



Anglo-Saxon Primer

HENRY SWEET



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AN

ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

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{v}

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

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

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

Poetry has been excluded, and a selection made from the easiest prose pieces I could find. Old-English original prose is unfortunately limited in extent, and the most suitable pieces (such as the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan) are already given in the Reader; these I could not give over again. But I hope the short extracts from the Chronicle and the Martyrdom of King Edmund will be found not wanting in interest. For the rest of the selections I have had to fall back on scriptural extracts, which have the great advantages of simplicity and familiarity of subject. The Gospel

extracts have been transferred here from the Reader, where they will be omitted in the next edition. The sentences which head the selections have been gathered mainly from the Gospels, Ælfric's Homilies, and the Chronicle. They are all of the simplest possible character, only those having been taken which would bear isolation from their context. They are intended to serve both as an introduction and as a supplement to the longer pieces. They are grouped roughly into paragraphs, according to the grammatical forms they illustrate. Thus the first paragraph consists mainly of examples of the nominative singular of nouns and adjectives, the second of accusative singulars, and so on.

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

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. {viii}

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

All reference to cognate languages has been avoided. Of course, if the beginner knows German, the labour of learning Old English will

be lightened for him by one half, but he does not require to have the analogies pointed out to him. The same applies to the relation between Old and Modern English. To trace the history of the sounds would be quite out of place in this book, and postulates a knowledge of the intermediate stages which the beginner cannot have.

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

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

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

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

In conclusion I may be allowed to express a hope that this little book may prove useful not only to young beginners, but also to some of our Professors of and Examiners in the English language, most of whom are now beginning to see the importance of a sound elementary knowledge of 'Anglo-Saxon'—a knowledge which I

believe this book to be capable of imparting, if studied diligently,
and not hurriedly cast aside for a more ambitious one.

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.):—

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

ie	„	fin	ieldran (<i>ancestors</i>).
īe	„		hīeran (<i>hear</i>).
o	„	beau (F.)	god (<i>god</i>).
ō	„	so (G.)	gōd (<i>good</i>).
u	„	sou (F.)	sunu (<i>son</i>).
ū	„	gut (G.)	nū (<i>now</i>).
y	„	vécu (F.)	synn (<i>sin</i>).
ȳ	„	grün (G.)	brȳd (<i>bride</i>).
ea	=	æ + a	eall (<i>all</i>).
ēa	=	ǣ + a	ēast (<i>east</i>).
eo	=	e + o	weorc (<i>work</i>).
ēo	=	ē + o	dēop (<i>deep</i>).

e and ę are both written e in the MSS.

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

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

a	as in	ask (short)	nama (năhmăh).
ā	„	father	stān (stahn).
æ	„	man	glæd (glad).
ǣ	„	there	ǣr (air).
e, ę	„	men	ete (etty), męnn (men).
ē	„	they	hē (hay).

i,	„	fin	cwic (quick), ieldran	
ie			(ildrǣhn).	
ī,	„	see	wīn (ween), hīeran	
īe			(heerǣhn).	
o	„	not	god (god).	
ō	„	note	gōd (goad).	
u	„	full	full (full).	
ū	„	fool	nū (noo).	
y	„	fin	synn (zin).	
ȳ	„	see	brȳd (breed).	
ea	=	ě-ǣh	eall (ě-ǣhl).	
ēa	=	ai-ǣh	ēast (ai-ǣhst).	
eo	=	ě-o	weorc (wě-ork).	{3}
ēo	=	ai-o	dēop (dai-op).	

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

CONSONANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

f had the sound of *v* everywhere where it was possible:—*faran* (go), *of* (of), *ofer* (over); not, of course, in *oft* (often), or when doubled, as in *offrian* (offer). {4}

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

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

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

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

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

STRESS.

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

PHONOLOGY.

VOWELS.

Different vowels are related to one another in various ways in O.E., the most important of which are *mutation* (German *umlaut*) and *gradation* (G. *ablaut*). {5}

The following changes are *mutations*:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ēo .. īe:—stēor (rudder), stīeran (steer); ġe·strēon (possession), ġes·trīenan (gain).

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

a, æ, ea. In O.E. original *a* is preserved before nasals, as in *mann*, *lang*, *nama* (name), and before a single consonant followed by *a*, *u*, or *o*, as in *dagas* (days), *dagum* (to days), *faran* (go), *gafol* (profit), and in some words when *e* follows, as in *ic fare* (I go), *faren* (gone). Before *r*, *l*, *h* followed by another consonant, and before *x* it becomes *ea*, as in *heard* (hard), *eall* (all), *eald* (old), *eahta* (eight), *weaxan* (to grow). Not in *bærst* (p. 7). In most other cases it becomes *æ:*—*dæg*, (day), *dægēs* (of a day), *fæst* (firm), *wær* (wary). {6}

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

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

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

ē before **r**, or **l** + cons. often becomes **ie**:—*fierd* (army) from *faran*, *bielddo* (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*, *byrþen* (burden) of *bor-en*.

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

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

ī .. **ā** .. **i̅**:—*writan*, *wrāt*, *writon*, *gewrit* (writing, subst.). *(be)līfan* (remain), *lāf* (remains), whence by mutation *læfan* (leave).

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

We see that the laws of gradation are most clearly shown in the conjugation of the strong verbs. But they run through the whole

language, and a knowledge of the laws of gradation and mutation is the main key to O.E. etymology.

It is often necessary to supply intermediate stages in connecting two words. Thus *lēcgan* (lay) cannot be directly referred to *licgan* (lie), but only to a form **lag-*, preserved in the preterite *læg*. So also *blendan* (to blind) can be referred only indirectly to the adjective *blind* through an intermediate **bland-*. Again, the root-vowel of *byrþen* (burden) cannot be explained by the infinitive *beran* (bear), but only by the past participle *ge·boren*. In the same way *hryre* (fall sb.) must be referred, not to the infinitive *hrēosan*, but to the preterite plural *hruron*.

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

CONSONANTS.

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

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

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

The combinations **cæ-**, **gæ-** become *cea-*, *gea-*, as in *ceaƿ* (chaff) from **cæf*, *sceaƿ* (shall) from **scæƿ*, *geaƿ* (gave) = **gæf* from *gieƿan* (cp. *cwæƿ* from *cweƿan*), *geat* (gate)—cp. *fæt* (vessel).

gæ- often becomes *gēa-*, as in *gēaƿon* (they gave), with which compare *cwædon* (they said).

ge- becomes *gie*, as in *gieƿan*, *gielƿan* (pay) from **geƿan*, **geldan*—cp. *cweƿan*, *delfan*. Not in the prefix *ge-* and *gē* (ye).

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

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

INFLECTIONS.

NOUNS.

Gender. There are three genders in O.E.—masculine, neuter, and feminine. The gender is partly natural, partly grammatical. By the natural gender names of male beings, such as *se mann* (the man), are masculine; of female beings, such as *sēo dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *ƿæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *ƿæt wīf* (woman) is neuter.

Grammatical gender is known only by the gender of the article and other words connected with the noun, and, to some extent, by its form. Thus all nouns ending in *-a*, such as *se mōna* (moon), are masculine, *sēo sunne* (sun) being feminine. Those ending in *-dōm*, *-hād*, and *-scīpe* are also masculine:—*se wīsdōm* (wisdom), *se cildhād*

(childhood), *se frēondscīpe* (friendship). Those in *-nes*, *-o* (from adjectives) *-ræden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*sēo rihtwīsnes* (righteousness), *sēo bieldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *sēo mann-ræden* (allegiance), *sēo scotung* (shooting).

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

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

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

Cases. There are four cases, nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive. The acc. is the same as the nom. in all plurals, in the sing. of all neuter nouns, and of all strong masculines. Masculine and neuter nouns never differ in the plural except in the nom. and acc., and in the singular they differ only in the acc. of weak nouns, which in neuters is the same as the nom. The dative plural of nearly all nouns ends in **-um**. {9}

STRONG MASCULINES.

(1) **as**-plurals.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom ^[3] .	stān (<i>stone</i>).	Nom.	stān-as.
Dat.	stān-e.	Dat.	stān-um.
Gen.	stān-es.	Gen.	stān-a.

So also *dæġ* (part), *cyning* (king), *ċildhād* (childhood).

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

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

Nouns in *-el*, *-ol*, *-um*, *-en*, *-on*, *-er*, *-or* often contract:—*engel* (angel), *engle*, *engles*; *englas*, *englum*, *engla*. So also *nægel* (nail), *pegen* (thane), *ealdor* (prince). Others, such as *æcer* (field), do not contract.

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

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

(2) *e*-plurals.

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

(3) Mutation-plurals.

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

So also *tōþ* (tooth). *Mann* (man), *męnn*, *mannes*; *męnn*, *mannum*, *manna*.

(4) **u**-nouns.

{10}

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	sun-u (son).	Nom.	sun-a.
Dat.	sun-a.	Dat.	sun-um.
Gen.	sun-a.	Gen.	sun-a.

So also *wudu* (wood).

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

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	mōdor (mother).	Nom.	mōdor.
Dat.	mēder.	Dat.	mōdr-um.
Gen.	mōdor.	Gen.	mōdr-a.

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

(6) **nd**-nouns.

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

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

So also *fēond* (enemy).

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

STRONG NEUTERS.

(1) **u**-plurals.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Unchanged plurals.

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

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

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

STRONG FEMININES.

(1) *a*-plurals.

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

So also *lufu* (love), *scamu* (shame). *Duru* (door) is an *u*-noun: it has acc. *duru*, d., g. *dura*, g. pl. *dura*. Observe that all these nouns have a short syllable before the final vowel. When it is long, the *u* is dropped, and the noun falls under (b). {12}

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

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

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

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

(2) Mutation-plurals.

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

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

(3) Indeclinable.

SINGULAR.

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

So also *ieldo* (age).

For *r*-nouns, see under Masculines.

WEAK MASCULINES.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

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

So also all nouns in *-a:—ġe:fēra* (companion), *guma* (man), *ġe^{13}leafa* (belief). *Ieldran* (elders) occurs only in the plural.

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

WEAK NEUTERS.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

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

So also *ēare* 'ear.'

WEAK FEMININES.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	sunne (sun).	Nom.	sunne-an.
Acc.	sunne-an.	Acc.	sunne-an.
Dat.	sunne-an.	Dat.	sunne-um.
Gen.	sunne-an.	Gen.	sunne-ena.

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

Lēo (lion) has acc., &c. *lēon*.

PROPER NAMES.

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

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

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

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

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

ADJECTIVES.

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

STRONG ADJECTIVES.

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

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

Dat.	cwic-um.
Gen.	cwic-ra.

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

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

Those in *-e*, such as *blīpe* (glad), drop it in all inflections:—*blīpne*, *blīpu*, *blīpre*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fela (many) is indeclinable.

{16}

WEAK ADJECTIVES.

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

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom.	gōd-a,	gōd-e,	gōd-e.
Acc.	gōd-an,	gōd-e,	gōd-an.
Dat.	gōd-an,	gōd-an,	gōd-an.
Gen.	gōd-an,	gōd-an,	gōd-an.



PLURAL.

Nom.	gōd-an.
Dat.	gōd-um.
Gen.	gōd-ra.

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

COMPARISON.

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

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

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

The following show different roots:—

gōd (<i>good</i>),	bētera,	bētst.
yfel (<i>evil</i>),	wiersa,	wierrest.
micel (<i>great</i>),	māra (mā),	mæst.

lȳtel (*little*), læssa (læ̃s), læst.

The following are defective as well as irregular, being formed from^{17} adverbs:—

æ̃r (<i>formerly</i>),	æ̃rra (æ̃ror),	æ̃rest.
fore (<i>before</i>),	. . .	forma, fyrrest.
ūt (<i>out</i>),	ȳterra,	ȳtemest.

NUMERALS.

	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
ān,	one.	forma (<i>first</i>).
twā,	two.	ōper.
þrēo,	three.	þrida.
fēower,	four.	fēorþa.
fīf,	five.	fīf-ta.
siex,	six.	siex-ta.
seofon,	seven.	seoforþa.
eahta,	eight.	eahtoþa.
nigon,	nine.	nigoþa.
tīen,	ten.	tēoþa.
ęndlufon,	eleven.	ęndlyf-ta.
twelf,	twelve.	twēlf-ta.
þrēo-tīene,	thirteen.	þrēo-tēoþa.
fēower-tīene,	fourteen.	
fīf-tīene,	fifteen.	
siex-tīene,	sixteen.	
seofon-tīene,	seventeen.	
eahta-tīene,	eighteen.	

nigon-tīene, *nineteen.*

twēn-tig, *twenty.*

þri-tig, *thirty.*

fēower-tig, *forty.*

fif-tig, *fifty.*

siex-tig, *sixty.*

hund-·seofon-tig, *seventy.*

hund-·eahta-tig, *eighty.*

hund-·nigon-tig, *ninety.*

hund

hund- } *hundred.*
·tēontig,

hund-·ēndlufontig, *hundred and ten.*

hund-·twēlftig, *hundred and twenty.*

þūsend, *thousand.*

{18}

Ān is declined like other adjectives.

Twā is declined thus:—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom.	twēgen,	twā,	twā.
			
Dat.		twæm.	
Gen.		twēgra.	

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

Prēo is declined thus:—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom.	prīe,	prēo,	prēo.

Dat.	prim.
Gen.	prēora.

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

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

Units are always put before tens:—*ān and twęntig* (twenty-one)^{19}}

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

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ic (I),	pū (thou).
Acc.	mē,	pē.
Dat.	mē,	pē.
Gen.	mīn,	pīn.

DUAL.

Nom.	wit (we two),	ġit (ye two).
Acc.	unc,	inc.
Dat.	unc,	inc.

Gen.	uncer,	incer.
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PLURAL.

Nom.	wē (<i>we</i>),	ġē (<i>ye</i>).
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Acc.	ūs,	ēow.
------	-----	------

Dat.	ūs,	ēow.
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Gen.	ūre,	ēower.
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SINGULAR.

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

PLURAL.

Nom.	hīe (<i>they</i>).
------	----------------------

Dat.	him.
------	------

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

POSSESSIVE.

Mīn (my), *þīn* (thy), *ūre* (our), *ēower* (your), and the dual *uncer* and *incer* are declined like other adjectives. The genitives *his* (his, its),

hiere (her), *hiera* (their) are used as indeclinable possessives.

INTERROGATIVE.

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

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

DEMONSTRATIVE.

SINGULAR.

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

PLURAL.

Nom.	þā.
Dat.	þæm̄.
Gen.	þāra.

Se is both a demonstrative and a definite article. It is also used as a personal pronoun:—*hē ge·hīerþ mīn word, and wyrçþ þā* (he hears ^{21}

my words, and does them). *Sē* as a demonstrative and pers. pronoun has its vowel long.

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

PLURAL.	
Nom.	þās.
Dat.	þissum.
Gen.	þissa.

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

RELATIVE.

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

INDEFINITE.

Indefinites are formed with *swā* and the interrogative pronouns, thus:—*swā hwā swā*, *swā hwelc swā* (whoever), *swā hwæt swā* (whatever). {22}

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

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

Ōþer (other) is always strong:—*þā ōþre mēnn*.

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

VERBS.

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

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

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres. sing.	1. bind-e,	bind-e.
	2. bind-est, bintst,	bind-e.
	3. bind-eþ, bint,	bind-e.

<i>plur.</i>	bind-aþ,	bind-en.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. band,	bund-e.
	2. bund-e,	bund-e.
	3. band,	bund-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bund-on,	bund-en.
<i>Imper. sing.</i> bind; <i>plur.</i> bind-aþ. <i>Infin.</i> bind-an.		
<i>Partic. pres.</i> bind-ende; <i>pret.</i> ġe-bund-en.		
<i>Gerund.</i> tō bind-enne.		

For the plural *bindaþ*, both indicative and imperative, *binde* is used when the personal pronoun follows immediately after the verb (23) *wē bindaþ* (we bind), but *binde wē* (let us bind); so also *gāþ!* (go plur.), but *gā ġē!* (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 *ġe-*, as in *ġe-bunden*, *ġe-numen* from *nīman* (take), unless the other parts of the verbs have it already, as in *ġe-hīeran* (hear), *ġe-hīered*. It is sometimes prefixed to other parts of the verb as well. No *ġe* is added if the verb has another prefix, such as *ā-*, *be-*, *for-*; thus *for-ġiefan* (forgive) has the past participle *for-ġiefen*. The past participle may be declined like an adjective.

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

STRONG VERBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

bintst from *bindan*.

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

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

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

I. 'Fall'-conjugation.

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

(a) *ēo*-preterites.

ea:—

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

ā:—

blāwan (<i>blow</i>)	blæwþ	blēow	blēowon	blāwen
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cnāwan (<i>know</i>)	cnæwþ	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
sāwan (<i>sow</i>)	sæwþ	sēow	sēowon	sāwen

ē:—

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

ō:—

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

ēa:—

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

(b) *ē*-preterites.

ā:—

hātan (<i>command</i>)	hæft	hēt	hēton	hāten
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æ:—

læfan (<i>let</i>)	læft	lēt	lēton	læfen
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ō:—

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

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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 *swærian* is irregular.

a:—

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

The following shows contraction of original *ea*:—

slēan (<i>strike</i>)	sliehp	slōg	slōgon	slægen
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ɛ:—

hębban (<i>lift</i>)	hęfþ	hōf	hōfon	hafen
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scieppan (create)	sciepp	scōp	scōpon	scapen
swērian (swear)	swērep	swōr	swōron	sworen

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is *hefe* and *swere*, like that of *wenian* (p. 32). *Swērian* has indic. *swērige*, *swērest*, like *wenian*; *hebban* has *hebbe*, *hefst*, &c. like *hieran* (p. 30).

III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

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

i:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
bindan (bind)	bint	band	bundon	bunden
drincan (drink)	drincþ	dranc	druncon	druncen
findan (<i>find</i>)	fint	funde	fundon	funden
gieldan (<i>pay</i>)	gielt	geald	guldon	golden
(on)ginnan (begin)	-ginþ	-gann	-gunnon	-gunnen
grindan (grind)	grint	grand	grundon	grunden ^{27}
iernan (<i>run</i>) [p. 7]	iernþ	arn	urnon	urnen

ġe--limpan (<i>happen</i>)	-limpþ	-lamp	-lumpon	-lumpen
scrincan (<i>shrink</i>)	scrincþ	scranc	scruncon	scruncen
springan (<i>spring</i>)	springþ	sprang	sprungon	sprungen
swincan (<i>toil</i>)	swincþ	swanc	swuncon	swuncen
windan (<i>wind</i>)	wint	wand	wundon	wunden
winnan (<i>fight</i>)	winþ	wann	wunnon	wunnen

e:—

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

eo:—

beorgan (<i>protect</i>)	bierhþ	bearg	burgon	borgen
beornan (<i>burn</i>) [p. 7]	biernþ	barn	burnon	burnen
ċeorfan (<i>cut</i>)	ċierfþ	ċearf	curfon	corfen

feohtan (fight)	fieht	feaht	fuhton	fohten
weorpan (throw)	wierþþ	wearp	wurpon	worpen
weorþan (become)	wierþ	wearþ	wurdon	worden

IV. 'Bear'-conjugation.

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

i:—

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

e:—

beran (bear)	bierþ	bær	bæron	boren
brecan (break)	bricþ	bræc	bræcon	brocen
sćeran (shear)	sćierþ	sćear	sćearon	scoren
stelan (steal)	stilþ	stæl	stælon	stolen
teran (tear)	..	tær	tæron	toren

{28}

u:—

cuman (come)	cymþ	cōm	cōmon	cumen
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V. 'Give'-conjugation.

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

which keeps the vowel of the infinitive.

e:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
cweþan (<i>say</i>)	cwiþþ	cwæþ	cwædon	cweden
etan (<i>eat</i>)	itt	æť	æťon	eten
sprecan (<i>speak</i>)	spricþ	spræc	spræcon	sprecen
wrecan (<i>avenge</i>)	wricþ	wræc	wræcon	wrecen

i:—

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

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

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

ie:—

giefan (<i>give</i>)	giefþ	geaf	gēafon	giefen
(on)gietan (<i>understand</i>)	-giett	-geat	-gēaton	-gieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

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

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

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
bīdan (<i>wait</i>)	bītt	bād	bidon	biden
bītan (<i>bite</i>)	bītt	bāt	biton	biten
drīfan (<i>drive</i>)	drīfþ	drāf	drifon	drifen
(be)līfan (<i>remain</i>)	-līfþ	-lāf	-lifon	-lifēn ^{29}
rīdan (<i>ride</i>)	rītt	rād	ridon	riden
rīpan (<i>reap</i>)	rīþþ	rāp	ripon	ripen
(ā)rīsan (<i>rise</i>)	-rīst	-rās	-rison	-risen
sċīnan (<i>shine</i>)	sċīnþ	sċān	sċinon	sċinen
snīpan (<i>cut</i>)	snīþþ	snāp	snidon	sniden
stīgan (<i>ascend</i>)	stīgþ	stāg	stigon	stigen
(be)swīcan (<i>deceive</i>)	-swīcþ	-swāc	- swicon	- swicen
ġe·wītan (<i>depart</i>)	-wītt	wāt	-witon	-witen
wrītan (<i>write</i>)	wrītt	wrāt	writon	writen

VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

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

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
bēodan (<i>offer</i>)	bīett	bēad	budon	boden
brēotan (<i>break</i>)	brīett	brēat	bruton	broten

cēosan (choose)	ċiest	ċēas	curon	coren
flēogan (fly)	flīehþ	flēag	flugon	flogen
flēon (flee)	flīehþ	flēah	flugon	flogen
flēotan (float)	flīett	flēat	fluton	floten
hrēosan (fall)	hriest	hrēas	hruron	hroren
hrēowan (rue)	hriewþ	hrēaw	hruwon	hrowen
for·lēosan (lose)	-līest	-lēas	-luron	-loren
sċēotan (shoot)	sċiett	sċēat	scuton	scoten
smēocan (smoke)	smīecþ	smēac	smucon	smocen
tēon (pull)	tīehþ	tēah	tugon	togen
ā-þrēotan (fail)	-þriett	-þrēat	-þruton	-þroten

ū:—

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

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WEAK VERBS.

There are three conjugations of weak verbs—(1) in *-an*, pret. *-de* (*hīeran*, *hīerde*, 'hear'); (2) in *-ian*, pret. *-ede* (*węnian*, *węnede*, 'wean'); (3) in *-ian*, pret. *-ode* (*lufian*, *lufode*, 'love'). The verbs of the first two conjugations nearly all have a mutated vowel in the

present and infinitive, which those of the third conjugation very seldom have.

I. *an*-verbs.

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

-ndde becomes -nde as in <i>sęnde</i> from <i>sęndan</i> (<i>send</i>).					
-llde	„	-lde	„	fylde	„ fylan (<i>fill</i>).
-tde	„	-tte	„	mētte	„ mētan (<i>find</i>).
-pde	„	-pte	„	dypte	„ dyppan (<i>dip</i>).
-cde	„	-hte	„	tæhte	„ tæċan (<i>show</i>).

