ENGLISH Saxon Primer

Mary S. Speck M.A.
IN MEMORIAM
Chester Harvey Rowell
Chester H. Rawell
H. M. 88

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Clarendon Press Series

AN ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

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Clarendon Press Series

AN

ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

HENRY SWEET, M.A.

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Editor of 'Alfred's Version of the Cura Pastoralis'
Author of 'An Anglo-Saxon Reader'
'A History of English Sounds,' and 'A Handbook of Phonetics'

Third Edition

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

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

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

Poetry has been excluded, and a selection made from the easiest prose pieces I could find. Old-English original prose is unfortunately limited in extent, and the most suitable pieces (such as the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan) are already given in the Reader; these I could not give over.
again. But I hope the short extracts from the Chronicle and the Martyrdom of King Edmund will be found not wanting in interest. For the rest of the selections I have had to fall back on scriptural extracts, which have the great advantages of simplicity and familiarity of subject. The Gospel extracts have been transferred here from the Reader, where they will be omitted in the next edition. The sentences which head the selections have been gathered mainly from the Gospels, Ælfric's Homilies, and the Chronicle. They are all of the simplest possible character, only those having been taken which would bear isolation from their context. They are intended to serve both as an introduction and as a supplement to the longer pieces. They are grouped roughly into paragraphs, according to the grammatical forms they illustrate. Thus the first paragraph consists mainly of examples of the nominative singular of nouns and adjectives, the second of accusative singulars, and so on.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In conclusion I may be allowed to express a hope that this little book may prove useful not only to young beginners, but also to some of our Professors of and Ex-
aminers in the English language, most of whom are now beginning to see the importance of a sound elementary knowledge of 'Anglo-Saxon'—a knowledge which I believe this book to be capable of imparting, if studied diligently, and not hurriedly cast aside for a more ambitious one.

HENRY SWEET.

Heath Street, Hampstead,
March 31, 1882.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

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

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

HENRY SWEET.

London,
October 15, 1884.
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GRAMMAR.

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

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

SOUNDS.

VOWELS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Key-word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>as in</td>
<td>mann (G.)</td>
<td>nama (name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā</td>
<td></td>
<td>father</td>
<td>stān (stone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ</td>
<td></td>
<td>man</td>
<td>glæd (glad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ̆</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dād (deed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td>éc (F.)</td>
<td>ic ete (I eat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
<td></td>
<td>see (G.)</td>
<td>hē (he)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĕ</td>
<td></td>
<td>men</td>
<td>menn (men)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
GRAMMAR.

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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a} & \quad \text{as in} \quad \text{ask (short)} & \text{name (nāhmāh).} \\
\text{ā} & \quad \\
\text{æ} & \quad \text{man} & \text{glæd (glad).} \\
\text{æ} & \quad \text{there} & \text{ær (air).} \\
\text{e, ḡ} & \quad \text{men} & \text{etē (etty), mēnn (men).} \\
\text{ē} & \quad \text{they} & \text{hē (hay).} \\
\text{i, ie} & \quad \text{fin} & \text{cwic (quick), ieldran (ildrāhn).} \\
\text{i, ie} & \quad \text{see} & \text{wīn (ween), hīeran (heerāhn).} \\
\text{o} & \quad \\
\text{ō} & \quad \text{not} & \text{god (god).} \\
\text{u} & \quad \text{full} & \text{full (full).} \\
\text{ū} & \quad \text{fool} & \text{nū (noo).} \\
\text{y} & \quad \text{fin} & \text{synn (zin).} \\
\text{ŷ} & \quad \text{see} & \text{brīd (breed).} \\
\text{ea} & \quad \text{ē-āh} & \text{eall (all).} \\
\text{ēa} & \quad \text{ai-āh} & \text{ēast (east).} \\
\text{eo} & \quad \text{ē-o} & \text{weorc (work).} \\
\text{ēo} & \quad \text{ē-o} & \text{dēop (deep).}
\end{align*}
\]

e and ġ are both written e in the MSS.
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, ę.

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

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

*ğ* initially and in the combination *ng* was pronounced *ğj* (corresponding to *kjj*): *ğē* (ye), *ğeorn* (willing), *sprenɡan* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dağ* (day), *wreğan* (accuse), *hērģian* (ravage). It is possible that *ğ* in *ğe-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. ċġ = *ģ̣* : *şēğan* (say), *hrēg* (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).
**GRAMMAR.**

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

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

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

* p* had the sound of our *th* (=/dh) in *then*:—*pū* (thou), *ping* (thing), *sōb* (true), *hēben* (heathen); except when in combination with hard consonants, where it had that of our *th* in *thin*, as in *sēp* (seeks). Note *hafp* (has)=*hāvdh*.

* w* was fully pronounced wherever written:—*wrīlan* (write), *niwe* (new), *sōw* (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 *forgīesfan* 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. *ablaüt*).
The following changes are mutations:—

a...e:—männ, pl. menn; wand (wound pr.), wëndan (to turn).

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

ä...ö:—bläwan (to blow), bläwp (bloweth); hål (sound), hëlan (heal).

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

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

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

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

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

ū...y:—cūp (known), cypan (to make known); fül (foul), ā·fylan (defile).

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

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

ēo...ie:—stēor (rudder), stīeran (steer); ģe·strēon (possession), ģe·strīenan (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), eahɪ (eight), weaxan (to grow). Not in bærst (p. 7). In most other cases it becomes æ:—dag (day), dages (of a day), fæst (firm), vær (vary).
e before nasals always becomes i: compare bindan (to bind), pret. band, with beran (to bear), pret. bær.
e before r (generally followed by a consonant) becomes eo:—eorpe (earth), heorte (heart). Not in berstan (p. 7). Also in other cases:—seolfor (silver), heofon (heaven).
i before r + cons. becomes ie:—bierp (beareth) contr. from birep, hierde (shepherd) from heord (herd), weirsə (worse).
e before r, or l + cons. often becomes ie:— fierd (army) from faran, bieldo (boldness) from beald, ieldra (elder) from eald.

By gradation the vowels are related as follows:—
e (i, eo) ... a (æ, ea) ... u (o):—
bindan (inf.), band (pret.), bundon (they bound). beran (inf.), bær (pret.), boren (past partic.). ceorfan (cut), cearf (pret.), curfon (they cut), corfen (past partic.). bend (bond) = mutation of band, byr-pen (burden) of bor-en.
a (æ, ea) ... œ:—spræc (spoke), sprœcon (they spoke), sprœc (speech).
a ... o:—faran (to go), fœr (pret.), fœr (journey). gefëra (companion) mutation of fœr.
ī ... ā ... i:—wrilan, wrā, writon, gewrit (writing, subst.). (be)yifar (remain), lāf (remains), whence by mutation lōsan (leaf).
œo (ū) ... ōa ... u (o):—cēosan (choose), cēas, curon, coren.
cys-t (choice). (fœr)cēosan (lose), lēas (loose), ǽliesan (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 legān (lay) cannot be directly referred to liēgan (lie), but only to a form *lag-, preserved in the preterite læg. So also ibēndan (to blind) can be referred only indirectly to the adjective blind through an intermediate *bland-. Again, the root-vowel of byрpen
(burden) cannot be explained by the infinitive beran (bear), but only by the past participle geboren. In the same way hryre (fall sb.) must be referred, not to the infinitive hrōsan, but to the preterite plural hruron. The vowel-changes in the preterites of verbs of the 'fall'-conjugation (1) feallon, feoll, &c., are due not to gradation, but to other causes.

CONSONANTS.

s becomes r in the preterite plurals and past participles of strong verbs, as in curon, ge'coren from ēōsan, wēron pl. of was (was), and in other formations, such as hryre (fall) from hrōsan.

p becomes d under the same conditions, as in wurdon, geworden from weorpan (become), cwæp (quoth), pl. cwēdon, cwide (speech) from cwēpan (infin.).

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

The combinations cæ-, gæ- become cēa-, gēa-, as in cēaf (chaff) from *cæf, stēal (shall) from *scæl, gēaf (gave) = *gæf from gīefan (cp. cwæp from cwēpan), gēat (gate)—cp. fæt (vessel).

gæ- often becomes gēa-, as in gēafon (they gave), with which compare cwēdon (they said).

gē- becomes gēie, as in gīefan, gīeldan (pay) from *gefān, *geldan—cp. cwēpan, delfan. Not in the prefix gē- and gē (ye).

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

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

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 seo dohtor (the daughter), are femininé; and of young creatures, such as pat cild (the child), neuter. Note, however, that pat wiþf (woman) is neuter.

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

Compounds follow the gender of their last element, as in pat burg-geat (city-gate), from seo burg and pat geat. Hence also se wiþf-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; seo sunne, genitive sing. pāre sunnan. All the others, such as se dag, pl. dagas, pat hūs (house), gen. sing. pæs hūses, are strong.

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

(i) as-plurals.

SINGULAR.    PLURAL.
Nom. stān (stone).    Nom. stān-as.
Dat. stān-e.    Dat. stān-um.

So also dēl (part), cyning (king), cildhād (childhood).

dāg (day) changes its vowel in the pl. (p. 5):—dāg, dāge,
dāges; 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:—
egnēl (angel), enge, engles; englæs, englum, engla. So also
nægel (nail), þēgen (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), þēore, þēores. So also in Wealth (Welshman), plur.
Wǣlas.

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

(ii) e-plurals.

A few nouns which occur only in the plur.:—lēode (people), lēodum,
lēoda. So also several names of nations:—Englē (English), Dēne (Danes);
Seaxe (Saxons), Mierē (Mercians), have gen. plur. Seaxna, Mierina.

(3) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.    PLURAL.
Nom. fōt (foot).    Nom. fēt.
Dat. fēt.    Dat. fōt-um.

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

1Wherever the acc. is not given separately, it is the same as the nom.
(4) **u-nouns.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. <strong>sun-u</strong> (<em>son</em>)</td>
<td>Nom. <strong>sun-a</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. <strong>sun-a</strong></td>
<td>Dat. <strong>sun-um</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. <strong>sun-a</strong></td>
<td>Gen. <strong>sun-a</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So also **wudu** (wood).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. <strong>mödor</strong> (<em>mother</em>)</td>
<td>Nom. <strong>mödor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. <strong>mëder</strong></td>
<td>Dat. <strong>mödr-um</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. <strong>mödor</strong></td>
<td>Gen. <strong>mödr-a</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(6) **nd-nouns.**

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. <strong>fréond</strong> (<em>friend</em>)</td>
<td>Nom. <strong>fréond</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. <strong>fréond</strong></td>
<td>Dat. <strong>fréond-um</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. <strong>fréond-es</strong></td>
<td>Gen. <strong>fréond-a</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So also **fréond** (enemy).

Those in **-end** inflect thus:—**büend** (dweller), **büend**, **büendes**; **büend**, **büendum**, **büendra**. So also **Häland** (saviour). The **-ra** is an adjectival inflection.

**STRONG NEUTERS.**

(1) **u-plurals.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. <strong>scip</strong> (<em>ship</em>)</td>
<td>Nom. <strong>scip-u</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. <strong>scip-e</strong></td>
<td>Dat. <strong>scip-um</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. <strong>scip-es</strong></td>
<td>Gen. <strong>scip-a</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So all neuters with short final syllable, such as **gebêd** (prayer), **gewrit** (writing), **geat** (gate).
GRAMMAR.

Fæt (vessel), fæte, fætes; futu, futum, futa (p. 5).

Rīce (kingdom), rīce, rīces; rītu, rīcum, rīca. So also all neuters in e, except heorte and ēare (p. 13): ġeþēode (language), styṭe (piece).

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

(2) Unchanged plurals.

SINGULAR. PLURAL.

Nom. hūs (house). Nom. hūs.
Dat. hūs-e. Dat. hūs-um.

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

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

STRONG FEMININES.

(a) a-plurals.

SINGULAR. PLURAL.

(a) Nom. ġief-u (gift). Nom. ġief-a.
Acc. ġief-e. Acc. ġief-a.
Dat. ġief-e. Dat. ġief-um.

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

SINGULAR. PLURAL.

(b) Nom. spræc (speech). Nom. spræc-a.
Acc. spræc-e. Acc. spræc-a.
Dat. spræc-e. Dat. spræc-um.

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 ēaster (city), hlādder (ladder).

Some in -en double the n in inflection:—byrpen (burden), byrpenne. So also those in -rāden, such as hierdrāden (guardianship). Those in -nes also double the s in inflection: gōdnes (goodness), gōdnesse.

(2) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR. PLURAL.
Dat. bēc. Dat. bōc-um.

Burg (city), byrig, burge; byrig, burgum, burga.

(3) Indeclinable.

SINGULAR.
Nom. bieldo (boldness).
Dat. bieldo.
Gen. bieldo.

So also ieldo (age).
For r-nouns, see under Masculines.

WEAK MASculines.

SINGULAR. PLURAL.
Nom. nam-a (name). Nom. nam-an.
Dat. nam-an. Dat. nam-um.
GRAMMAR.

So also all nouns in -a:—geféra (companion), guma (man), géléafa (belief). Ieldran (elders) occurs only in the plural. Geféa (joy) is contracted throughout:—géfèa, géfèan.

WEAK NEUTERS.

SINGULAR

Nom. ēag-e (eye).
Acc. ēag-e.
Dat. ēag-an.
Gen. ēag-an.

PLURAL

Nom. ēag-an.
Acc. ēag-an.
Dat. ēag-um.
Gen. ēag-ena.

So also ēare 'ear.'

WEAK FEMININES.

SINGULAR

Nom. sunn-e (sun).
Acc. sunn-an.
Dat. sunn-an.
Gen. sunn-an.

PLURAL

Nom. sunn-an.
Acc. sunn-an.
Dat. sunn-um.
Gen. sunn-ena.

So also čirice (church), fiémne (virgin), heorte (heart).
Léo (lion) has acc., &c. léon.

PROPER NAMES.

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

Foreign names of persons sometimes follow the analogy of native names, thus Crist, Salomon have gen. Cristes, Salomones, dat. Criste, 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. Cy\textit{rus}, gen. Cy\textit{res}, acc. Cy\textit{rum}, dat. Cy\textit{rum} (p\textit{æm} cyninge Cy\textit{rum}).

Almost the only names of countries and districts in Old English are those taken from Latin, such as Bre\textit{ten} (Britain), C\textit{ent} (Kent), Germ\textit{ania} (Germany), and those formed by composition, generally with \textit{land}, such as Engl\textit{a-land} (land of the English, England), Isra\textit{hêla-pêod} (Israel). In both of these cases the first element is in the gen. pl., but ordinary compounds, such as Scot-\textit{land}, also occur. In other cases the name of the inhabitants of a country is used for the country itself:—on East-\textit{englum} = in East-anglia, lit. ‘among the East-anglians.’ So also on Angel-cynne = in England, lit. ‘among the English race,’ more accurately expressed by Angelcynnes \textit{land}.

Uncompounded names of countries are sometimes undec- declined. Thus we find on C\textit{ent}, t\textit{ô} Hierusal\textit{êm}.

Germ\textit{ania}, Asia, and other foreign names in -\textit{a} take -\textit{e} in the oblique cases, thus gen. Germ\textit{anie}.

**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 \textit{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 -\textit{u} in the fem. sing. nom. and neut. pl. nom., those with a long one drop it.
**GRAMMAR.**

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>cwc (alive)</td>
<td>cwc</td>
<td>cwc-u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>cwc-ne</td>
<td>cwc</td>
<td>cwc-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>cwc-um</td>
<td>cwc-um</td>
<td>cwc-re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>cwc-es</td>
<td>cwc-es</td>
<td>cwc-re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.</td>
<td>cwc-e</td>
<td>cwc-e</td>
<td>(cwc-cre)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>cwc-e</td>
<td>cwc-u</td>
<td>cwc-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td></td>
<td>cwc-um</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>cwc-ra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So also sum (some), færlc (dangerous). Those with a, such as glæd (glad), change it to a in dat. gladium, &c.

Those in -e, such as blēpe (glad), drop it in all inflections:—blēpe, blēpu, blēpre.

Those in -ig, -el, -ol, -en, -er, -or often contract before inflections beginning with a vowel, as in hālig (holy), hālges, hālgum; miēl (great), miēlu, miēle. Not, of course, before consonants:—hālīgne, miēlne, miēlra.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>gōd (good)</td>
<td>gōd,</td>
<td>gōd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plur.</td>
<td>gōde,</td>
<td>gōde,</td>
<td>gōde.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Fēla (many) is indeclinable.
WEAK ADJECTIVES.

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

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>göd-a,</td>
<td>göd-e,</td>
<td>göd-e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>göd-an,</td>
<td>göd-e,</td>
<td>göd-an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>göd-an,</td>
<td>göd-an,</td>
<td>göd-an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>göd-an,</td>
<td>göd-an,</td>
<td>göd-an.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>göd-an.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>göd-um.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>göd-ena.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.; mēere (famous), mēerra. 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 (old), ieldra, ieldest.
- lang (long), lēngra, lēngest.
- nēah (near), (nēar), nīehst.

The following show different roots:

- göd (good), bētera, bētst.
- yfel (evil), wiersa, wieerrest.
- mičel (great), māra (mā), māest.
- lītel (little), lāssa (lās), lāst.
The following are defective as well as irregular, being formed from adverbs:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ær (formerly)</th>
<th>Ærra (Æror)</th>
<th>Ærest.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fore (before)</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>forma, fyrmest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Út (out)</td>
<td>Ýterra</td>
<td>Ýtemest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUMERALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARDINAL</th>
<th>ORDINAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an,</td>
<td>one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twå,</td>
<td>two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þrēo,</td>
<td>three.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feōwer,</td>
<td>four.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fif,</td>
<td>five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siex,</td>
<td>six.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seofon,</td>
<td>seven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eahta,</td>
<td>eight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigon,</td>
<td>nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tïen,</td>
<td>ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñendlufon,</td>
<td>eleven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twëlf,</td>
<td>twelve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þrēo-tïene,</td>
<td>thirteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feōwer-tïene,</td>
<td>fourteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fif-tïene,</td>
<td>fifteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siex-tïene,</td>
<td>sixteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seofon-tïene,</td>
<td>seventeen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eahta-tïene,</td>
<td>eighteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigon-tïene,</td>
<td>nineteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twën-tig,</td>
<td>twenty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þri-tig,</td>
<td>thirty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feōwer-tig,</td>
<td>forty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fif-tig,</td>
<td>fifty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siex-tig,</td>
<td>sixty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR.

CARDINAL.

hund-seoson-tīg, seventy.
hund-eahta-tīg, eighty.
hund-nigon-tīg, ninety.
hund
hund-ˈtēontīg, hundred.

hund-ehta-tīg, eighty.
hund-ˈendluoontīg, hundred and ten.
hund-twelftīg, hundred and twenty.

Ťūsend, thousand.

Ťn is declined like other adjectives.

Ťwā is declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>twēgen,</td>
<td>twā,</td>
<td>twā,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td></td>
<td>twāem,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>twēgra,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So also bēgen (both), bā, bēm, bēgra.

Ťrēo is declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>prie,</td>
<td>prieo,</td>
<td>prieo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td></td>
<td>prim,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>prieora,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Units are always put before tens:—Ťn and twentīg (twenty-one).
The ordinals are always weak, except ðer, which is always strong.

**PRONOUNS.**

**PERSONAL.**

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>ic (I),</th>
<th>þū (thou).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>mē,</td>
<td>þē.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>mē,</td>
<td>þē.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>mīn,</td>
<td>þīn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DUAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>wit (we two),</th>
<th>ġit (ye two).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>unc,</td>
<td>inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>unc,</td>
<td>inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>uncer,</td>
<td>incer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>ġē (ye).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ēow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>ēow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ēower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>hē (he),</td>
<td>hit (it),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>hine,</td>
<td>hit,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>him,</td>
<td>him,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>his,</td>
<td>his,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>hīe (they).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>hiera.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**POSSESSIVE.**

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

**INTERROGATIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masc. and Fem.</th>
<th>Neut.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>hwā (<em>who</em>),</td>
<td>hwæt (<em>what</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>hwone,</td>
<td>hwæt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>hwǣm,</td>
<td>hwǣm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>hwæs,</td>
<td>hwæs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instr.</strong></td>
<td>hwī,</td>
<td>hwī.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**DEMONSTRATIVE.**

**SINGULAR.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>se (<em>that, the</em>),</td>
<td>þæt,</td>
<td>séo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>þone,</td>
<td>þæt,</td>
<td>þā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>þǣm,</td>
<td>þǣm,</td>
<td>þǣre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>þæs,</td>
<td>þæs,</td>
<td>þǣre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instr.</strong></td>
<td>þī, þon,</td>
<td>þī,</td>
<td>(þǣre).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>þā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>þǣm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>þāra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**GRAMMAR.**

*Se* is both a demonstrative and a definite article. It is also used as a personal pronoun:—*hē ērēp min word, and wyrēp pā* (he hears my words, and does them). *Se* as a demonstrative and pers. pronoun has its vowel long.

**SINGULAR.**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td><em>pes (this)</em>,</td>
<td><em>pis</em></td>
<td><em>pēos</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>pisne</em></td>
<td><em>pis</em></td>
<td><em>pās</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>pissum</em></td>
<td><em>pissum</em></td>
<td><em>pisse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>pisses</em></td>
<td><em>pisses</em></td>
<td><em>pisse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.</td>
<td><em>pīs</em></td>
<td><em>pīs</em></td>
<td>(piss)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td><em>pās</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>pissum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>pissa</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 *pe*, as in *ālc ēlāra pe pās min word ērēp* (each of those who hears these my words). It is often combined with *sē*, which is declined:—*sē pe = who, masc., sēo pe, fem., &c. Se* alone is also used as a relative:—

*hēr is mīn cnāpa, pone ic ēceās* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen); sometimes in the sense of ‘he who’:—*hēr pū hafst pāt pīn 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 hwat swā* (whatever),
An and sum (some) are used in an indefinite sense:—án mann, sum mann=‘a certain man,’ hence ‘a man.’ But the indefinite article is generally not expressed.

Ælc (each), ānig (any), nānig (no, none), are declined like other adjectives.

Öper (other) is always strong:—þā òþre mēnn.

Man, another form of mann, is often used in the indefinite sense of ‘one,’ French on:—his brōpor Horsan man of silōg (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:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATIVE</th>
<th>SUBJUNCTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bind-e</td>
<td>bind-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bind-est, bintst</td>
<td>bind-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. bind-ep, bint</td>
<td>bind-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plur. bind-ep</td>
<td>bind-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. band</td>
<td>bund-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bund-e</td>
<td>bund-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. band</td>
<td>bund-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plur. bund-on</td>
<td>bund-en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

Gerund. tō bind-enne.

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

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

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

Traces of an older passive voice are preserved in the form hát-te from hátan (call, name), which is both present 'is called,' and preterite 'was called':—se munuc hátte 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, we bundon). The 2nd sing. pret. indic. and the whole pret. subj. always have the vowel of the preterite plural indicative (þu bunde, ic bunde, we bunden.)

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

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

e a " ie " fielp " feallan (fall).
é " i " cwipp " cweþan (say).
eo " ie " wierp " weorþan (happen).
ā " æe " hætt " hātan (command).
ō " ē " grēwp " grōwan (grow).
ēa " ëe " hīewp " hēawan (hew).
ēo " ëe " ēiest " ēeosan (choose).
ū " ūy " līçp " lūcan (close).
The full ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. is -ep, which is generally contracted, with the following consonant-changes:—

-tep becomes -tt as in lætt from lætan (let).
-dep ,, -tt ,, bitt ,, bidan (wait).
-ddepu ,, -tt ,, bitt ,, biddan (pray).
-pee ,, -pp ,, cervp ,, cwepan (say).
-sep ,, -st ,, cjest ,, cēosan (choose).
-npep ,, -nt ,, bint ,, bindan (bind).

Double consonants become single, as in hē felph from feallan.

Before the -st of the 2nd pers. consonants are often dropt, as in þū cwist from cwepan, þū cjest from cēosan; 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 sēop, tō sēonne; but hē siph.

