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AN

# ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

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

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## PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY SWEET.

HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD,  
*March 31, 1882.*

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## 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> ) <sup>1</sup> .
e	„	été (F.)	ic ete <sup>2</sup> ( <i>I eat</i> ).
ē	„	see (G.)	hē ( <i>he</i> ).
ẹ	„	men	mẹnn ( <i>men</i> ).

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

<sup>2</sup> Both vowels.

i	as in	fini (F.)	cwic ( <i>alive</i> ).
ī	„	sieh (G.)	wīn ( <i>wine</i> ).
ie	„	fin	ieldran ( <i>ancestors</i> ).
īe	„		hieran ( <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	„	grūn (G.)	brȳd ( <i>bride</i> ).
ea	=	æ + a	eall ( <i>all</i> ).
ēa	=	ǣ + a	ēast ( <i>east</i> ).
eo	=	e + o	weorc ( <i>work</i> ).
ēo	=	ē + o	dēop ( <i>deep</i> ).

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CONSONANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

*ǵ* initially and in the combination *ng* was pronounced *gj* (corresponding to *kj*): *ǵē* (ye), *ǵeorn* (willing), *sprengan* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dæg* (day), *wrēgan* (accuse), *herǵian* (ravage). It is possible that *ǵ* in *ǵe-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. *čǵ* = *ǵǵ*: *sečǵan* (say), *hryčǵ* (back).

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### STRESS.

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

#### PHONOLOGY.

##### VOWELS.

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

The following changes are *mutations* :—

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

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

**ā . . ēē**:—blāwan (to blow), blāwþ (bloweth); hāl (sound), hālan (heal).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ēo . . iē**:—stēor (rudder), stīeran (steer); ġe'strēon (possession), ġes'triēnan (gain).

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*ēo* (ū) . . *ēa* . . *u* (o):—*čēosan* (choose), *čēas*, *čuron*, *coren*. *cys-t* (choice). (*for*)*lēosan* (lose), *lēas* (loose), *ā-līesan* (release), *losian* (to be lost). *būgan* (bend), *boga* (bow).

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

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

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

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

### CONSONANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INFLECTIONS.

#### NOUNS.

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

grammatical. By the natural gender names of male beings, such as *se mann* (the man), are masculine; of female beings, such as *sēo dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *þæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *þæt 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) *-rāden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*sēo rihtwīsnes* (righteousness), *sēo bieldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *sēo mann-rāden* (allegiance), *sēo scotung* (shooting).

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

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

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

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

## STRONG MASCULINES.

## (1) as-plurals.

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

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

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

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

Nouns in *-el*, *-ol*, *-um*, *-en*, *-on*, *-er*, *-or* often contract:—*engel* (angel), *engle*, *engles*; *englas*, *englum*, *engla*. So also *nægel* (nail), *þegen* (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.
<i>Nom.</i> fōt ( <i>foot</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i> fēt.
<i>Dat.</i> fēt.	<i>Dat.</i> fōt-um.
<i>Gen.</i> fōt-es.	<i>Gen.</i> fōt-a.

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

<sup>1</sup> Wherever the acc. is not given separately, it is the same as the nom.

## (4) u-nouns.

## SINGULAR.

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

## PLURAL.

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

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

## SINGULAR.

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

## PLURAL.

*Nom.* mōdor.*Dat.* mōdr-um.*Gen.* mōdr-a.

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

## (6) nd-nouns.

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

## SINGULAR.

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

## PLURAL.

*Nom.* frīend.*Dat.* frēond-um.*Gen.* frēond-a.So also *fēond* (enemy).

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

## STRONG NEUTERS.

## (1) u-plurals.

## SINGULAR.

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

## PLURAL.

*Nom.* scīp-u.*Dat.* scīp-um.*Gen.* scīp-a.

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

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

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

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

## (2) Unchanged plurals.

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

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

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

## STRONG FEMININES.

### (1) a-plurals.

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

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



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

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

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

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

## (2) Mutation-plurals.

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

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

## (3) Indeclinable.

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

So also *ieldo* (age).

For *r*-nouns, see under Masculines.

## WEAK MASCULINES.

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

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

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

## WEAK NEUTERS.

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

So also *ēare* 'ear.'

## WEAK FEMININES.

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

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

*Lēo* (lion) has acc., &c. *lēon*.

## PROPER NAMES.

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

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

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

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 *Angelcynnes land*.

Uncompounded names of countries are sometimes undeclined. Thus we find *on Cēnt, 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) <i>Nom.</i>	cwic ( <i>alive</i> ),	cwic,	cwic-u.
<i>Acc.</i>	cwic-ne,	cwic,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>	cwic-um,	cwic-um,	cwic-re.
<i>Gen.</i>	cwic-es,	cwic-es,	cwic-re.
<i>Instr.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-e.	(cwicre).

## PLURAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Fela* (many) is indeclinable.

## WEAK ADJECTIVES.

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

## SINGULAR.

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

## PLURAL.

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

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

## COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding *-ra*, and is declined like a weak adjective :—*lēof* (dear), *lēofra* masc., *lēofre* fem., *lēofran* plur., etc. ; *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.

The following show different roots :—

gōd ( <i>good</i> ),	bētera,	bēst.
yfel ( <i>evil</i> ),	wiersa,	wierrest.
micel ( <i>great</i> ),	māra (mā),	mæst.
lȳtel ( <i>little</i> ),	læssa (læs),	læst.

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

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

## NUMERALS.

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



## CARDINAL.

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

*Ān* is declined like other adjectives.

*Twā* is declined thus :—

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

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

*Prēo* is declined thus :—

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

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

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

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

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

## PRONOUNS.

## PERSONAL.

## SINGULAR.

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

## DUAL.

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

## PLURAL.

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

## SINGULAR.

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

## PLURAL.

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

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

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

## POSSESSIVE.

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

## INTERROGATIVE.

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

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

## DEMONSTRATIVE.

## SINGULAR.

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

## PLURAL.

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

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

## SINGULAR.

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

## PLURAL.

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

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

## RELATIVE.

The regular relative is the indeclinable *þe*, as in *ālc þāra þe þās mīn word 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),

*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 menn*.

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

## VERBS.

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

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

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. bind-e,	bind-e.
	2. bind-est, 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>Infín.</i> bind-an.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	bind-ende ; <i>pret.</i> ġe-bund-en.	
<i>Gerund.</i>	tō bind-enne.	

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

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

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

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

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

### STRONG VERBS.

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

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

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

ea	„	ie	„	fielþ	„	feallan (fall).
ē	„	i	„	cwipþ	„	cwēpan (say).
eo	„	ie	„	wierþ	„	weorþan (happen).
ā	„	æ	„	hætt	„	hātan (command).
ō	„	ē	„	grēwþ	„	grōwan (grow).
ēa	„	īe	„	hīewþ	„	hēawan (hew).
ēo	„	īe	„	ċiest	„	cēosan (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.

(a) *ēo-preterites.*

ea :—

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

ā :—

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

ē :—

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

ō :—

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

ēa :—

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

(b) *ē-preterites.*

ā :—

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

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

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

## II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

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

**a:—**

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

The following shows contraction of original *ea* :—

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

heþban ( <i>lift</i> )	heþþ	hōf	hōfon	hafen
scieppan ( <i>create</i> )	scieppþ	scōp	scōpon	scapen
swęrian ( <i>swear</i> )	swęreþ	swōr	swōron	sworen

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is *hefe* and *swere*, like that of *węnian* (p. 32). *Swęrian* has indic. *swęrige*, *swęrest*, like *węnian*; *heþban* 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:—**

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

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
grindan ( <i>grind</i> )	grint	grand	grundon	grunden
iernan ( <i>run</i> ) [p. 7]	iernþ	arn	urnon	urnen
ge-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
bregdan ( <i>pull</i> )	...	brægd	brugdon	brogden
delfan ( <i>dig</i> )	dilfþ	dealf	dulfon	dolfen
sweltan ( <i>die</i> )	swilt	swealt	swulton	swolten

eo:—

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

## IV. 'Bear'-conjugation.

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

i:—

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

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

## u:—

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

## V. 'Give'-conjugation.

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

## e:—

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

## i:—

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

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

## ie:—

giefan ( <i>give</i> )	giēþ	geaf	geāfon	giefen
(on)gietan ( <i>understand</i> )	-giett	-geat	-geāton	-gieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

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

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

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

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

### VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

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

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

*ū* :—

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



## WEAK VERBS.

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

I. *an*-verbs.

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

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

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

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

## (a) ‘Hear’-class.

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

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

Further examples of this class are :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
æt'iewan ( <i>show</i> )	-īewþ	-īewde	-īewed.
cȳþan ( <i>make known</i> )	cȳþþ	cȳþde	cȳþed, cȳdd
fyllan ( <i>fill</i> )	fylþ	fylde	fylled
(nēa)lācān ( <i>approach</i> )	-lācþ	-lāhte	-lāht
lādan ( <i>lead</i> )	lātt	lādde	lādd
lēcġan ( <i>lay</i> )	lēġþ	lēġde	lēġd
ġe'liefan ( <i>believe</i> )	-liefþ	-liefde	-liefed
nēmnan ( <i>name</i> )	nēmneþ	nēmnde	nēmned
sendan ( <i>send</i> )	sent	sende	send
settan ( <i>set</i> )	sett	sette	sett
smēan ( <i>consider</i> )	smēap	smēade	smēad
tācān ( <i>show</i> )	tācþ	tāhte	tāht
węndan ( <i>turn</i> )	węnt	węnde	węnd

(b) 'Seek'-class.