The past partic. is generally contracted in the same way:—*sęnd*, *mētt*, *tæht*, but some of them often retain the uncontracted forms:—*fyllęd*, *dypped*. When declined like adjectives they drop their *e* where practicable:—*fyllęd*, plur. *fylde*; *hĳered*, *hĳerde*.

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

(a) 'Hear'-class.

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

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	3. hīer-de,	hīer-de.
plur.	hīer-don,	hīer-den.

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

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

Gerund. tō hīer-enne.

Further examples of this class are:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
æt·īewan (<i>show</i>)	-īewþ	-īewde	-īewed.
cȳþan (<i>make</i> <i>known</i>)	cȳþþ	cȳþde	cȳþed, cȳdd
fyllan (<i>fill</i>)	fylþ	fylde	fylled
(nēa)læċan (<i>approach</i>)	-læċþ	-læhte	-læht
læðan (<i>lead</i>)	lætt	lædde	lædd
lēċgan (<i>lay</i>)	lēċþ	lēċde	lēċd
ġe·liefan (<i>believe</i>)	-liefþ	-liefde	-liefed
nēmnan (<i>name</i>)	nēmneþ	nēmnde	nēmned
sēndan (<i>send</i>)	sēnt	sēnde	sēnd
sēttan (<i>set</i>)	sētt	sētte	sētt
smēan (<i>consider</i>)	smēap	smēade	smēad
tæċan (<i>show</i>)	tæċþ	tæhte	tæht
wēndan (<i>turn</i>)	wēnt	wēnde	wēnd

(b) 'Seek'-class.

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

Those in double consonants (and *cg*) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic.:—*selle*, *sēlst*, *sēlp*; *sēc[.g]e*, *sēgst*, *sēgþ*; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II:—*sēle*, *sēge*, *byge*, &c. {32}

ē:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
<i>cwēllan (kill)</i>	<i>cwēlp</i>	<i>cwealde</i>	<i>cweald</i>
<i>rēcċan (tell)</i>	<i>rēcþ</i>	<i>reahte</i>	<i>reaht</i>
<i>sēcġan (say)</i>	<i>sēcþ</i>	<i>sægde</i>	<i>sægð</i>
<i>sēllan (give)</i>	<i>sēlp</i>	<i>sealde</i>	<i>seald</i>
<i>wēcċan (wake)</i>	<i>wēcþ</i>	<i>weahte</i>	<i>weaht</i>
<i>þencan (think)</i>	<i>þencþ</i>	<i>þōhte</i>	<i>þōht</i>

i:—

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

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

ē:—

<i>rēcān (care)</i>	<i>rēcþ</i>	<i>rōhte</i>	<i>rōht</i>
<i>sēcān (seek)</i>	<i>sēcþ</i>	<i>sōhte</i>	<i>sōht</i>

II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres. sing.	1. <i>wen-ige (wean)</i> ,	<i>wen-ige</i> .

	2. wən-est,	wən-iġe.
	3. wən-eḫ,	wən-iġe.
<i>plur.</i>	wən-iaḫ,	wən-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wən-edē,	wən-edē.
	2. wən-edest,	wən-edē.
	3. wən-edē,	wən-edē.
<i>plur.</i>	wən-edon,	wən-eden.

Imper. wən-e, wən-iaḫ. *Infin.* wən-ian.

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

Gerund. tō wən-ienne.

So are conjugated all weak verbs with a short mutated root syllable^{33}, such as *ferian* (carry), *werian* (defend), *ġe-byrian* (beFIT). There are not many of them.

III. 'Love'-conjugation.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. luf-iġe (love),	luf-iġe.
	2. luf-ast,	luf-iġe.
	3. luf-aḫ,	luf-iġe.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-iaḫ,	luf-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
	2. luf-odest,	luf-ode.
	3. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-odon,	luf-oden.

Imper. luf-a, luf-iap. *Infin.* luf-ian.

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

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

Irregularities.

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

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

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

Fætian (fetch) has *pret.* *fætte*.

STRONG-WEAK VERBS.

The strong-weak verbs have for their presents old strong preterites, from which new weak preterites are formed. Note the occasional second person sing. in t. {34}

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

Imper. wite, witaþ. *Infin.* witan.

Partic. pres. witende; *pret.* witen.

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

Āh (possess), āge, āgon; āhte; āgen (*only as adjective*)^[4].

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

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

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

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

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton; mōste.

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

Ʒearf (*need*), Ʒurfon, Ʒyrfe (*subj.*); Ʒorfte; Ʒurfan.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

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

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres. sing.	1. wile,	wile.
	2. wilt,	wile.
	3. wile,	wile.
plur.	willað,	willen.
Pret.	wolde, etc.	

Similarly nyllan (*will not*):—

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

Pret. nolde, etc.

(2) *Wesan (be).*

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

<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wæs,	wære.
	2. wære,	wære.
	3. wæs,	wære.
<i>plur.</i>	wæron,	wæren.

Imper. wes, wesap; bēo, bēoþ. *Infin.* wesan; bēon.

Partic. pres. wesende.

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

(3) *Dōn (do).*

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

plur. dōþ, dōn.

Pret. dyde, etc.

Imper. dō, dōþ. Infīn. dōn.

Partic. pres. dōnde; pret. ġe·dōn.

(4) Gān (*go*).

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INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. sing. 1. gā, gā.

2. gæst, gā.

3. gæþ, gā.

plur. gāþ, gān.

Pret. ēode, ēode.

Imper. gā, gāþ. Infīn. gān.

Partic. pres. gangende; pret. ġe·gān.

DERIVATION.

PREFIXES.

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

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

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

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

be-, originally 'by,' 'around' (cp. the preposition *be*), (1) specializes the meaning of a transitive verb, as in *be-ſeġtan* (beset, surround), *be-ſcieran* (shear); (2) makes an intransitive verb transitive, as in *be-þencan* (consider) from *þencan* (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in *be-hēafðian* (behead). In some words, such as *be-cuman* (come), it is practically unmeaning. {37}

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENDINGS.

(a) NOUNS.

Personal.

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

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

-ing, patronymic, *æpeling* (son of a noble, prince) from *æpele* (noble).

Abstract.

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

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

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

The following are also independent words:—

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

-hād, masc.:—*ċild-hād* (childhood).

-ræden, fem.:—*ġe·cwīd-ræden* (agreement) from *cwīde* (speech); *mann-ræden* (allegiance).

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

(b) ADJECTIVES.

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

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

-iġ:—*miht-iġ* (mighty); *hāl-iġ* (holy) from *hāl* (whole). {39}

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

-ol:—*swic-ol* (deceitful).

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

-sum = 'some':—*hīer-sum* (obedient).

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

-fæst:—*sōþ-fæst* (truthful).

-full:—*sorg-full* (sorrowful), *ġe·lēaf-full* (believing, pious).

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

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

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

VERBS.

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

ADVERBS.

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

DERIVATIONS FROM PARTICIPLES.

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

-nes:—*for·ġiefen-nes* (forgiveness), *ġe·reċed-nes* (narrative), *welwillend-nes* (benevolence).

-lic:—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

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

SYNTAX.

{40}

GENDER.

When masculine and feminine beings are referred to by the same adjective or pronoun, the adjective or pronoun is put in the neuter:—*hīe ġe·samnodon hīe*, *ealle þā hēafod-męnn*, and *ēac swelce wīf-*

menn ... and þā hīe blīpost wæron ... (they gathered themselves, all the chief men, and also women ... and when they were most merry ...). Here *blīpost* is in the neuter plur.

CASES.

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

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

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

(1) The dative proper usually designates personal relations, and is frequently used with verbs, together with an accusative (generally of the thing). The dative is also used with adjectives. It is used not only with verbs of *giving*, &c., as in *hē sealde ælcum ānne pēning* (he gave each a penny); *addressing*, as in *ic ēow sęcġe* (I say to you), *hē þancode his Dryhtne* (he thanked his Lord); but also with many verbs of *benefiting*, *influencing*, &c., as in *ne dō ic þē nānne tēonan* (I do thee no injury), *hīe noldon him līefan* (they would not allow them to do so); *þæm rēpum stierde* (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in *bycġaþ ēow ele* (buy for yourselves oil). Note especially the following idiom: *hīe ġe·sōhton Bretene Brettum tō fultume* (they came to Britain as a help to the Britains—to help them); *hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume* (he called Christ to his help).

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

(2) The instrumental dative is used to denote the *instrument* and *manner* of an action: *hē ġe·ēndode yflum dēaþe* (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in *sċēafmælum* (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—*þrim ġēarum ær þām þe hē forþ·fērde* (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—*sēo wolde ġfsian ælce ġēare þone sanct* (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); *þȳ fēorþan ġēare 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·wunnum siġe mid wællhrēownesse* (H. remained in Northumbria, victory having been won with cruelty).

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

The genitive is often used like an accusative to denote the object of various emotions and mental states, such as joy, ¹⁴³~~desire~~, remembering:—*hīe þæs fæġnodon swīþe* (they rejoiced at it greatly); *mē lēofre wære þæt ic on ġe·feohte fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan* (it would be pleasanter to me to fall in fight that my people might enjoy (possess) their country); *ic þæs ġe·wilniġe* (I desire that); *ġif hē his fēores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wæs*

þæs Hælandes ġe-myndiġ (he was mindful of—he remembered the Saviour).

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

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

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

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

CONCORD.

Adjectives agree with their nouns not only when used attributively (*gōde męnn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition:—*þā męnn sind gōde*; *hē ġe-seah ōþre īdle 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,⁽⁴³⁾ both being declined separately:—*Breten īeġland, on Bretene (þæm) īeġlande*. In 'king Alfred,' &c., the proper name is put first in the

same way:—*Ælfred æþeling* (prince Alfred); on *Æþelredes cyninges dæge* (in the days of king Æþelred).

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

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

ADJECTIVES.

The weak forms are used:

(1) after the definite article:—*se æþela cyning* (the noble king); *þæs æþelan cyninges, þæt gōde męregrot, þā gōdan męregrotu*.

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

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

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

Note that *ōþer* always keeps the strong form: *þā ōþru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns: *þās mīn {word}* (these my words). *Ān* in the sense of 'one' keeps the strong form to

distinguish it from the weak *āna* = 'alone': *þæt ān dēorwierþe mēregrot* (the one precious pearl).

ARTICLES.

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

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

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

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

PRONOUNS.

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

VERBS.

NUMBER.

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

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

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

Others, such as *þyncan* (appear), take a dative of the person:—*wæs him ġe-þūht þæt hīe be-hydden þæt hēafod* (they thought they (the Danes) had hidden the head).

TENSES.

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

Hē ġe·læhte āne lēon þe hine ā·bītan wolde (he seized a lion that was going to devour him); hīe wēndon þæt hīe scolden mære on·fōn (they expected to receive more).

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

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

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

(3) Pluperfect:—þā þā ġe·cōmon þe ymb þā ġendlyftan tīd cōmon (when those came who had come at the eleventh hour).

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

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

The periphrastic forms of intransitive verbs are formed with *wesan*:—sīþpan hīe ā·farene wæŕon (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* *pēode*, *Manuē ġe·hāten* (a man dwelt in Israel called Manue). {47}

PASSIVE.

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

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

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

SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

A. In principal sentences.

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

B. In dependent sentences.

The chief cases are the following:—

(1) In *indirect narrative and question*: *sēo cwēn sægde þæt hiere nære be healfum dæle ġe·sægd be Salomones mæ̃rpo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āscige hwær sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *menn 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 wæs* (he told her what his strength consisted in).

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

þæs ic ġe·wilniġe and ġe·wysce mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be·līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum (that I desire and wish with heart that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes).

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

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

(5) To express *hypothetical comparison* (as if):—*se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, swelce hē tam wære* (the wolf followed on with the head, as if he were tame); *hē ġe·læhte āne lēon, and tō·brægd hīe tō styc̃cūm, swelce hē tō·tære tic̃cēn* (he seized a lion and tore her to pieces, as if he were rending a kid).

(6) In *conditional clauses*, generally with *ġif* or *būtan*, and in *concessive clauses* with *þēah*, *þēah þe*:—*God wāt þæt ic nyle ā·būgan fram his bīġengum æfre, swelte ic, libbe ic* (God knows that I will not

swerve from his worship ever, whether I die or live); *þās flotmęnn cumað*, and *þē cwicne ġe·bindað*, *būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ġe·beorge* (these pirates will come and bind thee alive, unless thou savest thy life with flight); God *hielt Ēadmund hālne his līchaman oþ þone miçlan dæg*, *þeah þe hē on moldan cōme* (God will keep Edmund with his body whole until the great day, although he has come⁽⁴⁾ to earth—been buried). Sometimes the idea of 'if' must be got from the context:—*clīpīaþ tō þissum ġieftum swā hwelce swā ġē ġe·mēten* (summon to this wedding whomsoever ye meet, = if ye meet any one); *hīe be·hēton hiere sçeattas wiþ þām þe hēo be·swice Samson* (they promised her money in consideration of her betraying Samson, = if she would...).

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

(7) In clauses dependant on a negative sentence:—*nis nān þing þe his mihte wiþ·stande* (there is nothing that resists his might). Sometimes the negation must be gathered from the context, as in *se hālga is mærra þonne męnn mæġen ā·smēan* (the saint is more

illustrious than men can conceive = the saint is so illustrious that no men can conceive it).

(8) In other cases, to express uncertainty, futurity, &c.: *þīn rīce ġe·wītt fram þē, oþ þæt þū wite þæt God ġe·wīelt manna rīca* (thy kingdom shall depart from thee, till thou knowest that God rules the kingdoms of men); *uton weorþian ūrne naman, ær þām þe we sīen tō·dælde ġeond ealle eorþan!* (let us make our name famous, before we are dispersed over the earth).

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

Scolde is used after verbs of *desiring*, *requesting* and *commanding*:—*biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him ārian scolde* (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun *ærende*:—*hē sēnde tō þām cyninge bēotlic ærende, þæt hē ā·būgan scolde tō his mannræðenne, ġif 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 ġe·sēon þā þe þær sæton* (the king went in to see those who were sitting there).

INFINITIVE.

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

GERUND.

The gerund is used—

(1) to express purpose:—*ūt ēode se sāwere his sæd tō sāwenne* (the sower went forth to sow his seed).

(2) it defines or determines an adjective (adverb or noun): *hit is scandlic ymb swelc tō sprecenne* (it is shameful to speak of such things). {51}

PREPOSITIONS.

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

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

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

When a thing is referred to, *þæŕ* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þæŕ*, so that, for instance, *þæŕ-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe læddon þone cyning tō ānum trēowe*, and

tīegdon hine þær-tō (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hēr-beēastan* is equivalent to 'east of this (country).'

Prepositions sometimes follow, instead of preceding the words they modify, sometimes with other words intervening: *hīe scuton mid gafelocum him tō* (they shot at him with missiles); *hīe cwædon him be-twēonan* (they said among themselves); *þæm Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ġe-liefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on* refers to the indeclinable *þe*. So also in *þæs hus* *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 sēnde his hēre tō*, and *for-dyde þā mannsлагan* (the king sent his army to the place, and destroyed the murderers).

NEGATION.

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

CORRELATION.

Correlation is often more fully expressed in Old than in Modern English, as in *þā þā męnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum* = 'when the men slept, then came one of his enemies.' In *þā þā* = 'when' the two correlatives are brought immediately together:—*þā þā hē sēow*,

sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ = 'then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.' In the following example the conjunction *þæt* is correlative with the pronoun *þæt*:—*þæs ic ġe-wilniġe þæt ic āna ne be-līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þeġnum*—'that I desire, that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes.' Sometimes a word is used to include both the demonstrative and the relative meaning:—*hē ġe-brōhte hine þær hē hine ær ġe-nam* (he brought him to the place where he took him from). {53}

WORD-ORDER.

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

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

The infinite often comes at the end of the sentence; *wē magon ēow ræd ġe-læran* (we can teach you a plan).

The finite verb often comes at the end in dependent sentences, an auxiliary verb often coming after an infinitive or participle; *þæt wæron þā ærestan sċipu Deñiscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land ġe-sōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); *þæt mæste wæl þe wē seċġan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg* (the greatest slaughter that we have heard

tell of up to this present day); *þæt hīe þone Godes mann ā·bitan scolden* (in order that they should devour the man of God).

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

GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

{54}

NOUNS.

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

ADJECTIVES.

Sg. N.	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
A.	-ne	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
D.	-um	-um	-re	-an	-an	-an
G.	-es	-es	-re	-an	-an	-an

I.	-e	-e	(-re)	(-an	-an	-an)
Pl. N.	-e	-(u)	-e	-an		
D.		-um			-um	
G.		-ra			-ra	

VERBS.

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

TEXTS.

I.

SENTENCES.

Ān on-ġinn is ealra þinga, þæt is God æl-mihtig. Se
ġe-lēafa þe biþ būtan ġōdum weorcum, sē is dēad; þis
sind

þāra apostola word. Ic eom ġōd hierde: se ġōda hierde
seþþ his āġen lif for his scēapum. Ūre Ā-liesend is se
ġōda

hierde, and wē crīstene męnn sindhis scēap. Se mōna
his

leoht ne seþþ, and steorran of heofone feallap. Swā swā
wæter ā-dwæšþ fȳr, swā ā-dwæšþ sēo ælmesse
synna.

Ealle ġe-sceafta, heofonas and ęnglas, sunnan and
mōnan,

steorran and eorþan, eall nīetenu and ealle fuglas, sæ-
and

ealle fiscas God ġe-scōp and ġe-worhte on siex dagum;
and

on þæm seofoþan dæġe hē ġe-ęndode his weorc; and
hē

be-hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ġe-worhte, and hīe
wæron

eall swiþe ġōd. Hē fērde ġeond manigū land, bodiende

Godes ge·lēafan. Hē for·lēt eall woruld-þing. Se cyning
be·bēad þæt man scolde ofer eall Angel-cynn scipu

wyrċan;

and hiera wæs swā fela swā næfre ær ne wæs on nānes
cyninges dæge. Se cyning hēt of·slēan ealle þā

Dēniscan

menn þe on Angel-cynne wæron.

Þā ne mihton hīe him nān word and-swarian, ne nān
mann ne dorste hine nān þing mārċascan. Hīe fuhton
on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hīe hīe scolden {56}
ā·brecan. Se eorl ge·wende west tō Īr-lande, and wæs

þær

ealne þone winter. Æþelred cyning and Ælfred his
brōþor

fuhton wiþ ealne þone here on Æsces-dūne.

Se mann is ēce on ānum dæle, þæt 25, on þære sāwle;
hēo ne ge·endap næfre. Gif se biscop dēþ be his

āgnum

willan, and wile bindan þone un-scyldigan, and þone
scyldigan

ā·liesan, þonne for·liest hē þā miht þe him God
for·geaf. Þeod winþ on·gēan þeode, and rīce on·gēan
rīce.

Ealle menn ēow hatiaþ for mīnum 30 man. Hē

ge·worhte

fela wundra binnan þām fierste þe hē biscop wæs. Hē
ge·hælde sum wif mid hālgum wætre. Se cyning wearþ
of·slægen fram his āgnum folce. On þām ilcan gēare

wæs

se micla hungor geond Angel-cynn. Se mæsse-prēost
āscap
þæt cild, and cwipþ: 'Wip·sæcst þū 35 seofle?' Þonne
andwyrte
se god-fæder, and cwipþ: 'Ic wip·sace dēofle.' God
ælmihiga, ge·miltsa mē synn-fullum! Æþelred cyning
cōm
hām tō his āgenre þēode, and hē glædlice fram him
eallum
on·fangen wearþ.

Crīst, ūre Dryhten, be·bēad his leo 40 ung·cnihtum þæt
hie scolden tæcan eallum þēodum þā þing þā hē self
him
tæhte. Gif gē for·giefap mannum hiera synna, þonne
for·giefþ
ēower se heofonlica Fæder ēowre synna. Ne mæg nān
mann twām hlāfordum þēowian: oppe hē ānne hataþ
and
ōþerne lufap, oppe hē biþ ānum ge 45 hīersum and
ōþrum ungehīersum.

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Engla-
lande.

Menn be·hōfiap gōdre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is
ge·endung
þisse worulde. Se lichama, þe is þære sāwle rēaf,
and bīdap
þæs miclan dōmes; and þeah hē be 50 tō dūste
for·molsnod,

God hine ā·rærþ, and ge·bringþ tō·gædre sāwle and {57}

lichaman tō þæm ēcan life. Hwelc fæder wile sellan his
cilde stān, gif hit hine hlāfes bitt? Ā·giefaþ þæm cāsere

þā

þing þe þæs cāseres sind, and Gode þā þing þe Godes
sind.

Sēo sāwol and-bīdaþ þæs ēcan ær⁵⁵es.

Hē wæs cyning ofer eall Eṅla-land twēntig wintra.

God

æلميhtig is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāforda
hlāford.

Dēofol is ealra un-riht-wīra manna hēafod, and þā
yfla men sind his limu. Synnfulra manna dēaþ is yfel
and

earmlic, for þæm þe hīe faraþ of þi⁶⁰scortan life tō
ēcūm

wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe gē? Seofon, and fēa fisca.
Ne gē-wilna þū oþres mannes æhta!

On þæm landum eardodon Eṅle, ær þæm þe hīe hider
on

land cōmon. Hīe fuhton on þā burg ealne dæg, ac hīe
ne

mihton hīe ā·breca. Þā ēodon hīe⁶⁵ hiera scīpum.

Þær

bēoþ swīþe manige byrig on þæm lande, and on ælcra
byrig

bīþ cyning.

God cwæþ tō Noē: 'Ic wile for·dōn eall mann-cynn mid

wætre for hiera synnum, ac ic wile ġe·healdan þē, and
 þīn
 wīf, and þīne þrīe suna.' Ān mann hæfde twēgen suna;
 þā
 cwæþ hē tō þām ieldran: 'gā and wyrċ tō·dæg on
 mīnum
 wīn-ġearde.' Þā cwæþ hē: 'ic nyle:' ēode þēah siþþan tō
 þām wīnġearde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost
 cwæþ tō þām folce: 'Ic ēow blētsiġe on naman þæs
 Fæder,
 þæs Suna, and þæs Hālgan Gāstes.77 Āra þīnum fæder
 and
 þīnre mēder! Sum wīf cōm tō Crīste, and bæd for hiere
 dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ ġe·hæled þurh ġe·lēafan
 þære
 mōdor.

Bēoþ ġe·myndiġe þāra twēġra worda þe Dryhten
 cwæþ on
 his god·spelle! Hē cwæþ: 'For·ġiefan80 and ēow biþ {58}
 for·ġiefen;
 sellan, and ēow biþ ġe·seald.'

Twēgen menñ ēodon intō Godes temple hīe tō
 ġe·biddenne.
 Ælfred cyning fōr mid þrim sċipum ūt on sæ, and
 ġe·feah wīþ fēower sċip·hlæstas Deñiscra manna, and
 þāra
 sċipa twā ġe·nam, and þā menñ of85 ðe ġe·gene wæron þe
 þær-on wæron. Þā cōmon þrēo sċipu. Þā ġe·fēgon hīe

þāra þrēora scīpa twā, and þā mēnn of-slōgon, ealle
būtan
fīfum. Se wītega ā-wrāt be þām fēower nīetenum þe
him
æt·iewdu wæron, þæt hīe hæfden ēagan him on ælce
healfe.
Ān þāra nīetena wæs on mēnniscra~~90~~onsīene him
æt·iewed,
ōþer on lēon onsīene, þridde on cealfes, fēorþe on
earnas.