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 eo or ē, and the past partic. retains the original vowel of the infinitive.
(a) ēo-preterites.

---|---|---|---|---
feallan (fall) | fielp | ōell | ōollon | fallen
healdan (hold) | hielt | hēold | hēoldon | healden
wealdan (wield) | wielt | wēold | wēoldon | wealden
weepan (weep) | weelp | wēop | wēopon | wōpen

Weepan 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.

(b) ē-preterites.

---|---|---|---|---
hātan (command) | hātt | hēt | hēton | hāten
lētan (let) | lētt | lēt | lēton | lēten
fōn (seize) | fēhp | feng | fēngon | fangen
hōn (hang) | hēhp | hēng | hēngon | hangen
II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

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

a:—

INFINITIVE. THIRD. PRES. PRET. SING. PRET. PL. PTC. PRET.

faran (go) færþ für förön faren
sacan (quarrel) sæcþ sóc sōcon sacen
scacan (shake) scæcþ scōc scōcon scacen
standan (stand) stęnt stōd stōdon standen

The following shows contraction of original ea:—

slēan (strike) sliehþ slög slōgon slægen

ɛ:—

hębban (lift) hęp hōf hōfon hasen
scieppan (create) sciepþ scōp scōpon scapen
swērian (swear) swēreþ swōr swōron sworn

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is ħęfe and swère, like that of węnian (p. 32). Swērian has indic. swērige, swērest, like węnian; hębban has hęppe, ħęfst, &c. like ħieran (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., ū (o) in ptc. pret. Findan has a weak preterite.

i:—

bindan (bind) bint band bundon bunden

drincan (drink) drincþ dranc druncon druncen

findan (find) fint funde fundon funden

güeldan (pay) güelt güeld gueldon golden

(om)ginnan (begin) -ġinþ -gann -gunnon -gunnen
GRAMMAR.

INFINITIVE. THIRD PRES. PRET. SING. PRET. PL. PTC. PRET.
gridan (grind) grit grand grundon grunden
iernan (run) [p. 7] iernþ arn urnal urnon urnen
ģe-limpan (happen) -limpþ -lamp -lumpon -lumpen
scrincan (shrink) scrincþ scranc scruncon scruncen
springan (spring) springþ sprang sprungon sprungen
swincan (toil) swincþ swanc swuncon swuncen
windan (wind) wint wand wundon wunden
winnan (fight) winþ wann wunnon wunnen

e:—
berstan (burst) bierst bærst burston børsten
bregdan (pull) ... brægd brugdon brogden
delfan (dig) dilfþ dealf dulfon dolfen
sweltan (die) swilt swealt swulton swolten

eo:—
beorgan (protect) bierhþ bearg burgon borgen
beornan(burn)[p. 7] biernþ barn burnon burnen
ćeorfan (cut) cierþ cearf curfon corfen
feohtan (fight) fieht feaht fuhton fohten
weorpan (throw) wierhþ wearp wurpon worpen
weorþan (become) wierþ wearþ wurdon worden

IV. ‘Bear’-conjugation.

Verbs in e (Æ), followed by a single consonant, generally a liquid or nasal; in brecan the liquid precedes the vowel. A (æ) in pret. sing., æ (å) in pret. pl., o (u) in ptc. pret. Cuman is irregular.
i:—
niman (take) nimþ nam námon numen

e:—
beran (bear) bierþ bær bærón boren
brecan (break) brecþ bræc bræcon brocen
ćeoran (shear) scierþ scær scærón scoren
stelan (steal) stilþ stæl stælon stolen
teran (tear) ... tær tærón toren
u:—

INFINITIVE. THIRD PRES. PRET. SG. PRET. PL. PTC. PRET.
cuman (come) cymn côm cômon cumen

V. ‘Give’-conjugation.

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

e:—
cwejan (say) cwiþp cwæþ cwædon cweden
etan (eat) itt æt æton eten
sprecan (speak) spricþ spræc spræcon sprecen
wrecan (avenge) wricþ wræc wræcon wrecen

i:—
biddan (pray) bitt bæd bædon beden
liçgan (lie) lip læg lægon legen
sittan (sit) sitt sæt sæton seten
piçgan (receive) piçþ peah þægon þegen

All these have weak presents:—imper. bide, lige, site, piğe. Their is are mutations of the e which appears in their past partic.

ie:—

giefan (give) ţiþþ ţeaf ţeafon ţiesen
(on)gietan (understand) -gießt -gieat -gieaton -gießen

The following is contracted in most forms:—
sëon (see) siþþ seah sâwon sewen

VI. ‘Shine’-conjugation.

Verbs in ɨ, with pret. sing. in ā, pl. i, ptc. pret. i:

bidan (wait) bitt bâd bidon biden
bítan (bite) bitt bât biton biten
drifan (drive) drifþ drâf drifon drifen
### VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

Verbs in ëo and û, with pret. sing. ēa, pl. u, ptc. pret. o.

**Fléon and téon contract.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(be)lifan (remain)</td>
<td>-lfþ</td>
<td>-láf</td>
<td>-lifon</td>
<td>-lifen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridan (ride)</td>
<td>ritt</td>
<td>rād</td>
<td>ridon</td>
<td>riden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripan (reap)</td>
<td>ripþ</td>
<td>rāp</td>
<td>ripon</td>
<td>ripen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ā)risan (rise)</td>
<td>-rist</td>
<td>-rās</td>
<td>-rison</td>
<td>-risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scīnan (shine)</td>
<td>scīþ</td>
<td>scān</td>
<td>scīnon</td>
<td>scīnen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snīpan (cut)</td>
<td>snīþ</td>
<td>snāþ</td>
<td>snidon</td>
<td>sniden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stīgan (ascend)</td>
<td>stīþ</td>
<td>stāg</td>
<td>stigon</td>
<td>stīgen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(be)swican (deceive)</td>
<td>-swicþ</td>
<td>-swāc</td>
<td>-swicon</td>
<td>-swicen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĝe-wītan (depart)</td>
<td>-witt</td>
<td>wāt</td>
<td>-witon</td>
<td>-witen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrītan (write)</td>
<td>wrīt</td>
<td>wrāt</td>
<td>writon</td>
<td>writen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bēodan (offer)</td>
<td>bīett</td>
<td>bēad</td>
<td>budon</td>
<td>boden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brōetan (break)</td>
<td>brīett</td>
<td>brēat</td>
<td>bruton</td>
<td>broten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ċēosan (choose)</td>
<td>ċīest</td>
<td>ċēas</td>
<td>curon</td>
<td>coren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flēogan (fly)</td>
<td>flīēþ</td>
<td>flēag</td>
<td>flugon</td>
<td>flogen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flēon (flee)</td>
<td>flīēþ</td>
<td>flēah</td>
<td>flugon</td>
<td>flogen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flēotan (float)</td>
<td>flīett</td>
<td>flēat</td>
<td>fluton</td>
<td>floten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrēosan (fall)</td>
<td>hrīest</td>
<td>hrēas</td>
<td>hruron</td>
<td>hroren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrēowan (rue)</td>
<td>hrīewþ</td>
<td>hrēaw</td>
<td>hruwon</td>
<td>hrowen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for-lēosan (lose)</td>
<td>-liest</td>
<td>-lēas</td>
<td>-luron</td>
<td>-loren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scēotan (shoot)</td>
<td>scīett</td>
<td>scēat</td>
<td>scuton</td>
<td>scoten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smēocan (smoke)</td>
<td>smēcþ</td>
<td>smēac</td>
<td>smucon</td>
<td>smocen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tēon (pull)</td>
<td>tīēþ</td>
<td>tēah</td>
<td>tugon</td>
<td>togen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā-prēotan (fail)</td>
<td>-priett</td>
<td>-prēat</td>
<td>-prutron</td>
<td>-proten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brūcan (enjoy)</td>
<td>brūþ</td>
<td>brēac</td>
<td>brucon</td>
<td>brocen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>būgan (bow)</td>
<td>būþ</td>
<td>bēag</td>
<td>bugon</td>
<td>bogen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lūcan (lock)</td>
<td>lūþ</td>
<td>lēac</td>
<td>lucon</td>
<td>locen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lūtan (bow)</td>
<td>lūtt</td>
<td>lēat</td>
<td>luton</td>
<td>loten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scūfan (push)</td>
<td>scūþ</td>
<td>scēaf</td>
<td>scufon</td>
<td>scofen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WEAK VERBS.

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

I. an-verbs.

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

-ndde becomes -nde as in sende from sendan (send).
-llde ,, -lde ,, fylde ,, fyllan (fill).
-tde ,, -tte ,, mētte ,, mētan (find).
-pde ,, -pte ,, dypte ,, dyppan (dip).
-cde ,, -hte ,, tāhte ,, tācān (show).

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

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

(a) ‘Hear’-class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATIVE</th>
<th>SUBJUNCTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pres. sing. 1.</td>
<td>hier-e (hear),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>hier-st,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>hier-þ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plur.</td>
<td>hier-ap,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDICATIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pres. sing.</th>
<th>Subjunctive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. hier-de</td>
<td>hier-de.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. hier-dest</td>
<td>hier-de.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hier-de</td>
<td>hier-de.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plur.</td>
<td>hier-don,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ptc. pres.</th>
<th>pret. hier-ed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hier-end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gerund.</th>
<th>tō hier-enne.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Further examples of this class are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFINITIVE.</th>
<th>THIRD PRES.</th>
<th>PRET.</th>
<th>PARTIC. PRET.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>æt-iēwan (show)</td>
<td>-iēwp</td>
<td>-iēwde</td>
<td>-iēwed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cēpan (make known)</td>
<td>cēpp</td>
<td>cēpde</td>
<td>cēped, cēdd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fyllan (fill)</td>
<td>fylp</td>
<td>fylde</td>
<td>fylled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(nēa)lēcān (approach)</td>
<td>-lēcp</td>
<td>-lēhte</td>
<td>-lēht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lēdan (lead)</td>
<td>lētt</td>
<td>lēdde</td>
<td>lēdd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lēcōgan (lay)</td>
<td>lēgp</td>
<td>lēgde</td>
<td>lēgd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ġe-līfēan (believe)</td>
<td>-līfēp</td>
<td>-līfde</td>
<td>-līfede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nēmnān (name)</td>
<td>nēmnēp</td>
<td>nēmnde</td>
<td>nēmned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sēndān (send)</td>
<td>sēnt</td>
<td>sēnde</td>
<td>sēnd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sēttān (set)</td>
<td>sētt</td>
<td>sētte</td>
<td>sētt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smēān (consider)</td>
<td>smēāp</td>
<td>smēade</td>
<td>smēad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tēcān (show)</td>
<td>tēcp</td>
<td>tēhte</td>
<td>tēht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wēndān (turn)</td>
<td>wēnt</td>
<td>wēnde</td>
<td>wēnd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) ‘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 ġ̆) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic. :—sēlle, sēlst, sēlp; sēgē, sēgst, sēgp; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II :—sēle, sēge, byge, &c.
## GRAMMAR.

### 9:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>THIRD PRES.</th>
<th>PRET.</th>
<th>PARTIC. PRET.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cwéllan (kill)</td>
<td>cwélp</td>
<td>cwealde</td>
<td>cweald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rěćcan (tell)</td>
<td>rěčp</td>
<td>reaht</td>
<td>reaht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sěćgan (say)</td>
<td>sěgp</td>
<td>sægd</td>
<td>sægd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sěllan (give)</td>
<td>sělp</td>
<td>sealde</td>
<td>sealde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wěćcan (wake)</td>
<td>wěčp</td>
<td>weaht</td>
<td>weaht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þęńcan (think)</td>
<td>þęńep</td>
<td>þölte</td>
<td>þölte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bringan (bring)</td>
<td>bringp</td>
<td>bröhte</td>
<td>bröhte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>byćgan (buy)</td>
<td>by gió</td>
<td>bohte</td>
<td>boht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þynčan (appear)</td>
<td>þynčp</td>
<td>þúhte</td>
<td>þúht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wyrčan (work)</td>
<td>wyrčp</td>
<td>worhte</td>
<td>worht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ë:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rěčan (care)</td>
<td>rěčp</td>
<td>röhte</td>
<td>röht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sěčan (seek)</td>
<td>sěčp</td>
<td>sölte</td>
<td>sölte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. ‘Wean’-conjugation.

#### INDICATIVE.

| Pres. sing. | 1. wën-ige (wean), | wën-ige. |
| 2. wën-est, | wën-ige. |
| 3. wën-čp, | wën-ige. |
| plur. | wën-iaþ, | wën-ien. |

| Pret. sing. | 1. wën-ede, | wën-ede. |
| 2. wën-edeš, | wën-ede. |
| 3. wën-ede, | wën-ede. |
| plur. | wën-edeon, | wën-eden. |

**Imper.** wën-e, wën-iaþ. **Infin.** wën-ian.

**Partic. pres.** wën-ience; **pret.** wën-ed.

**Gerund.** tō wën-ienne.
So are conjugated all weak verbs with a short mutated root syllable, such as *ferian* (carry), *werian* (defend), *gebyrian* (befit). There are not many of them.

**III. 'Love'-conjugation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>INDICATIVE</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUBJUNCTIVE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pres. sing.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pres. sing.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. luf-ige (love)</td>
<td>luf-ige.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. luf-ast</td>
<td>luf-ige.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. luf-ap,</td>
<td>luf-ige.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plur.</strong></td>
<td>luf-ien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pret. sing.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pret. sing.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. luf-ode,</td>
<td>luf-ode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. luf-odest,</td>
<td>luf-ode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. luf-ode,</td>
<td>luf-ode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plur.</strong></td>
<td>luf-oden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imper.</strong></td>
<td>luf-a, luf-ap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infin.</strong></td>
<td>luf-ian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partic. pres.</strong></td>
<td>luf-ende : <strong>pret.</strong> luf-od.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gerund.</strong></td>
<td>tō luf-ienne.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, hæfste, hæfste; habbap, subj. hæbbe, hæbben, pret. hæfde, imper. hæfa, habbaþ, particc. habbende, hæfde.

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

*Fetian* (fetch) has pret. *fette*.

**STRONG-WEAK VERBS.**

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

#### Indicative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pres. sing.</th>
<th>Subjunctive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. wāt (know),</td>
<td>wite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. wāst,</td>
<td>wite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. wāt,</td>
<td>wite.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Plur.

| willon, | witen. |

#### Pret.

| wiste. |

#### Imper.

| wite, witep. |

#### Infin.

| witan. |

#### Particip.

| 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.

Åh (possess), āge, āgon; āhte; āgen (only as adjective)\(^1\).

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

Dearr (dare), durre, durron; dorste.

Ge'man (remember), -manst; -munde; -munan.

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

Mōt (may), mōst, mōton; mōste.

Sceal (shall), scealt, sculon, scyle (subj.); scolde.

PEARF (need), purfon, pyrfe (subj.); porfte; purfan.

#### Anomalous Verbs.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative.</th>
<th>Subjunctive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pres. sing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. wile,</td>
<td>wile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. wilt,</td>
<td>wite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. wile,</td>
<td>wite.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| plur. willaþ, | wilen. |

| Pret. wolde, etc. | |

---

\(^1\) So also nāh = ne (not) āh.
Similarly nyllan (will not):—

**INDICATIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pres. sing.</th>
<th>1. nyle,</th>
<th><strong>SUBJUNCTIVE.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. nylt,</td>
<td>nyle,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nyle,</td>
<td>nyle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plur.</strong></td>
<td>nyllaþ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nylene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pret.** nolde, etc.

(2) Wesan (be).

**INDICATIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pres. sing.</th>
<th>i. eom; bëo,</th>
<th><strong>SUBJUNCTIVE.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. eart; bist.</td>
<td>së; bëo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. is; bëp,</td>
<td>së; bëo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plur.</strong></td>
<td>sind; bëop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sien; bëon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pret. sing.**

| i. wës, | wære. |
| 2. wære, | wære. |
| 3. wës, | wære. |
| **plur.** | wëron, |
|           | wären. |

**Imper.** wës, wësap; bëo, bëop. **Infin.** wesan; bëon.

**Partic. pres.** wesende.

The contracted negative forms are:—neom, neart, nis; nës, nëre, nëron; nëre, nëren.

(3) Dôn (do).

**INDICATIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pres. sing.</th>
<th>1. dô.</th>
<th><strong>SUBJUNCTIVE.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. dëst,</td>
<td>dô.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. dëp,</td>
<td>dô.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plur.</strong></td>
<td>dôp,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dôn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pret.** dyde, etc.

**Imper.** dô, dôp. **Infin.** dôn.

**Partic. pres.** dônde; **pret.** ge’dôn.
GRAMMAR.

(4) Gān (go).

INDICATIVE.                                       SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. sing. 1.  gā,                                gā.
             2.  gæst,                                gā.
             3.  gēþ,                                gā.
     plur.    gāþ,                                gān.

Pret.      ēode,                                  ēode.

Imper.  gā, ēāþ.  Infin.  gān.

Partic. pres. gangende; pret. ge-gān.

DERIVATION.

PREFIXES.

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

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

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

ēg- from ā-ge-, the ā being mutated and the e dropped, has a similar meaning, as in ēg-hwelc (each), ēgþer = ēg-hwelc (either).

be-, originally 'by,' 'around' (cp. the preposition be), (1) specializes the meaning of a transitive verb, as in be-ċumian (beset, surround), be-ċstieran (shear); (2) makes an intransitive verb transitive, as in be-ċenian (consider) from ċenian (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in be-Čheafdian (behead). In some words, such as be-ċuman (come), it is practically un-meaning.
for- (which is distinct from the preposition for) generally has the sense of 'loss' or 'destruction,' as in for-dôn (destroy), for-weorðan (perish). Of course, if the verb with which it is compounded already has this meaning, it acts merely as an intensive, as in for-bréolan (break up, break), for-scíncan (shrink up). It also modifies in a bad sense generally, as in for-séon (despise), or negatives, as in for-béo-dan (forbid).

rí- originally meant 'together,' as in rígera (fellow-traveller, companion) from féran (travel). With verbs it often signifies 'completion,' 'attainment,' and hence 'success,' as in ríégan (conquer), originally 'go over,' or 'reach,' ríewinnan (win) from winnan (fight). Hence generally prefixed to híeran and séon, ríehíeran and ríeséon strictly meaning 'succeed in hearing, seeing.' It is generally prefixed to past participles (p. 23), where it originally gave the meaning of completion—ríelufod='completely loved.'

mis-='mis,' as in mis-dād (misdeed).

n-=ne (not), as in nā (not), literally 'never,' nāfēre (never), nāes (was not)=ne wēs.

on- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition on. It properly signifies 'separation,' as in onlūcan (open) from lūcan (lock, close), but is often practically unmeaning, as in onginnan (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 tōgaedre, 'together,' &c.), but signifies 'separation,' as in tōberstan (burst asunder), tōbreগদ (shake off), and hence 'destruction,' as in tōcwīesan (crush to pieces, bruise).

un- negatives, as in un-gesālig (unhappy).
ENDINGS.

(a) Nouns.

Personal.

-end, from the present participle -ende, = ‘-er’: —Hælend (healer, Saviour), bœwend (dweller).

-ere = ‘-er’: —sæwere (sower), mynetere (money-changer, minter) from mynet (coin).

-ing, patronymic, æpeleing (son of a noble, prince) from æple (noble).

Abstract.

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

-up, -po, fem., generally from adjectives: —géogup (youth), strengþpo (strength) from strang.

-ung, fem. from verbs: —scotung (shooting, shot), hærgung (ravaging), from scotian, hærgian.

The following are also independent words: —

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

-hād, masc.: —cild-hād (childhood).

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


(b) Adjectives.

-en, with mutation, denotes ‘material,’ ‘belonging to’: —gylden (golden), stānen (of stone), hæpen (heathen) from hāp (heath). In seolcen (silken) there is no mutation.

-feald = ‘-fold’: —hund-feald (hundred-fold).

-īg: —miht-īg (mighty); hāl-īg (holy) from hāl (whole).
-isc, with mutation: —Englisc (English) from Angel; menn-isc (human) from mann.
-ol: —swic-ol (deceitful).
- iht, with mutation, denotes ‘material,’ ‘nature’: —stēn-iht (stony).
-sum = ‘some’: —hier-sum (obedient).

The following exist (sometimes in a different form) as independent words: —
-fæst: —sōp-fæst (truthful).
-full: —sorg-full (sorrowful), ḡelēaf-full (believing, pious).
-lēas = ‘-less’: —ār-lēas (dishonoured, wicked).
-lic (cp. ḡelíc) = ‘-ly’: —folc-lic (popular), heofon-lic (heavenly).
-weard = ‘-ward’: —sūpan-weard (southward).

**VERBS.**

-lēcan: —ān-lēcan (unite), ḡeþwār-lēcan (agree).

**ADVERBS.**

-e, the regular adverb-termination: —lange (long), ḡeþlice (similarly) from lang, ḡeþlic. Sometimes -lice (from -lic) is used to form adverbs, as bliþe-lice (gladly) from bliþe.

**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: —forþgiefen-nes (forgiveness), ḡeþgēcēd-nes (narrative), welwillend-nes (benevolence).
-lic: —unārīmed-lic (innumerable).
-lice: —welwillend-lice (benevolently).
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 pā hēafod-menn, and ēac swelce wīf-menn . . . and pā hīe blipost wēron . . . (they gathered themselves, all the chief men, and also women . . . and when they were most merry . . .). Here blipost 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 ēniġ ping āscian (they durst not ask him anything); wē magon ēow rēd ĝe·lēran (we can teach you a plan).

The accusative is used adverbially to express duration of time: hvūy stande ġē hēr ealne dag īde? (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 ēlcum ānne āning (he gave each a penny); addressing, as in ic ēow scēge (I say to you), hē āncode his Dryhtne (he thanked his Lord); but also with many verbs of benefiting, influencing, &c., as in ne dō ic ānne tēonan (I do thee no injury), hīe noldon him līesān (they would not allow
them to do so); pēm rēhum stierde (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in byēgap ēow ēle (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); ĕe cliplode Crist him tō fultume (he called Christ to his help).

The dative is also used with adjectives of nearness, likeness, &c.:—Ēadmund cyning cliplode ānne biscop ūe him ġe'hen-dost wæs (King Edmund summoned a bishop who was nearest at hand to him); heofona rīce is ġe'lic pēm mangere ūe sōhte pæt 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'endode yflum dēape (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in sceafmēlum (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—prīm ġearum ār pēm ūe hē forpferde (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—sēo wolde ġfsian ālce ġeare pone sanct (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); ēp feorpan ġeare his rīces (in the fourth year of his reign). A past participle with a noun in the instrumental dative is used like the ablative absolute in Latin: Hubba be'lāf on Norphymbra-lande, ġe'wunnenum sīge mid wælhrēownesse (H. remained in Northumbria, victory having been won with cruelty).

Genitive. The genitive is often used in a partitive sense:—his ġeonda sum (one of his enemies); hīera 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 fægnodon swihē (they rejoiced at it greatly); mē leofre wære þæt ic on ge-feohht ꞉fölle wip 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 ge-wilnīge (I desire that); ġif hē his fēores rōhte (if he cared about his life); hē wæs þæs Hǣlendes ge-myndīg (he was mindful of—he remembered the Saviour).

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

Verbs of depriving, restraining, &c., have the same construction:—nis Angel-cynn be’dǣled 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 ālces fōdan (they were deprived of all food).

The genitive is often used to define an adjective or noun:—pū eart wierpe slēges (thou art worthy of death); on þēm ġēare þe Ælfræd æþeling ān and twentiġ ġēara wās (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 ōpre īidle 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 ðeōland, on Bretene (pæm) ðeōlande.* In ‘king Alfred,’ &c., the proper name is put first in the same way: — *Ælfred æþeling* (prince Alfred); *on Æþelredes cyninges daȝe* (in the days of king Æþelred).

There is a similar apposition with the adjective *sum* followed by a noun or pronoun, as in *sume þa menn* (some of the men); *þa þa 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 *þa bēdon hīe sume þæt* Samson mōste him macian sum gamen (then some of them asked that Samson might make some sport for them).