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

Those in double consonants (and *cġ*) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic. :—*selle*, *selst*, *sēlp* ; *sēġe*, *sēġst*, *sēġþ* ; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II :—*sēle*, *sēġe*, *byġe*, &c.

e:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
cweſſan ( <i>kill</i> )	cweſþ	cwealde	cweald
reċċan ( <i>tell</i> )	reċþ	reahte	reaht
ſeċġan ( <i>say</i> )	ſeġþ	ſægde	ſægd
ſeſſan ( <i>give</i> )	ſeþ	ſealde	ſeald
węċċan ( <i>wake</i> )	węċþ	weahte	weaht
þeñċan ( <i>think</i> )	þeñþ	þōhte	þōht

i:—

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

byċġan ( <i>buy</i> )	byġþ	bohte	boht
þynċan ( <i>appear</i> )	þynþ	þūhte	þūht
wyrċan ( <i>work</i> )	wyrþ	worhte	worht

ē:—

rēċan ( <i>care</i> )	rēþ	rōhte	rōht
ſēċan ( <i>seek</i> )	ſēþ	sōhte	sōht

## II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

## INDICATIVE.

*Pres. sing.* 1. wēn-ige (*wean*),

2. wēn-est,

3. wēn-eþ,

*plur.* wēn-iaþ,*Pret. sing.* 1. wēn-edē,

2. wēn-edest,

3. wēn-edē,

*plur.* wēn-edon,

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

wēn-ige.

wēn-ige.

wēn-ige.

wēn-ien.

wēn-edē.

wēn-edē.

wēn-edē.

wēn-eden.

*Imper.* wēn-e, wēn-iaþ. *Infīn.* wēn-ian.*Partic. pres.* wēn-iende; *pret.* wēn-ed.*Gerund.* tō wēn-ienne.

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

### III. 'Love'-conjugation.

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

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

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

### Irregularities.

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

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

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

*Fētian* (fetch) has pret. *fētte*.

### STRONG-WEAK VERBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton ; mōste.

- Sceał (*shall*), sceałt, sculon, scyle (*subj.*) ; scolde.

ƿearf (*need*), ƿurfon, ƿyrfe (*subj.*) ; ƿorfte ; ƿurfan.

#### ANOMALOUS VERBS.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> So also nāh = ne (not) āh.

Similarly *nyllan* (will not):—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. nyle,	nyle.
	2. nylt,	nyle,
	3. nyle,	nyle.
<i>plur.</i>	nyllaþ,	nylen.
<i>Pret.</i>	molde, 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.
<i>plur.</i>	dōþ,	dōn.
<i>Pret.</i>	dyde, etc.	

*Imper.* dō, dōþ. *Infin.* dōn.

*Partic. pres.* dōnde ; *pret.* ge'dōn.



(4) Gān (*go*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gā,	gā.
	2. gæst,	gā.
	3. gæþ,	gā.
<i>plur.</i>	gāþ,	gān.
<i>Pret.</i>	ēode,	ēode.
<i>Imper.</i> gā, gāþ. <i>Infin.</i> gān.		
<i>Partic. pres.</i> gangende ; <i>pret.</i> ġe-gān.		

## DERIVATION.

## PREFIXES.

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

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

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

**æġ-** from *ā-ġe-*, the *ā* being mutated and the *e* dropped, has a similar meaning, as in *æġ-hwæl* (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-sċieran* (shear); (2) makes an intransitive verb transitive, as in *be-þencan* (consider) from *þencan* (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in *be-hēafdian* (behead). In some words, such as *be-cuman* (come), it is practically unmeaning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ENDINGS.

## (a) NOUNS.

*Personal.*

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

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

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

*Abstract.*

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

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

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

The following are also independent words:—

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

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

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

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

## (b) ADJECTIVES.

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

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

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

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

**-ol** :—*swic-ol* (deceitful).

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

**-sum** = 'some':—*hīer-sum* (obedient).

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

**-fæst** :—*sōþ-fæst* (truthful).

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

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

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

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

#### VERBS.

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

#### ADVERBS.

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

#### DERIVATIONS FROM PARTICIPLES.

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

**-nes** :—*for'giefen-nes* (forgiveness), *ge'reced-nes* (narrative), *welwillend-nes* (benevolence).

**-lic** :—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

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

## SYNTAX.

## GENDER.

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

## CASES.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



*joy, desire, remembering*:—*hīe þæs fægnodon swīþe* (they rejoiced at it greatly); *mē lēofre wære þæt ic on ġefeohte fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hīera eardes brūcan* (it would be pleasanter to me to fall in fight that my people might enjoy (possess) their country); *ic þæs ġewilniġe* (I desire that); *ġif hē his fēores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wæs þæs Hāelendes ġemyndiġ* (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:—*nīs Angel-cynn be dāled Dryhtnes hālgena* (England is not deprived of the Lord's saints).