God þone ærestan mann rihtne and gōdne ge-scōp,
and
eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfred Æþelwulfing wæs
cýning
ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þām dæle þe under Dena
onwealde
wæs. Ælc gōd trēow bierþ gōde w~~95~~æstmas, and ælc
yfel trēow bierþ yfle wæstmas; ne mæg þæt gōde
trēow
beran yfle wæstmas, ne þæt yfle trēow gōde wæstmas.
Ēadigu sind ēowru ēagan, for þām þe hīe ge-sēoþ, and
ēowru ēaran, for þām þe hīe ge-hīeraþ. Swā hwā swā
selþ
ānum þurstigum mēnn ceald wæt~~100~~on mīnum naman,
ne
for·liest hē his mēde. Ne fare gē on hæþenra 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 ġe·cweden

Engliscre

þēode apostol. Þā hē ġe·seah þæt ~~se~~ ¹⁰⁵mæsta dæl þære
þēode

his lāre for·sāwon, þā for·lēt hē hīe, and ġe·cēas þā
hæþnan

lēode. Ġif se blinda blindne lætt, hīe feallaþ bēgen on
ānne

pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þæs Fæder and
þæs

Suna; and hīe sind ealle ġe·lice mihtige. Betera is sēo
sāwol þonne se mēte, and bētera ~~sēo~~ ¹¹⁰ichama þonne his
scrūd.

Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorþlicum męttum ne leofaþ. {59}

Be·healdaþ þās flēogendan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne
rīpaþ,

ac se heofonlica Fæder hīe ā·fētt. Hē cwæþ, 'Ic neom
ōþrum mannum ġe·līc;' swelce hē cwæðe, 'Ic āna eom
rihtwīs,

and þā ōþre sind synn-fulle.' 115

Þā se Hælend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen
blinde,

cweþende: 'Ġe·miltsa unc, Davīdes sunu!' Hē cwæþ tō
him: 'Ġe·līefe ġit þæt ic inc mæge ġe·hælan?' Hē cwæþ:
'Sīe inc æfter incrum ġe·lēafan.' Æþelstān cyning fōr
inn on Scot-land, æġþer ġe mid lande ~~120~~ ¹²⁰here ġe mid
scīp-here,

and his micel ofer·hærgode. Se mann þe God for·giett,
 God
 for·giett ēac hine. Farap, and læraþ ealle þeoda! Læraþ
 hie þæt hie healden eall þā þing þe ic ēow be·bēad!
 Sume
 men sægdon be him þæt hē wære Ælfredes sunu
 cyninges.
 Se Hælend āscode his leornung-cnihtas, 'Hwone
 seċgaþ
 men þæt sīe mannes Sunu?' Hwæt seċge gē þæt ic
 sīe?
 Þū eart þæs libbandan Godes sunu. Crīst cwæp be his
 Fæder: 'Gē seċgaþ þæt hē ēower God sīe, and gē hine
 ne
 on·cnēowon.' Gif hie þone hālgan Fæder on·cnēowen,
 þonne under·fēngen hie mid ge·lēafoþon his Sunu, þe hē
 ā·sēnde
 tō middan·gearde. Se weġ is swīpe nearu and sticol
 sē þe lætt tō heofona rīce; and se weġ is swīpe brād
 and
 smēpe sē þe lætt tō helle wīte. Dysiġ biþ se weġ-
 fērenda
 mann sē þe nimþ þone smēpan weġ þe hine mis-lætt,
 and
 for-lætt þone sticolan þe hine ge·brīcgaþ tō þære byriġ.
 Þæt
 ic ēow seċge on þeostrum, seċgaþ hit on leohte; and
 þæt
 gē on ēare ge·hieraþ, bodiaþ uppān hrōfum. Hie
 scufon ūt

hiera scīpu, and ġe·wēndon him be·ġeondan sæ̅.

Healdap and dōþ swā hwæt swā hīe seġġap; and ne dō
ġē nā, æfter hiera weorcum: hīe seġġap, and ne dōþ.

Eall

hiera weorc hīe dōþ þæt mēnn hīe ġe·sēon. Hīe lufiap
þæt

man hīe grēte on strætum. Ēalā ġē næddran and {60}
næddrena

cynn, hū flēo ġē fram helle dōme?

Wē sind ealle cuman on þissum and-weardan life, and
ūre eard nis nā hēr; ac wē sind hēr¹⁴⁵ welce weġ-
fērende

mēnn: ān cymþ, oþer færþ. Hwelc mann seġþ his
bearne

næddran, ġif hit fises bitt? Ælc þāra þe bitt, hē
on·fēhþ;

and sē þe sēcþ, hē hit fint. Ne gæþ ælc þāra on
heofona

rīce þe cwipþ tō mē, 'Dryhten, Dryhten;' ac sē þe
wyrþ

mīnes Fæder willan þe on heofonum¹⁵⁰, sē gæþ on
heofona

rīce. Nis hit nā ġōd þæt man nime bearna hlāf and
hundum

weorpe. Ic hæbbe þeġnas under mē: and ic cweþe tō
þissum, 'gā,' and hē gæþ; and tō oþrum, 'cum,' and hē
cymþ, and tō mīnum þēowe, 'wyrþ þis,' and hē wyrþ.

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

Hīe ealle on þone cyning wæron fela 165
 hine ofslægenne hæfdon. Ælc mann þe oþre menn
 for·sihþ
 biþ fram Gode for·sewen. Sē þe ēaran hæbbe tō
 ge·hiērenne,
 ge·hiere. Gōd is ūs hēr tō bēonne.

God cwæþ tō ānum wītegan, sē wæs Ionas ge·hāten:
 'Far tō þære byrig, and boda þær þā 170
 seċge.'
 Lufiþ ēowre fiend, and dōþ wel þæm þe ēow yfel dōþ. {61}
 Lufa Dryhten þinne God on ealre þinre heortan, and
 on

ealre þīnre sawle, and on eallum þīnum mōde. Sē þe
ne
lufað his brōþor, þone þe hē ġe·sihþ, hū mæg hē lufian
God,
þone þe hē ne ġe·sihþ licham-lice? 175
þas
þing ġe·weorþen, and hwelc tācen sīe þīnes tō-cymes
and
worulde ġe·endunge.

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

Se dēofol cwæþ tō Crīste: 'Gif þū s¹⁹⁰ Godes sunu, cwep
 tō þissum stānum þæt hīe bēon ā·wende tō hlāfum.' Þā
 and·wyrde se Hælend, and cwæþ: 'Hit is ā·writen, "ne
 leofaþ se mann nā be hlāfe ānum, ac leofaþ be eallum
 þæm
 wordum þe gāþ of Godes mūþe.'" Se Hælend cōm tō
 him,
 þær hīe wæron ge·gadrode, and cwæþ: 'Sīe sibb
 be·twix
 ēow; ic hit eom; ne bēo gē nā ā·fyrhte.' Fæder ūre, þū
 þe
 eart on heofonum, sīe þīn nama ge·hālgod. Wē
 syngodon,
 wē dydon un·rihtlice; seþe ūs for·giefnesse: hwæt
 sculon wē
 dōn?

II.

{62}

FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

VII. 24-7.

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

And ælc þāra þe ġe·hīerþ þās mīn word, and þā ne
wyrċþ,
sē biþ ġe·lic þæm dysigan mēnn, þe ġe·timbrode his
hūs ofer
sand-ċeosol. Þā rīnde hit, and þær cōm flōd, and
blēowon
windas, and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and þæt hūs fēoll;
and
his hryre wæs micel. 10

XII. 18-21.

Hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ġe·ċēas; mīn ġe·corena, on
þæm
wel ġe·licode mīnre sāwle: ic ā·sette mīnne gāst ofer
hine,
and dōm hē bodað þēodum. Ne flītt hē, ne hē ne
hriemþ,
ne nān mann ne ġe·hīerþ his stefne on strætum.
Tō·cwīesed
hrēod hē ne for·brīett, and smēocððe fleax hē ne
ā·dwæscþ,
ær þæm þe hē ā·weorpe dōm tō sigē. And on his
naman
þēoda ġe·hyhtaþ.

XIII. 3-8.

Sōþlice ūt ēode se sāwere his sæð tō sāwenne. And þā
þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ, and fuglas
cōmon

and æton þā. Sōþlice sumu fēollon ²⁰on stænihte, þær
 hit
 næfde micle eorþan, and hrædlīce ūp sprungon, for {63}
 þæm þe
 hīe næfdon pære eorþan dīepan; sōþlice, ūp
 sprungenre
 sunnan, hīe ā·drūgodon and for·scruncon, for þæm þe
 hīe
 næfdon wyrtruman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas,
 and
 þā þornas wēoxon, and for·prysm ²⁵þā. Sumu sōþlice
 fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon wæstm, sum
 hund-fealdne,
 sum siextig-fealdne, sum þritig-fealdne.

XIII. 24-30.

Heofona rīce is ge·worden þæm mēnn ge·līc þe sēow
 gōd
 sæd on his æcere. Sōþlice, þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm
 his
 fēonda sum, and ofer·sēow hit mid ³⁰coccele on·middan
 þæm
 hwæte, and fērde þanon. Sōþlice, þā sēo wurt wēox,
 and
 þone wæstm brōhte, þā æt·iewde se coccel hine. Þā
 ēodon
 þæs hlāfordes þēowas and cwædon: 'Hlāford, hū, ne
 sēowe
 þū gōd sæd on þīnum æcere? hwanon hæfde hē
 coccel?'

Þā cwæp hē: 'þæt dyde unhold man³⁵. Þā cwædon þā
 þēowas: 'Wilt þū, wē gāþ and gadriap hīe?' Þā cwæp
 hē: 'Nese: þȳ læs gē þone hwæte ā·wyrtwalien, þonne
 gē
 þone coccel gadriap. Lætap ægþer weaxan oþ rīp-
 tīman;
 and on þæm rīptīman ic seċge þæm rīperum: "gadriap
 ærest þone coccel, and bindap scē⁴⁰-mælum tō
 for·bærnenne;
 and gadriap þone hwæte intō mīnum bērne.'"

XIII. 44-8.

Heofona rīce is ge·lic ge·hȳddum gold·horde on þæm
 æcere. Þone be·hȳtt se mann þe hine fint, and for his
 blisse
 gæþ, and seþ eall þæt hē āh, and ge·bygþ þone æcer.
 Eft is heofona rīce ge·lic þæm man⁴⁵re þe sōhte þæt
 gōde
 mēre-grot. Þā hē funde þæt ān dēor-wierpe mēregrot,
 þā
 ēode hē, and sealde eall þæt hē āhte, and bohte þæt
 mēregrot.

Eft is heofona rīce ge·lic ā·sendum nette on þā sæ, and {64}
 of
 ælcum fisc·cynne gadriendum. Þā⁵⁰ þā þæt nett ūp
 ā·tugon, and sæton be þæm strande, þā ge·curon hīe
 þā
 gōdan on hiera fatu, and þā yflan hīe ā·wurpon ūt.

XVIII. 12-14.

Ġif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scēapa, and him losað ān
of
þæm, hū, ne for·lætt hē þā nigon and hund·nigontig on
þæm
muntum, and gæþ, and sēcþ þæt ān þe for·wearþ? And
ġif
hit ġe·limpþ þæt hē hit fint, sōþlice ic ēow seġge þæt
hē
swīþor ġe·blissað for þæm ānum þonne for þæm nigon
and
hund·nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

XX. 1-16.

Heofona rīce is ġe·līc þæm hiredes ealdre, þe on
ærnemergen
ūt ēode ā·hýran wyrhtan on his wīnġeard.
Ġe·wordenre
ġe·cwīd-ræðenne þæm wyrhtum, hē sealde ælcum
āne
þening wīþ his dægēs weorce, and ā·sēnde hīe on his
wīnġeard.
And þā hē ūt ēode ymbe undern-tīd, hē ġe·seah
opre on stræte īdle standan. Þā cwæþ hē: 'Gā ġē on
mīnne wīnġeard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ.' And hīe
þā
fērdon. Eft hē ūt ēode ymbe þā siextan and nigoþan
tīd, and dyde þæm swā ġe·lice. Þā ymbe þā endlyftan

tīd hē ūt ēode, and funde ōþre standende, and þā
sægde hē:

'Hwȳ stande gē hēr ealne daeg idle?' Þā cwædon hīe:
'For þæm þe ūs nān mann ne hȳrde. Ðā cwæþ hē: 'And
gā gē on mīnne wīngearde.'

Sōþlice þā hit wæs æfen ge·worden, þā sægde se
wīngeardes

hlāford his ge·rēfan: 'Clipa þā wyrhtan, and ā·gief him
hiera mēde; on·ginn fram þæm ȳt·emestan oþ þone
fyrmostan.'

Eornostlice þā þā ge·cōmon þe ym⁷⁵ þā endlyftan
tīd cōmon, þā on·fēngon hīe ælc his þening. And þā þe
þær ærest cōmon, wēndon þæt hīe scolden mære {65}
on·fōn; þā

on·fēngon hīe syndrige þeningas. Ða on·gunnon hīe
murnian

on·gēan þone hīredes ealdor, and þus cwædon: 'Ðas
ȳtemestan worhton āne tīd, and þā⁸⁰ dydest hīe ge·lice
ūs,

þe bæron byrþenna on þisses dægæs hætan.' Þā cwæþ
hē

and·swariende hiera ānum: 'Ēalā þū frēond, ne dō ic
þē

nānne tēonan; hū, ne cōme þū tō mē tō wyrðenne wiþ
ānum þeninge? Nim þæt þīn is, and gā; ic wile þissum
ȳtemestum sellan eall swā miçel swā⁸⁵ þē. Oþþe ne mōt
ic

dōn þæt ic wile? Hwæper þe þīn ēage mǣnfull is for
þæm

þe ic gōd eom? Swā bēoþ þa fyrmestan ytemeste, and
þā
ytemestan fyrmeste; sōþlice manige sind ġe·clipode,
and
fēa ġe·corene.'

XXII. 2-14.

Heofona rīce is ġe·līc þām cyninge⁹⁰ þe macode his
suna
ġiefta, and sēnde his þēowas, and clipode þā
ġe·laþodan tō
þām ġieftum. Þā noldon hīe cuman. Þā sēnde hē eft
ōþre
þēowas, and sægde þām ġe·laþodum: 'Nū ic
ġe·ġearwode
mīne feorme: mīne fearras and mīne fuglas sind
of·slægene,
and eall mīn þing sind ġearu; cuman⁹⁵ tō þām ġieftum.'
þā
for·ġiēmdon hīe þæt, and fērdon, sum tō his tūne, sum
tō
his mangunge. And þā ōþre nāmon his þēowas, and
mid
tēonan ġe·swencton, and of·slōgon. Þā se cyning þæt
ġe·hierde,
þā wæs hē ierre, and sēnde his hēre tō, and for·dyde
þā mann·slagan, and hiera burg for¹⁰⁰bernde.
þā cwæþ hē tō his þēowum: 'Witodlice þās ġiefta sind

gearwe, ac þā þe ġe·laþode wæron ne sind wierþe. Gāþ
 nū
 tō wega ġelætum, and cliaþ tō þissum ġieftum swā
 hwelce
 swā ġē ġe·mēten.' Þā ēodon þā þēowas ūt on þā wegas,
 and ġe·gadrodon ealle þā þe hīe ġe·setton, gōde and
 yfle;
 þā wæron þā ġieft-hūs mid sittendum mannum
 ġefylde.

Þā ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ġe·sēon þā þe
 þær
 sæton, and þā ġe·seah hē þær ānne mann þe næs mid {66}
 ġieftlicum
 rēafe ġescrȳdd. Þā cwæþ hē: 'Lā, frēond, hūmeta
 ēodest þū inn, and næfdest ġieftlic?' Ða swīgode
 hē.
 And se cyning cwæþ tō his þegnum: 'Ġe·bindaþ his
 handa
 and his fēt, and weorpaþ hine on þā ŷterran þēostru;
 þær biþ
 wōp and tōþa grīst-bītung.' Witodlice manige sind
 ġe·laþode,
 and fēa ġe·corene.

XXV. 1-13.

Ðonne biþ heofona rīce ġe·lic þām līfe fāmnum, þe
 þā
 leoht-fatu nāmon, and fērdon on·ġēan þone brȳd-
 guman and

þā brȳd. Hiera fīf wæron dysige, and fīf glēawe. And þā
 fīf
 dysigan nāmon leohtfatu, and ne nāmon nānne ele
 mid him;
 þā glēawan nāmon ele on hiera fatum mid þæm
 leohtfatum.
 Þā se brȳdguma ielde, þā hnappod 120 hīe ealle, and
 slēpon.
 Witodlice tō middre nihte man hriemde, and cwæp:
 'Nū se
 brȳdguma cymþ, farap him tō-gēanes.' Þā ā-rison ealle
 þā
 fæmnan, and glengdon hiera leohtfatu. Þā cwædon þā
 dysigan to þæm wīsum: 'Sellaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, for
 þæm
 ūre leohtfatu sind ā-cwēncu.' Þā 125 aswarodon þā
 glēawan,
 and cwædon: 'Nese; þȳ læs þe wē and gē næbben
 gēnōg:
 gāþ tō þæm cīependum, and bycgap ēow ele.'
 Witodlice,
 þā hīe fērdon, and woldon bycgan, þā cōm se
 brȳdguma;
 and þā þe gearwe wæron ēodon inn mid him tō þæm
 gīeftum; and sēo duru wæs be-loccod 130 Þā æt nīehstan
 cōmon
 þa oþre fæmnan, and cwædon: 'Dryhten, Dryhten, læt
 ūs
 inn.' Þā and-swarode hē him, and cwæp: 'Sōþ ic ēow

sęcęge, ne cann ic ēow.' Witodlice, waciap, for þām þe
 ġē
nyton ne þone dæg ne þā tīd.

XXV. 14-30.

Sum mann fērde on ęlpēodignesse, and clipode his
þēowas, and be·tæhte him his æhta. And ānum hē {67}
 sealde
fīf pund, sumum twā, sumum ān: æghwelcum be his
 āgnum
mægne; and fērde sōna.

Þā fērde sē þe þā fīf pund under·fēng, and ġe·striende
ōþru fīf. And eall-swā sē þe þā twā under·feng,
 ġe·striende
ōþru twā. Witodlice sē þe þæt ān under·fēng, fērde,
 and
be·dealf hit on eorþan, and be·hȳdde his hlāfordes
 feoh.

Witodlice æfter miçlum fierste cōm þāra þēowa
 hlāford,
and dihte him ġe·rad. Þā cōm sē þe þā fīf pund
 under·fēng,
and brōhte ōþru fīf, and cwæp: 'Hlāford, fīf pund þū
 sealdest
mē; nū ic ġe·striende ōþru fīf.' Þā cwæp his hlāford tō
him: 'Bēo bliþe, þū gōda þēow and ġe·trēowa: for þām
þe þū wære ġe·trēowe ofer lȳtlu þing, ic [.]ge·sette þe
 ofer

miclu; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.' Þā cōm sē þe þā
 twā pund under·fēng, and cwæp: 'Hlāford, twā pund
 þū
 mē sealdest; nū ic hæbbe ġe·striened oþru twā.' Þā
 cwæp
 his hlāford tō him: 'Ġe·blissa, þū gōda þēow and
 ġetrēowa:
 for þām þe þū wære ġe·trēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þe
 ġe·sette; gā on þīnes hlāfordes ġe·fēan.' Þā cōm sē þe
 þæt
 ān pund under·fēng, and cwæp: 'Hlāford, ic wāt þæt
 þū eart heard mann: þū rīpst þær þū ne sēowe, and
 gaderast þær þū ne sprengdest. And ic fērde of·drædd,
 and be·hȳdde þīn pund on eorþan; hēr þū hæfst þæt
 þīn
 is.' Þā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæp: 'þū yfla
 þēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic 100 þær ic ne
 sēowe,
 and ic gadriġe þær ic ne strēdde: hit ġe·byrede þæt þū
 be·fæste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic
 cōme,
 þæt mīn is, mid þām gafole. Ā·nimap þæt pund æt him,
 and
 sellap þām þe mē þā tien pund brōhte. Witodlice
 ælcum
 þāra þe hæfþ man selþ, and hē hæfþ 15 ġe·nōg; þām þe
 næfþ,
 þæt him þyncþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ
 æt·brogden. And

weorþaþ þone un·nyttan þēow on þā y̅tterrān þēostru;
þær
biþ wōþ and tōþa grist·bītung.'

{68}

III.

OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

I.

Æfter þām sōþlice ealle męnn spræcon āne spræce.

þā

þā hīe fērdon fram Ēast-dæle, hīe fundon āne feld on
Sennaār-lande, and wunodon þær-on.

þā cwædon hīe him be·twēonan: 'Uton wyrcan ūs

tigelan,

and ælan hīe on fyre!' Witodlice hīe hæfdon tigelan for
stān and tierwan for weal-līm. And hīe cwædon: 'Uton
timbrian ūs ceastre, and stīepel oþ heofon hēanne!

uton

weorþian ūrne naman, ær þ[æ]m þe wē sien tō·dælde

geond

ealle eorþan!

Witodlice Dryhten ā·stāg niþer, tō þām þæt hē

ge·sāwe

þā burg and þone stīepel, þe Adāmes bearn

ge·timbrodon.

And hē cwæp: 'þis is ān folc, and ealle hīe sprecaþ ān

læden, and hīe be·gunnon þis tō wyrçenne: ne

ge·swīcaþ hīe

æ̃r þæ̃m þe hit ġearu s̃ie; s̃ōþlice uton cuman and
tō·dæ̃lan
hiera spræ̃ce!' 15

Swā Dryhten h̃ie tō·dæ̃lde of þæ̃re stōwe ġeond ealle
eorþan.
And for þæ̃m man nemnde þā stōwe Babēl for þæ̃m þe
þæ̃r
wæ̃ron tō·dæ̃lde ealle spræ̃ca.

II.

God wolde þā fandian Abrahāmes ġe·h̃iersumnesse,
and
clipode his naman, and cwæ̃p him þus tō: 'Nim þ̃inne
ān·cennedan sunu Isaāc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þæ̃m
lande Visionis hraþe, and ġe·offra hine þæ̃r uppān ānre {69}
dūne.'

Abrahām þā ā·rās on þæ̃re ilcan nihte, and fērde mid
twæ̃m cnapum tō þæ̃m fierlenum 25
samod,
on assum rīdende.

Þā on þæ̃m þridan dæ̃ge, þā h̃ie þā dūne ġe·sāwon,
þæ̃r
þæ̃r h̃ie tō scoldon tō of·slēanne Isaāc, þā cwæ̃p
Abrahām
tō þæ̃m twæ̃m cnapum þus: 'Andbīdiap ēow h̃er mid
þæ̃m
assum sume hwīle! ic and þæt cild 30
ġe·biddene,

and wit sibþan cumað sōna eft tō ēow.'