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

**ADJECTIVES.**

The weak forms are used:

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

2. after *þiþ:* — *þæs earman landlēode* (these poor people, *þiþ*); *þes hālga cyning* (this holy king), *þisses hālgan cyninges.*

3. occasionally after other demonstrative and indefinite adjectives, and often after possessive pronouns: — *þīne 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 *ōber* always keeps the strong form: *þa ōbru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns:
pas min word (these my words). ān in the sense of ‘one’ keeps the strong form to distinguish it from the weak āna = ‘alone’: þæt ān dēorwierpe mēregrot (the one precious pearl).

ARTICLES.

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

It is omitted in many prepositional combinations, not only in those where it is omitted in Modern English also, as in sīgefæst on sæ and on lande (victorious on sea and on land), but also in many others: ġewende tō wuda ongēân (went back to the wood); se flothere fērde eft tō scīpe (the army of pirates went back to their ships); hē fēng tō rīcē (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 þæm lande was sum mann, Lēofrīc ge’hāten (in that country was a man called L.). Or by ān, as in Modern English:—ān wulf wearþ æsend tō bewērienne þæt hēafod wip þā ñpru dēor (a wolf was sent to protect the head against the other wild beasts).

PRONOUNS.

Hwæt is used interrogatively of persons where we should use ‘who’:—hē nyste hwæt hīe wāron (he did not know who they were).
GRAMMAR.

VERBS.

NUMBER.

After ālc pāra pe (each of those who) the verb is put in the sing., agreeing not with pāra pe but with ālc:—ālc pāra pe pās mīn word ĝe'hīerb (each of those who hear these my words).

When pāt or pis is connected with a plural predicate by means of the verb 'to be,' the verb is put in the plural:—pāt wēron pā ērestan scīpu Dēniscra manna pe Angel-cynnes land ĝe'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 pyncan (appear), take a dative of the person:—was him ĝe'būnt pāt hīe be'hīdden pāt hēsfod (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'būh būnāfre Eadmund Hinguare (Edmund will never submit to H.); gā ĝē on mīnne wingeard, and ic selle ēow pāt riht bīp (go ye into my vineyard, and I will give you what is right). As we see in this example, there is a tendency to use bēon in a future sense. Another example is gif ic bēō ĝe'bungen mid sefoson rāpum, sōna ic bēō ĝe'wīeld (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 thepreterites wolde and scolde:—

Hē ĝe'lāhte āne lēon pe hine ā-bitān wolde (he seized a lion
that was going to devour him); hé wéndon ðæt hīe scolden māræ onwéfôn (they expected to receive more).

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

(1) Preterite and imperfect:—se sāwere ðæt ðæt hīe scolden māræ onwéfôn, and ðæ hīe scolden mare (the sower went out to sow his seed, and while he was sowing ..).

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

(3) Pluperfect:—ðā hīe scolden mare (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 gestriened ōbru 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 hīer cyning āærworpenne (they had deposed their king).

The pluperfect sense is often indicated by the addition of the adverb ðæ (before):—hīs swēora, þe ðæ wæs for·slagen (his neck, which had been cut through).

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

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

PASSIVE.

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

*wearplage'lofod* is generally preterite or perfect in meaning: *ān wulf wearp ārsend* (a wolf was sent); *mīne lēofe þēgnas, þe on hiera þēdum wyrðon of-slægene* (my beloved thanes, who have been killed in their beds).

*waesan ge'lofod*, indicating a state, is naturally pluperfect in meaning: *-se ārendraca sāgede his hlāforde hū him ge'andwyrd waes* (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 sē wuldor and lōf ā būtan ēnde* (therefore let there be to him praise and glory ever without end); *ne hē ealu ne drince nēfre oppe 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 sāgede þæt hiere nāre be healffum dāle ge'sāged be Salomones mārpo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon’s glory by half); *ic āscīge hwēr sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *mēn woldon scēawian hū hē læge* (men
wished to see how he lay. When the statement in the indirect narration is perfectly certain in itself, and not merely accepted on the authority of the speaker, it is put in the indicative: — *hē hiere sægde on hwām his miht was* (he told her what his strength consisted in).

(2) After verbs of desiring and commanding:

*pās ic gewilhīge and gewysete mid mōde pæt ic āna ne be'līfe after minum lēofum pēgnum* (that I desire and wish with heart that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes).

(3) To express purpose: — *þū lēs gē pone hwāele āwyrwalien* (lest ye root up the wheat); — *Dryhten ās'tāg niper, tō bām pæt hē ger'sāve pā burg* (the Lord descended, in order that he might see the city).

(4) To express result: — *þū nafst pā mihte pæt þū mage him wip'stan dan* (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 wēre* (the wolf followed on with the head, as if he were tame); *hē ge'lēhte āne lēon, and tōbraġd hīe tō styċcum, swelce hē tōtāre tīċcen* (he seized a lion and tore her to pieces, as if he were rending a kid).

(6) In conditional clauses, generally with *gīf* or *būtan*, and in concessive clauses with *þeah, þeah pe*: — *God wāt pæt ic nyle ā-būgan fram his bigengum āfre, swelle ic, libbe ic* (God knows that I will not swerve from his worship ever, whether I die or live); *pās flotmenn cumaþ, and þē cwicne ge'bindaþ, būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ge'beorge* (these pirates will come and bind thee alive, unless thou savest thy life with flight); *God hielt Æadmund hālne his līchaman of þone mičlan dag, þeah þe hē on moldan cōme* (God will keep Edmund
with his body whole until the great day, although he has come to earth—been buried). Sometimes the idea of 'if' must be got from the context:—cliptaab tō pīssum gieftum swā hwelce swā gē ĝermēten (summon to this wedding whomsoever ye meet, =if ye meet any one); hīe behēton hiere sēcat-tas wīp pēm pē 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 wēre in both instances. Sometimes the 'if'-clause has to be supplied in thought:—mē lēōfre wēre pāt ic on ĝe'feohte fēolle wīp pēm pē mīn folc mōste hīera eardes būcan (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 ping be his mihte wīp·stande (there is nothing that resists his might). Sometimes the negation must be gathered from the context, as in se hālga is mārra ponne mēn māgen āsmēan (the saint is more illustrious than men can conceive = the saint is so illustrious that no men can conceive it).

(8) In other cases, to express uncertainty, futurity, &c.: bīn rīcē ĝewītt frām pē, op pāt pū wīte pāt God ĝewielt manna rīcā (thy kingdom shall depart from thee, till thou knowest that God rules the kingdoms of men); uton
weorpian ūrne naman, ār þām þe wē sīen tō dēlde geond ealle eorpan! (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 pone Ēlmihīgan þæt hē him ārian scolde (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun ārende:—hē sēnde tō þæm cyninge bēotlic ārende, þæt hē ā-būgan scolde tō his mannhrǣdenne, gīf 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 ge-sēon þā þē þār sætōn (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 hēlōn him sēndan māran fultum (they ordered that more forces should be sent to them). So also after verbs of hearing, &c.:—þæt māste wæl þe wē sēgān hīerdōn (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 sād tō sā-wenne (the sower went forth to sow his seed).

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

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

Some govern both accusative and dative, such as *ofēr* (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 ġetimbrode ofēr stān* (he built his house on a rock), and conversely, the dative with verbs of motion, as in *hīe féollon on stōnihte* (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 *ofēr*, as in the passage just quoted.

When a thing is referred to, *þēr* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þēr*, so that, for instance, *þēr-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe lēddon þone cyming tō ānum trēowe, and tiegdon hine þēr-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 sculon mid gafelocum him tō* (they shot at him with missiles); *hīe cwēdon him be'twēonan* (they said among themselves); *pām Ėlmīhtigan tō lofe, be hīe on ġelīefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on*
refers to the indeclinable be. So also in þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode (the house he dwelt in).

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

Negation.

The negative particle is ne, which drops its e before some common verbs and pronouns, as in 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 cwīsed hrēod hē ne for-brīett (he breaks not the bruised reed), hit nā ne fēoll (it did not fall); nān mann nyste nān þing (no man knew anything). So also with ne . . ne=‘neither . . nor’: ne flītt hē ne hē ne hrīemp (he neither disputes nor cries out).

Correlation.

Correlation is often more fully expressed in Old than in Modern English, as in þā þā menn 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 hē fēollon wīp wēg=‘then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.’ In the following example the conjunction þæt is correlative with the pronoun þæt:—hæs ic ġe-wīlūge þæt ic āna ne bé-life after mīnum lēofum þēgnum—‘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 þār hē hine ār ġēnam (he brought him to the place where he took him from).
GRAMMAR.

Word-Order.

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

The verb comes before its nominative when the sentence is headed by an adverb or adverbial group, or when the object or predicate is put at the head of the sentence:—pā cwæþ se cyning (then said the king); ērest wæron būend þisses landes Brettas (at first the Britons were the inhabitants of this country); on his dagum cōmon ērest þreō scipu (in his days three ships first came); pæt būron olsendas (camels carried it); mære is se God þe Daniēl on þeliefþ (great is the God that Daniel believes in).

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

The finite verb often comes at the end in dependant sentences, an auxiliary verb often coming after an infinitive or participle; pæt wæron pā ērestan scipu Dēniscre manna þe Angel-cynnes land gesōhton (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); pæt māste wæl þe wē sēgan hērdon op þisne andweardan dāg (the greatest slaughter that we have heard tell of up to this present day); pæt hīe þone Godes mann āþitan scolden (in order that they should devour the man of God).

There is a tendency to put the verb at the end in principal sentences also, or, at least, to bring it near the end: hiene man of slōg (they killed him); hīe þær sīge nāmon (they got the victory there).
### GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

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#### ADJECTIVES.

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#### VERBS.

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

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

I.

SENTENCES.

An on-ġinn is ealra þinga, þæt is God æl-mihtig. Se ġe-lēafa þe bip būtan gōdum weorcum, sē is dēad; þis sind þāra apostola word. Íc eom gōd hierde: se gōda hierde sēlp his āgen lif for his scēapum. Ûre ā-liceend is se gōda hierde, and wē crīstene menn sind his scēap. Se mōna his 5 leohht ne sēlp, and steorran of heofone feallaþ. Swā swā wæter ā-dwāsēp fyr, swā ā-dwāsēp sæo ālmesse synna.

Ealle ġe-scēafta, heofonas and englas, sunnan and mōnan, steorran and eorðan, eall niētenu and ealle fuglas, sē and ealle fiscas God ġe-scōp and ġe-worhte on siex dagum; and 10 on þæm seoloþan dæge hē ġe-ендode his weorc; and hē be-hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ġe-worhte, and hīe wēron eall swīpe gōd. 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 wyrċan; 15 and hiera wæs swā fela swā næfre ær ne wæs on nænes cyninges dæge. Se cyning hēt of-slēan ealle þā Dēniscan menn þe on Angel-cynne wēron.

Þā ne mihton hīe him nān word and-swarian, ne nān mann ne dorste hine nān þing māre āscian. Hīe fuhton 20
on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hīe hīe scolden ā·brecan. Se eorl ġe·wēnde west tō Ærlande, and wæs þār ealne þone winter. Æpelred cyning and Ælfrēd his brōpor fuhton wip ealne þone hēre on Æsces-dūne.

25 Se mann is ǣce on ānum dāle, þæt is, on þāre sāwle; hēo ne ge·e·ndāþ nāsfre. Ğif se biscop dēþ be his āgnum willan, and wile bindan þone ūn-scyl·digan, and þone scyl·digan ā·liesan, þonne for·liest hē þā miht þe him God for·geaf. Þêod wip on·gēan þēode, and rīce on·gēan rīce. 30 Ealle menn ēow hatiþ for mínun naman. Hē ge·worhte fela wundra binnan þām fīerste þe hē biscop wæs. Hē ge·hāl·de sum wif mid hālgum wætre. Se cyning wærp of·slēgen fram his āgnum folce. Ón þām ilcan gēare wæs se miċla hun·gor ge·ond·Angiel·cynn. Se mæs·se·prēost āscæþ 35 þæt cīld, and cwipp: ‘Wip·sēcst þū déōfe?’ þonne and·wyr·t se god·fæder, and cwipp: ‘Ic wip·sace déōfe.’ God æl·mihtīga, ge·mīl·tsa mē syn·n·fīl·lum! Æpelred cyning cōm hām tō his āgenre þēode, and hē glæ·dlīc·e fram him eallum on·fāng·e·n wearp.

40 Ğrist, ūre Dryhten, þe·bēad his leornung·cnihtum þæt hīe scolden tā·ćan eallum þēodum þā ping þā hē self him tāhte. Ğif gē for·gǐefþ mannum hiera synna, þonne for··gǐefþ ēower se heof·n·lica Fæder ēow·re synna. Ne mǣg nān mann twām hā·f·ordum þēow·i·an: oppē hē ānne hatiþ and 45 ōper·n·lu·fāþ, oppē hē bīþ ānum ge·hī·ersum and ōprum un······ge·hī·ersum.

Se cyning nam þēs eorles sunu mid him tō Engla·lande. Mēn·n be·hō·fiþ godre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is ge·e·ndung þisse worulde. Se līch·ama, þe is þā··re sāwle rē·af, and 50 bid·i·þ þēs miċlan dōmes; and þēah hē bēo tō dūste for-

Hē wæs cyning ofer eall Ēngla-land twēntīg wintra. God ālmihtīg is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāforda hlāford. Dēosol is ealra un-riht-wīsra manna hēafod, and pā yflan mēnn sind his limu,* Synnīsura manna dēap is yfel and earmlic, for pām pē hīe farāp of pīssum scortan life tō ēcum 6ō wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe ġē? Seoson, and fēa fisca. Ne ġe`wilna þū òpres mannes Æhta!

On pām landum eardodon Ēngle, ār pām pē hīe hider on land cōmon. Hīe fuhton on pā burg ealne dēg, ac hīe ne mihton hīe ā`brecan. Pā ēodon hīe tō hīera scipum. Pār 65 bēop swīpe maniġe byrīg on pām lande, and on ālcre byrīg bip cyning.

God cwæp tō Noē: 'Ic wile for`dōn eall mann-cynn mid wætre for hīera synnum, ac ic wile ġe`healdan þē, and þīn wīf, and þīne þrīe suna.' Ān mann ĥæsde twēgen suna; þā 7ō cwæp hē tō pām ieldran: 'gā and wyrċ tō dēg on minum win-gearde.' Ŷa cwæp hē: 'ic nyle.' Ėode þēah sippān tō pām wīngearde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost cwæp tō pām folce: 'Ic ēow blētsiġe on nāmān pāes Fǣder, pāes Suna, and pāes Hālgan Gāstes.' Āra þīnum fǣder and 75 þīnre mēder! Sum wīf cōm tō Criste, and bǣd for hīere dehter. Sēo dohtor wearp ġe`hæled þurh ġe`lēasān pāre mēder.

Bēop ġe`myndiġe þāra twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwæp on
sentences, his god-spelle! He cwæp: 'For giefæp, and eow bip for-giefen; sēllaþ, and eow bip ge-seald.'

Twege mēn ēodon into Godes temple hīe tō ge-biddenne. Ælfrēd cyning fōr mid þrim scēpum út on sæ, and ge-seaht wip fēower scēp-hlaestas Dēniscra manna, and þāra scēpa twā ge-nam, and þā mēn of slægene wēron þe pēr-on wēron. Pā cōmon þrēo scēpu. Pā ge-fēngon hīe þāra þrēora scēpa twā, and þā mēn of slōgon, ealle būtan scīnum. Se wītega ā wrāt be þām fēower nietenum þe him æt-īewdu wēron, þæt hīe hæsden ēagan him on ēlce healfe. Ān þāra nietenæ wæs on mēniscrē onsiene him æt-īewwed, ðēr on lēon onsiene, þridde on ēlcess, ðēorpe on earnes.

God þone ērestan mann rihtne and gōdne ge-scōp, and eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfrēd Æþelwulfing wæs cyning ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þām dēle þe under Dēn on-95 wealde wæs. Ælcr gōd trēow bierþ gōde wǣstmas, and ælcr yfel trēow bierþ yfel wǣstmas; ne mæg þæt gōde trēow beran yfel wǣstmas, ne þæt yfel trēow gōde wǣstmas. Ēadigu sind ēowru ēagan, for þām þe hīe ge-sēop, and ēowru ēaran, for þām þe hīe ge-hīerāp. Swā hwā swā sēlp anum þurstigum manne ēerald wēter on mīnum naman, ne for-liest hē his mēde. Ne fare gē on hǣpenna manna wege! Gōd mann of gōdum gold-horde bringþ gōd forþ; and yfel mann of yflum goldhorde bringþ yfel forþ.

Gregōrius se hālga pāpa is rihtlice gëcweden Ængliscrē þēode apostol. Pā hē ge-seah þæt se mǣsta dēl þēre þēode his lære for-sawon, þæ for-lēt hē hīe, and ge-ēcas þā hǣpna læode. Ğif se. blinda blindne lætt, hīe feallāþ bēgen on ānne pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þæs Fēder and þæs Suna; and hīe sind ealle gēlice mihtige. Beþere is seo 110 sāwol þonne se mēte, and beþera se līchama þonne his scrūd.
Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorplicum mētturn ne leofaþ. Be-healdæþ þæs fleōgendan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne rīpaþ, ac se heofonlicæ Fæder hie ā-fētt. Hē cwæþ, ‘Ic neom ōprum mannnum ge-līc;’ swelce hē cwēde, ‘Ic āna eom riht-wīs, and þā öpre sind synn-fulle.’


Healdæþ and dōp swā hwæt swā hīe sæcgāþ; and ne dō gē nā æfter hīerā wēorcum: hīe sæcgāþ, and ne dōp. Eall 140 hīerā wēorc hīe dōp þæt mēnna hīe ge:sēon. Hīe lufiþ þæt
man hie grête on strætum. Æala ãe nêddran and nêddrena
cynn, hû fleo ãe fram hêlle dôme?

We sind ealle cuman on þissum and-weendan life, and
145 ãure eard nis nã hêr; ac we sind hêr swelce weg-fêrende
menn: ân cymþ, õper færþ. Hwelc mann sæþ his bearne
nêddran, ãif hit fisces bitt? Ælæ þara þe bitt, hê on-fêþþ;
and sê þe sêþþ, hê hit fint. Ne gæþ ælc þara on heofona
riçe þe cwîþþ tô mê, ‘Dryhten, Dryhten;’ ac sê þe wyrêþ
150 mines Fæder willan þe on heofonum is, sê gæþ on heofona
riçe. Nis hit nã god þæt man nime bearна hlaf and hun-
dum weorpe. Íc hæbbe þegnas under mê: and Íc cweþþ tô
þissum, ‘gã,’ and hê gæþ; and tô õprum, ‘cum,’ and hê
çymþ, and tô mínun þêowe, ‘wyrþ þis,’ and hê wyrêþ.

155 Se Hælend ãe’nam þä ðif hlafas, and blêtsode, and tô-
bræc, and tô-dælde be’twix þäm sittendum; swä ãe’lice ãac
þä fisças tô-dælde; and hie ealle ãe’nóg hæfdon. þä þe
þær æton wærón fêower þusend manna, bûtan cildum and
wifum. Hie còmon tô him, and tô him gebædon, and þus
cwædon: ‘Sôplice þû eart Godes sunu.’ Ne wène ãe þæt
ic cóme sibbe on eorþan to sændenne: ne cóm ic sibbe tô
sændenne, ac sveord. Hê be’bêad þæt hie sæten ofer þære
eorþan. Hê sægde þæt Norþ-manna land wære swipe lang
and swipe smæl.

165 Hie ealle on þone cyning wærón feochtende, op þæt hie
hine ofslægennœ hæfdon. Ælæc mann þe õpre menn for’sihþ
bip fram Gode for’sewen. Sê þe õaran hæbbe tô ãe’hirenne,
ãe’hiere. Gôd is ãs hêr tô bêonne.

God cwæþ tô ãnum witegan, sê wæs Iônâs ãe’hâten:
170 ‘Far tô þære byrig, and boda þær þä word þe ic þe sæge.’
Lufa ðæowre ðiend, and dòp wel þæm þe ðow yfel dòp. Lufa Dryhten þinne God on ealre þinne heortan, and on ealre þinne sawle, and on eallum þinum mòde. Sè þe ne lufaþ his bròpor, þone þe hê ðæ-sihþ, hû mæg hê lufian God, þone þe hê ne ðæ-sihþ licham-lîce? Sège ûs hwonne þäs 175 þing ðæ-weorpen, and hwelc tâcen sic þines tò-cymes and worulde ðæ-ðendunge.

Se Hælend cwæþ tò ðanum his lornung-cnihta, sè wæs hâten Philippus: ‘Mid hwære magon wë byçgan hlaf þissum folce?’ Wel wiste Crist hwæt hê dòn wolde, and hê wiste 180 ðæt Philippus ðæt nyste. God mæg dòn eall þing; wë sculon wundrian his mihte, and ðac ðæ-ðiethan. Crist ðærde Lazarum of ðeâpe, and cwæþ tò his lornung-cnihtum: ‘Tò-ðiethas ðis bendas, þæt hê gân mæge.’ God is ælmihtig, and mæg dòn eall ðæt hê wile. Æ nyton on hwelcre tide 185 ðower hlásforð cuman wile. For þæm bëo ðë ðearwe; for þæm þe mannes Sunu wile cuman on þære tide þe ðë nyton. Se Hælend cwæþ be his Fæder: ‘Ic hine cann, and ðif ic þæège þæt ic hine ne cuçne, þonne bëo ic lëas, ðow ðæ-ðieth.’

Se ðëofol cwæþ tò Criste: ‘Gif þû ñe Godes sunu, cwæþ 190 ðò þissum stânum þæt hie bëon æ-ðwende ðò hlæfum.’ Þà and-wyrde se Hælend, and cwæþ: ‘Hit is æ-writen, “ne leofaf se mann ña be hlæfe ðanum, ac leofaf be eallum þæm wordum þe gâp of Godes múpe.”’ Se Hælend côm tò him, þær hie wâron ge-gâdrode, and cwæþ: ‘Sie sibb betwix 195 ðëw; ic hit eom; ne bëo ðë nà æ-fyrhte.’ Fæder ñere, þû þe eart on heosonum, sic þin nama æ-hâlgod. Wë syngodon, wë dydon un-ðihtlice; sele ûs for’giefnesse: hwæt sculon wë dòn?
II.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

vii. 24-7.

Ælc þára þe þás mǐn word ðe-hiérþ, and þá wyrþþ, bip ðe-liic þām wisan were, sē his hūs ofer stān ðe-timbrode. þā cóm þǣr regeg and micel flōd, and þǣr blēowon windas, and ðā-hruron on þæt hūs, and hit nā ne fēoll: soplice hit 5 wēs ofer stān ðe-timbrod.

And Ælc þára þe ðe-hiérþ þás mǐn word, and þā ne wyrþþ, sē bip ðe-liic þām dysigan menn, þe ðe-timbrode his hūs ofer sand-ċeosol. þā rīnde hit, and þǣr cóm flōd, and blēowon windas, and ðā-hruron on þæt hūs, and þæt hūs fēoll; and 10 his hryre wēs micel.

xii. 18-21.

Hēr is mǐn cnapa, þone ic ðe-ċēas, mǐn ðe-corena, on þām wel ðe-liicode mǐnre sāwle: ic ā-sette mǐnne gāst ofer hine, and dōm hē bodap þōdum. Ne flīt hē, ne hē ne hriemp, ne nān mann ne ðe-hiérþ his stefne on strātum. Tō-cwiesed 15 hrēod hē ne for-briett, and smēocende fleax hē ne ā·dwǣscp, ēr þām þe hē ā-weorpe dōm tō sīge. And on his naman þēoda ðe-hyhtap.

xiii. 3-8.