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

The genitive is often used to *define* an adjective or noun:—*þū eart wierþe slēġes* (thou art worthy of death); *on þām ġēare þe Ælfred æbeliġ 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 menn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition:—*þā menn sind gōde*; *hē ġeseah ōþre īdle standan* (he saw others standing idle); *hīe cōmon mid langum scīpum, nā manigum* (they came with long ships, not many).

#### APPPOSITION.

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

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

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

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

#### ADJECTIVES.

The weak forms are used :

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

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

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

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

Note that *ōþer* always keeps the strong form : *þā 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 sē and on lande* (victorious on sea and on land), but also in many others: *gewende tō wuda on gēan* (went back to the wood); *se flothere fērde eft tō scipe* (the army of pirates went back to their ships); *hē fēng tō rīce* (he took the government—came to the throne).

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

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

## PRONOUNS.

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

## VERBS.

## NUMBER.

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

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

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

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

## TENSES.

There being no future inflection in Old E., the present is used instead:—*ne ā'býhþ nēfre Eādmund Hinguare* (Edmund will never submit to H.); *gā gē 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 *gif ic bēo ge'bunden mid seofon rāpum, sōna ic bēo ge'wield* (if I am bound with seven ropes, I shall at once be overcome). The future is sometimes expressed by *will* and *shall*, as in Modern English, though generally with a sense of volition with the one, and of necessity with the other, the idea of simple futurity coming out most clearly in the preterites *wolde* and *scolde*:—

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

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

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## PASSIVE.

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

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

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

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

## A. In principal sentences.

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

## B. In dependent sentences.

The chief cases are the following:—

(1) In *indirect narrative* and *question*: *sēo cwēn sǵde þæt hiere nǣre be healfum dǣle ǵe·sǵd be Salomones mǣrþo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āsciǵe hwær sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *męnn woldon scēawian hū hē lǣge* (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 sǣgde on hwæm his miht wæs* (he told her what his strength consisted in).

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

*þæs ic ġewilniġe and ġewysce mid mōde þæt ic āna ne beþife 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*:—*þȳ lās ġē þone hwæle āwyrtwalien* (lest ye root up the wheat);—*Dryhten āstāg niþer, tō bām þæt hē ġesāwe þā burg* (the Lord descended, in order that he might see the city).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### INFINITIVE.

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

#### GERUND.

The gerund is used—

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

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

## PREPOSITIONS.

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

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

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

When a thing is referred to, *þær* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þær*, so that, for instance, *þær-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe læddon þone cyning tō ānum trēowe*, and *tiegdon hine þær-tō* (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hēr-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 betwēonan* (they said among themselves); *þām Ælmihtigan tō lofe*, *þe hīe on gēliefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on*

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

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

### NEGATION.

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

### CORRELATION.

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



## WORD-ORDER.

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

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

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

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

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



# GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

## NOUNS.

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

## ADJECTIVES.

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

## VERBS.

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

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

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

# TEXTS.

## I.

### SENTENCES.

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

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

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

on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hīe hīe scolden 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 hēre on Æsces-dūne.

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

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Ēngla-lande. Mēnn be·hōfiaþ gōdre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is ge·endung þisse worulde. Se lichama, þe is þære sāwle rēaf, and-

50 biðaþ þæs miclan dōmes; and þeah hē bēo tō dūste for-

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

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

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

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

Bēoþ ge·myndige þāra twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwæp on

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

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

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

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



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

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Þā se Hælend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen blinde, cweþende: ‘Ge-miltsa unc, Davīdes sunu!’ Hē cwæþ tō him: ‘Ge-līefe gīt þæt ic inc mæge ge-hælan?’ Hē cwæþ: ‘Sīe inc æfter incrum ge-lēafan.’ Æþelstān cyning fōr inn on Scot-land, ægþer ge mid land-hēre ge mid scīp-hēre, <sup>120</sup> and his miçel ofer-hergode. Se mann þe God for-giett, God for-giett ēac hine. Farap, and lērap ealle þēoda! Lērap hīe þæt hīe healden eall þā þing þe ic ēow be-bēad! Sume męnn sægdon be him þæt hē wære Ælfredes sunu cyninges. Se Hælend āscode his leornung-cnihtas, ‘Hwone seçgap <sup>125</sup> męnn þæt sīe mannes Sunu?’ Hwæt seçge gē þæt ic sīe? Þū eart þæs libbendan Godes sunu. Crist cwæþ be his Fæder: ‘Gē seçgap þæt hē ēower God sīe, and gē hine ne on-cnēowon.’ Gif hīe þone hālgan Fæder on-cnēowen, þonne under-fēngen hīe mid ge-lēafan his Sunu, þe hē ā- <sup>130</sup> seçnde tō middan-gearde. Se weg is swīpe nearu and sticol sē þe lætt tō heofona rīce; and se weg is swīpe brād and smēpe sē þe lætt tō helle wīte. Dysig biþ se weg-fērenda mann sē þe nimp þone smēpan weg þe hīne mis-lætt, and for-lætt þone sticolan þe hine ge-bringþ tō þære byrig. Þæt <sup>135</sup> ic ēow seçge on þēostrum, seçgap hit on leohte; and þæt gē on ēare ge-hīeraþ, bodiap uppan hrōfum. Hīe scufon üt hīera scīpu, and ge-węndon him be-geondan sǣ.