Abrahām þā hēt Isaāc beran þone wudu tō þære
stōwe,

and hē self bær his sweord and fȳr. Isaāc þa āscode
Abrahām

his fæder: 'Fæder mīn, ic āsciġe hwær sēo offrung sīe;
hēr is wudu and fȳr.' Him andwyrde se fæder: 'God
forescēawaþ,
mīn sunu, him self þā offrunge.'

Hīe cōmon þā tō þære stōwe þe him ġe·sweotolode
God;

and hē þær weofod ā·rærde on þā ealdan wīsan, and
þone

wudu ġe·lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his
suna

bærnette, sibþan hē of·slæġen wurde. Hē ġe·band þā
his

sunu, and his sweord ā·tēah, þæt hē hine ġe·offrode on
þā

ealdan wīsan.

Mid þām þe hē wolde þæt weorc be·ginnan, þā
clipode

Godes engēl arodlice of heofonum: 'Abrahām!' Hē
andwyrde

sōna. Se engēl him cwæþ tō: 'Ne ā·wele þū

þæt cild, ne þīne hand ne ā·streġe ofer his swēoran!

Nū ic

on·cnēow sōþlice þæt pū on·drætst swīþe God, nū pū
pīnne
ān-cęnnedan sunu woldest of·slēan for him.'

Þā be·seah Abrahām sōna under bæc, and ġe·seah þær
ānne ramm be·twix þæm brēmlum⁵⁰ þæm hornum
ġe·hæftne,
and hē hæfde þone ramm tō þære offrunge, and hine
þær
of·snāþ Gode tō lāce for his sunu Isaāc. Hē hēt þā
stōwe
Dominus videt, þæt is 'God ġe·sihþ,' and ġiet is ġe·sæġd
swā, *In monte Dominus videbit*, þæt is, 'God ġe·sihþ on
dūne.'

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Eft clipode se ęngel Abrahām, and⁵⁵ wæp: 'Ic sæġde
purh mē selfne, sæġde se Ælmihtiga, nū pū noldest
ārian
þīnum āncęnnedum suna, ac þē wæs mīn ęġe mære
þonne
his līf, ic þē nū blētsiġe, and þīnne of·spring ge·maniġ-
felde
swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand-
ceosol
on sæ; þīn ofspring sceał āġan hiera⁶⁰ fēonda ġeatu. And
on
þīnum sæde bēoþ ealle þēoda ġe·blētsode, for þæm þe
þū
ġe·hīersumodest mīnre hæse þus.'

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

III.

Sum cwēn wæs on sūþ-dæle, Sabacē·hāten, snotor
and
wīs. Ðā ġe·hīerde hēo Salomones hlīsan, and cōm fram
þæm sūþernum ġe·mærum to Salomone binnan
Hierusalēm
mid micelre fare, and hieere olfendas bæron sūþerne
wyrta,
and dēor-wierþe ġimm-stānas, and un-ġerīm gold.
Sēo cwēn
þā hæfde spræce wiþ Salomon, and sæġde him swā
hwæt
swā hēo on hieere heortan ġe·þōhte. Salomon þā hīe
lærde,
and hieere sæġde ealra þāra worda andġiet þe hēo hine
āscode.
Ðā ġe·seah sēo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þæt
mære
tempel þe hē ġe·timbrod hæfde, and þā lāc þe man
Gode
offrode, and þæs cyninges manig-⁷⁵fealde þegnunga,
and wæs
tō þæm swiþe of-wundrod þæt hēo næfde furþor
nānne gāst,
for þæm þe hēo ne mihte nā furþor smēan. Hēo cwæþ
þā

tō þæm cyninge: 'Sōþ is þæt word þe ic ġe·hīerde on
mīnum earde be þē and be þīnum wīsdōme, ac ic
nolde

ġe·liefan ār þæm þe ic self hit ġe·sawe. Nū hæbbe ic
ā·fandod

þæt mē næs be healfum dæle þīn mārþo ġe·cȳped.

Māre

is þīn wīsdōm and þīn weorc þonne se hlīsa wære þe ic
ġe·hīerde. Ēadige sind þīne þeġnas and þīne þēowas,
þe

simle æt·foran þē standað, and þīnne wīsdōm
ġe·hīeraþ.

Ġe·blētsod sīe se ælmihtiga God, þe þē ġe·cēas and
ġe·sette

ofer Israhēla rīce, þæt þū dōmas sette and riht- {71}
wīsnesse,

Hēo for·ġeaf þæm cyninge þā hund·twēlfhtig punda
goldes,

and unġerīm dēorwierþra wyrta and dēorwierþra
ġimmstāna.

Salomon ēac for·ġeaf þære cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo
ġiernde

æt him; and hēo ġe·wende on·ġearwe. Hīe ēple mid
hiere

þeġnum. Salomon þā wæs ġe·mārsoð ofer eallum
eorþlicum

cyningum, and ealle þēoda ġe·wīnodon þæt hīe hine
ġe·sāwen,

and his wīsdōm ġe·hīerden, and hīe him manigfeald
lāc

brōhton.

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

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miċlum lācum on
golde
and on dēorwierþum ġimmstānum and wurt·bræþum;
and
þæt bæron olfendas. Sēo ġe·lēaffulle ġe·laþung, þe
cymþ
of ælcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore·sæġdan
lāc
æfter ġāstlicum andġiete. Hēo offrīþ him gold þurh
sōþne
ġe·lēafan, and wurtbræþas þurh ġe·bedu, and
dēorwierþe
ġimmas þurh fæġernesse ġōdra þēawa and hāligra
mæġna.
Be þisse ġe·laþunge cwæþ se wītega tō Gode: Adstitit
regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata
varietate,

þæt is, 'sēo cwēn stęnt æt þīnre swiðran, on
 ofergylдум
 ġierlan, ymb·scrȳdd mid manigfealdre fāgnesse.' Sēo
 gāstlice
 cwēn, Godes ġe·laþung, is ġe·glęnged mid dēorwierpre
 frætwege and manigfealdum blēo gōdra drohtunga
 and
 mihta.

Hēo sægde Salomone ealle hie dīegolnessa, and sēo
 ġe·laþung ġe·openaþ Crīste hie inn·ġehygd and þa
 dīeglan
 ġe·þōhtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Olfendas bæron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þære cwēne
 intō Hierusalēm; for þām þe þā hæþnan, þe ær wæron {72}
 ġe·hoferode þurh ġitsunge and atolde þurh leahtras,
 bæron,
 þurh hiera ġe·cierrednesse and ġe·lēafan, þā gāstlican
 lāc
 tō Crīstes handum.

Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his
 ġe·timbrunga,
 and þegnunga; and sēo ġe·laþung wundraþ Crīstes
 wīsdōmes, for þām þe hē is sōþ wīsdōm, and eall
 wīsdōm is
 of him. Hē ġe·timbrode þā hēalican heofonas and
 ealne
 middangeard, and ealle ġe·sceafta ġe·sette on þrim
 þingum,

in mensura, et pondere, et numero, þæt is, on ġe·mete,
and
on hefe, and on ġe·tele. Crīstes þegnung is ūre hælo
and
folca ā·liesednes, and þā sind ġe·sā¹³⁰ ġe þe him þegniap
tō
ġe·cwēmednesse on þām gāstlicum ġe·rȳnum.

Sēo cwēn sǣgde þæt hiera nǣre be healfum dǣle
ġe·sǣgd
be Salomones mǣrþo, and sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes
ġe·lāþung,
oppe ġe·hwelc hālig sǣwol, þonne hēo cymþ tō þære
heofonlican
Hierusalēm, þonne ġe·sihþ hēo mi¹³⁵ mǣran mǣrþo
and wuldor þonne hiera ær on life þurh witegan oppe
apostolas
ġe·cȳdd wære. Ne mæg nān ēage on þissum life
ġe·sēon, ne nān ēare ġe·hieran, ne nānes mannes
heorte
ā·smēan þā þing þe God ġearcaþ þām þe hine lufiaþ.
þā
þing wē magon be·ġietan, ac wē ne¹⁴⁰ ðagon hie
ā·smēan,
ne ūs nǣfre ne ā·priett þāra gōda ġe·nyhtsumnes.

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

þēodum ġe·wilniþ męnn tō ġe·sēd¹⁴⁵ þone ġe-
 sibbsuman
 Crīst þurh ġe·lēafan, and þone godspellican wīsdōm
 ġe·hieran,
 and hīe him dæg-hwæmlice þā gāstlican lāc ġe·offriap
 on
 manigfealdum ġe·metum.

IV.

On Cýres dagum cyninges wrēgdon þā Babilōniscan
 þone
 wītegan Daniēl, for þām þe hē tō·wēarp hīe dēofol- {73}
 ġield,
 and cwædon ān-mōdlice tō þām fore-sægdan cyninge
 Cýrum:
 'Betæc ūs Daniēl, þe ūrne god Bēl tō·wearp, and þone
 dracan
 ā·cwealde þe wē on be·liefdon; ġif þū hīe for·stęntst,
 wē
 for·dilgiap þē and þīnne hīred.'

Þā ġe·seah se cyning þæt hīe ān-mōd¹⁵⁴ wæron, and
 nīedunga
 þone wītegan him tō handum ā·scēaf. Hīe þā hīe
 ā·wurpon intō ānum sēape, on þām wæron seofon
 lēon, þām
 man sealde dæg-hwæmlice twā hrīperu and twā scēap,
 ac him
 wæs þā of·togen ælces fōdan siex dagas, þæt hīe þone
 Godes

mann ā·bītan scolden.

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On þære tīde wæs sum oþer wītega on Jūdēa-lande,
his
nama waes Abacuc, sē bær his rīfterum mēte tō æcere.
Þā
cōm him tō Godes ęngel, and cwæp: 'Abacuc, ber þone
mēte tō Babilōne, and seþe Daniēle, sē þe sitt on þāra
lēona
sēaþe.' Abacuc andwyrde þām ęngl¹⁶⁵ 'Lā lēof, ne
ge·seah
ic næfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēaþ nāt.'

Þā se ęngel ge·læhte hine be þām feaxe, and hine bær
tō Babilōne, and hine seþte bufan þām sēaþe. Þā
clipode se
Abacuc: 'þū Godes þēow, Daniēl, nim þās lāc þe þē
God
seþde!' Daniēl cwæp: 'Mīn Dryhten¹⁷⁰ lēnd, sīe þē lof
and weorþ·mynd þæt þū mē ge·mundest.' And hē þā
þære
sande brēc. Witodlice Godes ęngel þær·rihte mid
swiftum
flyhte ge·brōhte þone disc·þegn, Abacuc, þær hē hine
ær ge·nam.

Se cyning þā Cýrus on þām seofol¹⁷⁵ dæge ēode
drēorig
tō þāra lēona sēaþe, and inn be·seah, and efne þā
Daniēl

sittende wæs ġe·sundfull on·middan þæm lēonum. Þā
 clipode
 se cyning mid micelre stefne: 'Mære is se God þe
 Daniël
 on be·liefþ.' And hē þā mid þæm worde hine ā·tēah of
 þæm
 scræfe, and hēt inn weorpan þā þe ¹⁸⁰he ær for·dōn
 woldon.
 Þæs cyninges hæð wearþ hrædlice ġe·frēmmed, and
 þæs
 witegan ēhteras wurdon ā·scofene be·twix þā lēon,
 and hīe
 þær·rihte mid grædigum ċeaflum hīe ealle tō·tæron. {74}
 Þā
 cwæþ se cyning: 'Forhtien and on·dræden ealle eorþ·
 būend
 Daniēles God, for þæm þe hē is ¹⁸⁵Ā·lissend and Hælend,
 wyrċende tǣcnu and wundru on heofonan and on
 eorþan.'

V.

Nabochodonosor, se hæþena cyning, ġe·hęrgode on
 Godes
 folce, on Jūdēa·lande, and for hiera mǣn·dædum God
 þæt
 ġe·þafode. Þā ġe·nam hē þā mǣpm·fatu, gyldeu and
 silfrenu,
 binnan Godes temple, and tō his ¹⁹⁰lāsse mid him
 ġe·lædde. Hit ġe·lamp eft siþþan þæt hē on swefne āne

ge·sihþe be him selfum ge·seah, swā swā him siþþan
ā·ēode.

Æfter þissum ymb twelf mōnaþ, ēode se cyning
binnan

his healle mid ormætre ūp-āhafennesse, heȝende his
weorc

and his miht, and cwæþ: 'Hū, ne is ~~195~~ sēo micle
Babilōn,

þe ic self ge·timbrode tō cyne-stōle and tō þrymme,
mē

selfum to wlite and wuldre, mid mīnum āgnum mægne
and strēngþo?' Ac him clipode þærrihte tō swīþe
ēgeslic

stefn of heofonum, þus cweþende: 'Þū

Nabochodonosor,

þīn rīce ge·witt fram þē, and þū bi~~200~~am mannum
ā·worpen,

and þīn wunung biþ mid wildēorum, and þū itst gærs,
swā

swā oxa, seofon gēar, oþ þæt þū wite þæt se hēalica

God ge·wielt manna rīca, and þæt hē for·giefþ rīce

þæm

þe hē wile.'

Witodlice on þære ilcan tīde wæs ~~205~~ spræc ge·fyllend

ofer Nabochodonosor, and hē arn tō wuda, and

wunode mid

wildēorum, leofode be gærse, swā swā nīeten, oþ þæt

his

feax wēox swā swā wīf-manna, and his nægla swā
swā
earnas clawa.

Eft siþþan him for·geaf se ælmihtiga ²¹⁰ Wealdend his
ge·witt,
and hē cwæþ: 'Ic Nabochodonosor ā·hōf mīn ēagan ūp
tō
heofonum, and mīn andgiet mē wearþ for·giefen, and
ic þā
blētsode þone hīehstan God, and ic hērede and
wuldode
þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þām þe his miht is ēce, {75}
and
his rīce stent on mægþe and on mægþe. ²²⁰ Ealle eorþ-
būend
sind tō nāhte ge·tealde on his wīþ·metennesse. After
his
willan hē dēþ ægþer ge on heofone ge on eorþan, and
nis
nān þing þe his mihte wīþ·stande, oþþe him tō cweþe
'hwȳ
dēst þū swā?' On þære tīde mīn andgiet ge·wende tō
mē,
and ic be·cōm tō weorþ·mynde mīn ²³⁰ cyne-rīces, and
mīn
męnnisce hīw mē be·cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and
mīn
mægþo wearþ ge·ēacnod. Nū eornostlice ic męrsige
and

wuldrige þone heofonlican cyning, for þæm þe eall his
weorc
sind sōþ, and his wegas riht-wīse, and hē mæg ġe·ēaþ-
mēdan
þā þe on mōdignesse farap.' 225

Þus ġe·ēaþmēdde se ælmihtiga God þone mōdigan
cyning
Nabochodonosor.

IV.

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SAMSON.

Ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē
ġe·hāten, of þære mægþe Dan; his wīf wæs un-
tīemend, and
hīe wunodon būtan cilde. Him cōm þā gangende tō
Godes
eṅgel, and cwæþ þæt hīe scolden habban sunu him
ġe·mæñne; 'ne hē ealu ne drince nǣfre oþþe wīn, ne
nāht
fūles ne þicġe; sē biþ Gode hālig fram his cildhāde;
and
man ne mōt hine efsian oþþe be·scieran, for þæm þe
hē
on·ġinþ tō ā·liesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of
Philistēa
þēowte.'

Hēo ā·cende þā sunu, swā swā hie¹⁰ sægde se ęngel,
and
hēt hine Samson; and hē swīpe wēox; and God hine
blētsode,
and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearþ þā mihtig on
micelre stręngþo, swā þæt hē ġe·læhte āne lēon be
weġe, þe
hine ā·bītan wolde, and tō·brægd hīe tō styccum,
swelce he
tō·tære sum ēapelic ticcen. 15

Hē be·gann þā tō winnennē wip þā Philistēos, and
hiera
fela of·slōg and tō scame tūcode, þēah þe hīe onweald
hæfden
ofer hīs lēode. Ðā fērdon þā Philistēi forþ æfter
Samsone,
and hēton his lēode þæt hīe hine ā·ġēafen tō hiera
onwealde,
þæt hīe wrecan mihten hiera tēon²⁰ rædenne mid
tintregum
on him. Hīe þā hine ġe·bundon mid twām bæstenum
rāpum
and hine ġe·læddon tō þām folce. And þā Philistēiscan
þæs
fægnodon swīpe; urnon him tō·ġēanes ealle hlýdende;
woldon
hine tintreġian for hiera tēonrædenne. Ðā tō·brægd
Samson bēġen his earmas, þæt þā²⁵ pas tō·burston þe
hē mid

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ge·bunden wæs. And hē ge·læhte þā sōna sumes assan
cinn·bān þe hē þær funde, and ge·feht wiþ hīe, and
of·slōg
ān þūsēd mid þæs assan cinnbāne. Hē wearþ þā
swīpe
of·þyrst for þām wundorlican slēge, and bād þone
heofonlican
God þæt hē him ā·sēnde drincan, f30 þām þe on þære
nēawiste næs nān wāterscipe. Þā arn of þān cinnbāne
of ānum tēþ wāter; and Samson þā dranc, and his
Dryhtne
þancode.

Æfter þissum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre
byrig
on hiera onwealde, Gaza ge·hāten.35 and hīe þæs
fægnodon;
be·setton þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode; woldon hine
ge·niman mid þām þe hē ūt ēode on ærne·mergen,
and hine
of·slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under·geat;
and
ā·rās on middre nihte tō·middes his fēondum, and
ge·nam
þā burg·geatu, and ge·bær on his h40cge mid þām
postum,
swā swā hīe be·locenu wæron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō
ufewardum
þām cnolle; and ēode swā or·sorg of hiera ge·sihpum.

Hine be·swāc swā·pēah siþþan ān wīf, Dalila ġe·hāten,
 of
 þæm hæþnan folce, swā þæt hē hiere ⁴⁵sægde, þurh
 hiere swīcdōm
 be·pæht, on hwæm his strengþo wæs and his
 wundorlicu
 miht. Ðā hæþnan Philistēi be·hēton hiere sceahtas wiþ
 þæm
 þe hēo be·swice Samson þone strangan. Ðā āscode hēo
 hine ġeorne mid hiere ōlæcunge on hwæm his miht
 wære;
 and hē hiere andwyrde: 'Ġif ic bēo ⁵⁰ġe·bunden mid
 seofon
 rāpum, of sinum ġeworhte, sōna ic bēo ġe·wield.' Þæt
 swicole wīf þā be·ġeat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh
 sierwunge
 swā wearþ ġe·bunden. And him man cȳpde þæt
 þær cōmon his fiend; þā tō·bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā
 swā hefel·præðas; and þæt wīf nys ⁵⁵tō on hwæm his
 miht
 wæs. Hē wearþ eft ġe·bunden mid eall-nīwum rāpum;
 and
 hē þā tō·bræc, swā swā þā ōþre.

Hēo be·swāc hine swā·pēah, þæt hē hiere sægde æt
 nīehstan: 'Ic eom Gode ġe·hālgod fram mīnum {78}
 cildhāde; and
 ic næs næfre ġe·ġsod, ne næfre be·⁶⁰coren; and ġif ic
 bēo

be·scoren, þonne bēo ic un-mihtig, oþrum mannum
ge·līc;'
and hēo lēt þā swā.

Hēo þā on sunum dæge, þā þā hē on slæpe læg,
for-ċearf
his seofon loccas, and ā-weahte hine sippan; þā wæs
hē swā unmihtig swā swā ōþre me⁶⁵. And þā Philistēi
ge-fēngon hine sōna, swā swā hēo hine be-læwde, and
ge-læddon
hine on-weg; and hēo hæfde þone sċeatt, swā swā
him ge-wearþ.

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

Pā Philistēi þa micle feorme ġe-worhton, and
 ġe-samnodon
 hīe on sumre ūp-flōra, ealle þā hēafod-męnn, and
 ēac swelce wīf-męnn, þrēo þūsend manna on micelre
 blisse.
 And þā þā hīe bliþost wæron, þā bædon hīe sume þæt
 Samson

mōste him macian sum gamen; and ~~an~~⁸⁰ hine man sōna
 ġe·fette mid swīplicre wāfunge, and hēton hine
 standan
 be·twix twæm stæñenum swēorum. On þæm twæm
 swēorum
 stōd þæt hūs eall ġe·worht. And Samson þā plegode
 swīpe him æt·foran; and ġe·læhte þā swēoras mid
 swīplicre
 mihte, and slōg hīe tō·gædre þæt ~~h~~⁸⁵ sōna tō·burston;
 and
 þæt hūs þā ā·fēoll eall, þæm folce tō dēaþe, and
 Samson
 forþ mid, swā þæt hē mīcle mā on his dēaþe ā·cwealde
 þonne hē ær cwic dyde.

V.

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FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten iēġ·land is eahta hund mīla lang, and twā hund
 mīla brād; and hēr sind on þæm iēġlande fīf ġe·pēodu:
 Eŋġlisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bōc·læden.

Ærest wæron būend þisses landes Brettas. Þā cōmon
 of Armenia, and ġe·sæton sūpan·wēarde Bretene
 ærest. Þā
 ġe·lamp hit þæt Peohtas cōmon sūpan of Scithian mid
 langum scīpum, nā manigum; and þā cōmon ærest on
 Norþ·ibernian ūp; and þær bædon Scottas þæt hīe þær
 mōsten wunian. Ac hīe noldon him līefan, for þæm þe
 hīe

cwædon þæt hīe ne mihten ealle æt 10 gædre ge·wunian
þær.

And þā cwædon þā Scottas: 'Wē magon ēow hwæpre
ræd

ge·læran: wē witon oþer iegland hēr-be-ēastan; þær gē
magon eardian, gif gē willaþ; and gif hwā ēow

wiþ·stent,

wē ēow fultumiaþ þæt gē hit mægen ge·gān.'

þā fērdon þā Peohtas, and gefērdon 15 þis land norþan-
weard;

sūþan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ær
cwædon.

And þā Peohtas him ā·bædon wīf æt Scottum on þā
ge·rād

þæt hīe ge·curen hiera cyne-cynn ā on þā wīf-healfe.
þæt

hīe hēoldon swā lange sibban.

And þā ge·lamp ymbe gēara ryne þæt 20 Scotta sum dæl
ge·wāt of Ibernian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne
dæl

ge·ēodon; and wæs hiera hēre-toga Rēoda ge·hāten:
fram

þæm hīe sind ge·nēmne Dālreodi.

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Anno 449. Hēr Martiānus and Valentīnus on·fēngon
rīce,

and rīcsodon seofon winter.

25

And on hiera dagum, Hengest and Horsa, fram

Wyrðgeorne

ge·laþode, Bretta cyninge, ge·sōhton Bretene on þām

stede þe is ge·nemned Ypwines-flēot, ærest Brettum

tō fultume,

ac hīe eft on hīe fuhton.

Se cyning hēt hīe feohtan on·gēan ~~30~~feohtas; and hīe

swā

dydon, and sigē hæfdon swā hwær swā hīe cōmon.

Hīe þā sēndon tō Angle, and hēton him sēndan mārān

fultum; and hēton him sēcgan Bret-wēala nāhtnesse

and þæs

landes cysta. Hīe þā sēndon him mārān fultum. Þā

cōmon

þā men of þrim mægþum Germā~~35~~ne: of Eald-seaxum,

of

Eḡlum, of Īotum.