Soplice ùt ēode se sāwere his sǣd tō sāwenne. And þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wīp wēg, and fuglas cōmon 20 and ðōt þā. Soplice sumu fēollon on stānihte, þǣr hit
næsde miclæ eorþan, and hrædlæce ãp sprungen, for þæm þe hie næfdon þære eorþan diepan; sôplæce, ãp sprungener sunnan, hie a-drügodon and for-scruncon, for þæm þe hie næfdon wyrtruman. Sôplæce sumu fœollon on þornas, and þæ þornas wëoxon, and for-þrysmdon þæ. Sumu sôplæce 25 fœollon on göde eorþan, and sealde wæstm, sum hund-fealdne, sum siextig-fealdne, sum þritig-fealdne.

xiii. 24–30.

Heofona rìce is ğerworden þæm mënn ğe-lic þe sëow göd sæd on his æcere. Sôplæce, þæ þæ mënn slëpon, þæ côm his fêonda sum, and ofer-sëow hit mid coccele on-middan þæm 30 hwëte, and férde þanon. Sôplæce, þæ sëo wyrt wëox, and þone wæstm brôhte, þæ ætrowde se coccel hine. Þæ ëodon þæs hlâfordes þëowas and cwêdon: 'Hlâford, hû, ne sëowe þû göd sæd on þinum æcere? hwanon hæsde hë coccel?' Þæ cwæp hë: 'þæt dyde unhold mënn.' Þæ cwêdon þæ 35 þëowas: 'Wilt þû, wë gâþ and gadriaþ hëe?' Þæ cwæp hë: 'Nese: þû laser gjë þone hwëte ã-wyrtwalien, þonne gjë þone coccel gadriaþ. Lëtæp ægber weaxon op ríp-úman; and on þæm rípúman ic sèçge þæm ríperum: "gadriaþ ærest þone coccel, and bindæp sëaf-mælum tó for'bærnenne; 49 and gadriaþ þone hwëte intò mìnun beñne.'"

xiii. 44–8.

Heofona rìce is ğe-lic ğe-hýddum gold-horde on þæm æcere. Þone behëyt se mënn þe hine fint, and for his blisse gâþ, and selþ eall þæt hë äh, and ğe-bygþ þone æcer.

Eft is heofona rìce ğe-lic þæm mangere þe söhte þæt göde 45 mëre-grot. Þæ hë funde þæt aën deör-wierþe mëregrot, þæ ëode hë, and sealde eall þæt hë ähte, and bohte þæt mëre-grot.
FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

Eft is heofona rice ge'lic æ·sendum nette on þa sæ, and of 30 ælicum fisc-cynne gadriendum. þa hie þa þæt nett úp æ·tugon, and sæton be þæm strande, þa ge·curon hie þa gödan on hiera fatur, and þa yflan hie æ·wurpon út.

XVIII. 12-14.

Gif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scéapa, and him losap án of þæm, hú, ne for·lætt hé þa nigon and hund·nigontig on þæm 55 muntum, and gæp, and sæþ þæt án þe for·wearp? And gif hit ge·limpp þæt hÉ hit fint, söplíc ic ðow sæcge þæt hÉ swípór ge·blissap for þæm ánnum þonne for þæm nigon and hund·nigontigum þe ná ne losodon.

XX. 1-16.

Heofona riçe is ge·lic þæm híredes ealdre, þe on ærne·60 mergen ût éode æ·hýran wyrhtan on his wín·geard. Ge·wor·denre ge·cwid·rædenné þæm wyrhtum, hÉ sealde ælicum ánne pening wíp his dæges weorc, and æ·sende híe on his wín·geard. And þa hÉ ût éode ymbe underntíd, hÉ ge·seah òbre on strëte idle standan. þa cwæþ hÉ: 'Gā gē on 65 minne wingeard, and ic sælle ðow þæt riht bip.' And híe þa ferdon. Eft hÉ ût éode ymbe þa siextan and nigoþan tíd, and dyde þæm swā ge·lice. þa ymbe þa endlyftan tíd hÉ ût éode, and funde·òbre standende, and þa sægde hÉ: 'HwÝ stande gē hér ealne dæg idle?' þa cwæðon híe: 70 'For þæm þe ðús nán mann ne hýrde.' þa cwæþ hÉ: 'And gā gē on minne wingeard.'

Söplíc þa hit wæs æfen ge·worden, þa sægde se wingeardes hlæford his ge·rēfan: 'Clipa þa wyrhtan, and æ·gief him hiera méde; on·ginn fram þæm ðt·emestan op þone fyrme·75 stan.' Eornostlice þa þa ge·cōmon þe ymbe þa endlyftan tíd cōmon, þa on·fōgon híe ælc his pening. And þa þe
FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

77. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

III. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

XXII. 2-14.

Heosona riče is ge·lic þæm cyninge þe macode his suna 90 giefta, and sende his þeowas, and clipode þa ge·lapodan tó þæm giestum. Þa noldon hie cuman. Þa sende hē eft þpré þeowas, and sægde þæm ge·lapodum: 'Nū ic ge·gearwode mine fœrmes: mine fearmas and mine fuglas sind of·slægene, and eall mīn þing sind gearu; cumæp tó þæm giestum.' Þa 95 for·giemdon hie þæt, and fērdon, sum tó his þinus, sum tó his mangle. And þa þpré nāmon his þeowas, and mid tēonan ge·swēncton, and of·slōgon. Þa se cyning þæt ge·hīerde, þa wæs hē ierre, and sende his hērē tō, and for·dyde þa mann·slagan, and hiera burg for·bærnde.

Þa cwæp hē tō his þeowum: 'Witodlice þās giefta sind gearwe, ac þa þe ge·lapode wēron ne sind wīrpe. Gāp nū tō wega gelētum, and cliopiaþ þissum giestum swā hwelce swā gē ge·mēten.' Þa eodon þa þeowas út on þa wēgas, and ge·gadrodan ealle þa þe hie ge·mēton, gōde and yfel; 105 þa wēron þa gieft-hūs mid sittendum mannum gefylду.

Þa ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ge·sēon þa þe þār
And sēton, and þā ġे-seah hē þær ānne mann þe nēs mid ġieſt-licum rēafe ȝescrydd. Þā cwæp hē: ‘Lā, frēond, hūmeta ęodest þū inn, and nēsdest ġieſfelic rēaf?’ Þā swigode hē. And se cyning cwæp tō his þegnum: ‘Ge’bindaþ his handa and his fēt, and weorpaþ hine on þā ʒyterrān þeostru; þær bip wōp and tōpa grīst-bitung.’ Witodlice manige sind ġe- ľapode, and fēa ġe’corene.

XXV. 1–13.

115 Þonne bip heosona rīċe ġe’lic þēm tien fǣmnum, þe þā leohť-fatū nāmōn, and fērdom on’gēan þone brōď-guman and þā brōď. Hiera fīf wārōn dysiγe, and fīf glēawe. And þā fīf dysiγan nāmōn leohťfatu, and ne nāmōn nānne ele mid him; þā glēawān nāmōn ele on hiera fatum mid þēm leohťfatum. 120 þā se brōďguma ielde, þā hnappodon hie ealle, and slēpon. Witodlice tō middre nihte man hrīemde, and cwæp: ‘Nū se brōďguma cyme, farap him tō’gēanes.’ Þā ā’rison ealle þā fǣmnan, and gluentōn hiera leohťfatu. Þā cwǣdon þā dysiγan tō þēm wiśum: ‘Sellaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, for þēm 125 ūre leohťfatu sind ā’cwënctu.’ Þā and-swarōdon þā glēawan, and cwǣdon: ‘Nese; þū lēs þe wē and ġē nēbbēn ġenōg: gāþ tō þēm ĉiependum, and byċgāþ ēow ele.’ Witodlice, þā hie fērdom, and wōldon byċgān, þā cōm se brōďguma; and þā þe ġearwe wārōn ēodon inn mid him tō þēm 130 ġieſtum; and ǣo duru wās be’locen. Þā zēt niēhstan cōmon þā ǭpre fǣmnan, and cwǣdon: ‘Dryhten, Dryhten, lǣt ūs inn.’ Þā and-swarode hē him, and cwæp: ‘Sōp ic ēow sēcge, ne cann ic ēow.’ Witodlice, waciāþ, for þēm þe ġe nyton ne þone daēg ne þā ūd.

XXV. 14–30.

135 Sum mann fērde on ĸlpeōdignesse, and clipode his
FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

And as he sealde five pounds, sumum two, sumum an: aghwelcum be his augnum mægne; and færde sōna.

And eall-swā sē þe þæt ān underfēng, færde, and be-dealf hit on eorpan, and be-hyddde his hlæforde feoh.

Witodlice æfter miclum fīrste cōm þāra þēow glæford, and dihtæ him ge-rād. Þā cōm sē þe þā fīf pund under-fēng, and brōhte opnu fīf, and cwæþ: 'Hlæford, fīf pund þū sealdest me; nū ic ge-strīndeond þū fīrnu fīf.' Þā cwæþ his hlæford to him: 'Bēo blīpe, þū gōda þēow and ge-trēōwa: for þām þe þū wēre ge-trēowē ofer lītlu ping, ic ge-sētte þē oser miclu; gā into þines hlæforde blisse.' Þā cōm sē þe þā tūw pund under-fēng, and cwæþ: 'Hlæford, tūw pund þū me sealdest; nū ic hēbbe ge-strīned fīrnu fīrnu.' Þā cwæþ his hlæford to him: 'Ge'blissa, þū gōda þēow and ge-trēōwa: for þām þe þū wēre ge-trēowē ofer fēa, oser fēla ic þē ge-sētte; gā on þines hlæforde ge-strēan.' Þā cōm sē þe þæt ān pund under-fēng, and cwæþ: 'Hlæford, ic wāt þæt þū eart heard mann: þū ripst þār þū ne sēowe, and gaderast þār þū ne sprēngdest. And ic férde of-drēađ, and be-hyddde þīn pund on eorpan; hēr þū hæfsett þæt þīn is.' Þā andswarode his hlæford him, and cwæþ: 'Þū yfi þēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic rīpe þār ic ne sēowe, and ic gadrige þār ic ne strēddde: hit ge-byrede þæt þū be-fǣste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic cōme, þæt mīn is, mid þām gasole. À'nimæþ þæt pund æt him, and sellæþ þām þe mē þā tīen pund brōhte. Witodlice ælcum þāra þe hæfþ man sæþ, and hē hæfþ ge-nōg; þām þe nǣþ, þæt him þynþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt brogden. And weorþþþ þone un-nyttan þēow on þā ðīteran þēostru; þār biþ wōþ and tōþa grist-bitung.'
III.

OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

I.

Æfter þæm sōplice ealle menn spræcon āne spræce. Þā þā hīe frēdon fram Ēast-dæle, hīe funderon āne feld on Sennaēr-lande, and wunodon þær-on.

‘Þā cwædon hīe him be-twēonan: ‘Uton wyrċan ūs tīgelan, and Ælan hīe on fyre!’ Witodlice hīe hæsdon tīgelan for stān and tierwan for weal-līm. And hīe cwædon: ‘Uton timbrian ūs ēaste, and stīpel op heofon hēanne! uto n weorpian ūrne naman, ðær þæm þe we sēn tō-dēlde ēond ealle eorpan!’

Witodlice Dryhten ā-stāg niþer, tō þæm þæt hē ēge-sāwe þā burg and þone stīpel, þe Adāmes þearn ēge-timbrodon. And hē cwæp: ‘þis is ān folc, and ealle hīe sprecap ān læden, and hīe be-gunnōn þis tō wyrċenne: ne ēge-swīcap hīe ðær þæm þe hit þegar siþ; sōplice uton cumān and tō-dēlēn hiera spræce!’

Swā Dryhten hīe tō-dēlde of þære stōwe ēond ealle eorpan. And for þæm man nēmnde þa stōwe Babel for þæm þe þær wēron tō-dēlde ealle sprēcā.

II.

God wolde þā fandian Abrahāmes ēgi-hīersumnesse, and clipode his naman, and cwæp him þus tō: ‘Nim þinne ān-cennedan sunu Isaēc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þēm
lande Visionis hrape, and ge·offra hine þær uppan ðære düne.

Abraham þa æræs on þære ilcan nihte, and færde mid twæm cnapum tō þæm fierlenum lande, and Isāc samod, 25 on assum ridende.

Þa on þæm priddan dæge, þa hie þa düne ge·såwen, þær þær hie tō scoldon tō of·slēanne Isāc, þa cwæþ Abraham tō þæm twæm cnapum þus: ‘Andbīdīdæf ·cow hér mid þæm assum sume hwīle! ic and þæt cild gāp unc tō ge·biddenne, 30 and wit sippan cumaþ sōna eft tō ·cow.’

Abraham þa hēt Isāc beran þone wudu tō þære stōwe, and hē self bær his sweord and fyr. Isāc þa ðascode Abra-hām his fæder: ‘Fæder mīn, ic ðascige hwær seo offrung sī; hēr is wudu and fyr.’ Him andwyrde se fæder: ‘God fore- 35 sceawaf, mīn sunu, him self þa offrunge.’

Hīe cōmon þa tō þære stōwe þe him ge·sweotolode God; and þær weosod ærærde on þa ealdi wīsan, and þone wudu ge·lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his suna bærnette, sippan hē of·slēgen wurde. Hē ge·band þa his 40 sunu, and his sweord æ·teah, þæt hē hine ge·offrode on þa ealdi wīsan.

Mid þæm þe hē wolde þæt weorc be·ginnan, þa clipode Godes ængel arodlice of hæofonum: ‘Abraham!’ Hē and-wyrde sōna. Se ængel him cwæþ tō: ‘Ne æ·cwæle þū þæt cild, ne þīne hand ne æ·strēce ofer his swēoran! Nū ic on·cnēow sōþlice þæt þū on·drētswē Gode to·lace for his suna Isāc. Hē hēt þa stōwe Dominus videt, þæt is ‘God ge·sīhþ,’ and giet is ge·sægd swā, In monte Dominus videbit, þæt is, ‘God ge·sīhþ on düne.’
55 Eftclipode se ęnįgel Abraham, and cwęp: 'Ic säęgde ępurh mě selfne, säęgde se Ėlmihtiąga, nū pű noldest ąrian ęinion ęnciaennedum suna, ac pę węes mǐn eęge märe ępone his lif, ic pę nū blętsige, and ępinne of-spring ge'manig-fielde swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand-ćesol ęn on sā; ępin ofspring ęseau alęg hiera ęęonda ęęat. And on ęinion säęde bęęp ealle ęęoda ęęe'blętsode, for ęęam pę pű ęęe'hierusumodest minre hęęse pęs.'

Abraham pă ęęe'cierde sōna tō his cnapum, and sęrdon him hām sōna mid heofonlicre blętsunge.

65 Sum cwēn węes on sűp-dęele, Saba ęęe'hāten, snotor and węis. Pă ęęe'hierde hęęo Salomones hlıısan, and cōm fram ęęam sųpernum ęęe'mārnum to Salomone binnan Hierusalęın mid mięlcre fare, and hiera ofsendas bęron sųperne wyrt, and dėor-weńpe gımęstān, and un-ĝerim gold. Sęo cwēn ęęam hęęfde spręče wįp Salomon, and säęgde him swā hwęt swā hęęo on hiera heortan ęęe'pōhte. Salomon pę hęęe lęırde, and hiera säęgde ealra pęra worda andgięt pę hęęo hıne ġęęcode. Pă ęęe'seah sęo cwēn Salomones wisdōm, and pęt męre tempel pę hęęe ġęęe'timbred hęęfde, and pę lác pę man Gode ęęam offrode, and pęes cyninges manig-fealde ęęgnunja, and węes tō ęęam swępe of-wunftrođ pęt hęęo nęfde fęręor n anticipation gęęt, for ęęam pę hęęo ne mihıe nā fęręor smęän. Hęęo cwęp pă tō ęęam cyninge: 'Sōp is pęt word pę ic ęęe'hierde on mınıum earde be pę and be ęęinum wisdęım, ac ic nolde ęęlifan ėr ęęam pę ic self hit ęęe'sāwe. Nū hęębbe ic āfandod pęt mę nęes be healfum dęele ęęin mērpę ęęe'cyęęped. Męre is ęęin wisdęım and ęęin weorc ęęonne se hlııa währe pę ic ęęe'hierde. Ėadıge sind pęne ęęgnıse and pęne pęcowas, pę simle ætforan pę standał, and ęęinne wisdęım ęęe'hierap. ęęe'blętsode ıe se Ėlmihtiąga God, pę pę ęęe'cęęas and ęęe'sętęe
ofr Israhēla rīcē, pæt ū dōmas sætτē and riht-wisnesse.'
Hēo for'geaf þæm cyninge pā hund'twelftig punda goldes,
and ungerim déòrwierþra wyrtanda and déòrwierþra gimmstāna.
Salomon ēac for'geaf þære cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo giernde
æt him; and hēo ge'wændæ on'geān tō hiere cple mid hiere 90
pegnum. Salomon pā wæs ðemærsod ofer eallum eorplicum
cyningum, and ealle þëoda ge'wilnodon pæt hīe hīe ge'sāwen,
and his wīsdōm ge'hierden, and hīe him manigfeald lāc
brōhtōn.

Sēo cwēn hæfde ge'tācnunge þære hālgan ge'lapunge ealles 95
cristenes folces, þe cōm tō þæm ge'sibbsuman Criste tō
ge'hīrenenne his wīsdōm and þa god-spellican lāre þa hē
ā'stealdæ, and be on'lihtunge þæs sōpan ge'leāfan, and be
þæm tōweardan dōme, be ürre sāwele un-dēadlicnesse, and be
hyhte and wuldrē þæs ge'māenelican ærīstes.

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miċlum lācum on golde
and on déòrwierþum gimmstānum and wyrt-brēþum; and
pæt bærōn olfendas. Sēo ge'leāaffulē ge'lapunge, þe cym̤p
of ðelcum earde tō Criste, bringþ him pās fore-sægdan lāc
æfter gāstlicicum andgīete. Hēo offrap him golð þurh sōpne 105
ge'leāfan, and wyrtbrēþas þurh ge'bedu, and déòrwierþe
gīmmas þurh fægernesse gōdra þēawa and hāligra mǣgna.
Be þisse ge'lapunge cwēþ se wītega tō Gode: Adstitit
regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate,
pæt is, 'sēo cwēn stēnt æt þīnre swīþran, on ofergyldum 110
gierlan, ymb'scrīyd mid manigfealdre fāgnese.' Sēo gāst-
līce cwēn, Godes ge'lapunge, is ge'glēnged mid déòrwierþpre
frætwunge and manigfealdum blēo gōdra drohtnunga and
mihta.

Hēo sǣgde Salomone ealle hiere diegolnessa; and sēo 115
ge'lapunge ge'openaþ Criste hiere inn-gehygd and þa dieglan
ge'pōhtas on sōpere andetnesse.

Olfendas bærōn pā déòrwierþan lāc mid þære cwēne
INTO Hierusalem; for þæm þe þā hæftan, þe ār wæron
ge'hoferede þurh ġitsunge and atollice þurh leaðras, bærón,
þurh hiera ge'ciereðnesse and ge'leása, þā gæstlican lāc
tō Cristes handum.

Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his ge'tim-
brunga, and þeġnunga; and sēo ge'laþung wundraþ Cristes
wīsdōmes, for þæm þe hē is sōp wīsdōm, and eall wīsdōm is
of him. Hē ge'timbrode þā hēalican heofoناس and ealne
middangeard, and ealle ge'sceafa ge'sètte on prim þingum,
in mensura, et pondere, et numero, þæt is, on ge'mete, and
on hēfe, and on ge'tele. Cristes þeġnung is ūre hēlo and
folca ā'liesednes, and þā sind ge'sǣligē þe him þeġniaþ tō
ge'cwēmednesse on þæm gæstlicum ge'rīnum.

Sēo cwēn sægde þæt hiere nāre be healsum dæle ge'sægð
be Salomones mārpo, and sēo gæstlice cwēn, Godes ge'laþung,
oppe ge'hwelc hālig sāwol, þonne hēo cyme tō þære heo-
fonlican Hierusālēm, þonne ge'sihþ hēo mīcle māran mārpo
and wuldor þonne hiere ār on life þurh witegan opphe apo-
stolas ge'cŷdd wāre. Ne mæg nān ēage on þissum life
ge'sēon, ne nān ēare ge'hiēran, ne nānes mannes heorte
ā'smēan þā þing þe God ġearcaþ þæm þe hine lūfian. Þā
þing wē magon be'gietan, ac wē ne magon hie ā'smēan,
ne ūs nēfrie ne ā'briētt þāra gōda ge'nyhtsumnes.

Crist is ealra cyninga cyning, and swā swā ealle þēoda
woldon ge'sēon þone ge'sibbsuman Salomon, and his wīsdōm
ge'hiēran, and him mislicu lāc brōhton, swā ēac nū of eallum
þēodum ge'wilniāþ menn tō ge'sēonne þone ge'sibbsuman
Crist þurh ge'leása, and þone godspelicā wīsdōm ge'hiēran,
and hīe him dæg-hwēmlīc þā gæstlican lāc ge'offriāþ on
manifgeāldum ge'metum.

IV.

On Cyres dagum cyninges wrēgdon þā Babilōniscan þone
III. OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

witegan Daniël, for þæm þe hē to·wearp hiera dēosol·gield, 150 and cwædon ān·mōdlice tō þæm fore·sægdan cyninge Cyrum:
‘Betēc ūs Daniēl, þe ūrne god Bōl to·wearp, and þone dracan ā·cwealde þe wē on bé·liesdon;  gif þū hine for·stentst, wē for·dīlgiap þē and þinne hired.’

Pā ge·seah se cyning þæt hīe ān·mōde wāron, and nie· 155 dungeon þone witegan him tō handum ā·sēcēaf. Hīe þā hīne ā·wurpon ātō ānum sēcāpe, on þæm wāron seofon lēon, þæm man sealde dæghwǣmlīce twā hriþeru and twā scēap,  ac hīm wēs þā of·togen ēlces fōdan siex dagas, þæt hīe þone Godes mann ā·bitan scolden.

On þāre tīde wēs sum ơper witega on Jūdēa·lande, his nama wēs Abacuc, sē bār his rifterum mēte tō æcere. Pā cōm him tō Godes ēngel, and cwæþ: ‘Abacuc, ber þone mēte tō Babilōne, and sæle Daniēle, sē þe sitt on þāra lēona sēcāpe.’ Abacuc andwyrd e þæm ēngle: ‘Lā læof, ne ge·seah 165 ic næfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēcāp nāt.’

Pā se ēngel ge·lǣhte hine be þæm feaxe,  and hine bār tō Babilōne, and hine sētte busan þæm sēcāpe. Pā clipode se Abacuc: ‘þū Godes þēow, Daniēl, nim þās lāc þe þē God sēnde!’ Daniēl cwæþ: ‘Min Dryhten Hǣlend, sīe þē lōf 170 and weorp·mynd þæt þū mē ge·mundest.’  And ðē þā þāre sande brēac. Witdlīce Godes ēngel þær·rihte mid swif· tum flyhte ge·brōhte þone disc·þēgn, Abacuc, þār hē hine ēr ge·nam.

Se cyning þā Cyrus on þæm seosofōan dāge ēode drēorig 175 tō þāra lēona sēcāpe,  and inn be·seah,  and efnē þā Daniēl sittende wēs ge·sundfull on·middan þæm lēonum. Pā clipode se cyning mid micelre stefne: ‘Mǣre is se God þe Daniēl on be·līeþ.’  And hē þā mid þæm worde hine ā·tēah of þæm scræfe,  and hēt inn weorpān þā þe hine ēr for·dōn woldon. 180 þēs cyninges hēs wearp hrædlīce ge·fremmed,  and þēs witegan ēhteras wurdon ā·scofēne be·twīx þā lēon,  and hīe
The text reads:

The Old Testament pieces, written in Old English, discuss the events of Daniel in the Bible. The text mentions the construction of a great image by Nabuchodonosor, the king of Babylon, and how it was destroyed by a fire sent from heaven while the king and his attendants watched in amazement. The text also describes how God forgave Nabuchodonosor for his pride and how he was humbled. The passage concludes with a verse from the Psalms, emphasizing humility and wisdom as virtues that lead to God's favor.