Healdap and dōþ swā hwæt swā hīe seçgap; and ne dō gē nā æfter hīera weorcum: hīe seçgap, and ne dōþ. Eall <sup>140</sup> hīera weorc hīe dōþ þæt męnn hīe ge-sēon. Hīe lufiap þæt



man hīe grēte on strætum. Æalā gē nāddran and nāddrena cynn, hū flēo gē fram helle dōme ?

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

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

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

God cwæþ tō ānum witegan, sē wæs Ionas ge·hāten :  
 170 ‘Far tō þære byrig, and boda þær þā word þe ic þē seçge.’

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

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

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

## II.

### FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

#### VII. 24-7.

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

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

#### XII. 18-21.

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

#### XIII. 3-8.

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

næfde micle eorþan, and hrædlīce ūp sprungon, for þāem þe hīe næfdon þære eorþan dīepan; sōþlice, ūp sprungenre sunnan, hīe ā-drūgodon and for-scruncon, for þāem þe hīe næfdon wyrtruman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas, and þā þornas wēoxon, and for-þrysmdon þā. Sumu sōþlice 25 fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon wæstm, sum hund-fealdne, sum siextig-fealdne, sum þritig-fealdne.

## XIII. 24-30.

Heofona rīce is ge-worden þāem mēnn ge-līc þe sēow gōd sād on his æcere. Sōþlice, þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum, and ofer-sēow hit mid coccele on-middan þāem 30 hwæte, and fērde þanon. Sōþlice, þā sēo wyrt wēox, and þone wæstm brōhte, þā æt-iowde se coccel hine. Þā ēodon þæs hlāfordes þēowas and cwædon: 'Hlāford, hū, ne sēowe þū gōd sād on þīnum æcere? hwanon hæfde hē coccel?' Þā cwæp hē: 'þæt dyde unhold mann.' Þā cwædon þā 35 þēowas: 'Wilt þū, wē gāp and gadriap hīe?' Þā cwæp hē: 'Nese: þy lās gē þone hwæte ā-wyrtwalien, þonne gē þone coccel gadriap. Lætaþ ægþer weaxan oþ rīp-tīman; and on þāem rīptīman ic secgē þāem rīperum: "gadriap ærest þone coccel, and bindaþ scēaf-mælum tō for-bærnenne; 49 and gadriap þone hwæte intō mīnum bērne."'

## XIII. 44-8.

Heofona rīce is ge-līc ge-hyddum gold-horde on þāem æcere. Þone be-hytt se mann þe hine fint, and for his blisse gæp, and seþ eall þæt hē āh, and ge-bygp þone æcer.

Eft is heofona rīce ge-līc þāem mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde 45 mēre-grot. Þā hē funde þæt ān dēor-wierpe mēregrot, þā ēode hē, and sealde eall þæt hē āhte, and bohte þæt mēre-grot.

Eft is heofona rīce ġe·lic ā·sēndum nette on þā sǣ, and of  
 30 ælcum fisc-cynne gadriendum. Þā hīe þā þæt nett ūp  
 ā·tugon, and sǣton be þām strande, þā ġe·curon hīe þā  
 ġōdan on hiera fatu, and þā yflan hīe ā·wurpon ūt.

## XVIII. 12-14.

Ġif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scēapa, and him losaþ ān of  
 þām, hū, ne for·lætt hē þā nigon and hund·nigontiġ on þām  
 55 muntum, and gǣþ, and sēþ þæt ān þe for·wearþ? And ġif  
 hit ġe·limpp þæt hē hit fint, sōþlice ic ēow seġge þæt hē  
 swīþor ġe·blissaþ for þām ānum þonne for þām nigon and  
 hund·nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