Of Īotum cōmon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—þæt is

sēo

mægþ þe nū eardap on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West-

seaxum

þe man nū·giet hæft 'Īotena cynn.' Of Eald-seaxum

cōmon Ēast-seaxe, and Sūþ-seaxe~~40~~nd West-seaxe.

Of Angle cōmon—sē ā sibban stōd wēste be·twix

Īotum and

Seaxum—Ēast-ḡngle, Middel-ḡngle, Mierce, and ealle

Norphyembre.

455. Hēr Hengest and Horsa fuhton wiþ Wyrðgeorne
þæm cyninge in þære stōwe þe is ge·cweden Ægles-
þrep;
and his brōþor Horsan man of·slōg. And æfter þæm
Hengest
fēng tō riçe, and Æsc his sunu.

457. Hēr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wiþ Brettas in þære
stōwe þe is ge·cweden Crēcgan-ford, and þær
of·slōgon
fēower þūsend wera. And þā Brettas for·lēton Cent-
land,
and mid miccle ege flugon tō Lunden-byrig.

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

787. Hēr nam Beorht-riç cyning Offan dohtor Ead-
burge.
And on his dagum cōmon ærest þreo scipu; and þā se
ge·rēfa þær tō rād, and hīe wolde drīfan tō þæs {81}
cyninges
tūne, þȳ hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron; and hine man
of·slōg.
Þæt wæron þā ærestan scipu Deniscra manna þe
Angel-cynnes
land ge·sōhton. 60

851. Hēr Ceorl ealdor-mann ge·feagt wiþ hæpne men

mid Defena-sċīre æt Wiċġan-beorge, and þær miċel
wæl
ġe-slōgon, and siġe nāmon.

And þȳ ilcan ġēare Æþelstān cyning and Ealhhēre dux
miċelne hēre of-slōgon æt Sand-wīċ on Cēnt; and
nigon
sċipu ġe-fēngon, and þā ōþru ġe-flīemdon; and hæþne
men
ærest ofer winter sæton.

And þȳ ilcan ġēare cōm fēorþe healf hund sċipa on
Tēmese-mūþan, and bræċon Cantwara-burg, and
Lunden-burg,
and ġe-flīemdon Beorhtwulf Miercŭa cyning mid his
fierde; and fērdon þā sūþ ofer Tēmese on Sūþrige; and
him ġe-feaht wiþ Æþelwulf cyning and Æþelbeald his
sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þær þæt
mæste
wæl ġe-slōgon on hæpnum hēre þe wē seċġan hīerdon
oþ
þisne andweardan dæg, and þær siġe nāmon.

867. Hēr fōr se hēre of Ēast-ēnglum ofer Humber-
mūþan
tō Eoforwīc-ċeastre on Norþ-hymbre. And þær wæs
miċel
un-ġeþwærnes þære þēode be-twix him selfum, and
hīe
hæfdon hiera cyning ā-worpenne Ōsbryht, and un-
ġecyndne

cyning under·fēngon Ællan. And h⁸⁰late on gēare tō
 þām
 gē·cierdon þæt hīe wiþ þone hēre winnende wæron;
 and hīe
 þēah miclē fierd gē·gadrodon, and þone hēre sōhton
 æt
 Eoforwīc-ċeastre; and on þā ċeastre bræcon, and hīe
 sume
 inne wurdon; and þær wæs un-ġemetlic wæl
 ge·slægen Norþanhymbra,
 sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā 85ningas
 bēgen ofslægene; and sēo lāf wiþ þone hēre friþ nam.

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VI.

KING EDMUND.

Sum swīpe gē·læred munuc cōm sūþan ofer sæ·fram
 sancte
 Benedictes stōwe, on Æþelredes cyninges dæge, to
 Dūnstāne
 ærce-biscope, þrim gēarum ær þām þe hē forþ·fērde,
 and se munuc hātte Abbo. Þā wurdon hīe æt spræce,
 oþ
 þæt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Ēad⁸⁵munde, swā swā
 Ēadmundes
 sweord-bora hit reahte Æþelstāne cyninge, þā þā
 Dūnstān gēong mann wæs, and se sweord-bora wæs
 for·ealdod
 mann. Þā gē·sette se munuc ealle þā, gē·reċednesse on

ānre bēc, and eft, þā þā sēo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan
fēam

gēarum, þā ā·wēndon wē hit on Englisc, swā swā hit
hēr·æfter

stent. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twām gēarum
ge·wēnde

hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode
ge·sett on þām ilcan mynstre.

Ēadmund se ēadiga, Ēast-ēngla cyning, wæs snotor
and

weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid sēpelum þēawum
þone

æلميhtigan God. Hē wæs ēaþ-mōd and ge·þungen, and
swā ān-ræd þurh·wunode þæt hē nolde ā·būgan tō

bismerfullum

leahtrum, ne on nāwpre healfe hē ne ā·hielde his

þēawas, ac wæs simle ge·myndig þære sōþan lāre: 'Gif
þū

eart tō hēafod-menn ge·sett, ne ā·lufe þū þē, ac bēo
be·twix

mannum swā swā ān mann of him.' Hē wæs

cystig wædlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid
wel-willendnesse ge·wissode his folc simle tō riht-

wisnesse,

and þām rēpum stierde, and ge·sæliglice leofode on
sōpum

ge·lēafan.

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Hit ge·lamp þā æt nīehstan þæt þā Dēniscan lēode
fērdon

mid sc̥ip-here, heḡgiende and slēande wīde ġeond
 land, swā
 swā hiera ġe·wuna is. On þām flotan wæron þā
 fyrmestan
 hēafod-menn, Hinguar and Hubba, ġe·ānlæhte þurh
 dēofol,
 and hīe on Norphymbra-lande ġe·lodon mid æscum,
 and
 ā·wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of-slōgon. Þā
 ġe·wēnde
 Hinguar ēast mid his sc̥ipum, and Hubba be·lāf on
 Norphymbra-lande,
 ġe·wunnum siġe mid wæl-hrēownesse.
 Hinguar þā be·cōm tō Ēast-ēnglum rōwende on þām
 ġēare
 þe Ælfred æþeling ān and twentiġ ġe·ara wæs, sē þe
 West-seaxna
 cyning siþþan wearþ mære. And se fore-sægða
 Hinguar færlīce, swā swā wulf, on lande be·stealcode,
 and
 þā lēode slōg, weras and wīf, and þā unġewittigan cild,
 and to bismere tūcode þā bilewītan Crīstenan. Hē
 seḡde
 þā siþþan sōna tō þām cyninge be·cōlic ærende, þæt hē
 ā·būgan scolde tō his mann-rædenne, ġif hē his fēores
 rōhte.
 Se ærend-raca cōm þā tō Ēadmunde cyninge, and
 Hingwares
 ærende him arodlice ā·bēad: 'Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne

and sigefæst on sæ⁊and on lande, hæfþ fela þēoda
 ġe·weald,
 and cōm nū mid fierde færlīce hēr⁴⁵ lande, þæt
 hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hætt hē
 þē
 dælan þīne dīeglan gold-hordas and þīnra ieldrena
 ġe·strēon
 arodlice wiþ hine, and þū bēo his under-cyning, ġif þū
 cwic bēon wilt, for þæm þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū
 mæġe
 him wiþ·standan.' 50

Hwæt þā Æadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him
 þā ġe·hēndost wæs, and wiþ hine smēade hū hē þæm
 rēþan Hingware andwyrdan scolde. Þā forhtode se
 biscop
 for þæm færlīcan ġe·limpe, and for þæs cyninges life,
 and cwæþ þæt him ræd þūhte þæt⁵⁵ tō þæm ġe·buge
 þe
 him bēad Hingwar. Þā swīgode se cyning, and be·seah
 tō þære eorþan, and cwæþ þā æt nīehstan cynelīce
 him
 tō: 'Ēalā þū biscop, tō bismere sind ġe·tāwode þās
 earman
 land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wære þæt ic on ġe·feohte {84}
 fēolle wiþ þæm þe mīn folc mōste ⁶⁰era eardes
 brūcan.'
 And se biscop cwæþ: 'Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þīn folc
 līp of·slægen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū
 feohtan

mæge, and þās flot-męnn cumað, and þē cwicne
 ġe·bindað,
 būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ġe·beorge, oþþe þū
 þē swā
 ġe·beorge þæt þū būge tō him.' Þā ~~65~~ wæþ Æadmund
 cyning,
 swā swā hē full·cēne wæs: 'þæs ic ġe·wilniġe and
 ġe·wysce
 mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be·life æfter mīnum lēofum
 þegnum,
 þe on hiera będdum wurdon mid bearnum and wīfum
 færlīce
 of·slægene fram þissum flot-mannum. Næs mē næfre
 ġe·wunelic
 þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde ~~70~~ swīþor sweltan,
 ġif ic þorfte, for mīnum āgnum earde, and se
 ælmihtiga God
 wāt þæt ic nyle ā·būgan fram his bī·ġengum æfre, ne
 fram
 his sōþre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.'

Æfter þissum wordum hē ġe·wende tō þām ærend-
 racan þe
 Hinguar him tō sęnde, and sægde ~~75~~ him un·forht:
 'Witodlice
 þū wære nū wierþe slęges, ac ic nyle ā·fylan on þīnum
 fūlum
 blōde mīne clænan handa, for þām þe ic Crīste
 folgiġe, þe
 ūs swā ġe·bysnode; ac ic blīpelīce wile bēon of·slægen

þurh ēow, gif hit swā God fore-scēawaþ. Far nū swīþe
 hraþe,
 and seȝe þīnum rēþan hlāforde, "n86·bȝhþ næfre
 Ēadmund
 Hingware on life, hæþnum hēre-togan, būtan hē to
 Hæfende
 Crīste ærest mid ġe·lēafan on þissum lande ġe·būge."

Þā ġe·wēnde se ærend-raca arodlīce on·weġ, and
 ġe·mētte
 be weġe þone wæl-hrēowan Hingwar mid ealre his
 fierde
 fūse to Ēadmund, and sæȝde þæm85·arleasan hū him
 ġe·andwyrð
 wæs. Hingwar bebēad þā mid bieldo þæm scīp-hēre
 þæt hīe þæs cyninges ānes ealle cēpan scolden, þe his
 hæse
 for·seah, and hine sōna bindan.

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þæm þe Hingwar cōm,
 stōd innan his healle, þæs Hæfendes90·ġe·myndig, and
 ā·wearp
 his wæþnu: wolde ġe·efenlæcan Crīstes
 ġe·bȝsnungum, þe
 for·bēad Petre mid wæþnum tō winnenne wiþ þā {85}
 wælhrēowan
 Iūdēiscan. Hwæt þā ārleasan þā Ēadmund ġe·bundon,
 and
 ġe·bismrodon huxlīce, and bēoton mid sāglum, and
 swā

siþþan læddon þone ġe·lēaffullan cyning tō ānum
 eorþ-faestan
 trēowe, and tieġdon hine þær-tō mid heardum
 bendum,
 and hine eft swungon langlice mid swipum; and hē
 simle clipode be·twix þæm swinglum mid sōpum
 ġe·lēafan tō
 Hælende Crīste; and þā hæþnan þā for his ġe·lēafan
 wurdon
 wōdlice ierre, for þæm þe hē clipode Crīst him tō
 fultume:
 hīe scuton þā mid gafelocum him tō, swelce him to
 gamene,
 oþ þæt hē eall wæs be·set̃t mid hiera scotungum,
 swelce īles
 byrsta, swā swā Sebastiānus wæs. Þā ġe·seah Hinguar,
 se
 ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æþela cyning nolde Crīste
 wiþ·sacan,
 ac mid ānrædum ġe·lēafan hine æt clipode: hēt hine
 þā
 be·hēafdian, and þā hæþnan swā dydon. Be·twix þæm
 þe hē
 clipode tō Crīste þā·ġiet, þā tugon þā hæþnan þone
 hālgan
 tō sleġe, and mid ānum swenġe slōgon him of þæt
 hēafod,
 and his sāwol siþode ġe·sælig tō Crīste. Þær wæs sum
 mann ġe·hēnde ġe·healden, þurh C101 be·hýdd þæm
 hæþnum,

þe þis ġe·hīerde eall, and hit eft sægde, swā swā wē hit
sęcgaþ hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot·hēre fērde eft tō scipe, and
be·hȳddon þæt
hēafod þæs hālgan Ēadmundes on þām þiccūm
brēm lum,
þæt hit be·byrged ne wurde. Þā æft¹¹⁵ fierste sibban
hīe
ā·farene wæron, cōm þæt land·folc tō, þe þær tō lāfe
wæs,
þær hīa hlāfordes līc læg būtan hēafde, and wurdon
swipe
sāriġe for his slęge on mōde, and hūru þæt hīe næfdon
þæt
hēafod tō þām bodiġe. Þā sægde se scēawere þe hit
æŕ
ġe·seah, þæt þā flotmęnn hæfdon þā¹²⁰ hēafod mid him;
and
wæs him ġe·pūht, swā swā hit wæs full·sōþ, þæt hīe
behȳdden
þæt hēafod on þām holte for·hwega.

Hīe ēodon þā ęndemes ealle tō þām wuda, sēcende
ġe·hwær,
ġeond þȳflas and brēm las, ġif hīe ā·hwær mihten
ġe·mētan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac mid¹²⁵ wundor þæt ān {86}
wulf
wearþ ā·sęnd, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be·węrienne
þæt

hēafod wiþ þā ōþru dēor ofer dæg and niht. Hīe ēodon
 þā
 sēcende and simle cliþiende, swā swā hit ġe·wunelic is
 þæm
 þe on wuda gāþ oft, 'hwær eart þū nū, ġe·fēra?' And
 him
 andwyrde þæt hēafod, 'hēr, hēr, hēr, and swā ġe·lōme
 130 cliþode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hiera
 ænig
 clipode, oþ þæt hīe ealle be·cōmon þurh þā clipunge
 him tō.
 Þā læg se græga wulf þe be·wiste þæt hēafod, and mid
 his
 twæm fōtum hæfde þæt hēafod be·clypped, grædig
 and hungrig,
 and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on·byrgan, ac
 135 hēold hit wiþ dēor. Þā wurdon hīe of·wundrode þæs
 wulfes hierd·rædenne, and þæt hālige hēafod hām
 feredon
 mid him, þanciende þæm Ælmihtigan ealra his
 wundra.
 Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þæm hēafde, oþ þæt hīe tō
 tūne cōmon, swelce hē tam wære, and 140 ġe·wende eft
 siþþan
 tō wuda on·ġēan.
 Þā land·lēode þā siþþan lēgdon þæt hēafod tō þæm
 hālgan
 bodige, and be·byrigdon swā hīe sēlest mihton on
 swelcre

hrædunge, and cīrican ā·rærdon sōna him on·uppan.
 Eft
 þā on fierste, æfter fela gēarum, þā ¹⁴⁵seo hęrgung
 ġe·swāc,
 and sibb wearþ for·ġiefen þām ġe·swenctan folce, þā
 fēngon
 hīe tō·gædre, and worhton āne cīrican weorþlice þām
 hālgan,
 for þām þe ġe·lōme wundru wurdon æt his byrgenne,
 æt
 þām ġe·bed·hūse þær hē be·byrged wæs. Hīe woldon
 þā
 fęrian mid folclicre weorþmynde ¹⁵⁰þe hālgan
 lichaman, and
 lęcgan innan þære cīrican. Þā wæs micel wundor þæt
 hē
 wæs eall swā ġe·hāl swelce hē cwic wære, mid clænum
 lichaman,
 and his swēora wæs ġe·hæled, þe ær wæs for·slægen,
 and
 wæs swelce ān seolcen præd ymbe his swēoran,
 mannum tō
 sweotolunge hū hē ofs·lægen wæs ¹⁵⁵þe swelce þā
 wunda,
 þe þā wælhreowan hæþnan mid ġe·lōmum scotungum
 on his
 līce macodon, wæron ġe·hælde þurh þone heofonlican
 God;
 and hē; līþ swā onsund oþ þisne and·weardan dæg, {87}
 and·bīdiende

æristes and þæs ēcan wuldres. His lichama ūs
cýþþ, þe līþ un-formolsnod, þæt he 160
on
worulde leofode, and mid clænum life tō; Crīste
sīþode.

Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ġe·hāten, æt þæs hālgan
byrgenne, on ġe·bedum and fæstennum manigu ġear
sīþan.

Sēo wolde ęfsian ælce ġēare þone sanct, and his
næġlas
čeorfan sīeferlice mid lufe, and on 165
hālig·dōme
on weofode. Þa weorþode þæt land·folc mid ġe·lēafan
þone
sanct, and Þeodred biscop þearle mid ġiefum on golde
and
on seolfre, þæm sancte tō weorþmynde.

Þā cōmon on sumne sæl un·ġesælige þeofas eahta on
ānre nihte tō þæm ār·weorþan hālgan: woldon stelan
þā
māþmas þe męnn þider brōhton, and cunnodon mid
cræfte
hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōġ mid slęġe swīþe
þā
hæspan, sum hiera mid fēolan fēolode ymb·ūtan, sum
ēac
under·dealf þā duru mid spadan, sum hiera mid
hlæddre wolde

on·lūcan þæt ēag·þȳrel; ac hīe swuncon on īdel, and
 earmlice
 fērdon, swā þæt se hālga wer hīe wundorlice ġe·band,
 ælcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hiera nān
 ne
 mihte þæt morþ ġe·frēmman ne hīe þanon ā·styrian;
 ac
 stōdon swā oþ mergen. Menn þā þæs wundrodon, hū
 þā
 weargas hangodon, sum on hlædd¹⁸⁰sum lēat tō
 ġe·delfe,
 and ælc on his weorce wæs fæste ġe·bunden. Hīe
 wurdon
 þā ġe·brōhte tō þām biscope ealle, and hē hēt hīe
 ā·hōn on
 hēam ġealgum ealle; ac hē næs nā ġe·myndiġ hū se
 mildheorta
 God clipode þurh his wītegan þās word þe hēr
 standað:
*Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruent*¹⁸⁵ cesses, 'þā þe
 man lætt
 tō dēaþe ā·lies hīe ūt simle.' And ēac þā hālgan
 canōnes
 bēc ġe·hādodum for·bēodaþ ġe biscopum ġe prēostum
 tō
 bēonne ymbe pēofas, for þām þe hit ne ġe·byreþ þām
 þe
 bēop ġe·corene Gode to þegnienne þæt hīe
 ġe·þwærlæcan
 scylen on ænīġes mannes dēaþe, *g190* hīe bēop Dryhtnes

þeġnas. Eft þā þēodred biscop scēawode his bēc, hē {88}
 sibban
 be·hrēowsode mid ġēomrunge þæt hē swā rēþne dōm
 sette
 þām unġesæligum þeofum, and hit be·sārgode æfre oþ
 his
 līfes ende, and þā lēode bād ġeorne þæt hīe him mid
 fæsten
 fullīce þrīe dagas, biddende þone ~~495~~ ¹⁹⁵ mihhtigan þæt hē
 him
 ārian scolde.

On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ġe·hāten, rīce
 for worulde, un·ġewittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām
 hālgan
 mid rīcetera swīþe, and hēt him æt·iewan orgellice
 swīþe
 þone hālgan sanct, hwæþer hē ġe·~~200~~ ²⁰⁰ wære; ac swā
 hraþe
 swā hē ġe·seah þæs sanctes līchaman, þā ā·wēdde hē
 sōna,
 and wæl·hrēowlice grymetode, and earmlice
 ġe·endode yflum
 dēaþe. Þis is þām ġe·līc þe se ġe·lēaffulla pāpa
 Gregōrius
 sægde on his ġesetnesse be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe
 līþ on
 Rōme·byrig, þæt mēnn wolden scē~~205~~ ²⁰⁵ an hū hē læġe
 ġe
 gōde ġe yfle; ac God hīe ġe·stilde swā þæt þær swulton

on þære scēawunge seofon mēnn æt·gædre; þā
geswicon
þā ōþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid mēniscum
ge·dwylde.

Fela wundra wē ge·hīerdon on folc²¹⁰re spræce be
þæm
hālgan Ēadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ge·write
settan, ac hīe
wāt ge·hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweotol, and on
swelcum
ōþrum, þæt God ælmihtig mæg þone mann ā·ræran eft
on
dōmes dæge onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt
Ēadmund hālne
his lichaman oþ þone mīclan dæg, þe
moldan cōme.
Wierþe wære sēo stōw for þæm weorþfullan hālgan
þæt hīe
man weorþode and wel ge·lōgode mid clænum Godes
þēowum
tō Crīstes þēowdōme; for þæm þe se hālga is mæra
þonne
mēnn mægen ā·smēan. Nis Angel·cynn be·dæfed
Dryhtnes
hālgena, þonne on Engla·lande liç²²⁰ge swelce hālgan
swelce
þes hālga cyning, and Cūþberht se ēadiga and sancte
Æþelþrȳþ on Ēlig, and ēac hīere sweostor, onsund on
lichaman,

ġe·lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind ēac fela ōpre on
Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrcaþ, swā swā {89}
hit

wīde is cūþ, þām Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on
ġe·liefdon.

Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ mannum þurh his mære hālgan þæt
hē is

ælmihtig God þe wyrcaþ swelc wundra, þeah þe þā
earman

Iūdeiscan hine eallunga wīþ·sōcen, for þām þe hīe
sind

ā·wiergde, swā swā hīe wýsc̅ton him selfum. Ne bēop
nān

wundra ġe·worht æt hiera byrgen, for þām þe hīe
ne

ġe·liefað on þone lifiendan Crīst; ac Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ
mannum hwær se gōda ġe·lēafa is, þonne hē swelc
wundra

wyrcaþ þurh his hālgan wīde ġeond þās eorþan, þæs
him sīe

wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þām
Hālgan

Gāste, ā būtan ende. 235

{91}

NOTES.

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

I. SENTENCES.

Line 2. **sē**. Gr. 21. 1.

þis sind. Gr. 45. 2.

l. 6. **sēlp**. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 7. **sēo ælmesse**. Gr. 44. 3.

l. 12. **ġeworhte**. Gr. 46. (3).

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

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

l. 17. **hēt ofslēan**. Gr. 50. 4.

l. 23. **Æþelred cyning**. Gr. 42. 6.

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

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

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

l. 37. **æلميhtiga**. Gr. 43. (4).

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

l. 50. **bēo**. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 52. **tō**, for.

l. 56. **twentiġ wintra**. Gr. 18.

l. 58. **Dēofol**. Gr. 44. 1.

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

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

l. 63. **pæm**, those.

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

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

l. 80. **godspell**. The original form of this word was probably *gōdspell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggelion*. Afterwards the first vowel was shortened before the following consonant-group, or else *god* was directly substituted for *gōd*, as giving a more evident meaning, the result being that the word was taken in the sense of 'God's tidings.' In this form it was adopted into Icelandic (*guðspiall*) and Old High German (*gotespel*), having been introduced by the Old English missionaries.

bip. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 82. **hīe**. Gr. 19.

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

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

l. 93. **Æpelwulf-ing**. Gr. 38.

l. 101. **fare ġē**. Gr. 22. 7.

