv. w. gen.* desire.
wīn, *sn.* wine.
wind, *sm.* wind.
windan, *sv. 3*, wind.
wīn-ġeard, *sm.* vineyard.
winnan, *sv. 3*, fight.
ġe-winnan, *sv. 3*, win, gain.
winter, (*pl.* winter), *sm.* winter; *in reckoning* = year.
winter-setl, *sn.* winter-quarters.
wīs, *aj.* wise.
wīs-dōm, *sm.* wisdom.
wīse, *sf.* (wise), way.
ġe-wiss, *aj.* certain.
ġe-wissian, *wv.* guide, direct.
ġe-wissung, *sf.* guidance, direction.
wiste, *see witan.*
wit, *see ic.*
wita, *sm.* councillor, sage.
witan, *swv.* know.
ġe-wītan, *sv. 6*, depart.
wīte, *sn.* punishment; torment.
wītega, *sm.* prophet.

witod-lice, *av.* truly, indeed, and [witan].
ġewitt, *sn.* wits, intelligence, understanding [witan].
wiþ, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards; along—wiþ weġ, by the road; *hostility*,
 against—fuhton wiþ Brettas, fought with the Britons; *association*,
sharing, &c., with; *defence*, against; *exchange, price, for*—wiþ þæm þe,
 in consideration of, provided that.
wiþ-meten-nes, *sf.* comparison.
wiþ-sacan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* deny.
wiþ-standan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* withstand, resist.
wlite, *sm.* beauty.
wōd, *aj.* mad.
wōd-lice, *av.* madly.
wolde, *see willan*.
wōp, *sm.* weeping [wēpan].
word, *sn.* word, sentence; subject of talk, question, answer, report.
ġeworden, *see weorþan*.
worhte, *see wyrċan*.
woruld, *sf.* world.
woruld-þing, *sn.* worldly thing.
wrecan, *sv. 5*, avenge.
wrēgan, *wv.* accuse.
ġewrit, *sn.* writing [writan].
writan, *sv. 6*, write.
wudu, *sm.* wood.
wuldor, *sn.* glory.
wuldrian, *wv.* glorify, extol.
wulf, *sm.* wolf.
ġewuna, *sm.* habit, custom [wunian].
wund, *sf.* wound.
wundor, *sn.* wonder; miracle.
wundor-lic, *aj.* wonderful, wondrous.
wundor-lice, *av.* wonderfully, wondrously.
wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.
ġewunelic, *aj.* customary.
wunian, *wv.* dwell, stay, continue [ġewuna].
wunung, *sf.* dwelling.
ġewunnen, *see ġewinnan*.
wyrċan, *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.
wýsċan, *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.
ýterra, *aj. comp.* outer; *superl.* ýtemest, 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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