## XX. 1-16.

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

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



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

XXII. 2-14.

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

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

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



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

## XXV. I-13.

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

## XXV. 14-30.

135 Sum mann fērde on elþēodignesse, and clipode his

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

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

Witodlice æfter miċlum fierste cōm þāra pēowa hlāford, and dihte him ġe·rād. Þā cōm sē þe þā fif pund under·fēng, and brōhte oþru fif, and cwæp : ‘Hlāford, fif pund þū sealdest 145 mē ; nū ic ġe·striende oþru fif.’ Þā cwæp his hlāford tō him : ‘Bēo bliþe, þū gōða pēow and ġe·trēowa : for þām þe þū wære ġe·trēowe ofer lȳtlu þing, ic ġe·sētte þē ofer miċlu ; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.’ Þā cōm sē þe þā twā pund under·fēng, and cwæp : ‘Hlāford, twā pund þū 150 mē sealdest ; nū ic hæbbe ġe·striened oþru twā.’ Þā cwæp his hlāford tō him : ‘Ġe·blissa, þū gōða pēow and ġe·trēowa : for þām þe þū wære ġe·trēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þē ġe·sētte ; gā on þīnes hlāfordes ġe·fēan.’ Þā cōm sē þe þæt ān pund under·fēng, and cwæp : ‘Hlāford, ic wāt þæt 155 þū eart heard mann : þū rīpst þær þū ne sēowe, and gaderast þær þū ne sprēngdest. And ic fērde of·drædd, and be·hȳdde þīn pund on eorþan ; hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is.’ Þā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæp : ‘þū yfla pēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic rīpe þær ic ne sēowe, 160 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·nimað þæt pund æt him, and sellap þām þe mē þā tien pund brōhte. Witodlice ælcum þāra þe hæfþ man selþ, and hē hæfþ ġe·nōg ; þām þe næfþ, 165 þæt him þyncþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt·brogden. And weorpaþ þone un·nyttan pēow on þā ȳtterrān pēostru ; þær biþ wōp and tōpa grist·bitung.’

### III.

#### OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

##### I.

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

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

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

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

##### II.

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

lande Viſionis hrafe, and ge·offra hine þær uppan ānre dūne.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

55 Eft clipode se ęngel Abrahām, and cwæþ: ‘Ic sægde  
 þurh mē selfne, sægde se Ælmihtiga, nū þū noldest ārian  
 þinum āncennedum suna, ac þē wæs mīn ęge mære þonne  
 his lif, ic þē nū blētsige, and þinne of-spring ge-manig-fielde  
 swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand-ċeosol  
 60 on sē; þin ofspring sċeal āgan hiera fēonda ġeatu. And on  
 þinum sāde bēoþ ealle þēoda ġe-blētsode, for þām þe þū  
 ġe-hiersumodest mīnre hāse þus.’

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

## III.

65 Sum cwēn wæs on sūþ-dæle, Saba ġe-hāten, snotor and  
 wīs. Þā ġe-hierde hēo Salomones hlisan, and cōm fram  
 þām sūþernum ġe-mærum to Salomone binnan Hierusalēm  
 mid micelre fare, and hiere olfendas bāeron sūþerne wyrta,  
 and dēor-wierþe ġimm-stānas, and un-ġerim gold. Sēo cwēn  
 70 þā hāfde spræce wiþ Salomon, and sægde him swā hwæt  
 swā hēo on hiere heortan ġe-þōhte. Salomon þā hie lārde,  
 and hiere sægde ealra þāra worda andġiet þe hēo hine āscode.  
 Þā ġe-seah sēo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þæt mære  
 tempel þe hē ġe-timbrod hāfde, and þā lāc þe man Gode  
 75 offrode, and þæs cyninges manig-fealde þegnunga, and wæs  
 tō þām swīþe of-wundrod þæt hēo nāfde furþor nānne ġāst,  
 for þām þe hēo ne mihte nā furþor smēan. Hēo cwæþ þā  
 tō þām cyninge: ‘Sōþ is þæt word þe ic ġe-hierde on  
 mīnum earde be þē and be þinum wīsdōme, ac ic nolde  
 80 ġe-liefan ær þām þe ic self hit ġe-sāwe. Nū hābbe ic ā-fandod  
 þæt mē nās be healfum dæle þin mārþo ġe-cýped. Mære  
 is þin wīsdōm and þin weorc þonne se hlisa wære þe ic  
 ġe-hierde. Eadige sind þine þegnas and þine þēowas, þe  
 simle æt-foran þē standað, and þinne wīsdōm ġe-hierað.  
 85 Ġe-blētsod sie se ælmihtiga God, þe þē ġe-ċēas and ġe-sette



ofer Israhēla rīce, þæt þū dōmas sētte and riht-wisnesse.' Hēo for-geaf þām cyninge þā hund·twelftig punda goldes, and ungerīm dēorwierþra wyrta and dēorwierþra gīmmstāna. Salomon ēac for-geaf þære cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo gīernde æt him; and hēo ge-wēnde on-geān tō hiere ēple mid hiere 90 þegnum. Salomon þā wæs ge-māersod ofer eallum eorþlicum cyningum, and ealle þēoda ge-wilnodon þæt hīe hine ge-sāwen, and his wīsdōm ge-hīerden, and hīe him manigfeald lāc brōhton.