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

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

l. 114. **cwæde**. Gr. 48. (5).

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

l. 119. **sīe**. Gr. 47. (A).

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

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

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

l. 124. **wære**. Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 132. **sē þe**. Gr. 21.

l. 135. **þæt**. Gr. 21; 52. 3.

l. 137. **on ěare**. Gr. 51. 2.

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

l. 139. **dō ġē**. Gr. 22.

l. 142. **grēte**. Compare Gr. 49. (8).

- l. 145. **swelce**, adverb, 'as it were.'
- l. 151. **nime**. Gr. 49. (7).
- l. 161. **cōme**. Compare *mæge*, l. 118 above.
- l. 166. **ofslæġenne**. Gr. 46. 5.
- l. 176. **ġeweorþan**. Gr. 47. (B. 1.)
- l. 180. **wolde**. Gr. 45. 5.
- l. 191. **bēon**. Gr. 48. (2). {93}

II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

- l. 1. **þās mīn word**. Gr. 43. 8.
- l. 16. **āweorpe**. Gr. 49. (8).
- l. 20. **hit** refers back to *sæð*, l. 18.
- l. 22. **ūp sprungenre sunnan**. Gr. 41. 2.
- l. 28. **is ġeworden**. An over-literal rendering of the Latin *factum est*.
- l. 32. **hine**, reflexive, Gr. 19.
- l. 40. **tō forbærnenne**. We see here how out of the active 'in order to burn it' may be developed the passive 'in order that it may be burnt,' as in the modern E. 'a house to let.' Compare Gr. 50. 4, (1).
- l. 52. **on hiera fatu**. Compare l. 137.
- l. 60. **ġewordenre ġecwidræenne þæm wyrhtum**. A very stiff adaptation of the ablative absolute of the original, 'conventionem autem factam cum operariis.' *þæm wyrhtum* is to be taken as a dative of the person affected (Gr. 41).
- l. 67. **dyde þæm swā ġelice**. The Latin has simply 'fecit similiter.' The sense is 'did like to it' (like his former proceeding), the *swā* being

pleonastic.

l. 86. **þæt.** Gr. 21.

l. 90. **sunu**, dative, 'for his son.'

l. 106. **giefthūs.** *hūs* must here be taken in the sense of 'hall,' 'chamber.' In Icelandic the plural *hūs* is regularly used to denote the group of buildings (often detached) constituting a house or homestead, the kitchen, for instance, which was originally detached, being still called *eldhūs* (fire-house).

l. 107. **þæt hē wolde gesēon.** This clause is due to a confusion of two constructions, (1) *hē wolde gesēon*, (2) *þæt* (in order that) *hē ge-sāwe*.

III. OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

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

l. 4. **him betwēonan.** Gr. 51. 5.

l. 13. **læden.** This word is the Latin *latina* (= *lingua latina*) used first in the sense of 'Latin language,' then of language generally. {94}

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

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

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

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

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

l. 52. **Gode tō lāce**. Gr. 40. (1).

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

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

l. 81. **māre**. Cp. l. 57.

l. 82. **wære**. Gr. 49. (7).

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

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

l. 137. **wære**. Gr. 49. (7).

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

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

l. 174. **ær ġenam**. Gr. 46. 6.

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

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

IV. SAMSON.

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

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

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

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

ufewardum þæm cnolle. Gr. 43. 2.

l. 46. **wæs,** consisted.

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

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

l. 81. **hēton.** Compare l. 106.

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

V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

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

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

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

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

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

- l. 24. **hēr**, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which constitute the Chronicle.
- l. 26. **Wyr̥tgeorn** is the regular development of an earlier **Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.
- l. 28. **Ypwinesflēot** has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.
- l. 45. **Æglesbrep**, Aylesthorpe, a village near Aylesford.
- l. 49. **Cręċġanford**, Crayford.
- l. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile, shows that it is taken from some old poem.
- l. 61. **hæþne męnn**, Danes.
- l. 62. **mid Defena-sċīre**, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'
- l. 64. **dux** is here written instead of *ealdormann*. So also we find *rex* for *cýning*.
- l. 65. **Sandwīc**, Sandwich.
- l. 68. **fēorþe healf hund**, fourth half = three and a half. This is the regular way of expressing fractional numbers, as in the German *viertelhalb*.
- l. 71. **Sūþrige**, Surrey.
- l. 73. **Āclēa**, Ockley.
- l. 76. **se hęre**, the Danish army. *hęre* got a bad sense, through its association with *hęrgian* (to harry), and hence is applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men. In the Laws *hęre* is defined as a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called *fierd*, l. 71, 3 above.

Humbremūpa, mouth of the Humber.

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

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

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

VI. KING EDMUND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

l. 76. **wære**, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

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

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

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

l. 178. **hīe**, reflexive.

l. 179. **þæs ... hū**, correlative.

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

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

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

l. 222. **Ēliġ** = *æġ-īeg* 'eel-island.' {97}

GLOSSARY.

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

The following abbreviations are used :—

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

sv. strong verb.

wv. weak verb.

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

The others require no explanation.

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

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

Ā, *av.* ever, always.

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

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

ā·biddan, *sv.* 5, ask for, demand.

ā·bītan, *sv.* 6, devour.

ā·blēndan, *wv.* blind [*blind*].

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

ā·būgan, *sv.* 7, bend; swerve, turn.

ac, *cj.* but.

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

ā·cweġllan, *wv.* kill.

ā·cweġncan, *wv.* extinguish.

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

ā·dwæſcan, *wv.* extinguish.

æcer, *sm.* field.

æpele, *aj.* noble, excellent.

æpeling, *sm.* prince.

æfen, *sm.* evening.

æfre, *av.* ever, always.

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

æġ-hwelc, *prn.* each.

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

æht, *sf.* property [*āhte*, *āgan*].

ælan, *wv.* burn.

ælc, *aj.* each.

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

æl-mihtig, *aj.* almighty.

æniġ, *aj.* any [*ān*].

æŕ, *prep. w. dat.* before (of time), *æŕ þæm þe*, *cj.* before.

æŕ, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.* *æŕest*, *adj. and adv.*,
first.

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

ærende, *sn.* errand, message.

ærend-raca, *sm.* messenger. {98}

ærist, *sfm.* (rising again), resurrection [*ārīsan*].

ærne-mergen, *sm.* early morning.

æsc, *sm.* (ash-tree); war-ship.

æt, *prp. w. dat.* at; deprivation, from; origin, source—
ābædon wif æt him, 'asked for wives from them';
specification, defining—*wurdon æt spræce*, 'fell
into conversation.'

æt-breġdan, *sv.* 3 (snatch away), deprive of.

æt-foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.

æt-gædre, *av.* together.

æt-iewan, *ww. w. dat.* show.

ætton, *see etan*.

ā-fandian, *ww.* experience, find out [*findan*].

ā-faran, *sv.* 2, go away, depart.

ā-feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.

ā-fēdan, *ww.* feed.

ā-fȳlan, *ww.* defile [*fūl*].

ā-fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic. of ā-fyrhtan from*
forht].

āgan, *swv.* possess.

ā-gān, *sv.* happen.

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

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

āh, *see āgan*.

ā-hebban, *sv.* 2, raise, exalt.

ā-hieldan, *ww.* incline.

ā-hōn, *sv.* 1, hang, *trans.*

ā-hrēosan, *sv.* 7, fall.

āhte, *see āgan*.

ā-hwær, *av.* anywhere.

ā-hýran, *ww.* hire.

ā-liesan, *ww.* (loosen), release; redeem [*lēas*].

ā-liesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.

ā-liesend, *sm.* redeemer.

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

ān-çenned, *aj.* (*past partic.*) (only-born), only (child).

and, *cj.* and.

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

andet-nes, *sf.* confession.

andettan, *ww.* confess.

and-giet, *sn.* sense, meaning; understanding,
intelligence.

and-swarian, *ww. w. dat.* answer [*andswaru*].

and-swaru, *sf.* answer [*swęrian*].

and-weard, *aj.* present.

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

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

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

ā--niman, *sv.* 4, take away.
ān-læċan, *wv.* unite.
ān-mōd, *aj.* unanimous.
ān-mōd-līce, *av.* unanimously.
ān-ræd, *aj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.
apostol, *sm.* apostle.
ār, *sf.* mercy; honour.
ā--ræran, *wv.* raise, build [ārīsan].
ārian, *wv. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [ār].
ā--rīsan, *sv.* 6, arise.
ār-lēas, *aj.* wicked.
arn, *see iernan.*
arod, *aj.* quick, bold.
arod-līce, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.
ār-weorþ, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.
āscian, *wv.* ask.
ā--scūfan, *sv.* 7, thrust.
ā--sendan, *wv.* send.
ā--settan, *wv.* set, place.
ā--smēan, *wv.* consider, think of, conceive.
assa, *sm.* ass.
ā--stellan, *wv.* institute.
ā--stigan, *sv.* 6, ascend, descend.
ā--streċċan, *wv.* stretch out, extend.
ā--styrian, *wv.* stir, move.
ā--tēon, *sv.* 7, draw out, draw, take.
atol-lic, *aj.* deformed.
ā--prēotan, *sv.* 7, fail, run short.
ā--wēċan, *wv.* awake, arouse [wacian].
ā--wēdan, *wv.* go mad [wōd].

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ā--wēndan, *vv.* turn; translate.
ā--weorpan, *sv.* 3, throw, throw away; depose (king).
ā--wēstan, *vv.* lay waste, ravage.
ā--wierged, *aj.* cursed, accursed, [*past. partic. of*
 āwiergan, from wearg].
ā--wiht, *prn.* aught, anything.
ā--writan, *sv.* 6, write.
ā--wyrtwalian, *vv.* root up.

B.

Bæc, *sn.* back—under bæc, behind.
bæd, *see biddan*.
bædon, *see biddan*.
bærnan, *vv.* burn, *trans.* [*beornan*].
bærnett, *sn.* burning.
bæron, *see beran*.
bæst, *sm.* bast.
bæsten, *aj.* of bast.
be, *prep. w. dat.* by; about, concerning.
beald, *aj.* bold.
bearn, *sn.* child [*beran*].
bēatan, *sv.* 1, beat.
be--bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* bid, command.
be--byrgan, *vv.* bury.
bēc, *see bōc*.
be--clyppan, *vv.* embrace, encompass, hold.
be--cuman, *sv.* 4, come.
ge·bed, *sn.* prayer [*biddan*].
be--dælan, *vv. w. gen.* deprive of [*dæl*].
bēdd, *sn.* bed.

be--delfan, sv. 3; (hide by digging), bury.
ġe-bed-hūs, sn. oratory, chapel.
be--fæstan, wv. (make fast); w. dat. commit, entrust to.
be--foran, prp. w. dat. before.
bēgen, prn. both.
be--ġeondan, prp. w. acc. beyond.
be--ġietan, sv. 5, get, obtain.
be--ġinnan, sv. 3, begin.
be--hātan, sv. 1, w. dat. promise.
be--hēafdian, wv. behead [hēafod].
be--healdan, sv. 1, behold.
be--hōfian, wv. w. gen. require.
be--hrēowsian, wv. repent [hrēowan].
be--hȳdan, wv. hide.
be--læwān, wv. betray.
be--liefan, wv. believe.
be--lifan, sv. 6, remain [lāf].
be--lūcan, sv. 7, lock, close.
bęnd, smfn. bond [bindan].
bēodan, sv. 7, w. dat. offer.
bēon, v. be—bēon ymbe, have to do with.
beorg, sm. hill, mountain.
ġebeorgan, sv. 3, w. dat. save, protect.
beornan, sv. 3, burn, intrans.
bēot-lic, aj. boastful.
be--pæċan, wv. deceive.
beran, sv. 4, bear, carry; (ġeberan, bring forth).
bęrn, sn. barn.
berstan, sv. 3, burst.
be--sārgian, wv. lament [sārig].

be--sćieran, *sv.* 4, shear, cut hair.
be--sēon, *sv.* 5, see, **look**.
be--sęttan, *vv.* set about, surround, cover.
be--stealcian, *vv.* go stealthily, steal.
be--swīcan, *sv.* 6, deceive, circumvent, betray.
be--tæċan, *vv.* commit, entrust, give up.
beċtera, **beċst**, see **gōd**.
be-twēonan, *prp. w. dat.* between, among.
be--twix, *prep. w. acc. and dat.* between, among; of
time, during—betwix þæm þe, cj. while.
be--węrian, *vv.* defend.
be--witan, *swv.* watch over, have charge of.
bīdan, *sv.* 6, wait.
biddan, *sv.* 5, ask, beg.
ġe-biddan, *sv.* 5, *refl.* pray.
bieldo, *sf.* (boldness), arrogance [beald]. {100}
bī-gęng, *sm.* worship [bi, by, and gęng from gān].
bile-wīt, *aj.* simple, innocent.
bindan, *sv.* 3, bind.
binnan, *av.* inside; *prp. w. dat.* within, in [= be-innan].
biscop, *sm.* bishop [Latin episcopus].
bi-smer, *snm.* insult, ignominy.
bismer-full, *aj.* ignominious, shameful.
bismerian, *vv.* treat with ignominy, insult [bismer].
bītan, *sv.* 6, bite.
bip, see **bēon**.
blāwan, *sv.* 1, blow.
bleoh, *sn.* colour.
blēow, see **blāwan**.
blētsian, *vv.* bless.

blind, *aj.* blind.
bliss, *sf.* merriment, joy.
blissian, *vv.* rejoice.
blīpe, *aj.* glad, merry.
blīpe-līce, *av.* gladly.
blōd, *sn.* blood.
bōc, *sf.* book, scripture.
Bōc-læden, *sn.* book Latin, Latin.
bodian, *vv.* announce, preach [bēodan].
bodiġ, *sm.* body.
bohte, *see* **bycġan**.
brād, *aj.* broad.
bræþ, *sm.* vapour, odour.
breċan, *sv.* 4, break; take (city).
breġdan, *sv.* 3, pull.
brēmel, *sm.* bramble.
Breten, *sf.* Britain.
Brettas, *smpl.* the British.
Brettisc, *aj.* British [Brettas].
bringan, *vv.* bring.
brōhte, *see* **bringan**.
brōþor, *sm.* brother.
brūcan, *sv.* 7, *w. gen.* enjoy, partake of.
brȳd, *sf.* bride.
brȳd-guma, *sm.* bridegroom [*literally* bride-man].
būan, *vv.* dwell.
būend, *smpl.* dwellers [*pres. partic. of* būan].
bufan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over, above, on.
būgan, *sv.* 7, bend, incline.
bundon, *see* **bindan**.

burg, *sf.* city.

burg-ġeat, *sn.* city-gate.

būtan, *av.* outside; *prp. w. dat.* without, except,
besides [= be-ūtan].

būtan, *cj.* unless, except.

byċġan, *wv.* buy.

byrþen, *sf.* burden [beran].

byrgen, *sf.* tomb [bebyrgan].

ġebyrian, *wf.* be due, befit.

byriġ, *see* **burg**.

byrst, *sf.* bristle.

ġe-bÿsnian, *wv.* give example, illustrate.

ġe-bÿsnung, *sf.* example.

C.

Cann, *see* **cunnan**.

canōn, *sm.* canon; canōnes bēc, canonical books.

Cantwara-burg, *sf.* Canterbury [Cantwara, *gen. of*
Cantware].

Cant-ware, *pl.* Kent-dwellers, men of Kent [Lat.
Cantia *and* ware].

cāsere, *sm.* emperor [Latin Caesar].

ċeaflas, *smpl.* jaws.

ċeald, *aj.* cold.

ċealf, *sn.* calf.

ċēap, *sn.* purchase.

ċēas, *see* **ċēosan**.

ċeaster, *sf.* city [Latin castra].

cēne, *aj.* brave, bold.

çennan, *wv.* bring forth, bear child.

Cęnt, *sf.* Kent [Cantia].
Cęnt-land, *sn.* Kent.
ćeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut.
ćeosan, *sv.* 7, choose.
cępan, *wv. w. gen.* attend, look out for.
ċiepan, *wv.* trade, sell [ċęap].
ċiepend, *sm.* seller [*pres. partic.* of ċiepan].
ċierr, *sm.* turn.
ċierran, *wv.* turn, return, go—ċierran tō, take to. {101}
ġe-ċierred-nes, *sf.* conversion.
ċild, *sn.* child.
ċild-hād, *sm.* childhood.
ċinn-bān, *sn.* jawbone.
ċiriċe, *sf.* church.
clæne, *aj.* clean, pure.
clawu, *sf.* claw.
clipian, *wv.* call, summon.
clipung, *sf.* calling.
clyppan, *wv.* clip, embrace.
cnapa, *sm.* (boy, youth), servant.
cnoll, *sm.* top, summit.
coccel, *sm.* corn-cockle.
cōm, *see cuman.*
coren, *see ċęosan.*
cræft, *sm.* skill, cunning.
crīsten, *aj.* Christian.
cuma, *sm.* stranger [cuman].
cuman, *sv.* 4, come; cuman ūp, land.
cunnan, *swv.* know.
cunnian, *wv.* try [cunnan].

curon, *see* **ċēosan**.
cūþ, *aj.* known [*originally past partic. of cunnan*].
cwædon, *see* **cweþan**.
cwaep, *see* **cweþan**.
cweartern, *sn.* prison.
cwēman, *ww.* please, gratify.
ġe·cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.
cwēn, *sf.* queen.
cweþan, *sv.* 5, say, speak; name, call.
cwic, *aj.* alive.
cwide, *sm.* speech, address [cweþan].
ġecwīd-ræden, *sf.* agreement.
cwipþ, *see* **cweþan**.
cymb, *see* **cuman**.
cyne-cynn, *sn.* royal family.
cyne-līc, *aj.* royal.
cyne-līce, *av.* like a king, royally.
cyne-stōl, *sm.* throne.
cyning, *sm.* king.
cynn, *sn.* race, kind.
cyst, *sf.* excellence [ċēosan].
cystig, *aj.* (excellent), charitable.
cȳþan, *ww.* make known, tell [cūþ].

D.

Dæd, *sf.* deed.
dæg, *sm.* day.
dæg-hwæm-līce, *av.* daily.
dæI, *sm.* part—be healfum dæfe, by half.
dælan, *ww.* divide, share.

dēad, *aj.* dead.
dēap, *sm.* death.
Defena-scīr, *sf.* Devonshire [*Devonia*].
dehter, *see dohtor*.
ġedelf, *sn.* digging.
delfan, *sv.* 3, dig.
Dęne, *smpl.* Danes.
Dęnisc, *aj.* Danish.
dēofol, *sum.* devil [*Latin* *diabolus*].
dēofol-ġield, *sn.* idol.
dēop, *aj.* deep.
dēor, *sn.* wild beast.
dēore, *aj.* dear, precious.
dēor-wierpe, *aj.* precious.
dīegol, *aj.* hidden, secret.
dīegol-nes, *sf.* secret.
dīepe, *sf.* depth [*dēop*].
dihtan, *ww.* appoint [*Latin* *dictare*].
disc-peġn, *sm.* (dish-thane), waiter.
dohtor, *sf.* daughter.
dōm, *sm.* doom, judgment, sentence.
dōn, *sv.* do, act.
dorste, *see durran*.
draca, *sm.* dragon.
dranc, *see drincan*.
drēoriġ, *aj.* sad.
drifan, *sv.* 6, drive.
drinca, *sm.* drink.
drincan, *sv.* 3, drink.
drohtnian, *ww.* live, continue, behave.

drohtnung, *sf.* conduct.

drȳge, *aj.* dry.

Dryhten, *sm.* Lord,

dūn, *sf.* hill, down.

durran, *swv.* dare.

duru, *sf.* door.

dūst, *sn.* dust.

ġe·dwyld, *sn.* error.

dyde, *see* **dōn**.

dyppan, *wv.* dip.

dysiġ, *aj.* foolish.

E.

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Ēac, *av.* also; *ēac* swelce, also.

ēacnian, *wv.* increase.

ēadiġ, *aj.* (prosperous), blessed.

ēage, *sn.* eye.

ēag-þȳrel, *sn.* (eye-hole), window.

eahta, *num.* eight.

ēa-lā, *interj.* oh!

eald, *aj.* old—*cp.* *ieldra*.

Eald-seaxe, *smpl.* Old Saxons.

ealdor, *sm.* chief, master.

ealdor-mann, *sm.* chief, officer.

eall, *aj.* all.

eall, *av.* quite ; *eall swā miċel swā*, (quite) as much as.

eall-nīwe, *aj.* quite new.

eallunga, *av.* entirely.

ealu, *sn.* ale.

eard, *sm.* country, native land.

eardian, *vv.* dwell.
ēare, *sn.* ear.
earm, *sm.* arm.
earm, *aj.* poor, wretched, despicable.
earm-lic, *aj.* miserable.
earm-lice, *av.* miserably, wretchedly.
earn, *sm.* eagle.
eart, *see wesan.*
ēast, *av.* eastwards.
ēast-dæl, *sm.* east part, the East.
Ēast-ġngle, *smpl.* East-Anglians.
Ēast-seaxe, *smpl.* East-Saxons.
ēape-lic, *aj.* insignificant, weak.
ēap-mēdan, *vv.* humble [ēapmōd].
ēap-mōd, *aj.* humble.
ēce, *aj.* eternal.
ēc-nes, *sf.* eternity.
efen, *aj.* even.
ġe-efen-læcan, *vv.* imitate.
efne, *av.* behold, lo! [efen].
ġfsian, *vv.* clip, shear.
eft, *av.* again; afterwards, then; back.
eġe, *sm.* fear.
eġesa, *sm.* fear [eġe].
eġes-lic, *aj.* fearful, awful.
ēhtere, *sm.* persecutor.
ele, *sm.* oil.
el-pēodig-nes, *sf.* foreign land.
ende, *sm.* end.
endemes, *av.* together.

ġe·ęndian, *wv.* end; die.
ęndlufon, *num.* eleven.
ęndlyfta, *aj.* eleventh.
ġe·ęndung, *sf.* ending, end.
ęngel, *sm.* angel [*Latin* angelus].
Ęngla-land, *sn.* England [Ęngla *gen. pl.* of Ęngle].
Ęngle, *smpl.* the English [Angel].
Ęnglisc, *aj.* English—*sn.* English language [Ęngle].
ēode, see **ġān**.
eom, see **wesan**.
eorl, *sm.* earl.
eorþ·büend, *sm.* earth-dweller.
eorþe, *sf.* earth.
eorþ·fæst, *aj.* firm in the earth.
eorþ·lic, *aj.* earthly.
eornost, *sf.* earnest.
eornost-lice, *av.* in truth, indeed.
ēow, see **þū**.
etan, *sv.* 5, eat.
ēpel, *sm.* country, native land.

F.