The text is well-preserved and readable, with some minor wear and tear. The words are clearly written, and the grammar is consistent with Old English syntax. The page is a valuable historical artifact, offering insight into the religious and cultural beliefs of the time.
III. OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

ponge þe leosæp on ëcnesse, for þæm þe his miht is ëce, and his rìce stënt on mëgþe and on mëgþe. Ealle corp-bûend sind tò nähte ge•tealde on his wip•metennesse. Æfter his willan hë ðëþ ægþer ge on heofone ge on eorpæn, and nis nàn þing þe his mihte wip•stande, opþe him tò cweþe ‘hwy•dëst þü swâ?’ On þære tìde mìn andgiet ge•wënde tò mé, and ic be•cóm tò wœorp•mynde mìnes cyne•rìces, and mìn mënnisce hìw më be•cóm. Mine witan më sòhton, and mìn mærþo wearþ ge•éacnod. Nû eornostlice ic mërsiþe and wuldrìge þone heofonlican cyning, for þæm þe eall his weorc sind sòþ, and his wegas riht•wìse, and hë mæg ge•éæp•mëdan þâ þe on mòdignesse farþp.’

Þus ge•éæp•mëddde se ælmihtiga God þone mòdigan cyning Nabochodonosor.
IV.

SAMSON.

An mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē ġe-hāten, of þærre mǣgþe Dan; his wif wæs un-tiēmend, and hie wunodon būtan ðilde. Him cōm þa ġangende tō Godes ēngel, and cwēp þæt hie scolden habban sunu him ġe-mǣnne; 'ne hē ealu ne drinces næsre oppe wīn, ne næht fūles ne piċге; sē bīp Gode hālig fram his ēldhāde; and man ne mōt hine ēsλian oppe bescieran, for þæm þe hē on-ġinþ tō ā-liesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of Philistēa þēowte.'

Heo āćende þa sunu, swā swā hiere sægde se ēngel, and hēt hine Samson; and hē ñiƿe wēox; and God hine blēt-sode, and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearp þa mihtig on mīcelre strēngþo, swā þæt hē ġe-lǣhte āne lēon be weġe, þe hine ā-bitan wolde, and tō-brægd hie tō styċcum, swelc he tō-tǣre sum ēaþelic tiċċen.

Hē be-gann þa tō winnenne wīþ þa Philistēos, and hiera fela of-slōg and tō scame tūcode, þēah þe hīe onweald hǣsden ofer his lēode. Pā fērdon þa Philistēi forp æfster Samson, and hēton his lēode þæt hie hine ā-ġēasen tō hiera onwealde, þæt hīe wrecan mihten hiera tēon-rǣdenne mid tintregum on him. Hīe þā hine ġe-bundon mid twēm bæstenum rāþum and hine ġe-lǣddon tō þæm folce. And þā Philistēiscan þæs fǣgnodon swiþe; urnon hīm tō-ġēanes ealle hlīydende; woldon hine tintregian for hiera tēonrǣdenne. Pā tō-brægd 25 Samson bēġen his earmas, þæt þā rāpas tō-burston þe hē mid
ge'bunden wæs. And hē ge-lāhte þa sōna sumes assan cinn-bān þe hē pār funde, and ge-seaht wiþ hīe, and of-slōg ān pūsend mid þæs assan cinnbāne. Hē wearþ þa swīpe ofþyrst for þǣm wundorlican sleþe, and bæd þone heofonlican God þæt hē him ā-sēnde drincan, for þǣm þe on þāre 3o nēawiste nās nān wæterscipe. Þā arn of þǣm cinnbāne of ānum tēp wæter; and Samson þa dranc, and his Dryhtne þancode.

Æfter þissum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byrīg on hiera onwealde, Gaza ge-hātēn. And hīe þæs fǣgnodon; 35 be-setton þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode; woldon hīe ge-nīman mid þām þe hē āt ēode on ārne-mergen, and hīe of-slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under-geat; and ā-rās on middre nihtē to-middes his fēondum, and ge-nām þā burg-geatu, and ge-bær on his hrycġe mid þām postum, 40 swā swā hīe be-locenu wāron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ufe- weardum þām cnolle; and ēode swā or-sorg of hiera ge-sīh-pum.

Hīe be-swāc swāþēah sīppan ān wīf, Dalīla ge-hātēn, of þām hāpnan folce, swā þæt hē hiera sægdē, þurh hiera swic-dōm be-pāhte, on hwām his strenġpo wæs and his wundoricu miht. Þā hāpnan Philistēi be-hēton hierē sceattas wīp þām þe hēo be-swīce Samson þone strangan. Þā āscode hēo hīe georne mid hierē ālǣcunge on hwām his miht wāre; and hē hierē andwyrde: 'Gif ic bēo ge'bunden mid seofon 50 rāpum, of sinum geworhte, sōna ic bēo ge'-wield.' Þæt swicole wīf þā be'-geat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh sier-wunge swā wearþ ge'-bunden. And him man cýpled þæt þær cómon his fiend; þā tō-braec hē sōna þā rāpas, swā swā hēfel-prādas; and þæt wīf nyste on hwām his miht 55 wæs. Hē wearþ eft ge'-bunden mid eall-nīwum rāpum; and hē þā tō-braec, swā swā þā ōpre.

Hēo be-swāc hīe swāþēah, þæt hē hierē sægdē æt nieh-
IV. SAMSON.

Stan: ‘Ic eom Gode ge-hâlgod fram minum ãildhâde; and 60 ic naes næfre ge-gefod, ne næfre be-scoren; and gif ic bêo be-scoren, þonne bêo ic un-mihtig, ðôrum mannum ge-líc;’ and hêo lêt pâ swâ.

Hêo pâ on sumum ðæge, þa pâ hê on slæpe læg, for-‘cearf hîis seofon loccas, and a-weahte hine sippan; þa wæs 65 hê swâ unmihtig swâ swâ òpren menn. And þa Philistêi ge-efengon hine sôna, swâ swâ hêo hine be-læwde, and ge-‘læddon hine on-weg; and hêo hæfde þone sêcatt, swâ swâ him ge-wearp.

Hie pâ hine ðî-blêndon, and ge-bundenne læddon on 70 heardum racentågum hâm tô hiera byrig, and on cwear-terne be-lucon tô langre fierste: hêton hine grindan ðet hiera hand-cweorne. Þa wêoxon his loccas and his miht eft on him. And þa Philistêi full-blipe ðærôn: þancoðon hiera Gode, Dagon ge-hâten, swelce hie þurh his fultum 75 hiera ðeond ge-wielden.

Þa Philistêi þa micle seorme ge-worhton, and ge-sam-nodon hie on sumre ðorp-flóra, ealle þa hêasod-menn, and ðac swelce wif-menn, þrêo þuend manna on micelre blisse. And þa þa hie bliþpost ðærôn, þa bædon hie sume þæt Sam-son mûste him macian sum gamen; and hine man sôna ge-efette mid swîplicre wafunge, and hêton hine standan be-twix twêm stænenum swêrorum. On þæm twêm swêrorum stûd þæt hûs eall ge-worht. And Samson þa plegode swîpe hım æt-foran; and ge-lêhte þa swêoras mid swîplicre 80 mihte, and slög hie têgaedre þæt hie sôna têburston; and þæt hûs þa æfeoll eall, þæm folce tê dêape, and Samson forþ mid, swâ þæt hê micle mä on his dêape æ-cwealde þonne hê ær cwic dyde.
Breten ðeg-land is eahta hund mila lang, and twâ hund mila brâd; and hēr sind on þæm ðeglande sif ge'þæodu: Englisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bôc-læden.

Ærest wæron bûend þisses landes Brettas. Þa cōmon of Armenia, and ge'sæton süpan-wearde Bretene ðærest. Þa 5 ge'læmpt hit ðæt Peohtas cōmon süpan of Scithian mid langum scipum, nā manigum; and Þa cōmon ðærest on Norþ-ibernian ðup; and þær bædon Scottas ðæt hie þær mósten wunian. Ac hie noldon him līesan, for þæm þe hie cwædon ðæt hie ne mihten calle æt'gædre ge'wunian þær. 10 And þa cwædon þa Scottas: 'Wē magon ēow hweþre rād ge'læran: wē witon ðopper ðegland hēr-be'ēastan; þær gē magon eardian, gif gē willap; and gif hwā ēow wip'þent, wē ēow ful tumiap ðæt gē hit mægen ge'gān.'

Þa fērdon þa Peohtas, and gefērdon þis land norþan-weard; 15 süpan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ēr cwædon. And þa Peohtas him ā'bædon wif æt Scottum on þa ge'rād ðæt hie ge'curen hiera cyne-cynn ā on þa wif-heālfe. Þæt hie hēoldon swā lange sīppan.

And þa ge'læmpt ymbe gēara ryne ðæt Scotta sum dāel 20 ge'wāt of Ibernian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne dāel ge'ēodon; and wæs hiera ðere-toga Rēoda ge'hāten: fram þæm hie sind ge'ñemende Dālreōdi.
Anno 449. Hær Martiánus and Valentinus on fêngon rîce, and rîcsodon seofon winter.

And on hiera dagum, Hêngest and Horsa, fram Wyrtgeorne ge-laþode, Bretta cyninge, ge-sôhton Bretene on þæm stêde þe is ge-ñemned Ypwines-fléot, ærest Brettum tô ful-tume, ac hie eft on hie fuhton.

30 Se cyning hêt hie feohtan on ãeæan Peohtas; and hie swâ dydon, and sige hæfdon swâ hwær swâ hie cômon.

Hie þa sendon tô Angle, and hêton him sendan märan ful-tum; and hêton him sêçgan Bret-wêala náhtnesse and þaes landes cysta. Hie þa sendon him märan ful-tum. Þa cômon þa ménn of þrim mægþum Germánie: of Eald-seaxum, of Ênglum, of Þotum.

Of Þotum cômon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—Þæt is sêo mægþ þe nû eardap on Wiht—and Þæt cyynn on Westseaxum þe man nûgiet hætt ‘Þotena cylln.’ Of Ealdseaxum cômôn East-seaxe, and Süp-seaxe, and West-seaxe. Of Angle cômon—sê a sippan stôd wêste be’twix Þotum and Seaxum—East-êngle, Middel-êngle, Mierce, and ealle Norþhyembre.

455. Hêr Hêngest and Horsa fuhton wîp Wyrtgeorne þæm cyninge in þære stôwe þe is ge’cweden Ægles-prep; and his brôpor Horsan man of slôg. And æfter þæm Hêngest fêng tô rîce, and Æsc his sunu.

457. Hêr Hêngest and Æsc fuhton wîp Brettas in þære stôwe þe is ge’cweden Creçgan-ford, and þær of’slôgon feower þúsend wera. And þa Brettas þa for’lêton Cênt-land, and mid miêle ege flugon tô Lunden-byrig.

473. Hêr Hêngest and Æsc ge’fuhton wîp Wêalas, and ge’nâmon un-årîmedlicu hêre-rêaf, and þa Wêalas flugon þa Êngle swâ swâ fyr.

55 787. Hêr nam Beorht-rîc cyning Offan dohtor Êad-burge. And on his dagum cômon ærest þrêo scipu; and þa se
FROM THE CHRONICLE.

851. Her Čeorl ealdor-mann ġe-seaht wip hēpne mēnn mid Defena-scīré æt Wičgan-beorge, and þēr mičel wēl ge-slōgon, and sīge nāmon.

And þy ilcan ġeare Æpelstān cyning and Ealhhēre dux miċelne hēre of-slōgon æt Sand-wīc on Ĉent; and nignon 65 scīpu ġe-fengon, and þā òpru ġe-fliemdon; and hēpne mēnn ārest ofer winter sæton.

And þy ilcan ġeare cōm fēorpe healf hund scīpa on Tēmese-mūpαn, and brǣcon Cantwarā-burg, and Lundenburg, and ġe-fliemdon Beorhtwulf Mierēna cyning mid his 70 fierde; and fērdon þā sūp ofer Tēmese on Sūprīge; and him ġe-seaht wip Æpelwulf cyning and Æpelbeald his sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þēr þæt maēste wēl ge-slōgon on hēpnum hēre þe we seċgan hīerdon of pisne andweardan dæg, and þēr sīge nāmon.

867. Her fōr se hēre of Ėast-ēnglum ofer Humbre-mūpαn tō Eoforwic-ecastre on Norf-hymbre. And þēr wēs miċel un-ġeƿwārnēs þēre þēode betwix him selfum, and hīe hāfson hiera cyning ā-worpenne Õsbryht, and un-ġecyndne cyning under-fēngon Ællan. And hīe late on ġeare tō þæm 80 ge-cierdon þæt hīe wip þone hēre winnende wāron; and hīe þēah miċle fīerd ge-gadrodon, and þone hēre söhton æt Eoforwic-ecastre; and on þā ēcastre brǣcon, and hīe sume inne wurdon; and þēr wēs un-ġemetic wēl ge-slǣgen Nor-planhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā cyningas 85 bēgen ofslǣgene; and sēo lāf wip þone hēre frip nam.
VI.

KING EDMUND.

Sum swīpe ge læred munuc cōm sūpan ofer sæ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe, on Æpelredes cyninges dæge, to Dünstāne ærce-biscope, þrim ðeorman ær þæm þe hē forþsērde, and se munuc hātte Abbo. Þā wurdon hīe æt sprǣce, op þæt Dünstān reahte be sancte Æadmunde, swā swā Æadmundes sweord-bora hit reahте Æpelstāne cyninge, þā þā Dünstān ěong mann wæs, and se sweord-bora wæs forǣaldod mann. Þā ge-þette se munuc ealle þā ge-rēcēdnesse on ānre bēc, and eft, þā þā seo bōc cōm tō ās, binnan fēam 10 geārum, þā āwēndon wē hit on Englisc, swā swā hit hēr-aefter stēnt. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twām geārum ge-wēnde hām tō his mynstre, and wearp sōna tō abbode ge-þett on þēm ilcan mynstre.

Æadmund se ēadīga, Ėast-ēngla cyning, wæs snotor and 15 weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid æpelum þēawum þone ēlmihtigan God. Hē wæs ēap-mōd and geþungen, and swā ān-rād þurh-wunode þæt hē nolde ē-būgan tō biscerfullum leahtrum, ne on nāwpren healfe hē ne ā-hielde his þēawas, ac wæs simle ge-myndig þäre sōpan lāre: 'Gif þū 20 eart tō hēafod-menn ge-þett, ne a-hēfe þū þē, ac bēo be-twix mannunum swā swā ān mann of him.' Hē wæs cystig-wædlum and widowum swā swā fæder, and mid wel-willendnesse ge-wissode his folc simle tō riht-wisnesse, and þēm rēþum stierde, and ge-sēlīglice leofode on sōpum 25 ge-leafan.
Hit ge-lamp þa æt niehstan þæt þa Dēniscan lêode fêrdon mid scîp-þere, hêrgiende and slêande wide geond land, swâ swâ hiera gewuna is. On þæm flotan wêron þa fyrmestan hêasod-mênn, Hinguar and Hubba, geänlæhte þurh dêofol, and hie on Norphymbra-lande ge-lêndon mid æscum, and 30 ðæwêston þæt land, and þa lêode of-slôgon. Þa ge-wêndê Hinguar east mid his scîpum, and Hubba be-lâf on Norphymbra-lande, ge-wunnenum sige mid wæl-hrêownesse. Hinguar þa be-côm tô East-énclum rôwende on þæm ðeare þe Ælfrêd æþeling án and twentig ðeare wæs, sê þe West-35 seaxna cyning siþþan wearp mære. And se fore-sægda Hinguar ðærlîce, swâ swâ wulf, on lande be-stealcode, and þa lêode slög, weras and wif, and þa ungewittigan þild, and to bismere tûcode þa bilewitan Cristenan. Hê sende þa siþþan söna tô þæm cyninge bêotlic ðærende, þæt hê 40 åþûgan scolde tô his mann-rêddenne, gif hê his ðeeres rôhte. Se ðærend-raca côm þa tô Eadmunde cyninge, and Hinguares ðærende him arodlice âþbêad: ‘Hinguar ðûre cyning, cêne and sigefêst on sê and on lande, hæþ fela þêoda ge-weald, and côm nû mid fierde ðærlîce hêr tô lande, þæt 45 hê hêr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nû hêtî hê þe dêlan þine dieglan gold-hordas and þînra ieldrena ge-þrêôn arodlice wip hine, and þû bêo his under-cyning, gif þû cwic bêon wîlt, for þæm þe þû næst þa miht þæt þû mæge him wip-standan.’

Hwæt þâ Eadmund cyning clipode ânne biscop þe him þa ge-hêndost wæs, and wip hine smêade hû hê þæm rêþan Hinguare andwyrdan scolde. Þã forhtode se bîscop for þæm fêrlican ge-limbpe, and for þæs cyninges life, and cwæþ þæt him ræd þûhte þæt hê tô þæm ge-buge þe 55 him bêad Hinguar. Þã swigode se cyning, and be-seah tô þære eorpân, and cwæþ þâ æt niehstan cynelicæ him tô: ‘Ealâ þû biscop, tô bismere sind ge-tâwode þås earman.
land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wēre pæt ic on ge-feohhte
60 sēolle wīp pēm pe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.
And se bispoc cwæþ: ‘Éalā þū lēofa cyning, þin folc
liþ of-sláegen, and þū næst þone fultum pæt þū feohtan
mæge, and þās flot-mēnn cuman, and þe cwicne ge-bindad,
būtan þū mid flēame þinum fōre ge-bēorge, oppe þū þe swā
65 ge-bēorge pæt þū büge tō him.’ Pā cwæþ Éadmund cyning,
swā swā hē full-cēne wēs: ‘þēs ic ge-wilnīge and ge-wyścē
mid mōde pæt ic āna ne be-līfe æfter mínum lēosum þēgnum,
þe on hiera bēddum wurdon mid bearnum and wīsum fārlīce
of-slágene fram þissum flot-mannah. Næs mē næfre ge-
70 wunelic pæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swīþor sweltan,
gif ic þorste, for mínum āgnum earde, and se ælmihtīga God
wāt pæt ic nyle ā-būgan fram his bi-gēŋgum āfre, ne fram
his sōþre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.’
Æfter wordum hē ge-wēnde tō pēm ærend-racan þe
75 Hinguar him tō sænde, and sægde him un-forht: ‘Witodlice
þū wēre nū wierþe slēges, ac ic nyle ā-fīylan on þinum fūlum
blōde mine clēnan handa, for þēm þe ic Criste fōlgige, þe
ūs swā ge-bŷsnode; ac ic blīpelice wile bēon of-slágen
purh ēow, gif hit swā God fore-scēawap. Far nū swīþe hraþe,
80 and sæge þinum rēpan hlāforde, “ne ā-bŷhp næfre Éadmund
Hinguare on life, hēpnum hēre-togan, būtan hē to Hēlende
Criste ārest mid ge-lēafan on þissum lande ge-būge.”’
Pā ge-wēnde se ærend-raca arodlice on-weg, and ge-mētte
be weþe þone wēl-hrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde
85 fūse tō Éadmunde, and sægde þēm ārleasan hū him ge-and-
wyrd wēs. Hinguar beþead pā mid bīlðo þēm scip-hēre
pæt hīe þēs cyninges ānes ealles cēpan scolden, þe his hēse
for-seah, and hine sōna bindan.

Hwæt pā Éadmund cyning, mid þēm þe Hinguar gōm,
90 stōd innan his healle, þēs Hēlendes ge-myndīg, and ā-wēarp
his wēþnu; wolde ge-eðenlēcan Cristes ge-bŷsnungum, þe
VI. KING EDMUND.

for bėad Petre mid wēpnum tō winnenne wip pā wǣlhrōowan Įūdēiscan. Hwæt pā ārēasan pā Æadmund ĝe-bundon, and ĝe-bismrodon huxlice, and bēoton mid sāglum, and swā sippan læddon pone ĝe-lēaffulan cyning tō ānum eorp-

fæstan trēowe, and tiegdon hine pǣr-tō mid heardum bēndum, and hine eft swungon langlice mid swipum; and hē simle clipode be′twix pēm swinglum mid sōpum ĝe-lēafan tō Hǣlende Criste; and pā hǣpnan pā for his ĝe-lēafan wurdon wōdlīce iverre, for pēm pē hē clipode Crist him tō fultume: hīe scuton pā mid gaselocum him tō, swelce him to gamene, oþ pǣt hē eall wēs be′sētt mid hiera scotungum, swelce iles byrsta, swā swā Sebastiānus wēs. Pā ĝe′seah Hinguar, se ārēasa flotmann, pāt se ǣpela cyning nolde Criste wip′sacan, ac mid ānřēdum ĝe-lēafan hine āfri cliponge: hēt hine pā be′hēafidian, and pā hǣpnan swā dydon. Be′twix pēm pē hē cliponge tō Criste pā′giét, pā tugon pā hǣpnan pone hālgan tō sľēge, and mid ānum swěŋe slōgon hīm of pǣt hēafod, and his sāwol sipode ĝe′sēlīg tō Criste. Pǣr wēs sum mann ĝe′hendo ĝe′healden, þurh God be′hŷdd pēm hǣpnum, þe þis ĝe′hīerde eall, and hīt eft sægde, swā swā wē hit sæggap hēr.

Hwæt pā se flot-hēre fērde eft tō scipe, and be′hŷddon pǣt hēafod þēs hālgan Æadmundes on pēm piċċum brēmlum, pǣt hit be′byrged ne wurde. Pā æfter fierste sippan hīe āfārene wēron, cóm pǣt land-folc tō, þe pǣr tō lāfe wēs, pǣr hiera hlāfordes lic læg būtan hēafde, and wurdon swīpe sārīge for his sľēge on môde, and hūru pǣt hīe nǣfden pǣt hēafod tō pēm bodīge. Pā sægde se sēcawere þe hit ër ĝe′seah, pǣt þā flotmēn hēafden þēt hēafod mid him; and wēs hīm ĝe′pūht, swā swā hit wēs full′sōp, pǣt hīe be′hŷdden þēt hēafod on þēm holte for′hwega.

Hīe ēodon pā ēndemes ealle tō þēm wuda, sēcende ĝe′hwēr, ĝeond þŷflas and brēmlas, gif hīe ā-hwēr mihten
125 *ge-mētan* *pæt hēafod*. Wæs ēac micēl wundor *pæt ēn wulf wearp* ā-seṇd, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be-wērienne *pæt hēafod wip* pā ēpru dēor ofer dēg and niht. Hīe čodon pā sēcende and simle clipiende, swā swā hit *ge-wunelic* is *pǣm* pe on wuda gāp oft, ‘hwār eart þū nū, *ge-fēra?*’ And him 130 andwyrdæ *pæt hēafod*, ‘hēr, hēr, hēr;’ and swā *ge-lōme clipode* andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hiera ānīg clipode, op *pæt hīe ealle be-cōmon þurh pā clipunge him tō. Pā læg se grēga wulf þe be-wiste *pæt hēafod*, and mid his twēm fōtum hæfde *pæt hēafod* be-clypped, grēdīg and hun-grīg, and for Gode ne dorste *pæs hēafdes* on-byrgan, ac hēold hit wip déor. Pā wurdon hīe of-wundrode *pæs wulfes hierd-rādenne*, and *pæt hālīge hēafod* hām fēredon mid him, pānciende *pǣm Ælmihṭigan* ealra his wundra. Ac se wulf folgode forp mid pām hēafde, op *pæt hīe tō 140 tūne cōmon*, swelce hē tam wāre, and *ge-wēndē* eft sippan tō wuda on’gēan.