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

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miċlum lācum on golde and on dēorwierþum gīmmstānum and wirt-bræþum; and þæt bāron olfendas. Sēo ge-lēaffulle ge-lapung, þe cymþ of ælcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore-sægdan lāc æfter gāstlicum andgiete. Hēo offraþ him gold þurh sōþne 105 ge-lēafan, and wirtbræþas þurh ge-bedu, and dēorwierþe gīmmas þurh fægernesse gōdra þēawa and hāligra mægna. Be þisse ge-lapunge cwæþ se witega tō Gode: *Adstītit regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate*, þæt is, 'sēo cwēn stent æt þīnre swīþran, on ofergylдум 110 gīerlan, ymb-scrýdd mid manigfealdre fāgnesse.' Sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ge-lapung, is ge-glenged mid dēorwierþre frætwunge and manigfealdum blēo gōdra drohtnunga and mihta.

Hēo sægde Salomone ealle hiere dīegolnessa; and sēo 115 ge-lapung ge-openaþ Crīste hiere inn-gehygd and þa dīeglan ge-þōhtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Olfendas bāron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þære cwēne



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

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

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

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

## IV.

On Cȳres dagum cyninges wrēgdon þā Babilōniscan þone

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

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

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

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

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

þær-rihte mid grædigum čeaflum hīe ealle tō·tāron. þā  
 cwæþ se cyning : ‘ Forhtien and on·dræden ealle eorþ·būend  
 185 Daniēles God, for þām þe hē is Ā·liesend and Hælend,  
 wyrčende tācnu and wundru on heofonan and on eorþan.’

## v.

Nabochodonosor, se hāþena cyning, ġe·hęrgode on Godes  
 folce, on Jūdēa-lande, and for hiera mǣn·dǣdum God þæt  
 ġe·þafode. þā ġe·nam hē þā māþm·fatu, gyldenu and sil-  
 190 frenu, binnan Godes temple, and tō his lande mid him  
 ġe·lǣdde. Hit ġe·lamp eft siþþan þæt hē on swefne āne  
 ġe·sihþe be him selfum ġe·seah, swā swā him siþþan ā·ēode.

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

205 Witodlice on þære ilcan tīde wæs þēos sprāc ġe·fyllod  
 ofer Nabochodonosor, and hē arn tō wuda, and wunode mid  
 wildēorum, leofode be gærse, swā swā niēten, oþ þæt his  
 feax wēox swā swā wif·manna, and his nęglas swā swā  
 earnes clawa.

210 Eft siþþan him for·ġeaf se ælmihtiga Wealdend his ġe·witt,  
 and hē cwæþ : ‘ Ic Nabochodonosor ā·hōf mīn ēagan ūp tō  
 heofonum, and mīn andġiet mē wearþ for·ġiefen, and ic þā  
 blētsode þone hīehstan God, and ic hęrede and wuldrode

þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þæm þe his miht is ēce, and his riçe stent on mægþe and on mægþe. Ealle eorþ-būend <sup>215</sup> sind tō nāhte ge-tealde on his wiþ-metennesse. Æfter his willan hē dēþ ægþer ge on heofone ge on eorþan, and nis nān þing þe his mihte wiþ-stande, oþþe him tō cweþe ‘hwȳ dēst þū swā?’ On þære tīde mīn andgiet ge-wēnde tō mē, and ic be-cōm tō weorþ-mynde mīnes cyne-rīces, and mīn <sup>220</sup> mēnnece hīw mē be-cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and mīn mārþo wearþ ge-ēacnod. Nū eornostlice ic mærsige and wuldrige þone heofonlican cyning, for þæm þe eall his weorc sind sōþ, and his wegas riht-wīse, and hē mæg ge-ēaþ-mēdan þā þe on mōdīgnesse faraþ.’ <sup>225</sup>

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

## IV.

### SAMSON.

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

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

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



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

Æfter þissum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byrig on hiera onwealde, Gaza ge·hāten. And hīe þæs fægnodon ; 35 be·sēton 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·middles his fēondum, and ge·nam þā burg·geatu, and ge·bær on his hrycge mid þām postum, 40 swā swā hīe be·locenu wæron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ufe·weardum þām cnolle ; and ēode swā or·sorg of hiera ge·sih·pum.

Hine be·swāc swā·pēah sippan ān wif, Dalila ge·hāten, of þām hāpnan folce, swā þæt hē hiere sægde, þurh hiere swic- 45 dōm be·pæht, on hwām his strēngþo wæs and his wundorlicu miht. Þā hāpnan Philistēi be·hēton hiere sēattas wip þām þe hēo be·swice Samson þone strangan. Þā āscode hēo hine georne mid hiere ōlēcunge on hwām his miht wære ; and hē hiere andwyrde : ‘ Gif ic bēo ge·bunden mid seofon 50 rāpum, of sinum geworhte, sōna ic bēo ge·wield.’ Þæt swicole wif þā be·geat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh sier·wunge swā wearþ ge·bunden. And him man cypde þæt þær cōmon his fiend ; þā tō·bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā swā hefel·prædas ; and þæt wif nyste on hwām his miht 55 wæs. Hē wearþ eft ge·bunden mid eall·nīwum rāpum ; and hē þā tō·bræc, swā swā þā ōpre.