Fæder, *sm.* father.
fæġen, *aj.* glad.
fæġer, *aj.* fair.
fæġer-nes, *sf.* fairness, beauty.
fæġnian, *wv. w. gen.* rejoice.
fæmne, *sf.* virgin.
fær, *sf.* danger.
fær·lic, *aj.* sudden.

fær-lice, *av.* suddenly.
fæst, *aj.* fast, firm.
fæstan, *wv.* fast.
fæsten, *sf.* fasting.
fæt, *sn.* vessel.
fāg-nes, *sf.* variegation, various colours.
fandian, *wv. w. gen.* try, test, tempt [findan].
faran, *sv. 2,* go.
faru, *sf.* procession, retinue, pomp.
fēa, *aj. pl.* few.
ġe·fēa, *sm.* joy.
feallan, *sv. 1,* fall.
fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.
feax, *sn.* hair of head.
fēdan, *wv.* feed [fōda].
fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.
feld, *sm.* field.
feoh, *sn.* money, property.
ġe·feoht, *sn.* fight.
feohtan, *sv. 3,* fight.
fēole, *sf.* file.
fēolian, *wv.* file.
fēoll, *see feallan.*
fēond, *sm.* enemy.
feorh, *snm.* life.
feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.
feorr, *av.* far.
fēorþa, *num.* fourth.
fēower, *num.* four.
ġe·fēra, *sm.* companion [fōr].

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fēran, *vv.* go, fare [fōr].
ġe-fēran, *vv.* (go over), take possession of.
fērian, *vv.* carry [faran].
fēt, *see* **fōt**.
fetian, *vv.* fetch—*pret.* ġefette.
ġe-fette, *see* **fetian**.
fiend, *see* **fēond**.
fierd, *sf.* army [faran].
fierlen, *aj.* distant [feorr].
fierst, *sm.* period, time.
fif, *num.* five.
findan, *sv.* 3 (*pret.* funde), find.
fisc, *sm.* fish.
fisc-cynn, *sn.* fish-kind.
flēam, *sm.* flight [flēon].
fleax, *sn.* flax.
flēogan, *sv.* 7, fly.
flēon, *sv.* 7, flee.
flēotan, *sv.* 7, float.
flitan, *sv.* 6, quarrel, dispute.
ġe-flīeman, *vv.* put to flight [flēam].
flōd, *sm.* flood.
flota, *sm.* fleet [flēotan].
flot-here, *sm.* naval army, army of pirates.
flot-mann, *sm.* sailor, pirate.
flōwan, *sv.* 1, flow.
flugon, *see* **flēon**.
flyht, *sm.* flight [flēogan].
fōda, *sm.* food.
folc, *sn.* people, nation.

folc-lic, *aj.* popular.

folgian, *wv. w. dat.* follow; obey.

fōn, *sv.* 1, seize, take, capture; *fēng tō rīce*, came to the throne; *tōgædre fēngon*, joined together.

for, *prep. w. dat.* before—*rīce for worulde*, in the eyes of the world; *causal*, for, because of, for the sake of—*ne dorste for Gode*, for the fear of God—for *þæm*, therefore, for *þæm* (*þe*), because; *w. acc.*, instead of, for.

fōr, *sf.* journey [*faran*].

fōr, *see faran*.

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

for-·bēodan, *sv.* 7, forbid.

for-·brēotan, *sv.* 7, break.

for-·ceorfan, *sv.* 3, cut off.

for-·dilgian, *wv.* destroy.

for-·dōn, *sv.* destroy.

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

fore-·scēawian, *wv.* pre-ordain, decree, appoint.

fore-·seċġan, *wv.* say before—*se foresægða*, the aforesaid.

for-·ġiefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, grant; forgive.

for-·ġief-nes, *sf.* forgiveness.

for-·ġieman, *wv.* neglect.

for-·ġietan, *sv.* forget.

forht, *aj.* afraid.

forhtian, *wv.* be afraid.

for-·hwega, *av.* somewhere.

for-·lætan, *sv.* 1, leave, abandon.

for--lēosan, *sv.* 7, lose.
for--liger, *sn.* wantonness, immorality.
forma, *aj.* first—*superl.* fyrmest, first.
for--molsnian, *vv.* crumble, decay.
for--scrincan, *sv.* 3, shrink up.
for--sēon, *sv.* 5, despise.
for--slēan, *sv.* 2, cut through.
for--standan, *sv.* 2, (stand before), protect.
forþ, *av.* forth, forwards, on.
forþ--fēran, *vv.* depart, die.
for--þrysmān, *vv.* suffocate, choke.
for--weorþan, *sv.* 3, perish. {104}
fōt, *sm.* foot.
frætwian, *vv.* adorn.
frætwung, *sf.* ornament.
fram, *prep. w. dat.* from; *agent. w. pass.* hīe wæron
 fram Wyr̥tgeorne gēlapode, invited by.
frēmman, *vv.* perform, do.
frēond, *sm.* friend.
friþ, *sm.* peace—*friþ niman*, make peace.
fugol, *sm.* bird.
fuhton, see **feohtan**.
fūl, *aj.* foul, impure.
full, *aj.* full.
full--bliþe, *aj.* very glad.
full--cēne, *aj.* very brave.
ful--lice, *av.* fully.
full--sōþ, *aj.* very true.
fultum, *sm.* help; forces, troops.
fultumian, *vv. w. dat.* help.

funde, *see findan*.
furþor, *av.* further, more [forþ].
fūs, *aj.* hastening.
fyllan, *wv.* fill, fulfil [full].
fȳr, *sn.* fire.
fyrmost, *see forma*.

G.

Gadrian, *wv.* gather.
gærs, *sn.* grass.
gafeloc, *sm.* missile, spear.
gafol, *sn.* interest, profit.
gamen, *sn.* sport.
gān, *sv.* go.
ġe·gān, *sv.* gain, conquer.
gangende, *see gān*.
gāst, *sm.* spirit; *se hālga gāst*, the Holy Ghost.
gāst-lic, *aj.* spiritual.
ġe, *cj.* and—*ġe ... ġe*, both ... and.
ġē, *see þū*.
ġealga, *sm.* gallows.
ġēar, *sn.* year.
ġearcian, *wv.* prepare [ġearo].
ġeard, *sm.* yard, court.
ġearu, *aj.* ready.
ġearwian, *wv.* prepare.
ġeat, *sn.* gate.
ġēogup, *sf.* youth.
ġēomrung, *sf.* lamentation.
ġeond, *prp. w. acc.* through, throughout.

ġeong, *aj.* young.
ġeorn, *aj.* eager.
ġeorne, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.
ġiefan, *sv.* 5, give.
ġiefta, *sfpl.* marriage, wedding [ġiefan].
ġieft-hūs, *sn.* wedding-hall.
ġieft-lic, *aj.* wedding.
ġiefu, *sf.* gift; grace (of God) [ġiefan].
ġierla, *sm.* dress [ġearu].
ġiernan, *ww. w. gen.* yearn, desire; ask [ġeorn].
ġiet, *av.* yet; further, besides.
ġif, *cj.* if.
ġimm, *sm.* gem, jewel [*Latin* *gemma*].
ġimm-stān, *sm.* gem, jewel.
ġit, *see* **pū**.
ġitsian, *ww.* covet.
ġitsung, *sf.* covetousness, avarice.
glæd, *aj.* glad.
glæd-lice, *av.* gladly.
glēaw, *aj.* prudent, wise.
glengān, *ww.* adorn; trim (lamp).
god, *sm.* God.
god-fæder, *sm.* godfather.
god-spell, *sn.* gospel.
godspel-lic, *aj.* evangelical.
gōd, *aj.* good—*compar.* bētera. *superl.* bētst.
gōd, *sn.* good thing, good.
gold, *sn.* gold.
gold-hord, *sn.* treasure.
grædig, *aj.* greedy.

græg, *aj.* grey.
grētan, *vv.* greet, salute.
grindan, *sv.* 3, grind.
grīst-bitung, *sf.* gnashing of teeth.
grymetian, *vv.* grunt, roar.
gyldan, *vv.* gild [gold].
gylden, *aj.* golden [gold].

H.

Habban, *vv.* have; take.
hād, *sm.* rank, condition. {105}
ġe-hādod, *aj.* ordained, in orders, clerical [*past partic.*
of hādian, ordain].
hæfde, **hæfþ**, *see habban.*
hæftan, *vv.* hold fast, hold [habban].
hælan, *vv.* heal [hāl].
hælend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic.* of hælan].
hælo, *sf.* salvation [hāl].
hæṣ, *sf.* command.
hæspe, *sf.* hasp.
hæte, *sf.* heat [hāt].
hæþ, *sf.* heath.
hæþen, *aj.* heathen [hæþ].
hāl, *aj.* whole, sound.
ġe-hāl, *aj.* whole, uninjured.
hālga, *sm.* saint.
hālġian, *vv.* hallow, consecrate.
hālīġ, *aj.* holy.
hālīġ-dōm, *sm.* holy object, relic.
hām, *av.* homewards, home.

hand, *sf.* hand.

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

hangian, *vv.* hang, *intr.* [hōn].

hāt, *aj.* hot.

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

hatian, *vv.* hate.

hätte, *see* **hātan**.

hē, *prn.* he.

hēafod, *sn.* head.

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

hēah, *aj.* high—*superl.* hīehst.

healdan, *sv.* 1, hold, keep; guard; preserve; observe,
keep.

healf, *aj.* half.

healf, *sf.* side.

hēa-lic, *aj.* lofty [hēah].

heall, *sf.* hall.

heard, *aj.* hard ; strong; severe.

hebban, *sv.* 2, raise.

hefel-præð, *sm.* web-thread, thread.

hefe, *sm.* weight [hebban].

hefig, *aj.* heavy [hefe].

hell, *sf.* hell.

ge·hēnde, *aj. w. dat.* near [hand].

hēo, *see* **hē**.

heofon, *sm.* heaven—*often in plur.*, heofona rīce.

heofon-lic, *aj.* heavenly.

hēold, *see* **healdan**.

heord, *sf.* herd.

heorte, *sf.* heart.

hēr, *av.* here; hither—hēr·æfter, &c., hereafter.

hēr-be-·ēastan, *av.* east of this.

hēre, *sm.* army.

hēre-rēaf, *sn.* spoil.

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

hęrgian, *vv.* ravage, make war [hēre].

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

hęrian, *vv.* praise.

hēt, *see* hātan.

hider, *av.* hither.

hīe, *see* hē.

hīehst, *see* hēah.

hiera, *see* hē.

ġe·hīeran, *vv.* hear.

hierde, *sm.* shepherd [heord].

hierd-ræden, *sf.* guardianship.

hiere, *see* hē.

ġe·hīer-sum, *aj. w. dat.* obedient [hīeran].

ġe·hīersum-nes, *sf.* obedience.

him, hine, *see* hē.

hīred, *snm.* family, household.

his, *see* hē.

hit, *see* hē.

hīw, *sn.* hue, form.

hlædder, *sf.* ladder.

hlæst, *sm.* load.

hlāf, *sm.* bread, loaf of bread.

hlāford, *sm.* lord.
hlīsa, *sm.* fame.
hlūd, *aj.* loud.
hlȳdan, *vv.* make a noise, shout [hlūd].
hnappian, *vv.* doze.
ġe·hoferod, *aj.* (past partic.), hump-backed.
holt, *sn.* wood.
hōn, *sv.* 1, hang [hangian]. {106}
horn, *sm.* horn.
hræd-lice, *av.* quickly.
hrædung, *sf.* hurry.
hraþe, *av.* quickly—swā hraþe swā, as soon as.
hrēod, *sn.* reed.
hrēowan, *sv.* 7, rue, repent.
hrieman, *vv.* cry, call.
hriþer, *sn.* ox.
hrōf, *sn.* roof.
hryċġ, *sm.* back.
hryre, *sm.* fall [hrēosan].
hū, *av.* how.
hū-meta, *av.* how.
hund, *sn. w. gen.* hundred.
hund, *sm.* dog.
hund-feald, *aj.* hundredfold.
hund--nigontiġ, *num.* ninety.
hund--twelftiġ, *num.* hundred and twenty.
hungor, *sm.* hunger; famine.
hungriġ, *aj.* hungry.
hūru, *av.* especially.
hūs, *sn.* house.

hux-lice, *av.* ignominiously.
hwā, *prn.* who.
ġe-hwā, *prn.* every one.
hwæm, see **hwā**.
hwær, *av.* where—swā hwær swā, wherever.
ġe-hwær, *av.* everywhere.
hwæs, **hwæt**, see **hwā**.
hwæt, *interj.* what! lo! well.
hwæte, *sm.* wheat.
hwæper, *av. cj.* whether—hwæper þe, to introduce a
 direct question.
hwæpre, *av.* however.
hwanon, *av.* whence.
hwelc, *prn.* which; any one, any—swā hwelc swā,
 whoever.
ġe-hwelc, *prn.* any, any one.
hwil, *sf.* while, time.
hwone, see **hwā**.
hwonne, *av.* when.
hwȳ, *av.* why.
hȳdan, *vv.* hide.
hyht, *sf.* hope.
ġe-hyhtan, *vv.* hope.
hȳran, *vv.* hire.

I.

Ic, *prn.* I.
īdel, *aj.* idle; useless, vain—on īdel, in vain.
ieġ-land, *sn.* island.
ieldan, *vv.* delay [eald].

ieldra, *see eald*.

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

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

ierre, *aj. angry*.

īl, *sm. hedgehog*.

ilca, *prn. same (always weak, and with the definite article)*.

in, *prp. w. dat. and acc. in, into*.

inc, *see þū*.

inn, *av. in (of motion)*.

innan, *prp. w. dat. (av.) within*.

inne, *av. within, inside*.

inn-ġehyġd, *sn. inner thoughts, mind*.

in-tō, *prp. w. dat. into*.

īotan, *smpl. Jutes*.

īr-land, *sn. Ireland*.

īūdēisc, *aj. Jewish—þā īūdēiscan, the Jews*.

L.

Lā, *interj. lo!—lā lēof! Sir!*

lāc, *sn. gift; offering, sacrifice*.

ġe-læċan, *wv. seize*.

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

læden, *sn. Latin; language*.

læġ, *see liċġan*.

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

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

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

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

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

lāf, *sf.* remains—tō lāfe bēon, remain over, be left

[(be)līfan].

ġe·lamp, *see* **ġelimpan**.

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land, *sn.* land, country.

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

land-ġere, *sm.* land-army.

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

lang, *aj.* long.

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

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

lār, *sf.* teaching, doctrine.

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

ġe·laþian, *ww.* invite.

ġe·laþung, *sf.* congregation.

lēaf, *sf.* leave.

ġe·lēafa, *sm.* belief, faith.

ġe·lēaf-full, *aj.* believing, pious.

leahtor, *sm.* crime, vice.

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

lēat, *see* **lūtan**.

leġġan, *ww.* lay [liġġan].

ġe·lendan, *ww.* land [land].

lēo, *smf.* lion.

lēode, *smpl.* people.

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

leofode, *see* **libban**.

leoht, *sn.* light.

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

leornian, *vv.* learn.

leornung-cniht, *sm.* disciple.

lēt, *see* **lætan**.

libban, *vv.* live.

līc, *sn.* body, corpse.

ġe·līc, *aj. w. dat.* like.

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

liċġan, *sv.* 5, lie.

līc-hama, *sm.* body.

līcham-līce, *av.* bodily.

ġelīcian, *vv. w. dat.* please.

līefan, *vv. w. dat.* allow [lēaf].

ġe·līefan, *vv.* believe [gelēafa].

līf, *sn.* life.

lifiend, *see* **libban**.

lim, *sn.* limb, member.

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

ġe·limpan, *sv.* 3, happen.

līp, *see* **liċġan**.

locc, *sm.* lock of hair.

lof, *sn.* praise; glory.

ġe·lōgian, place; occupy, furnish.

ġe·lōm, *aj.* frequent, repeated.

ġe·lōme, *av.* often, repeatedly.

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

lūcan, *sv.* 7, close.

lufian, *vv.* love.

lufu, *sf.* love [lēof].

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

lūtan, *sv.* 7, stoop.

lȳtel, *aj.* little.

M.

Mā, *see micel.*

macian, *vv.* make.

mæg, *swv.* can, be able.

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

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

ġe·mæne, *aj.* common.

ġe·mænelic, *aj.* common, general.

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

ġe·mære, *sn.* boundary, territory.

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

mærþo, *sf.* glory [mære].

mæsse, *sf.* mass [*Latin* missa].

mæsse-prēost, *sm.* mass-priest.

mæst, *see micel.*

magon, *see mæg.*

man, *indef.* one [mann].

mān, *sn.* wickedness.

mān-dæd, *sf.* wicked deed.

mān-full, *aj.* wicked.

mangere, *sm.* merchant.

mangung, *sf.* trade, business.

manig, *aj.* many.

manig-feald, *aj.* manifold.

manig-fieldan, *vv.* multiply [manigfeald].

mann, *sm.* man; person.

mann-cynn, *sn.* mankind.

mann-ræden, *sf.* allegiance.

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

māre, *see* **micel**.

martyr, *sm.* martyr.

māþm, *sm.* treasure.

māþm-fæt, *sn.* precious vessel.

mē, *see* **ic**.

mearc, *sf.* boundary.

mēd, *sf.* reward, pay.

mēder, *see* **mōdor**.

męnn, *see* **mann**.

męnnisc, *aj.* human [mann].

męre-grot, *sr.* pearl [margarita].

merġen, *sm.* morning [morgen].

ġe-met, *sn.* measure; manner, way.

metan, *sv.* 5, measure.

ġe-mētan, *ww.* meet; find [ġemōt].

męte, *sm.* food—*pl.* męttas.

micel, *aj.* great, much—*comp.* māre, mā (*adv.*, *sn.*, *aj.*),
sup. mæšt.

micle, *av.* greatly, much.

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

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

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

middel, *sn.* middle.

Middel-ęnġle, *simpl.* Middle-Angles.

Mierće, *simpl.* Mercians [mearc].

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

mihte, *see* **mæġ**.

mihtiġ, *aj.* mighty, strong.

mīl, *sf.* mile [*Latin* milia (passuum)].
mild-heort, *aj.* mild-hearted, merciful.
ġe·miltſian, *ww. w. dat.* have mercy on, pity [*milde*].
mīn, *see ic.*
mis-lædan, *ww.* mislead, lead astray.
mis-lic, *aj.* various.
mōd, *sn.* heart, mind.
mōdig, *aj.* proud.
mōdiġ-nes, *sf.* pride.
mōdor, *sf.* mother.
molde, *sf.* mould, earth.
mōna, *sm.* moon.
mōnaþ, *sm.* month—*pl.* mōnaþ [*mōna*].
morgen, *sm.* morning.
morþ, *sn.* (murder), crime.
mōste, *see mōtan.*
ġe·mōt, *sn.* meeting.
mōtan, *swv.* may; *ne mōt*, must not.
ġe·munan, *swv.* remember.
munt, *sm.* mountain, hill [*Latin* montem].
munuc, *sm.* monk [*Latin* monachus].
murnian, *ww.* grumble, complain.
mūþ, *sm.* mouth.
mūþa, *sm.* mouth of a river [*mūþ*].
ġe·mynd, *sf.* memory, mind [*ġemunan*].
ġe·myndiġ, *aj. w. gen.* mindful.
mynet, *sf.* coin [*Latin* moneta].
mynetere, *sm.* money-changer.
mynster, *sn.* monastery [*Latin* monasterium].

N.

Nā, *av.* not, no [= ne ā].

nabban = ne habban.

næddre, *sf.* snake.

næfde, **næfst**, = ne hæfde, ne hæfst.

næfre, *av.* never [= ne æfre].

nægēl, *sm.* nail.

næs = ne wæs.

nāht, *prn. w. gen.* naught, nothing [= nān wiht].

nāht-nes, *sf.* worthlessness, cowardice.

nam, *see niman.*

nama, *sm.* name.

nāmon, *see niman.*

nān, *prn.* none, no [= ne ān].

nāt = ne wāt.

nāwper, *prn.* neither [= ne āhwæper (either)].

ne, *av.* not—ne ... ne, neither ... not.

nēah, *av.* near; *superl.* nīehst—æt nīehstan, next, {109}
immediately, afterwards.

nearu, *aj.* narrow.

nēa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood [wesan].

neṃnan, *wv.* name [nama].

neom = ne eom.

nese, *av.* no.

neṭt, *sn.* net.

nīed, *sf.* need.

nīedunga, *av.* needs, by necessity.

nīehst, *see nēah.*

nīeten, *sn.* animal.

nigon, *num.* nine.
nigoþa, *aj.* ninth.
niht, *sf.* night.
niman, *sv.* 4, take, capture; take in marriage, marry.
nis = ne is.
niþer, *av.* down.
nīwe, *aj.* new.
ġe·nōg, *aj.* enough.
noalde = ne wolde.
norþ, *av.* north.
Norþhymbra-land, *sn.* Northumberland.
Norþ-hymbre, *simpl.* Northumbrians [Humbra].
norþan-weard, *aj.* northward.
Norþ-męnn, *pl.* Norwegians.
nū, *av.* now, just now; *cj.* *causal*, now that, since.
nū·ġiet, *av.* still.
ġe·nyht-sum-nes, *sf.* sufficiency, abundance.
nyle, = ne wile.
nyste, **nyton** = ne wiste, ne witon.

O.

Of, *prp. w. dat.* of, from of *place*, *origin*, *privation*,
release, &c.; *partitive*, *seġlaþ ūs of ēowrum ele*,
 some of your oil.
of--drædd, *aj.* afraid [*past partic. of ofdrædan*, dread].
ofer, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over; on; of *time*, during,
 throughout, over.
ofer-gyld, *aj.* (past partic.), gilded over, covered with
 gold.
ofer--herġian, *ww.* ravage, over-run.

ofer--sāwan, sv. 2, sow over.
offrian, wv. offer, sacrifice [*Latin offerre*].
offrung, sf. offering, sacrifice.
of--slēan, sv. 2, slay.
of--snīpan, sv. 6, kill [snīpan, cut].
of-spring, sm. offspring [springan].
oft, av. often.
of--tēon, sv. 7, w. dat. of pers. and gen. of thing, deprive.
of--þyrst, aj. thirsty [*past partic. of ofþyrstan, from þurst*].
of--wundrian, wv. w. gen. wonder.
ō-læčung, sf. flattery.
olfend, sm. camel [*Latin elephas*].
on, prp. w. dat. and acc. on; in; hostility, against, on hīe fuhton; of time, in.
on--byrgan, wv. taste.
on--cnāwan, sv. 1, know, recognize.
on-drædan, sv. 1, wv. dread, fear.
on--fōn, sv. 1, receive.
on--gēan, prp. w. dat. and acc. towards; hostility, against.
on--gēan, av. back—gewende on-gēan, returned.
on-ginn, sn. beginning.
on--ginnan, sv. 3, begin.
on-liehtan, wv. illuminate, enlighten [*leoht*].
on-lichtung, sf. illumination, light.
on--lūcan, sv. 7, unlock.
on--middan, prp. w. dat. in the midst of.
on-sīen, sf. appearance, form.
on-sund, aj. sound, whole.

on--uppan, *prp. w. dat.* upon.

on-weald, *sm.* rule, authority, power; territory.

on--weġ, *av.* away.

open, *aj.* open.

openian, *wv.* open, reveal, disclose.

orgel-lice, *av.* proudly.

or-mæte, *aj.* immense, boundless [metan]. {110}

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

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

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

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

oxa, *sm.* ox.

P.

Pāpa, *sm.* pope [Latin *papa*].

peġning, *sm.* penny.

Peohtas, *smpl.* Picts.

Philistēisc, *aj.* Philistine.