Pā land-lōde pā sippan lēgdon *pæt hēafod* tō *pǣm hālgan* bodīge, and be-byrigdon swā hīe sēlest mihton on swelcre hrædunge, and *cirican ā-rārdon* sōna him on’üppan. Eft pā on fierste, āfster fela ēgarum, þā sēo hērgung *ge-swēc*, and sibb wearp for-gifefen *pǣm* *ge-swēncan* folce, þā fēngon hīe tō-gēdre, and worhton āne *cirican* weorplice *pǣm* hālgan, for *pǣm* þe *ge-lōme* wundru wurdon æt his byrģenne, æt *pǣm* *ge-bēd-hūse* þǣr hē be-byrģed wæs. Hīe woldon pā 145 fērian mid folclicre weorþmynde þone hālgan līchaman, and lēcgon innan þēre *cirican.* Pā wæs micēl wundor *pæt hē wæs* eall swā *ge-hāl* swelce hē cwic wāre, mid clēnum līchaman, and his swōra wæs *ge-hēled*, þe ēr wæs fōrslēgen, and wæs swelce ān seolcen þrēd ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō 150 sweotolunge hū hē ofslēgen wæs. Ēac swelce pā wunda, þe pā wǣlhrēowan hēpnan mid *ge-lōmum* scotungum on his līce macodon, wēron *ge-hēlde* þurh þone heofonlican God;
and hē lip swā onsund ọp ọsne and-wardan decking, and-bidende æristes and þæs ećan wuldres. His lichama ûs cýpp, þe lip un-formolsnod, þæt hē bûtan forligre hēr on worulde leofode, and mid clānum life to Criste sīpode.

Sum widewe wunode, Ûswyn ge-hätan, æt þæs hālgan byrgenne, on ge’bedum and fæstennum manigu geær sippan. Sēo wolde eftsian ǣlce geare þone sanct, and his næglas ðeorfan sīferlice mid lufe, and on scrīne healdan tō hālig-dōme on weofode. Þā weorþode þæt land-folc mid ge-leāsan þone sanct, and Þeodred þiscop þearle mid ġifesum on golde and on seolfre, þēm sancte to weorþmynde.

Þā comon on sumne sæl un-geælīge þēofas eahta on ānre nihte tō þēm ðær-weorþan hālgan: woldon stelan þā māþmas þe mēnn þider brōhton, and cunnodon mid cræfte hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slög mid sleċge swipe þā hæspan, sum hīera mid fēolan fēolode ymbūtān, sum ðēc under-dealf þā duru mid spadan, sum hīera mid hlǣdre wolde on-lūcān þæt ðæg-pyrel; ac hīe swuncon on īdel, and earmlice fērdon, swā þæt se hālga wer hīe wundorlice ge-band, ālcnē swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hīera nān ne mihte þæt morþ ge-fremman ne hīe þanon ðystyrian; ac stōdon swā òp mergen. Mēnn þā þēs wundrodon, hū þā weargas hangodon, sum on hlǣdre, sum lēat tō ge-delfe, and ǣlc on his weorce wæs fæste ge-bunden. Hīe wurdon þā ge-brōhte tō þēm þiscop ealle, and hē hēt hīe ā’hôn on hēam ġealgum ealle; ac hē nās nā ge-myndig hū se mild-heorta God clipode þurh his witegan þās word þe hēr standap: *Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses, ‘þā þe man lætt tō déape ā’lies hīe út simle.’ And ðā hālgan canōnes þēc ge-hādodum for-bǣodap ge þiscopum ge þrēostum tō bēonne ymbe þēofas, for þēm þe hit ne ge’byreþ þēm þe bēop ge-corene Gode to þēgnienne þæt hīe ge’þwērhlǣcan scylen on ðēniges mannes déape, gif hīe bēop Dryhtnes.
VI. KING EDMUND.

Ægna. Eft þa Þæodred biscop scéawode his bëc, hè sippan be-hrœowsode mid géomrunge þæt hè swá rëþne döm sette þæm ungeæligum þéofum, and hit be-sārgode æfre op his lifes ende, and þæ lêode bæd géorne þæt hie him mid fæsten 195 fullice þrie dagas, biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hè him ãrian scolde.

On þæm lande wæs sum mann, Lœostân gehâten, ríc for worulde, un-gewittig for Gode; sè rád tó þæm hâlgan mid rícetere swípe, and hét him æt-œwan orgellice swípe þone hâlgan sanct, hwæþer hè gesund wære; ac swá hraþe swá hè gesæah þæs sanctes líchaman, þa æwêdde hè sôna, and wæl-hrœowllice grýmетодe, and earmlice ge-þendode yflum déape. Þis is þæm ge-þic þe se ge-þéaffullæ pæpa Gregorius sægde on his geþtinesse be þæm hâlgan Laurentie, þe líp on 200 Rôme-byriæg, þæt menn wolden scéawian hù hè læge ge gode ge yfle; ac God hie ge-stilde swá þæt þær swulton on þære scéawunge seolon menn æt-gædre; þa geswicon þæ opre tó scéawienne þone martyr mid menniscum ge-þdwyldæ.

210 Fela wundra wé ge-hierdon on folclicre spræcé be þæm hâlgan Æadmunde, þe wé hêr nyllæp on ge-write sættan, ac hie wât ge-hwâ. On þissum hâlgan is sweotol, and on swelcum óþrum, þæt God ælmihtig màeg þone mann æræræn eft on dômes dæge onsunðe of eorðan, sè þe hielt Æadmund hâlne 215 his líchaman op þone miðlan dæg, þéah þe hè on moldan cóme. Wierþe wære seo stôw for þæm weorfællan hâlgan þæt hie man weorpode and wel ge-lógode mid clænum Godes þëowum tò Cristes þëowdôme; for þæm þe se hâlga is màrра þonne menn mægen ã-sméan. Nis Angel-cynn be-dæled Dryhtnes hâlgena, þonne on Ængla-lande licgæþ swelce hâlgan swelce þes hâlga cyning, and Cübberht se ãadiga and sancte Æþelprýþ on Ælìg, and ãac hieræ sweostor, onsunð on líchaman, ge-léafan tò trymmunge. Sind ãac fela òþre on
Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrcaþ, swā swā hit wide is cūþ, þæm Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ge·līfesdon. Crīst ge·sweotolāþ mannum þurh his māre hālgan þæt hē is Ælmihtīg God þe wyrcaþ swelc wundru, þēah þe þā earman Iūdēiscan hine eallunga wiþ·sōcen, for þæm þe hīe sind ā·wiergde, swā swā hīe wōsc•on him selfum. Ne bēop nān wundru ge·worht æt hiera byrġennum, for þæm þe hīe ne ge·līfesþ on þone līfendan Crīst; ac Crīst ge·sweotolāþ mannum hwār se gōda ge·lēafa is, þonne hē swelc wundru wyrcaþ þurh his hālgan wide geond þās eorþan, þæs him sie wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þæm Hālgan Gāste, ā būtan ēnde.
NOTES.

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

I. SENTENCES.

pis sind. Gr. 45. 2.
l. 6. sēlp. Gr. 45. 5.
l. 7. sēo ñelmesse. Gr. 44. 3.
l. 12. geworhte. Gr. 46. (3).
l. 16. hiera. Gr. 41. 3.

nēfre... ne... nānes. Gr. 52. 2. ne was is usually contracted into nes; the full form is used here because the was is emphatic.

l. 17. hēt ofslēan. Gr. 50. 4.
l. 23. Æpelred cyning. Gr. 42. 6.
l. 24. Æsēes-dūn, sf. Ashdown, literally 'hill (or down) of the ashtree.'
l. 27. wile here denotes repetition, = 'is in the habit of.' Cp. l. 52.
l. 28. ponne is correlative with gif (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.
l. 37. ælmihtiga. Gr. 43. (4).
l. 43. ðower se heofonlīca Fēeder. This insertion of the definite article between a possessive pronoun and an adjective is frequent.

l. 50. bēo. Gr. 48. (6).
l. 52. tô, for.
l. 56. twentīg winra. Gr. 18.
l. 58. Dēofol. Gr. 44. 1.
l. 60. scortan. Gr. 43. (2).
l. 61. fisca. Gr. 41. 3.
l. 63. pēm, those.

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

l. 74. blētsian. The older form of this word is blēdsian. It is a derivative of blōd, like riċsian from riċe, 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 god-spell = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek euaggelion.
Afterwards the first vowel was shortened before the following consonant-group, or else god was directly substituted for gōd, as giving a more evident meaning, the result being that the word was taken in the sense of ‘God’s tidings.’ In this form it was adopted into Icelandic (guðspiall) and Old High German (gotespel), having been introduced by the Old English missionaries.

bip. Gr. 45. 5.
1. 82. hie. Gr. 19.
1. 89. him on ælce healfe, lit. ‘to (for) themselves on each side,’ = on every side (of themselves).
1. 92. rihtne. Gr. 42. 5.
1. 93. Æpelwulf-ing. Gr. 38.
1. 101. fare gē. Gr. 22. 7.
1. 106. forsāwun. A plural verb after a singular noun of multitude is common in O. E., as in other languages.
1. 107. gif se blinda blindne lætt. gif here takes the indic., instead of the subj. (Gr. 48. 6), because the case is not assumed to be unreal. So also in V. 13, where the opposition (wįbstęnt) is assumed as certain, and VI. 19.

1. 114. cwēde. Gr. 48. (5).’
1. 118. mæge. Compare Gr. 47. (B. 1).
1. 119. sie. Gr. 47. (A).
1. 120. Scotland is here used in its older sense of ‘Ireland.’ Compare the first extract from the Chronicle, p. 79 below.

1. 121. his. Gr. 41. 3.
1. 123. healden. Gr. 48. (2).
1. 124. wære. Gr. 47. (B. 1).
1. 132. sē þe. Gr. 21.
1. 135. pæt. Gr. 21; 52. 3.
1. 137. on ēare. Gr. 51. 2.
1. 138. gewendon him, lit. ‘they went for-themselves’; a reflexive pronoun in the dative, Gr. 40. (1), is often added to verbs of motion.
1. 139. dō gē. Gr. 22.
1. 142. grēte. Compare Gr. 49. (8).
1. 145. swelce, adverb, ‘as it were.’
1. 151. nime. Gr. 49. (7).
1. 161. cóme. Compare mæge, 1. 118 above.
1. 166. ofslægenne. Gr. 46. 5.
1. 176. geweorþen. Gr. 47. (B. 1.)
1. 180. wolde. Gr. 45. 5.
1. 191. bèon. Gr. 48. (2).
II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

l. 1. pās mīn word. Gr. 43. 8.
l. 16. āweorpe. Gr. 49. (8).
l. 20. hit refers back to sād, l. 18.
l. 22. ūp sprungenre sunnan. Gr. 41. 2.
l. 28. is geworden. An over-literal rendering of the Latin factum est.
l. 32. hine, reflexive, Gr. 19.
l. 40. tō forbærnenne. We see here how out of the active ‘in order to burn it’ may be developed the passive ‘in order that it may be burnt,’ as in the modern E. ‘a house to let.’ Compare Gr. 50. 4, (1).
l. 52. on hiera fatu. Compare I. 137.
l. 60. gewordenne gecwīdrādenne pām wyrhtum. A very stiff adaptation of the ablative absolute of the original, ‘conventione autem facta cum operariis.’ pām wyrhtum is to be taken as a dative of the person affected (Gr. 41).
l. 67. dyde pām swā ĝelice. The Latin has simply ‘fecit similiter.’ The sense is ‘did like to it’ (like his former proceeding), the swā being pleonastic.
l. 86. pēt. Gr. 21.
l. 90. suna, dative, ‘for his son.’
l. 106. gieðthūs. 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 eldhuīs (fire-house).
l. 107. pēt hē wolde gesēon. This clause is due to a confusion of two constructions, (1) hē wolde gesēon, (2) pēt (in order that) hē ĝe: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 betwōsonan. 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.
NOTES.

1. 17. for pēm .. for pēm pe, correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.
1. 28. tō scoldon. This use of scold with a verb of motion understood is very common.
1. 36. him self. him is the reflexive dative of interest referring to God—literally, 'God him-self will appoint for him-self.' In such constructions we see the origin of the modern himself, themselves.
1. 46, 47. nū .. nū, correlative, =now .. now that, the second nū being almost causal (since).
1. 51. hæfde .. tō, took .. for.
1. 52. Gode tō lāce. Gr. 40. (1).
1. 57. mīn ēge, objective genitive, 'the fear of me.'
māre, neut. 'a greater thing,' 'something more important.'
1. 81. māre. Cp. l. 57.
1. 82. wāre. Gr. 49. (7).
1. 89. hwæs is governed by giernde, by 'attraction.'
1. 135. miéle, adverb.
1. 137. wāre. Gr. 49. (7).
1. 153. beliefan is a later form for geliefan.
1. 156. tō handum. Cp. l. 122 above.
1. 174. ūr genam. Gr. 46. 6.
1. 200. fram mannnum. fram here, as usual, denotes the agent 'by'
in passive constructions.
1. 202. wīte. Compare Gr. 48. (3) and 49. (8).

IV. SAMSON.

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

1. 8. onginnp tō āliesenne, will release. onginnan is often used pleonastically in this way.
1. 35. Gaza gehāten. When a name together with gehāten is put in apposition to another noun it is left undeclined, contrary to the general principle (Gr. 42. 6).
1. 41. swā swā hie belocenu wāron, locked as they were.
ufeweardum pēm cnolle. Gr. 43. 2.
1. 46. wās, consisted.
1. 51. geworhte. We should expect geworhtum (Gr. 42. 5). Perhaps the nom. is due to confusion with the construction with a relative clause—pe of sinum geworhte sind.
NOTES.

   swelce, 'on the ground that'—'because (as they said).'  
1. 81. hēton. Compare I. 106.
1. 87. forþ is often used pleonastically in this way with mid.

V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

1. 2. hēr sind, there are here.  hēr is here used analogously to par,  
as in II. 3 and the modern E. there are.  Cp. also I. 12 below.
   gepēodu, 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 Ælfric (eighth century), from whose Church  
History this section was taken by the compilers of the Chronicle.
1. 5. Armenia is an error for Armorica.
1. 6. Scithie, Scythia.
1. 8. Norpibernie, North of Ireland.
1. 24. hēr, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which  
   constitute the Chronicle.
1. 26. Wyrtgēorn is the regular development of an earlier *Wurtigern  
from the British Vortigern.
1. 28. Ypwinfeol has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.
1. 45. Æglesprep, Aylesforde, a village near Aylesford.
1. 49. Creţganford, Crayford.
1. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile,  
   shows that it is taken from some old poem.
1. 61. hēpne menn, Danes.
1. 62. mid Defena-sōre, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that  
is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'  
1. 64. dux is here written instead of ealdormann.  So also we find  
   rexn for cyning.
1. 65. Sandwic, Sandwich.
1. 68. feorpe healf hund, fourth half = three and a half.  This is  
the regular way of expressing fractional numbers, as in the German  
viertehalb.
1. 71. Sūprige, Surrey.
1. 73. Aclēa, Ockley.
1. 76. se hēre, the Danish army.  hēre got a bad sense, through its  
association with hergian (to harry), and hence is applied only to a  
plundering, marauding body of men.  In the Laws hēre is defined as
a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called 

Humbremūpa, mouth of the Humber.

1. 77. Eoforwic, York; a corruption of Eboracum.
1. 84. inne wurdon, got in.
1. 85. sume. Compare IV. 51.

VI. KING EDMUND.

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

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

1. 1. sancte is an English modification of the Latin genitive sancti.
1. 5. sancte is here the E. dative inflexion, sanct having been made into a substantive.

1. 39. bilewit = *bile-hwīt (with the regular change of hw into w between vowels) literally 'white (=tender) of bill,' originally, no doubt, applied to young birds, and then used metaphorically in the sense of 'gentle,' 'simple.'
1. 70. worhtē flēames. This construction of wyrcan with a genitive is frequent.
1. 76. wære, subj. Gr. 48. (6).
1. 85. fūse. The correct reading is probably fūsne, but the plural fūse may be taken to refer to Hinguar and his men collectively.
1. 149. ġebedhūs. The Welsh bettws, as in Bettws-y-coed = 'chapel in the wood,' still preserves the O. E. form nearly unchanged.
1. 176. swā þæt does not denote result here, but is explanatory—'namely by being bound...'.
1. 178. hie, reflexive.
1. 179. þæs... hū, correlative.
1. 185. The reference is apparently to Proverbs xxiv. 11, which (in the Vulgate) runs thus: 'Erue eos qui ducuntur ad mortem.'
1. 200. hwæper, (that he might see) whether ...
1. 215. līchaman, instrumental dative (Gr. 41) of defining.
1. 222. Ėlig = āl-ieg 'eel-island.'
The order is strictly alphabetical (b following l) 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.
- **svw.** 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.

**GLOSSARY.**

aabod, **sn.** abbot [Latin abbatem].

ab-ōðdan, **sv.** 7, **w. dat.** (offer), announce.

ab-ōðdanan, **sv.** 5, ask for, demand.

ab-bītan, **sv.** 6, devour.

ab-blīndan, **wv.** blind [blind].

ab-breccan, **sv.** 4, break into, take (city).

ab-būgan, **sv.** 7, bend; swerve, turn.

ac, **cj.** but.

ad-ōðmanın, **wv.** bring forth, bear (child).

ad-ēwēllan, **wv.** kill.

ad-ēwēnčan, **wv.** extinguish.

ad-drēgian, **wv. dry up, intr.** [dápēge].

ad-drēwēscan, **wv.** extinguish.

ad-er, **sm.** field.

ad-epole, **aj.** noble, excellent.

ad-epeling, **sm.** prince.

efen, **sm.** evening.

ēfre, **av.** ever, always.

ēfēr, **av., prep. w. dat.** after—after þæm, after that, afterwards; according to, by.

ēg-hwēlo, **prn.** each.

ēg-pēr, **prn.** either, each—ej. ēgþer ēge . . ēge, both . . and [ = ēg-hwæþer].

ēht, **sf.** property [ēhte, ēgan].

ēlan, **wv.** burn.

ēle, **aj.** each.

ēlmesse, **sf.** alms, charity [Greek eleēmosínē].

ēl-mihtīg, **aj.** almighty.

ēniğ, **aj.** any [an].

ēr, **prep. w. dat.** before (of time), ér þæm þe, ej. before.

ēr, **av.** formerly, before; superl. ērest, **adj. and adv.,** first.

ērēe-biscop, **sm.** archbishop [Latin archiepiscopus].

ērende, **sn.** errand, message.
GLOSSARY.

Ærend-raca, sm. messenger.
Æ-rist, sfm. (rising again), resurrection [árisan].
Ærne-mergen, sm. early morning.
æsc, sm. (ash-tree); war-ship.
æt, prp. w. dat. at; deprivation, from; origin, source—âbædon wif æt him, ‘asked for wives from them;’ specification, defining—wurdon æt spræce, ‘fell into conversation.’
æt-bregdan, sv. 3 (snatch away), deprive of.
æt-foran, prp. w. dat. before.
æt-gædre, av. together.
æt-íewan, wv. w. dat. show.
æton, see etan.
æ-fandian, wv. experience, find out [findan].
æ-faran, sv. 2, go away, depart.
æ-feallan, sv. 1, fall.
æ-fédan, wv. feed.
æ-fyían, wv. defile [fúl].
æ-fyrht, aj. frightened [past partic. of æfyrhtan from forht].
ægan, svv. possess.
æ-gán, sv. happen.
ægen, aj. own [originally past partic. of ægan].
æ-gíefan, sv. 5, w. dat. give, render.
æh, see ægan.
æ-hebban, sv. 2, raise, exalt
æ-íeldan, wv. incline.
æ-hóìn, sv. 1, hang, trans.
æ-hróosan, sv. 7, fall.
æhte, see ægan,
æ-hwær, av. anywhere.
æ-hýran, wv. hire.
æ-liesan, wv. (loosen), release; redeem [léas].
æ-líesed-nes, sf. redemption.
æ-líesend, sm. redeemer.
än, aj. one (always strong); a certain one, certain; alone (generally weak); gen. pl. ànra in ànra gehwelic, ‘each one.’
än-cenned, aj. (past partic.) (only-born), only (child).
and, ej. and.

and-bidian, wv. w. gen. wait, expect [bidan].
andet-nes, sf. confession.
andettan, wv. confess.
and-gíet, sn. sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.
and-swarian, wv. w. dat. answer [andswaru].
and-swaru, sf. answer [swgerian].
and-weard, aj. present.
and-wyrdan, wv. w. dat. answer [word].
Angel, sm. Anglen (a district in Slesvig).
ä-níman, sv. 4, take away.
än-ðæcan, wv. unite.
än-mód, aj. unanimous.
än-mód-líc, av. unanimously.
än-ræd, aj. (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.
apostol, sm. apostle.
ar, sf. mercy; honour.
ar-tæran, wv. raise, build [árisan].
arían, wv. w. dat. honour; spare, have mercy on [ár].
ar-tísan, sv. 6, arise.
ar-léas, aj. wicked.
ar, see iernan.
arod, aj. quick, bold.
aroð-like, av. quickly, readily, boldly.
ar-weorp, adj. worthy of honour, venerable.
äscian, wv. ask.
ä-soðfán, sv. 7, thrust.
ä-sëndan, wv. send.
ä-seðtan, wv. set, place.
ä-sméan, wv. consider, think of, conceive.
as, sm. ass.
ä-stellan, wv. institute.
ä-stígian, sv. 6, ascend, descend.
ä-strégócan, wv. stretch out, extend.
ä-styrían, wv. stir, move.
ä-teóon, sv. 7, draw out, draw, take.
atol-like, aj. deformed.
ä-préotan, sv. 7, fail, run short.
GLOSSARY.

ä-weççan, wv. awake, arouse [wæcian].
ä-wêdan, wv. go mad [wöd].
ä-wêndan, wv. turn; translate.
a-weorpan, sv. 3, throw, throw away; depose (king).
a-wêstan, wv. lay waste, ravage.
a-wêréd, aj. cursed, accursed, [past. partic. of awêrêgan, from wearg].
a-wiht, prn. aught, anything.
a-writan, sv. 6, write.
a-wyrtwalian, wv. root up.

B.
Bee, sn. back—under bæc, behind.
bed, see biddan.
bêdon, see biddan.
bêrnan, wv. burn, trans. [beornan].
bêrnett, sn. burning.
bêron, see beran.
bêst, sn. bast.
bêsten, aj. of bast.
be, prep. w. dat. by; about, concerning.
beald, aj. bold.
bearn, sn. child [beran].
bêatan, sv. 1, beat.
be-bêdan, sv. 7, w. dat. bid, command.
be-byrêgan, wv. bury.
bêc, see böc.
be-clyppan, wv. embrace, encompass, hold.
be-cuman, sv. 4, come.
gebêd, sn. prayer [biddan].
be-dêlan, wv. w. gen. deprive of [dêl].
bêdd, sn. bed.
be-delfan, sv. 3, (hide by digging), bury.
gebêd-hûs, sn. oratory, chapel.
be-fêstan, wv. (make fast); w. dat. commit, entrust to.
be-foran, prp. w. dat. before.
bêgen, prn. both.
be-geondan, prp. w. acc. beyond.
be-gietan, sv. 5, get, obtain.
be-ginnan, sv. 3, begin.
be-hêtan, sv. 1, w. dat. promise.
be-hêafêdan, wv. headea [hêafod].
be-healdan, sv. 1, behold.
be-hôfan, wv. w. gen. require.
be-hrêowsian, wv. repent [hrê-owian].
be-hûdan, wv. hide.
be-lêswan, wv. betray.
be-lîfan, wv. believe.
be-lîfan, sv. 6, remain [lêf].
be-lûcan, sv. 7, lock, close.
bênd, smfn. bond [bindan].
bêôdan, sv. 7, w. dat. offer.
bêon, v. be—bêon ymbe, have to do with.
beorg, sm. hill, mountain.
gebêorgan, sv. 3, w. dat. save, protect.
beornan, sv. 3, burn, intrans.
bêot-lic, aj. boastful.
be-pôcân, wv. deceive.
beran, sv. 4, bear, carry; (gebêran, bring forth).
bêrn, sn. barn.
berstan, sv. 3, burst.
be-sârglan, wv. lament [sârîg].
be-sêieran, sv. 4, shear, cut hair.
be-sêon, sv. 5, see, look.
be-sêôtan, wv. set about, surround, cover.
be-steinlan, wv. go stealthily, steal.
be-swîcan, sv. 6, deceive, circumvent, betray.
be-têcân, wv. commit, entrust, give up.
bêtera, bêtst, see göd.
be-twêonan, prp. w. dat. between, among.
be-twîx, prp. w. acc. and dat. between, among; of time, during—betwîx þæm þe, ej, while.
be-wêrian, wv. defend.
be-witan, suv. watch over, have charge of.
biddan, sv. 6, wait.
biddan, sv. 5, ask, beg.
gebiddan, sv. 5, refi. pray.
bielde, sf. (boldness), arrogance [beald].
bi-gëng, sm. worship [bi, by, and gëng from gân].
bile-wit, aj. simple, innocent.
bialdan, sv. 3, bind.
binnan, av. inside; prp. w. dat. within, in [= be-innan].
biscop, sm. bishop [Latin episcopus].
bismer, sm. insult, ignominy.
bismer-full, aj. ignominious, shameful.
bismrian, wv. treat with ignominy, insult [bismer].
bisan, sv. 6, bite.
bip, see beon.
bleaw, sv. i, blow.
bleow, see blawan.
bletsian, wv. bless.
blind, aj. blind.
bliss, sf. merriment, joy.
blissian, wv. rejoice.
blite, aj. glad, merry.
blite-lice, av. gladly.
blod, sn. blood.
bohte, see byégan.
brad, aj. broad.
brédr, sm. vapour, odour.
breócan, sv. 4, break; take (city).
brégdan, sv. 3, pull.
brésmel, sm. bramble.
Breten, sf. Britain.
Brettas, smpl. the British.
Brettisc, aj. British [Brettas].
bringan, wv. bring.
bróhte, see bringing.
brópor, sm. brother.
brûcán, sv. 7, w. gen. enjoy, partake of.
bryð, sf. bride.
bryð-guma, sm. bridegroom [literally bride-man].
búran, wv. dwell.
büend, smpl. dwellers [pres. partic. of büan].
bufan, prp. w. dat. and acc. over, above, on.
bûgan, sv. 7, bend, incline.
bundan, see bindan.
burg, sf. city.
burg-æat, sm. city-gate.
bûtan, av. outside; prp. w. dat. without, except, besides [= be-ûtan].
bûtan, aj. unless, except.
byégan, wv. buy.
byrpen, sf. burden [beran].
byrgen, sf. tomb [bebyrgan].
jebyrian, wv. be due, beût.
byrig, see burg.
byrst, sf. bristle.
jeby'snian, wv. give example, illustrate.
jeby'snng, sf. example.