Pihtisc, *aj.* Pictish [Peohtas].

plegian, *wv.* play.

post, *sm.* post [Latin *postis*].

prēost, *sm.* priest [Latin *presbyter*].

pund, *sn.* pound [Latin *pondus*].

pytt, *sm.* pit [Latin *puteus*].

R.

Racentēag, *sf.* chains.

rād, *see* **rīdan**.

ġe·rād, *sn.* reckoning, account; on þā ġerād þæt, on condition that.
ræð, *sm.* advice; what is advisable, plan of action—him ræð þūhte, it seemed advisable to him.
ramm, *sm.* ram.
rāp, *sm.* rope.
rēaf, *sn.* robe, dress.
reahte, *see* **reċċan**.
reċan, *ww. w. gen.* reck, care.
reċċan, *ww.* tell, narrate.
ġe·reċednes, *sf.* narrative.
ġe·rēfa, *sm.* officer, reeve, bailiff.
regen, *sm.* rain.
rēpe, *aj.* fierce, cruel.
rīce, *aj.* powerful, of high rank.
rīce, *sn.* kingdom, sovereignty, government.
rīceter, *sn.* (ambition), pomp.
rīcsian, *ww.* rule.
rīdan, *sv.* 6, ride.
rifter, *sm.* reaper.
riht, *aj.* right; righteous.
riht-lice, *av.* rightly, correctly.
riht-wīs, *aj.* righteous.
riht-wīsnes, *sf.* righteousness.
rīm, *sm.* number.
rīman, *ww.* count.
rīnan, *ww.* rain [regen].
rīpan, *sv.* 6, reap.
rīpere, *sm.* reaper.
rīp-tīma, *sm.* reaping-time, harvest.

rōhte, *see* **rēcan**.

Rōme-burg, *sf.* city of Rome.

rōwan, *sv.* 1, row.

ryne, *sm.* course.

ġe·rȳne, *sn.* mystery.

S.

Sæ̅, *sf.* sea—*dat.* sæ̅.

sæđ, *sn.* seed.

sægde, *see* **sęċġan**.

sæI, *sm.* time, occasion.

ġe·sæliġ, *aj.* happy, blessed.

ġe·sæliġ-lice, *av.* happily, blessedly.

sæt, sæton, *see* **sittan**.

sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.

ġe·samnian, *vv.* collect, assemble.

samod, *av.* together, with.

sanct, *sm.* saint [*Latin* sanctus].

sand, *sf.* dish of food [sęndan].

sand-ċeosol, *sm.* sand (*literally* sand-gravel).

sār, *sn.* grief.

sār, *aj.* grievous.

sāriġ, *aj.* sorry, sad.

sāwan, *sv.* 1, sow.

sāwere, *sm.* sower.

sāwol, *sf.* soul.

scamu, *sf.* shame.

scand, *sf.* disgrace.

scand-lic, *aj.* shameful.

sċēaf, *sm.* sheaf [scūfan].

sċēaf-mælum, *av.* sheafwise.

ġe-sċeaft, *sf.* creature, created thing. **sċeal**, *swv.* ought to, must; shall.

sċēap, *sn.* sheep.

sċeatt, *sm.* (tribute); money.

sċēawere, *sm.* spy, witness.

sċēawian, *ww.* see; examine; read.

sċēawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.

sċēotan, *sv.* 7, shoot.

sċieppan, *sv.* 2, create.

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sċieran, *sv.* 4, shear.

sċip, *sn.* ship.

sċip-hċere, *sm.* fleet.

sċip-hlæst, *sm.* (shipload), crew.

sċīr, *sf.* shire.

scolde, *see* **sceal**.

scōp, *see* **sċieppan**.

scort, *aj.* short.

scotian, *ww.* shoot [sċēotan].

Scot-land, *sn.* Ireland.

Scottas, *simpl.* the Irish.

scotung, *sf.* shot.

scræf, *sn.* cave.

scrīn, *sn.* shrine [*Latin* scrinium].

scrincan, *sv.* 3, shrink.

scrūd, *sn.* dress.

scrýdan, *ww.* clothe [scrūd].

scūfan, *sv.* 7, push—scūfan ūt, launch (ship).

sculon, *see* **sċeal**.

scuton, *see* **sċēotan**.

scyld, *sf.* guilt [sculon, sceal].
scyldig, *aj.* guilty.
scylen, *see sceal*.
Scyttisc, *aj.* Scotch [Scottas].
se, **sē**, *prn.* that; the; he; who.
ġeseah, *see ġesēon*.
sealde, *see seġlan*.
sēap, *sm.* pit.
Seaxe, *smpl.* Saxons.
sēcan, *ww.* seek; visit, come to; attack.
seġgan, *ww.* say.
self, *prn.* self.
seġlan, *ww.* give; sell.
sēlest, *av. superl.* best.
sendan, *ww.* send, send message [sand].
sēo, *see se*.
seofon, *num.* seven.
seofopa, *aj.* seventh.
seolc, *sf.* silk.
seolcen, *aj.* silken.
seolfor, *sn.* silver.
ġe·sēon, *sv.* 5, *see*.
sēow, *see sāwan*.
ġe·seġnes, *sf.* narrative [seġtan].
seġtan, *ww.* set; appoint, institute—dōm seġtan *w. dat.*
 pass sentence on; compose, write; create
 [sittan].
sibb, *sf.* peace.
ġe·sibb·sum, *aj.* peaceful.
sīe, *see wesan*.

sīfer-lice, *av.* purely.
sīfre, *aj.* pure.
sierwung, *sf.* stratagem.
siex, *num.* six.
siexta, *aj.* sixth.
siextig, *num.* sixty.
siextig-feald, *aj.* sixtyfold.
siġe, *sm.* victory—siġe niman, gain the victory.
siġe-fæst, *aj.* victorious.
ġe-sihþ, *sf.* sight; vision, dream [ġesēon].
sifren, *aj.* silver.
simle, *av.* always.
sind, *see wesana*.
sinu, *sf.* sinew.
sittan, *sv.* 5, sit; settle, stay.
ġe-sittan, *sv.* 5, take possession of.
sīþ, *sm.* journey.
sīþian, *ww.* journey, go.
sīþþan, *av.* since, afterwards; *cj.* when.
slæþ, *sm.* sleep.
slæþan, *sv.* 1, sleep,
slaga, *sm.* slayer. [slēan, *past. partic.* ġeslæġen].
slāw, *aj.* slow, slothful, dull.
slēan, *sv.* 2, strike; slay, kill.
slęċġ, *sm.* hammer [slaga, slēan].
slęġe, *sm.* killing [slaga, slēan].
slēp, *see slæþan*.
slōġ, *see slēan*.
smæl, *aj.* narrow.
smēan, *ww.* consider, think; consult.

smēocan, *sv.* 7, smoke.
smēpe, *aj.* smooth.
snotor, *aj.* wise, prudent.
sōna, *av.* soon; then.
sorg, *sf.* sorrow.
sōþ, *aj.* true.
sōþ, *sn.* truth.
sōþ-lice, *av.* truly, indeed.
spade, *wf.* spade [*Latin* *spatha*].
spræc, *sf.* speech, language; conversation [*sprecan*]. {112}
sprecan, *sv.* 5, speak.
sprengan, *wv.* (scatter); sow [*springan*].
springan, *sv.* 3, spring.
sprungen, *see* **springan**.
stænen, *aj.* of stone [*stān*].
stæniht, *sn.* stony ground [*originally* *adj.* 'stony,' from *stān*].
stān, *sm.* stone; brick.
standan, *sv.* 2, stand.
stēap, *aj.* steep.
stēde, *sm.* place.
stefn, *sf.* voice.
stelan, *sv.* 4, steal.
stęnt, *see* **standan**.
stēor, *sf.* steering, rudder.
steorra, *sm.* star.
sticol, *aj.* rough.
stiepel, *sm.* steeple [*stēap*].
stieran, *wv. w. dat.* restrain [*stēor*].
ge-stillan, *wv.* stop, prevent.

stille, *aj.* still, quiet.
stōd, *see standan.*
stōl, *sm.* seat.
stōw, *sf.* place.
stræt, *sf.* street, road [*Latin* strata via].
strand, *sm.* shore.
strang, *aj.* strong.
strēdan, *ww.* (scatter), sow.
strengþo, *sf.* strength [strang].
ġe-strēon, *sn.* possession.
ġe-strīenan, *ww.* gain [ġestrēon].
strūtian, *ww.* strut.
styccē, *sn.* piece.
sum, *prn.* some, a certain (one), one; a.
ġe-sund, *aj.* sound, healthy.
ġe-sund-full, *aj.* safe and sound.
sundor, *av.* apart.
sunne, *sf.* sun.
sunu, *sm.* son.
sūþ, *av.* south, southwards.
sūþan, *av.* from the south.
sūþan-weard, *aj.* southward.
sūþ-dæl, *sm.* the South.
sūþerne, *aj.* southern.
Sūþ-seaxe, *smpl.* South-Saxons.
swā, *av.* so; swā, swā, as, like—swā ... swā, so ... as.
swāc, *see swīcan.*
swā-þeah, *av.* however.
swefn, *sn.* sleep; dream.
swelc, *prn.* such.

swelċe, *av.* as if, as it were, as, like.
sweltan, *sv.* 3, die.
swęncan, *ww.* afflict, molest [swincan].
swęng, *sm.* stroke, blow [swingan].
swēor, *sm.* pillar.
swēora, *sm.* neck.
sweord, *sn.* sword.
sweord-bora, *sm.* sword-bearer [beran].
sweotol, *aj.* clear, evident.
sweotolian, *ww.* display, show, indicate.
sweotolung, *sf.* manifestation, sign.
swęrian, *sv.* 2, swear.
swīc, *sm.* deceit.
ġe·swīcan, *sv.* 6 (fail, fall short); cease (betray).
swīc-dōm, *sm.* deceit [swīcan].
swicol, *aj.* deceitful, treacherous.
swicon, *see swīcan.*
swift, *aj.* swift.
swīgian, *ww.* be silent.
swincan, *sv.* 3, labour, toil.
swingan, *sv.* 3, beat.
swingle, *sf.* stroke [swingan].
swipe, *sm.* whip.
swīpe, *av.* very, much, greatly, violently—*cp.* swīpor,
 rather, more.
swīp-lic, *aj.* excessive, great.
swīpre, *sf.* right hand [*cp.* of swīpe with hand
 understood].
swulton, *see sweltan.*
swuncon, *see swincan.*

swungon, *see* **swingan**.
syndriġ, *aj.* separate [sundor].
syn-full, *aj.* sinful.
syngian, *wv.* sin.
synn, *sf.* sin.

T.

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Tācen, *sn.* sign, token; miracle.
tācnian, *wv.* signify.
ġe·tācnung, *sf.* signification, type.
tæcan, *wv. w. dat.* show; teach.
talū, *sf.* number [getel].
tam, *aj.* tame.
tāwian, *wv.* ill-treat.
tēam, *sm.* progeny [tēon].
ġe·tel, *sn.* number.
tęllan, *wv.* count, account—tęllan tō nāhte, count as
naught [talū].
Tęmes, *sf.* Thames [Tamisia].
tempel, *sn.* temple [*Latin* templum].
tēon, *sv.* 7, pull, drag.
tēona, *sm.* injury, insult.
tēon-ræden, *sf.* humiliation.
tēþ, *see* tōþ.
tiċcen, *sn.* kid.
tīd, *sf.* time; hour.
tīegan, *wv.* tie.
tieman, *wv.* teem, bring forth [tēam].
tīen, *num.* ten.
tierwe, *sf.* tar.

tigēle, *wf.* tile [*Latin* tegula].

tīma, *sm.* time.

timbrian, *wv.* build.

ge·timbrung, *sf.* building.

tintreġ, *sn.* torture.

tintregian, *wv.* torture.

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

tō, *av.* too.

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

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

tō·breġdan, *sv.* 3, tear asunder.

tō·cwīesan, *wv.* crush, bruise.

tō·cyme, *sm.* coming [*cuman*].

tō·dæg, *av.* to-day.

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

tō·gædre, *av.* together.

tō·ġēanes, *prp. w. dat.* towards—him tōġēanes, to
meet him.

tōl, *sn.* tool.

tō·līesan, *wv.* loosen [*lēas*].

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

tō·teran, *sv.* 4, tear to pieces.

tōþ, *sm.* tooth.

tō·weard, *aj.* future.

tō--weorpan, *sv.* 3, overthrow, destroy.
trēow, *sn.* tree.
ġe·trēowe, *aj.* true, faithful.
trum, *aj.* strong.
trymman, *wv.* strengthen [trum].
trymmung, *sf.* strengthening, encouragement.
tūcian, *wv.* ill-treat.
tugon, *see* **tēon**.
tūn, *sm.* village, town.
twā, **twæm**, *see* **twēgen**.
twēgen, *num.* two.
twelf, *num.* twelve.
twēntig, *num. w. gen.* twenty.

P.

pā, *av. cj.* then; when—**pā** **pā**, when, while—*correlative*
pā ... **pā**, when ... (then).
pā, **pæm**, &c., *see* **se**.
pær, *av.* there—**pærtō**, &c. thereto, to it; where—**pær**
pær, *correl.* where.
pære, *see* **se**.
pær-rihte, *av.* immediately.
pæs, *av.* therefore; wherefore.
pæs, **pæt**, *see* **se**.
pæt, *cj.* that.
ġe·pafian, *wv.* allow, permit.
pā--ġiet, *av.* still, yet.
panc, *sm.* thought; thanks.
pancian, *wv. w. gen. of thing and dat. of person*, thank.
panon, *av.* thence, away.

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þās, *see þis*.

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

þē, *see þū*.

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

þearf, *swv. need.*

þearle, *av. very, greatly.*

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

þegen, *sm.thane; servant.*

þegnian, *wv. w. dat. serve.*

þegnung, *sf. service, retinue.*

þenċan, *wv. think, expect [þanc].*

þēod, *sf. people, nation.*

ġe·þēode, *sn. language.*

þeof, *sm. thief.*

þeos, *see þes*.

þēostru, *spl. darkness.*

þēow, *sm. servant.*

þēow-dōm, *sm. service.*

þēowian, *wv. w. dat. serve.*

þēowot, *sn. servitude.*

þes, *prn. this.*

þicċe, *aj. thick.*

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

þīn, *see þū*.

þing, *sn. thing.*

þis, **þissum**, &c., *see þes*.

ġe·pōht, *sm. thought.*

pōhte, *see þenċan*.

þone, *see se*.

þonne, *av. cj. then; when; because.*

þonne, *av.* than.
þorfte, *see* **þearf**.
þorn, *sm.* thorn.
þræð, *sm.* thread.
þrēo, *see* **þrīe**.
þrida, *aj.* third.
þrīe, *num.* three.
þrim, *see* **þrīe**.
þritig, *num.* thirty.
þritig-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.
þrymm, *sm.* glory.
þū, *prn.* thou.
þūhte, *see* **þyncan**.
geþungen, *aj.* excellent, distinguished.
þurh, *prp. w. acc.* through; *causal*, through, by.
þurh--wunian, *ww.* continue.
þurst, *sm.* thirst.
þurstig, *aj.* thirsty.
þus, *av.* thus.
þūsend, *sn.* thousand.
geþwær-læcan, *ww.* agree.
þȳ, *instr. of se; av.* because.
þȳfel, *sm.* bush.
þȳ-læs, *cj.* lest.
þyncan, *ww. impers. w. dat.* mē þyncþ, methinks
 [þencan].
þȳrel, *sn.* hole [þurh].

U.

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

un-ārīmed-lic, *aj.* innumerable.
unc, *see ic.*
un-ġecynd, *aj.* strange, of alien family.
un-dēad-lic-nes, *sf.* immortality.
under, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* under.
under-cyning, *sm.* under-king.
under--delfan, *sv.* dig under.
under--fōn, *sv.* 1, receive, take.
under--ġietan, *sv.* 5, understand.
undern-tīd, *sf.* morning-time.
un-forht, *aj.* dauntless.
un-for-molsnod, *aj.* (past partic.) undecayed.
un-ġehiersum, *aj. w. dat.* disobedient.
un-hold, *aj.* hostile.
un-ġemetlic, *aj.* immense.
un-mihtig, *aj.* weak.
un-nytt, *aj.* useless.
un-rihtlice, *av.* wrongly.
un-rihtwīs, *aj.* unrighteous.
un-ġerīm, *sn.* countless number or quantity.
un-ġerīm, *aj.* countless.
un-ġesælig, *aj.* unhappy, accursed.
un-scyldig, *aj.* innocent.
un-tiēmend, *aj.* barren [*from pres. partic. of tiēman*].
un-ġeþwær-nes, *sf.* discord. {115}
un-ġewittig, *aj.* foolish.
ūp, *av.* up.
ūp-āhafen-nes, *sf.* conceit, arrogance.
ūp-flōr, *sf.* (*dat. sing. -a*) upper floor, upper story.
uppan, *prp. w. dat.* on, upon.

urnon, *see iernan*.

ūs, *see ic*.

ūt, *av. out*.

ūtan, *av. outside*.

uton, *defect. verb, w. infin. let us—uton gān, let us go!*

W.

Wacian, *wv. be awake, watch*.

wædla, *sm. poor man*.

wæl, *sn. slaughter—wæl ġe·slēan, make a slaughter*.

wæl-hrēow, *aj. cruel*.

wælhrēow-lice, *av. cruelly, savagely*.

wælhrēownes, *sf. cruelty*.

wæpen, *sn. weapon*.

wær, *aj. wary*.

wæron, **wæs**, *see wesan*.

wæstm, *sm. (growth); fruit*.

wæter, *sn. water*.

wæter-scipe, *sm. piece of water, water*.

wāfung, *sf. (spectacle), display*.

-ware, *pl. (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants*
[originally defenders, cp. wērian].

wāt, *see witan*.

ġewāt, *see ġewitan*.

wē, *see ic*.

ġe-weald, *sn. power, command*.

wealdan, *sv. 1, w. gen. rule*.

Wealh, *sm. (pl. Wēalas), sm. Welshman, Briton*
(originally foreigner).

weall, *sm. wall*.

weall-līm, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.
wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, *then* proscribed man, outlaw].
weaxan, *sv.* 1, grow, increase.
weg, *sm.* way, road.
weg-fērende, *aj.* (pres. partic.) way-faring.
wel, *av.* well.
wel-willend-nes, *sf.* benevolence.
wēnan, *ww.* expect, think.
ġe-wēndan, *ww.* turn; go [windan].
węnian, *ww.* accustom, wean [ġewuna].
weofod, *sn.* altar.
weorc, *sn.* work.
weorpan, *sv.* 3, throw.
weorþ, *sn.* worth.
weorþ, *aj.* worth, worthy.
weorþan, *sv.* 3, happen; become—w. *æt spræce*, enter into conversation.
ġe-weorþan, *sv.* 3, *impers. w. dat.*—him ġewearþ, they agreed on.
weorþ-full, *aj.* worthy.
weorþian, *ww.* honour, worship; make honoured, exalt.
weorþ-līce, *aj.* honourably.
weorþ-mynd, *sf.* honour.
wēox, *see weaxan.*
wēpan, *sv.* 1, weep.
wer, *sm.* man.
węrian, *ww.* defend [wær].
werod, *sn.* troop, army.
wesan, *sv.* be.

west, *av.* west.

West-seaxe, *smpl.* West-saxons.

wēste, *aj.* waste, desolate.

wīd, *aj.* wide.

wīde, *av.* widely, far and wide.

widewe, *sf.* widow.

ġe·wieldan, *wv.* overpower, conquer [*wealdan*].

wierpe, *aj. w. gen.* worthy [*weorþ*].

wīf, *sn.* woman; wife.

wīf-healf, *sf.* female side.

wīf-mann, *sm.* woman.

wiht, *sf.* wight, creature, thing.

Wiht, *sf.* Isle of Wight [*Vectis*].

Wiht-ware, *pl.* Wight-dwellers.

wilde, *aj.* wild.

wildēor, *sn.* wild beast.

willā, *sm.* will.

willan, *swv.* will, wish; *of repetition*, be used to. {116}

ġe·wilnian, *wv. w. gen.* desire.

wīn, *sn.* wine.

wind, *sm.* wind.

windan, *sv. 3.* wind.

wīn-ġeard, *sm.* vineyard.

winnan, *sv. 3.* fight.

ġe·winnan, *sv. 3.* win, gain.

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

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

wīs, *aj.* wise.

wīs-dōm, *sm.* wisdom.

wīse, *sf.* (wise), way.

ġe·wiss, *aj.* certain.
ġe·wissian, *ww.* guide, direct.
ġe·wissung, *sf.* guidance, direction.
wiste, *see witan.*
wit, *see ic.*
wita, *sm.* councillor, sage.
witan, *swv.* know.
ġe·wītan, *sv.* 6, depart.
wīte, *sn.* punishment; torment.
wītega, *sm.* prophet.
witod·lice, *av.* truly, indeed, and [witan].
ġe·witt, *sn.* wits, intelligence, understanding [witan].
wiþ, *prp. w. dat. and acc. towards; along—wiþ weġ, by the road; hostility, against—fuhton wiþ Brettas, fought with the Britons; association, sharing, &c., with; defence, against; exchange, price, for—wiþ þæm þe, in consideration of, provided that.*
wiþ·meten·nes, *sf.* comparison.
wiþ·sacan, *sv.* 2, *w. dat.* deny.
wiþ·standan, *sv.* 2, *w. dat.* withstand, resist.
wlite, *sm.* beauty.
wōd, *aj.* mad.
wōd·lice, *av.* madly.
wolde, *see willan.*
wōp, *sm.* weeping [wēpan].
word, *sn.* word, sentence; subject of talk, question, answer, report.
ġeworden, *see weorþan.*
worhte, *see wyrċan.*
woruld, *sf.* world.

woruld-þing, *sn.* worldly thing.
wrecan, *sv.* 5, avenge.
wrēgan, *wv.* accuse.
ġe·writ, *sn.* writing [writan].
writan, *sv.* 6, write.
wudu, *sm.* wood.
wuldor, *sn.* glory.
wuldrian, *wv.* glorify, extol.
wulf, *sm.* wolf.
ġe·wuna, *sm.* habit, custom [wunian].
wund, *sf.* wound.
wundor, *sn.* wonder; miracle.
wundor-lic, *aj.* wonderful, wondrous.
wundor-lice, *av.* wonderfully, wondrously.
wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.
ġe·wunelic, *aj.* customary.
wunian, *wv.* dwell, stay, continue [ġewuna].
wunung, *sf.* dwelling.
ġewunnen, *see* **ġewinnan**.
wyrċan, *wv.* work, make; build; do, perform [weorc].
wyrhta, *sm.* worker.
wyrt, *sf.* herb, spice; crop.
wyrt-bræþ, *sm.* spice-fragrance, fragrant spice.
wyrtruma, *sm.* root.
wȳscan, *wv.* wish.

Y.

Yfel, *aj.* evil, bad.
yfel, *sn.* evil.
ymbe, *prp. w. acc.* around; of time, about, at.

ymb--scrȳdan, *wv.* clothe, array.

ymb--ūtan, *av.* round about.

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

THE END.

Notes

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

[2] Both vowels.

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

[4] So also *nāh* = *ne* (not) *āh*.