C.

Cann, see cunnan.
canón, sm. canon; canönes béc, canonical books.
Cantwara-burg, sf. Canterbury [Cantwara, gen. of Cantware].
Cant-ware, pl. Kent-dwellers, men of Kent [Lat. Cantia and ware].
cäsere, sm. emperor [Latin Caesar].
ceaflas, smpl. jaws.
cceald, aj. cold.
ccealf, sn. calf.
céasp, sn. purchase.
céas, see céosan.
céaster, sf. city [Latin castra].
céne, aj. brave, bold.
cénnan, wv. bring forth, bear child.
Cént, sf. Kent [Cantia].
Cént-land, sn. Kent.
cheorfan, sv. 3, cut.
céosan, sv. 7, choose.
cépan, wv. w. gen. attend, look out for.
ciępan, wv. trade, sell [céap].
ciępend, sm. seller [pres. partic. of ciępan].
cięrr, sm. turn.
GLOSSARY. 101

 ciòrran, wv. turn, return, go—cierran tō, take to.

gē-cierrred-nes, sf. conversion.

cīld, sn. child.

cīld-hād, sm. childhood.

cīnn-bān, sn. jawbone.

cīrīse, sf. church.

cīlēne, aj. clean, pure.

clawu, sf. claw.

clipian, wv. call, summon.

clipung, sf. calling.

clyppan, wv. clip, embrace.

cnāpa, sm. (boy, youth), servant.

cnoll, sm. top, summit.

coccel, sm. corn-cockle.

cogel, aj. alive.

cosel, sf. excellence [cūp].
cystēg, aj. (excellent), charitable.
cyppan, wv. make known, tell [cūp].

D.

Dēd, sf. deed.

dēg, sm. day.

dēg-hwām-lice, av. daily.

dēl, sm. part—be healfum dēle, by half.

dēlan, wv. divide, share.

dēad, aj. dead.

dēap, sm. death.

Defena-sōr, sf. Devonshire [Devonia].

dohter, see dohtor.

gēdelf, sn. digging.
delfan, sv. 3, dig.

Dēne, smpl. Danes.

Dēnisc, aj. Danish.
dōfol, sm. devil [Latin diabolus].
dōfol-gield, sm. idol.
dōp, aj. deep.
dōr, sm. wild beast.
dōre, aj. dear, precious.
dōr-wierpe, aj. precious.
diegol, aj. hidden, secret.
diegol-nes, sf. secret.
diepe, sf. depth [dōp].

dihtan, wv. appoint [Latin dictare].
disc-pēgn, sm. (dish-thane), waiter.
dōhtor, sf. daughter.
dōm, sm. doom, judgment, sentence.
dōn, sv. do, act.
dorste, see durran.
draca, sm. dragon.
dranc, see drincan.
drēorig, aj. sad.
drifan, sv. 6, drive.
drina, sm. drink.
drincan, sv. 3, drink.
drohtian, wv. live, continue, behave.
drohtnung, sf. conduct.
dryge, aj. dry.

Dryhten, sm. Lord.
dūn, sf. hill, down.
durran, svw. dare.
duru, sf. door.
dūst, sn. dust.
gē-dwyld, sn. error.
dyde, see dōn.
dyppan, wv. dip.
dysig, aj. foolish.
GLOSSARY.

E.

Éac, av. also; éac swelce, also.
Éacnián, wv. increase.
Éadíg, aj. (prosperous), blessed.
Éage, sn. eye.
Éag-pýre, sn. (eye-hole), window.
Éahla, num. eight.
Éal-lā, interj. oh!
Éald, aj. old—c/.Éaldra.
Éald-seaxe, smpl. Old Saxons.
Éaldror, sm. chief, master.
Éaldor-mann, sm. chief, officer.
Éall, aj. all.
Éall, av. quite; éall swā mičel swā, (quite) as much as.
Éall-niwe, aj. quite new.
Éallunga, av. entirely.
Éalu, sn. ale.
Éard, sm. country, native land.
Éardian, wv. dwell.
Éarm, sm. arm.
Éarm, aj. poor, wretched, despicable.
Éarm-lic, aj. miserable.
Éarm-lice, av. miserably.
Éeal, see wesan.
Éart, see wesan.
Éast, av. eastwards.
Éast-dāl, sm. east part, the East.
Éast-seaxe, smpl. East-Saxons.
Éeape-lic, aj. insignificant, weak.
Éāp-mōdān, wv. humble [ēāp-mōd].
Éāp-mōd, aj. humble.
Éēc, aj. eternal.
Éēc-nos, sf. eternity.
Éefen, aj. even.
Ge-effen-lēōan, wv. imitate.
Éefne, av. behold, lo! [ēfen].
Éeisian, wv. clip, shear.
Éeft, av. again; afterwards, then; back.
Éege, sm. fear.
Éeg-sa, sm. fear [ēge].
Éege-lic, aj. fearful, awful.
Éehtere, sm. persecutor.
Éele, sm. oil.
Éel-pēodīg-nes, sf. foreign land.
Éende, sm. end.
Éendemes, av. together.
Ge-ēndian, wv. end; die.
Éendufon, num. eleven.
Endlyfta, aj. eleventh.
Ge-ēndung, sf. ending, end.
Éengel, sm. angel [Latin angelus].
ÉEngle, smpl. the English [Angel].
Éode, see gān.
Éom, see wesan.
Éorl, sm. earl.
Éorp-būend, sm. earth-dweller.
Éorpe, sf. earth.
Éorp-fēast, aj. firm in the earth.
Éorp-lic, aj. earthly.
Éornost, sf. earnest.
Éornost-lice, av. in truth, indeed.
Éow, see pū.
Étan, sv. 5, eat.
Éepel, sm. country, native land.

F.

Fēder, sm. father.
Fēgen, aj. glad.
Fēger, aj. fair.
Fēger-nes, sf. fairness, beauty.
Fēgnian, wv. w. gen. rejoice.
Fēmne, sf. virgin.
Fēr, sf. danger.
Fēr-lic, aj. sudden.
Fēr-līce, av. suddenly.
Fēast, aj. fast, firm.
Fēstan, wv. fast.
Fēsten, sf. fasting.
Fēt, sm. vessel.
Fāg-nes, sf. variegation, various colours.
Fandian, wv. w. gen. try, test, tempt [fīdian].
Faran, sv. 2, go.
Faru, sf. procession, retinue, pomp.
Fēa, aj. pl. few.
Ge-fēa, sm. joy.
Feallan, sv. 1, fall.
Fearr, sm. bull; ox.
Feax, sm. hair of head.
fédan, wv. feed [fóda].
fela, aj. pl. w. gen. many.
feld, sm. field.
feoh, sm. money, property.
ğefeoht, sm. fight.
feohtan, sv. 3, fight.
féole, sf. file.
féolian, wv. file.
féoll, see féallan.
féond, sm. enemy.
feorh, sm. life.
feorm, sf. (food); feast, banquet.
feorr, av. far.
féorpà, num. fourth.
féower, num. four.
ğeféora, sm. companion [fóir].
féran, wv. go, fare [fóir].
ğeféran, wv. (go over), take possession of.
férian, wv. carry [faran].
fét, see fót.
féštian, wv. fetch—pret. (103,373),(778,400)
géfête, see fétian.
fiend, see féond.
fierd, sf. army [faran].
fierlen, aj. distant [fórr].
fierst, sm. period, time.
fiif, num. five.
findan, sv. 3 (pret. funde), find.
fish, sm. fish.
fish-cynn, sn. fish-kind.
fléam, sm. flight [fíéon].
fléax, sn. flax.
fléogan, sv. 7, fly.
fléoun, sv. 7, flee.
fléotan, sv. 7, float.
flítan. sv. 6, quarrel, dispute.
ğeflieman, wv. put to flight [fleám].
flód, sm. flood.
flota, sm. fleet [fíéotan].
flót-here, sm. naval army, army of pirates.
flót-mann, sm. sailor, pirate.
flówan, sv. 1, flow.
flugon, see fléon.
flyht, sm. flight [fíéogan].
fóda, sm. food.
folec, sm. people, nation.
folec-lic, aj. popular.

folgian, wv. w. dat. follow; obey.
fôn, sv. 1, seize, take, capture; fông to réce, came to the throne; tôgedre fêngon, joined together.

for, prep. w. dat. before—réce 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.

fôr, sf. journey [faran].

fôr, see faran.

for-bêrnan, wv. burn up, burn, trans.

for-bêodan, sv. 7, forbid.

for-brêotan, sv. 7, break.

for-céorfan, sv. 3, cut off.

for-dilgian, wv. destroy.

for-dôn, sv. destroy.

for-ealdod, aj. aged [past partic. of forealdian, grow old].

fore-sôéawian, wv. pre-ordain, decree, appoint.

fore-séégan, wv. say before—se foresægda, the aforesaid.

for-ghiefan, sv. 5, w. dat. give, grant; forgive.

for-ghief-nes, sf. forgiveness.

for-ghieaman, wv. neglect.

for-ghietan, sv. forget.

forht, aj. afraid.

forhtian, wv. be afraid.

for-hwega, av. somewhere.

for-lêétan, sv. 1, leave, abandon.

for-léosan, sv. 7, lose.

for-líger, sn. wantonness, immorality.

forma, aj. first—superl. fyrmest, first.

for-molsnian, wv. crumble, decay.

for-scricoan, sv. 3, shrink up.

for-séon, sv. 5, despise.

for-sléan, sv. 2, cut through.

for-standan, sv. 2, (stand before), protect.

forp, av. forth, forwards, on.

forp-fêran, wv. depart, die.

for-prysman, wv. suffocate, choke.
GLOSSARY.

for-weorpan, sv. 3, perish.
fōt, sm. foot.
freætwian, vw. adorn.
fraetwung, sf. ornament.
fram, prep. w. dat. from; agent. w. pass. hie wæron fram Wyrtgeorne gelaðode, invited by.
fræmman, vw. perform, do.
fræond, sm. friend.
frēp, sm. peace—frēp niman, make peace.
fugol, sm. bird.
fuhton, see feohtan.
fūl, aj. foul, impure.
fūl, aj. full.
fūl-blipe, aj. very glad.
fūl-gene, aj. very brave.
fūl-līce, av. fully.
fūl-sōp, aj. very true.
fultum, sm. help; forces, troops.
fultumian, vw. w. dat. help.
funde, see findan.
furpor, av. further, more [forþ].
fūs, aj. hastening.
fyllan, vw. fill, fulfil [full].
fyr, sn. fire.
fyrmest, see forma.

G.

Gadrian, vw. gather.
gērs, sn. grass.
gafeloc, sm. missile, spear.
gafol, sn. interest, profit.
gamen, sn. sport.
gān, sv. go.
ḡe-gān, sv. gain, conquer.
gangende, see gān.
gāst, sm. spirit; se hālga gāst, the Holy Ghost.
gāst-lic, aj. spiritual.
ḡe, cj. and—ḡe ḡe, both . . and.
ḡe, see pū.
ḡela główna, sm. gallows.
ḡēar, sn. year.
ḡearcian, vw. prepare [ḡaro].
ḡeard, sm. yard, court.
ḡearu, aj. ready.
ḡearwian, vw. prepare.
ḡēat, sn. gate.

ḡēogūp, sf. youth.
ḡōomrung, sf. lamentation.
ḡeond, prp. w. acc. through, throughout.
ḡeong, aj. young.
ḡeorn, aj. eager.
ḡorene, av. eagerly, earnestly.
gīeafan, sv. 5, give.
gīefta, sfpl. marriage, wedding [gīeafan].
gīeft-hūs, sn. wedding-hall.
gīeft-līc, aj. wedding.
gīefu, sf. gift; grace (of God) [gīeafan].
gīerla, sm. dress [ḡearu].
gīerian, vw. w. gen. yearn, desire; ask [ḡeorn].
giēt, av. yet; further, besides.
gīf, cj. if.
gīmm, sm. gem, jewel [Latin gemma].
gīmm-stān, sm. gem, jewel.
gīt, see pū.
gītsian, vw. covet.
gītsung, sf. covetousness, avarice.
glād, aj. glad.
glād-līce, av. gladly.
glēaw, aj. prudent, wise.
glēngan, vw. adorn; trim (lamp).
gōd, sm. God.
gōd-fāder, sm. godfather.
gōd-spell, sn. gospel.
gōdspell-lic, aj. evangelical.
gōd, aj. good—compar. bētera, superl. bēstast.
gōd, sn. good thing, good.
gōld, sn. gold.
gōld-hord, sn. treasure.
grādīg, aj. greedy.
grāg, aj. grey.
grētān, vw. greet, salute.
grīndan, sv. 3, grind.
grīst-bitung, sf. gnashing of teeth.
grymetian, vw. grunt, roar.
gyldan, vw. gild [gold].
gylden, aj. golden [gold].

H.

Habban, vw. have; take.
GLOSSARY.

had, sm. rank, condition.
ge'hándod, aj. ordained, in orders.
clerical [past partic. of hândian, ordain].

hæfde, hæfp, see habban.
hæftan, wv. hold fast, hold [habban].
hælan, wv. heal [hål].
hælend, sm. Saviour [pres. partic. of hælan].
hælo, sf. salvation [hål].
hæs, sf. command.
hæspe, sf. hasp.
hète, sf. heat [hát].
hép, sf. heath.
hépen, aj. heathen [hæp].
hål, aj. whole, sound.
ge'hål, aj. whole, uninjured.
halg, sm. saint.
hälgin, wv. hallow, consecrate.
hálig, aj. holy.
hálíg-dóm, sm. holy object, relic.
hám, av. homewards, home.
hand, sf. hand.
hand-cweorn, sf. hand-mill.
hangian, wv. hang, intr. [hôn].
hát, aj. hot.
hátan, sv. I, command, ask—w. inf. in passive sense, hétan him sçégan, bade them be told; name—passive, hätté.
hätian, wv. hate.
hätte, see hátan.
hê, prn. he.
héafod, sn. head.
héafod-mann, sm. head-man, ruler, chief.
héah, aj. high—superl. hiehst.
healdan, sv. I, hold, keep; guard; preserve; observe, keep.

ge'hendō, aj. w. dat. near [hand].
héo, see hê.
heofon, sm. heaven—often in plur., heofona rîce.
heofon-lec, aj. heavenly.
hêold, see healdan.
heord, sf. herd.
heorte, sf. heart.
hêr, av. here; hither—hêr-æfter, &c., hereafter.
hêr-be-êastan, av. east of this.
hêre, sm. army.
hêre-rêaf, sm. spoil.
hêre-toga, sm. army-leader, general, chief [toga from têon].
hêrgian, wv. ravage, make war [hêre].
hêrgung, sf. (ravaging), warfare, war.
hêrian, wv. praise.
hêt, see hâtan.
hider, av. hither.
hie, see hê.
hiehst, see hêah.
hiera, see hê.

ge'hieran, wv. hear.
hierde, sm. shepherd [heord].
hierd-rêden, sf. guardianship.
hiere, see hê.

ge'hier-sum, aj. w. dat. obedient [hieran].

ge'hiersum-nes, sf. obedience.
him, hine, see hê.
hired, smm. family, household.
his, see hê.
hit, see hê.
hîw, sn. hue, form.
hlêdder, sf. ladder.
hlêst, sm. load.
hlêf, sm. bread, loaf of bread.
hlêford, sm. lord.
hlîsa, sm. fame.
hlûd, aj. loud.

hlêdian, wv. make a noise, shout [hlûd].

hnappian, wv. doze.
ge'hoferod, aj. (past partic.), hump-backed.

holt, sm. wood.
GLOSSARY.

hön, sv. i, hang [hangian].
horn, sm. horn.
hreed-līce, av. quickly.
hraedung, sf. hurry.
hraẹpe, av. quickly—swā hraẹpe swā, as soon as.
hrēod, sn. reed.
hrēowan, sv. 7, rue, repent.
hrēoman, wwv. cry, call.
hrēper, sn. ox.
hrōf, sn. roof.
līncg, sm. back.
līryre, sm. fall [hrēosan].
līn, av. how.
līn-meta, av. how.
līnd, sn. dog.
līnd-feald, aj. hundredfold.
līnd-tig, num. ninety.
līnd-twēlf-tig, num. hundred and twenty.
hungor, sm. hunger; famine.
hungrig, aj. hungry.
hūr, av. especially.
hūs, sn. house.
hux-liicē, av. ignominiously.
hwā, pn. who.
ĝe-hwā, pn. every one.
hwām, see hwā.
hwǣr, av. where—swā hwǣr swā, wherever.
ĝe-hwǣr, av. everywhere.
hwǣs, hwēt, see hwā.
hwēt, interj. what! lo! well.
hwēte, sm. wheat.
hwēper, av. cj. whether—hwēper þe, to introduce a direct question.
hwēpre, av. however.
hwanon, av. whence.
hwelc, prn. which; any one, any—swā hwelc swā, whoever.
ĝe-hwelc, prn. any, any one.
hwil, sf. while, time.
hwone, see hwā.
hwonne, av. when.
hwē, av. why.
yǒdan, wwv. hide.
hyht, sf. hope.

ĝe-hyhtan, wwv. hope.
hyr, av. hire.

I.
lo, prn. I.
idel, aj. idle; useless, vain—on idel, in vain.
īeg-land, sn. island.
īeldan, wwv. delay [cald].
īeldra, see eald.
īeldran, smpl. ancestors [originally compar. of eald].
īernan, sv. 3, run; flow.
iere, aj. angry.
iī, sm. hedgehog.
īloa, prn. same (always weak, and with the definite article).
in, prp. w. dat. and acc. in, into.
inco, see pū.
in, av. in (of motion).
innan, prp. w. dat. (av.) within.
inne, av. within, inside.
inn-gehygd, sn. inner thoughts, mind.
in-tō, prp. w. dat. into.
Īotan, smpl. Jutes.
Īr-land, sn. Ireland.
Iūdeisc, aj. Jewish—pā Iūdeiscan, the Jews.

II.
īā, interj. lo!—lā lēof! Sir!
lāc, sn. gift; offering, sacrifice.
ĝelēēcan, wwv. seize.
lēđan, wwv. lead; carry, bring, take.
lēden, sn. Latin; language.
lēg, see lēgan.
lēran, wwv. w. double acc. teach; advise, suggest [lār].
ĝelēōred, aj. learned [past partic. of lēran].
lēs, av. less—pē lēs (þe), cj. w. subj. lest.
lētan, sv. 1, let; leave—hēo lēt þā swā, she let the matter rest there.
ĝelēōte, sn.—wega ĝelētu, pl. meetings of the roads.
lēf, sf. remains—tō lēfe bēon, remain over, be left [(be)lifan].
GLOSSARY

limep, see gelimpan.
land, sn. land, country.
land-folc, sn. people of the country.
land-here, sm. land-army.
land-leode, smpl. people of the country.
lanc, aj. long.
lange, av. for a long time, long.
lær, sf. teaching, doctrine.
late, av. slowly, late—late on geare, late in the year.
ge'la,">ia,n, wv. invite.
ge'la,aj,liic,aj,beloving,pious.
leahtor, sm. crime, vice.
leas, an. without (except), in compos.
leath, see lutan.
lech, sn. lock of hair.
locc, sn. lock of hair, 
leogan, wv. lay [lićgan].
leóndan, wv. land [land].
leó, smf. lion.
leode, smpl. people.
leof, aj. dear, beloved; pleasant—me wære leofre, I would rather—[lufu].
leofode, see libban.
leocht, sn. light.
leocht-feet, sn. (light-vessel), lamp.
loernian, wv. learn.
loernung-cniht, sm. disciple.
lét, see løtan.
libban, wv. live.
líc, sn. body, corpse.
gé'lic, aj. w. dat. like.
gé'llice, av. in like manner, alike, equally.
lićgan, sv. 5. lie.
líc-hama, sm. body.
lícham-líc, av. bodily.
gélíciyán, wv. w. dat. please.
liefan, wv. w. dat. allow [lǽaf].
gé'leveland, wv. believe [geléafa].
líf, sn. life.
lífend, see libban.
lím, sn. limb, member.

gélímpan, sv. 3. happen.
liþ, see liócán.
locc, sm. lock of hair.
lof, sm. praise; glory.
gé'lógian, place; occupy, furnish.
gé'lóm, aj. frequent, repeated.
gé'lôme, av. often, repeatedly.
losian, wv. w. dat. be lost—him losap, he loses [(for)líosan].
lúcanc, sv. 7, close.
lufu, sf. love [lőf].
Lunden-burg, sf. London [Lundonia].
lútan, sv. 7, stoop.
lýtel, aj. little.


M.
Má, see micel.
macian, wv. make.
maé, svw. can, be able.
maégen, sn. strength, capacity; virtue [maé].
maéwp, sf. family; tribe, nation; generation.
géméérne, aj. common.
géméérnelic, aj. common, general.
mère, aj. famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).
gémúre, sn. boundary, territory.
múrsian, wv. extol, celebrate [mère].
mérpo, sf. glory [mère].
múse, sf. mass [Latin missa].
múse-prúost, sm. mass-priest.
mëst, see micel.
magon, see maé.
mán, indef. one [mán].
mán, sn. wickedness.
mán-déé, sf. wicked deed.
mán-full, aj. wicked.
mangere, sm. merchant.
mangung, sf. trade, business.
amanig, aj. many.
amanig feald, aj. manifold.
amanig-fealdan, wv. multiply [amanigfeald].
mánn, sm. nán; person.
mánn-cynn, sn. mankind.
 Glossary.

marn-rūden, sf. allegiance.
marn-slāg, sm. manslayer, murderer [slečan, sleče].
māre, see mīēl.
martyr, sm. martyr.
mārpm, sm. treasure.
mārpm-fēt, sm. precious vessel.
mū, see ic.
mearc, sf. boundary.
mēd, sf. reward, pay.
mēder, see mōdor.
mēnn, see mānn.
mēnnisc, aj. human [mānn].
mēre-grot, sm. pearl [margarita].
mērgōn, sm. morning [morgen].
ē-gmet, sm. measure; manner, way.
metan, sv. 5, measure.
ē-gmētan, vv. meet; find [ēmōt].
mēte, sm. food—pl. mēttas.
mīēl, aj. great, much—compar.
māre, mā (adv.), superl. māst.
mīēle, av. greatly, much.
mīd, prp. w. dat. (instr.) with—mīd īēm pe, aj. who.
middan-ēgard, sm. world [literally middle enclosure].
mīde, aj. mid, middle (only of time).
mīdel, sm. middle.
Mīdel-ēngle, smpl. Middle-Angles.
Miercē, smpl. Mercians [mearc].
mīht, sf. might, strength; virtue [mēg].
mīhte, see mēg.
mīhtig, aj. mighty, strong.
mīl, sf. mile [Latin milia (passuum)].
mīld-heort, aj. mild-hearted, merciful.
ē-mlīhtsian, vv. w. dat. have mercy on, pity [mīle].
mīn, see ic.
mis-lādān, vv. mislead, lead astray.
mis-lic, aj. various.
mōd, sm. heart, mind.
mōdīg, aj. proud.
mōdīg-nēs, sf. pride.
mōdor, sf. mother.
molde, sf. mould, earth.
mōna, sm. moon.
mōnap, sm. mouth—pl. mōnap [mōna].
morgen, sm. morning.
mor, sn. (murder), crime.
mōste, see mōtan.
ē-gmōt, sm. meeting.
mōtan, svv. may; ne mōt, must not.
ē-gmūnan, svv. remember.
munt, sm. mountain, hill [Latin montem].
munue, sm. monk [Latin monachus].
murcnian, vvv. grumble, complain.
mūp, sm. mouth.
mūpa, sm. mouth of a river [mūp].
ē-gmynd, sf. memory, mind [ē-
mūnan].
ē-gmyndīg, aj. w. gen. mindful.
mynet, sf. coin [Latin moneta].
mynetere, sm. money-changer.
mynster, sm. monastery [Latin monasterium].

N.

Nā. av. not, no [= ne a].
nabban = ne habban,
nēdāre, sf. snake.
nēfde, nēfst, = ne hēfde, ne hēfst,
nēfre, av. never [= ne ēire].
nēgēl, sm. nail.
nēs = ne wes.
nāht, prn. w. gen. naught, nothing [= nān wiht].
nāht-nēs, sf. worthlessness, cowardice.
nam, see niman.
nama, sm. name.
nāmon, see niman.
nān, prn. none, no [= ne ān].
nāt = ne wāt.
nāwper, prn. neither [= ne āhvā
er (either)].
ne, av. not—ne . . ne, neither . . not.
nēah, av. near; superl. nīehst—
 at nīehstan, next, immediately, 
 afterwards.

earu, aj. narrow.

nēa-wist, sfm. neighbourhood [wesan].

nemnan, uvv. name [nama].

neom = ne eom.

nese, av. no.

nētt, sn. net.

nied, sf. need.

niedunga, av. needs, by necessity.

nieten, sn. animal.

nigon, num. nine.

nigopa, aj. ninth.

niht, s/. night.

niman, sv. 4, take, capture; take 
in marriage, marry.

nis = ne is.

niper, av. down.

niwe, aj. new.

ge'nög, aj. enough.

nolde = ne wolde.

norp, av. north.

Norphymbra-land, sn. Northum-
 berland.

Nor-phymbre, smpl. Northum-
 brians [Humbra].

norpan-weard, aj. northward.

Norp-menn, pl. Norwegians.

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

nū'gjet, av. still.

ge'nyht-sum-nes, sf. sufficience, 
 abundance.

nylo, = ne wile.

nyste, nyton = ne wiste, ne witon.

O.

Of, prp. w. dat. of, from of place, 
 origin, privation, release, &c.; 
 partitive, s≤lla examine ele, 
 some of your oil.

of-drædd, aj. afraid [past partic. 
 of ofdrædān, dread].

ofer, prp. w. dat. and acc. over; on; 
 of time, during, throughout, over.

offer-gyld, aj. (past partic.), gilded 
 over, covered with gold.

offer-hergian, uvv. ravage, over-run.

offer-sāwan, sv. 2, sow over.

offrian, uvv. offer, sacrifice [Latin 
 offerre].

offrung, sf. offering, sacrifice.

of-slēan, sv. 2, slay.

of-sniþan, sv. 6, kill [snithan, 
 cut].

of-spring, sm. offspring [springan].

oft, av. often.

of-þēon, sv. 7, w. dat. of pers. and 
 gen. of thing, deprive.

of-þyrst, aj. thirsty [past partic. 
 of ofþyrstan, from þurst].

of-wundrian, uvv. w. gen. wonder.

ō-lēcung, 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, uvv. taste.

on-cnāwan, sv. 1, know, recog- 
nize.

on-drædan, sv. 1, uvv. dread, fear.

on-fōn, sv. 1, receive.

on-þēan, prp. w. dat. and acc. 
towards; hostility, against.

on-þēan, av. back—gewende on-
þēan, returned.

on-ginn, sn. beginning.

on-þinnan, sv. 3, begin.

on-liehtan, uvv. illuminate, en-
lighten [leoh].

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-weg, av. away.

open, aj. open.

openian, uvv. open, reveal, dis- 
close.

orgel-lice, av. proudly.
or-mōte, aj. immense, boundless [metan].
or-sorg, aj. unconcerned, careless.
op, prp. w. acc. until—op þæt, cj. until; up to, as far as.
öper, prn. (always strong), second; other.
oppe, cj.or—oppes...oppes, either...or.
osa, sm. ox.

P.
Pāpa, sm. pope [Latin papa].
peñing, sm. penny.
Peohtas, mpl. Picts.
Philistēiso, aj. Philistine.
Pliptisc, aj. Pictish [Peohtas].
op, prn. (always strong), second; other.
other.
op, sm. ox.
pgning, sm. penny.
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Philistēiso, aj. Philistine.
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oppe, cj.or—oppes...oppes, either...or.
osa, sm. ox.
Pāpa, sm. pope [Latin papa].
peñing, sm. penny.
GLOSSARY.

séieppan, sv. 2, create.
séieran, sv. 4, shear.
séip, sn. ship.
séip-heère, sm. fleet.
séip-hlaest, sm. (shipload), crew.
séir, sf. shire.
scolde, see sceal.
séop, see sseieppan.
scroft, aj. short.
scothaian, uv. shoot [séotan].
Scott, sn. Ireland.
Scottas, smpl. the Irish.
scothung, 5/. shot.
scrsef, sn. cave.
serin, sn. shrine [Latin scrinium].
scriincan, sv. 3, shrink.
scriüd, sn. dress.
scriüdan, uv. clothe [süru].
séufan, uv. 7, push—süfan út, launch (ship).
sclon, see sceal.
scuton, see sseotan.
scyld, sf. guilt [sculon, sceal].
scyldig, aj. guilty.
scylen, see sceal.
Scyttisc, aj. Scotch [Scottas].
se, së, prn. that; the; he; who.
gesæah, see geséon.
siæde, see sullan.
séap, sm. pit.
Seaxe, smpl. Saxons.
séæan, uv. seek; visit, come to; attack.
seçgan, uv. say.
sel, prn. self.
seglan, uv. give; sell.
sélest, av. superl. best.
seðdan, uv. send, send message [sand].
seó, see se.
sefon, num. seven.
seofopa, aj. seventh.
seolec, sf. silk.
seolen, aj. silken.
seolfor, sn. silver.
geséon, sv. 5, see.
seow, see sawan.
gesætmes, sf. narrative [sætan].
seætæn, uv. set; appoint, institute
—döm sættan w. dat. pass sentence on; compose, write; create [sittan].
sibb, sf. peace.
ge'sibb-sum, aj. peaceful.
sie, see wesan.
siefer-liçe, av. purely.
siefre, aj. pure.
sierwung, sf. stratagem.
siex, num. six.
siexta, aj. sixth.
siextig, num. sixty.
siextig-feald, aj. sixtyfold.
siçe, sm. victory—siçe niman, gain the victory.
siçe-fœst, aj. victorious.
ge'sihp, sf. sight; vision, dream [geséon].
silfren, aj. silver.
simle, av. always.
sind, see wesan.
sinu, sf. sinew.
sittan, uv. 5, sit; settle, stay.
ge'sittan, uv. 5, take possession of.
sip, sm. journey.
sipian, uv. journey, go.
sippan, av. since, afterwards; aj. when.
slep, sm. sleep.
slepæan, uv. 1, sleep.
sлага, sm. slayer [síean, past. partic. geslægen].
slåw, aj. slow, slothful, dull.
sléan, sv. 2, strike; slay, kill.
sléóg, sm. hammer [slaða, síeän].
slége, sm. killing [slaða, síeän].
slep, see sleæpan.
slog, see síeän.
sméel, aj. narrow.
sméan, uv. consider, think; consult.
sméocan, uv. 7, smoke.
smépe, aj. smooth.
snotor, aj. wise, prudent.
sóna, av. soon; then.
sorg, sf. sorrow.
sop, aj. true.
sop, sn. truth.
sop-liçe, av. truly, indeed.
space, wv. spade [Latin spatha].
spræō, sf. speech, language; conversation [sprecan].
sprecan, sv. 5. speak.
sprengan, wv. (scatter); sow [springan].
springan, sv. 3. spring.
sprungen, see springan.
stø̂nen, aj. of stone [stø̂n].
stø̂niht, sn. stony ground [originally adj. 'stony,' from stø̂n].
stø̂n, sm. stone; brick.
standan, sv. 2. stand.
stø̂ap, aj. steep.
stø̂de, sm. place.
stefn, sf. voice.
stenlan, sv. 4. steal.
sten, see standan.
stø̂or, sf. steering, rudder.
steorra, sm. star.
sticol, aj. rough.
stø̂pel, sm. steeple [stø̂ap].
strieman, wv. w. dat. restrain [stø̂or].
še'stillan, wv. stop, prevent.
stille, aj. still, quiet.
stoð, see standan.
stø̂l, sm. seat.
stoðw, sf. place.
strø̂t, sf. street, road [Latin strata via].
strand, sm. shore.
strø̂ng, aj. strong.
strø̂dan, wv. (scatter), sow.
strø̂ngþo, sf. strength [strø̂ng].
še'strø̂eon, sn. possession.
še'strø̂ienan, wv. gain [še'strø̂eon].
strø̂tian, wv. strat.
strøyce, sn. piece.
som, prn. some, a certain (one), one; a.
še'sund, aj. sound, healthy.
še'sund-full, aj. safe and sound.
sundor, av. apart.
sunne, sf. sun.
sunu, sm. son.
suþ, av. south, southwards.
suþan, av. from the south.
suþ-ward, aj. southward.
suþ-dæl, sm. the South.
suþerne, aj. southern.
Suþ-seaxe, smpl. South-Saxons.
swå, av. so; swå, swå, as, like—
swå . . swå, so . . as.
swåc, see swican.
swå-péah, av. however.
swefn, sn. sleep; dream.
swelc, prn. such.
swelce, av. as if, as it were, as, like.
sweltan, sv. 3. die.
swø̂ncan, wv. afflict, molest [swican].
swéng, sm. stroke, blow [swingan].
swéor, sm. pillar.
swéora, sm. neck.
swéord, sm. sword.
swéord-bora, sm. sword-bearer [beran].
swoetoł, aj. clear, evident.
swoetołian, wv. display, show, indicate.
swoetołung, sf. manifestation, sign.
swérian, sv. 2. swear.
swic, sm. deceit.
še'swican, sv. 6 (fail, fall short): cease (betray).
swic-dóm, sm. deceit [swican].
swicol, aj. deceitful, treacherous.
swicon, see swican.
swift, aj. swift.
swigian, wv. be silent.
swican, sv. 3. labour, toil.
swingan, sv. 3. beat.
swingle, sf. stroke [swingan].
swipe, sm. whip.
swîþe, av. very, much, greatly, violently—cp. swiþor, rather, more.
swip-lic, aj. excessive, great.
swipþre, sf. right hand [cp. of swîþe with hand understood].
swulþon, see sweltan.
swuncon, see swincan.
swungon, see swingan.
syndriç, aj. separate [sundor].
syn-full, aj. sinful.
syngian, wv. sin.
synn, sf. sin.
GLOSSARY.

T.
Tæcen, sn. sign, token; miracle.
Tænian, wv. signify.
Gætænonung, sf. signification, type.
Tæcan, wv. w. dat. show; teach.
Talu, sf. number [getel].
Tam, aj. tame.
Tawian, wv. ill-treat.
Tæam, sm. progeny [tæon].
Gætel, sn. number.
Tællan, wv. count, account—tællan
to nāhte, count as naught [talu].
Tæmes, sf. Thames [Tamisia].
Tæmpeal, sn. temple [Latin templum].
Tæon, sv. 7, pull, drag.
Tæona, sm. injury, insult.
Tæon-raeden, sf. humiliation.
Tæp, see tæp.
Tæcenn, sn. kid.
Tid, sf. time; hour.
Tægæn, wv. tie.
Tiemæn, wv. teem, bring forth
[tæam].
Tien, num. ten.
Tæwer, sf. tar.
Tægelæ, wv. tile [Latin tegula].
Tima, sm. time.
Timbrian, wv. build.
Gætrimbræng, sf. building.
Tintelæg, sn. torture.
Tintregian, wv. torture.
Tā, prp. w. dat. (av.) to—tā ab-
bode gesett, made abbot; time,
at—tā langum fierste, for a long
time; adverbial, tā scand, igno-
mìniously; fitness, purpose, for—
þām folce (dat.) tā deápe, to the
death of the people, so that the
people were killed; tā þām £æt,
cj. in order that—tā þæm (swiþe)
.. þæt, so (greatly) .. that.
Tō, av. too.
Tō-berstan, sv. 3, burst, break
asunder.
Tō-breccæn, sv. 4, break in pieces,
break through.
Tō-bregdan, sv. 3, tear asunder.
Tō-cwelesæn, wv. crush, bruise.
Tō-cyæmæ, sm. coming [cuman].
Tō-dæg, av. to-day.
Tō-dælan, wv. disperse; separate,
divide.
Tō-gædre, av. together.
Tō-gæanes, prp. w. dat. towards—
him tōgæanes, to meet him.
Töl, sn. tool.
Tō-liesæn, wv. loosen [lēas].
Tō-middles, prp. w. dat. in the
midst of.
Tō-teræn, prp. w. dat. in the
midst of.
Tō-teræn, sv. 4, tear to pieces.
Tōp, sm. tooth.
Tō-ward, aj. future.
Tō-woorpan, sv. 3, overthrow, de-
stroy.
Troaw, sn. tree.
Gætrowæ, aj. true, faithful.
Trum, aj. strong.
Trymmænæ, wv. strengthen [trum].
Trymmung, sf. strengthening, en-
couragement.
Tüccian, wv. ill-treat.
Tugæn, see tæon.
Tūn, sm. village, town.
Twā, twæm, see twēgen.
Twēgen, num. two.
Twēlf, num. twelve.
Twēntig, num. w. gen. twenty.

P.
Pa, av. cj. then; when—pā pā,
when, while—correlative pā . pā,
when .. (then).
Pā, pēm, &c., see se.
Pār, av. there—pārtō, &c. thereto,
to it; where—pār pār, corret
where.
Pāre, see se.
Pār-rihte, av. immediately.
Pēs, av. therefore; whereas.
Pēs, pēt, see se.
Pōt, cj. that.
Ge-pāflæn, wv. allow, permit.
Pā-ȝiet, av. still, yet.
Pānc, sm. thought; thanks.
Pancian, wv. w. gen. of thing and
dat. of person, thank.
GLOSSARY.

panon, av. thence, away.

pās, see pis.

pē, rel. prn. who—sē pē, who; av. when.

pē, see pū.

pēah, av. cj. though, yet, however—pēah pē, although.

pearf, svv. need.

pearle, av. very, greatly.

peaw, sm. custom, habit; pēawas, virtues, morality.

pēgen, sm. thane; servant.

pēgnian, wv. serve, retinue.

pēgnmg, sf. service, retinue.

pēgan, svv. think, expect [pēc].

pēod, sf. people, nation.

pē'peode, sm. language.

pēof, sm. thief.

pēos, see pes.

pēostru, spl. darkness.

pēow, sm. servant.

pēow-dōm, sm. service.

pēowian, wv. w. dat. serve.

pēowot, ’sn. servitude.

pes, prn. this.

pēcō, aj. thick.

pēngan, sv. 5, take, receive; eat, drink.

pēn, see pū.

ping, ’sn. thing.

pis, pissum, &c., see pes.

ge'pōht, sm. thought.

pōhte, see pēnēan.

pone, see se.

ponne, av. cj. then; when; because.

ponne, av. than.

porste, see pēarf.

porn, sm. thorn.

prād, sm. thread.

prēo, see prie.

pridda. aj. third.

prīe, num. three.

prim, see prie.

pritīg, num. thirty.

pritīg-feald, aj. thirtyfold.

prymm, sm. glory.

pū, prn. thou.

pūhte, see pynōan.

ge'pungen, aj. excellent, distinguished.

purh, prp. w. acc. through; causal, through, by.

purh-wunian, wv. continue.

purst, sm. thirst.

purstīg, aj. thirsty.

pus, av. thus.

pūsend, sm. thousand.

ge'pweōr-lēcēan, wv. agree.

pū. instr. of se; av. because.

pūfel, sm. bush.

pū'lēs, cj. lest.

pynēan, wv. impers. w. dat. mē pynēp, methinks [pēc].

pyrēl, ’sn. hole [purh].

U.

Ufe-weard, aj. upward, at the top of.

un-ārīmed-lic, aj. innumerable.

unc, see io.

un-geynd, 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-gietan, sv. 5, understand.

undern-tid, sf. morning-time.

un-forht, aj. dauntless.

un-for-molsnod, aj. (past partic.) undecayed.

un-gehiersum, aj. w. dat. disobedient.

un-hold, aj. hostile.

un-germētic, aj. immense.

un-mihtīg, aj. weak.

un-nytt, aj. useless.

un-rihtīc, av. wrongly.

un-rihtwīs, aj. unhonorable.

un-germ, sn. countless number or quantity.

un-germ, aj. countless.

un-gesōlīg, aj. unhappy, accursed.

un-scyldīg, aj. innocent.

un-tiemend, aj. barren [from pres. partic. of tieman].
GLOSSARY.

un-gehwar-nes, sf. discord.
un-gewittig, 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.
ulton, defect, verb, w. infin. let us—
ultan gān, let us go?

W.
Wacian, wv. be awake, watch.
waédla, sm. poor man.
wæl, sn. slaughter—wæl ġe’slēan, make a slaughter.
wæl-hrēow, aj. cruel.
wælhrēow-līce, av. cruelly, savagely.
wælhrēownes, sf. cruelty.
wēpen, sn. weapon.
wēr, aj. wary.
wēron, wēs, see wesan.
wēstm, sm. (growth); fruit.
wēter, sn. water.
wēter-sēipe, sm. piece of water, water.
wafung, sf. (spectacle), display.
-ware, pl. (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants [originally defenders, op. wgrian].
wāt, see witan.
ġewāt, see ġewitan.
wē, see ic.
ĝe-wēald, 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.
weg, sm. way, road.
weg-fērende, aj. (pres. partic.) way-faring.
wēl, av. well.
wel-willend-nes, sf. benevolence.
wēnan, wv. expect, think.
ĝe-wēndan, wv. turn; go [windan].
wēnian, wv. accustom, wean [gē-wuna].
woofod, sn. altar.
weorc, sn. work.
weorp, sv. 3, throw.
weorpin, sv. 3, approach; make a journey.
weorpan, sv. 3, happen; become—w. at spræče, enter into conversation.
ĝe-weorpan, sv. 3, impers w. dat.
—him ġewearp, they agreed on.
weorpfull, aj. worthy.
weorpian, wv honour, worship; make honoured, exalt.
weorp-līce, aj. honourably.
weorp-mynd, sf. honour.
wēox, see weaxan.
wēpan, sv. 1, weep.
wer, sm. man.
werian, wv. defend [war].
wēred, sn. troop, army.
wesan, sv. be.
wēst, av. west.
West-seaxe, smpl. West-saxons.
wēste, aj. waste, desolate.
wid aj. wide.
wide, av. widely, far and wide.
widewe, sf. widow.
ĝe-wiēldan, wv. overpower, conquer [wealdan].
wierpe, aj. w. gen. worthy [weorp].
wif, sm. woman; wife.
wif-healf, sf. female side.
wif-mann, sm. woman.
wiht, sf. wight, creature, thing.
Wiht, sf. Isle of Wight [Vectis].
Wiht-ware, pl. Wight-dwellers.
wilde, aj. wild.
wildēor, sn. wild beast.
willa, sm. will.
GLOSSARY.

**willan**, *swv.* will, wish; of repetition, be used to.

*ge'wilnian*, *wv.* *w.* gen. desire.

*win*, *sn.* wine.

*wind*, *sm.* wind.

*windan*, *sv.* 3, wind.

*win-geard*, *sm.* vineyard.

*winnan*, *sv.* 3, fight.

*ge'winnan*, *sv.* 3, win, gain.

*winter*, (*pl.* winter), *sm.* winter; in reckoning = yesiT.

*winter-setl*, *sn.* winter-quarters.

*wis*, *aj.* wise.

*wise*, *sf.* (*wise*), way.

*ge'wiss*, *aj.* certain.

*ge'wissian*, *tw.* guide, direct.

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

*wiste*, see *witan*.

*wit*, see *ic*.

*wita*, *sm.* councillor, sage.

*witand*, *sv.* know.

*ge'witian*, *sv.* 6, depart.

*wite*, *sn.* punishment; torment.

*witega*, *sm.* prophet.

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

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

*wip*, *prp. w.* dat. and acc. towards; along—*wip* weg, by the road; *hostility*, against—fuhton *wip* Brettas, fought with the Britons; *association*, *sharing*, &c., with; *defence*, against; *exchange, price*, for—*wip* þæm þe, in consideration of, provided that.

*wip-*meten-nes*, *sf.* comparison.

*wip-*sacan*, *sv.* 2, *w.* dat. deny.

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

*wlite*, *sm.* beauty.

*wöd*, *aj.* mad.

*wöd-líce*, *av.* madly.

*wolde*, see *willan*.

*wöp*, *sm.* weeping [wëpan].

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

*geworden*, see *weorpan*.

*worhte*, see *wyrcean*.

*woruld*, *sf.* world.

*woruld-þing*, *sn.* worldly thing.

*wreccan*, *sv.* 5, avenge.

*wrëgan*, *wv.* accuse.

*ge'writ*, *sn.* writing [*writan*].

*writan*, *sv.* 6, write.

*wudu*, *sm.* wood.

*wulldor*, *sn.* glory.

*wulldrian*, *wv.* glorify, extol.

*wulf*, *sm.* wolf.

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

*wund*, *sf.* wound.

*wundor*, *sn.* wonder; miracle.

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

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

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

*ge'wunelie*, *aj.* customary.

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

*wunung*, *sf.* dwelling.

*gewunnen*, see *gewinnan*.

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

*wyrhta*, *sm.* worker.

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

*wyr-bræp*, *sm.* spice-fragrance, fragrant spice.

*wyrtruma*, *sm.* root.

*wýscahte*, *wv.* wish.

**Y**

Yfel, *aj.* evil, bad.

*yele*, *sn.* evil.

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

*yymb-*scrydand*, *wv.* clothe, array.

*yymb-útand*, *av.* round about.

*yterra*, *aj.* comp. outer; *superl.* ytemest, outermost, last [*út*].

THE END.
Reader

P 98

1st line, fan = Than face

Station
beginning = beginning

7 - Jely fed - from liefar
geczyet = gewiet
shok = shay - shaw
99, line 1 - 29 beam = hina
beena = hina -
lesson 7 37th line