Hēo be·swāc hine swā·pēah, þæt hē hiere sægde æt nīeh-



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

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

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

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

## V.

### FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten iēg-land is eahta hund mīla lang, and twā hund mīla brād; and hēr sind on þāem iēglande fīf ġe-þēodu: Ēnglisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bōc-læden.

Ærest wæron būend pisses landes Brettas. Þā cōmon of Armenia, and ġe-sæton sūpan-wearde Bretene ærest. Þā 5 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 liefan, for þāem þe hīe cwædon þæt hīe ne mihten ealle æt-ġædre ġe-wunian þær. 10 And þā cwædon þā Scottas: 'Wē magon ēow hwæpre ræd ġe-læran: wē witon oþer iēgland hēr-be-ēastan; þær ġe magon eardian, ġif ġe willaþ; and ġif hwā ēow wip-stent, wē ēow fultumiaþ þæt ġe hit mægen ġe-ġān.'

Þā fērdon þā Peohtas, and ġefērdon þis land norþan-weard; 15 sūpan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ær cwædon. And þā Peohtas him ā-bædon wīf æt Scottum on þā ġe-rād þæt hīe ġe-curen hīera cyne-cynn ā on þā wīf-healfe. Þæt hīe hēoldon swā lange sippan.

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

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

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

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

Hīe þā sēndon tō Angle, and hēton him sēndan mārān  
fultum; and hēton him sēġan Bret-wēala nāhtnesse and þæs  
landes cysta. Hīe þā sēndon him mārān fultum. Þā cōmon  
35 þā mēnn of þrim mægþum Ġermānie: of Eald-seaxum, of  
Ġnglum, of Ġotum.

Of Ġotum cōmon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—þæt is sēo  
mægþ þe nū eardap on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West-  
seaxum þe man nū·ġiet hāett ‘Ġotena cynn.’ Of Eald-  
40 seaxum cōmon Ġeast-seaxe, and Sūþ-seaxe, and West-seaxe.  
Of Angle cōmon—sē ā siþpan stōd wēste be·twix Ġotum and  
Seaxum—Ġeast-ēngle, Middel-ēngle, Mierce, and ealle Norþ-  
hymbre.

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

457. Hēr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wip Brettas in þære  
stōwe þe is ge·cweden Creġan-ford, and þær of·slōgon  
50 fēower þūsēnd wera. And þā Brettas þā forlēton Ġent-  
land, and mid mīcle ēġe flugon tō Lunden-byriġ.

473. Hēr Hengest and Æsc ge·fuhton wip Wēalas, and  
ge·nāmon un-ārīmedlicu here-rēaf, and þā Wēalas flugon  
þā Ġngle swā swā fyr.

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

ge·rēfa þær tō rād, and hīe wolde drīfan tō þæs cyninges tūne, þȳ hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron; and hine man of·slōg. Þæt wæron þā ærestan scīpu Deniscra manna þe Angelcynnes land ge·sōhton. 60

851. Hēr Ćeorl ealdor-mann ge·feagt wiþ hǣþne mēnn mid Defena-scīre æt Wiçgan-beorge, and þær miçel wæl ge·slōgon, and siçe nāmon.

And þȳ ilcan gēare Æpelstān cyning and Ealhhere dux miçelne here of·slōgon æt Sand-wic on Cēnt; and nigon 65 scīpu ge·fēngon, and þā oþru ge·fliemdon; and hǣþne mēnn ærest ofer winter sǣton.

And þȳ ilcan gēare cōm fēorpe healf hund scīpa on Tēnese-mūþan, and bræcon Cantwara-burg, and Lundenburg, and ge·fliemdon Beorhtwulf Miercna cyning mid his 70 fierde; and ferdon þā sūþ ofer Tēnese on Sūprige; and him ge·feagt wiþ Æpelwulf cyning and Æpelbeald his sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þær þæt mæste wæl ge·slōgon on hǣpnum here þe wē seçgan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg, and þær siçe nāmon. 75

867. Hēr fōr se here of Ēast-ēnglum ofer Humbre-mūþan tō Eoforwic-ċeastre on Norþ-hymbre. And þær wæs miçel un-geþwærnes þære þeode be·twix him selfum, and hīe hǣfdon hīera cyning ā·worpenne Ōsbryht, and un-gecyndne cyning under·fēngon Ællan. And hīe late on gēare tō þām 80 ge·cierdon þæt hīe wiþ þone here winnende wæron; and hīe þeah miçle fīerd ge·gadrodon, and þone here sōhton æt Eoforwic-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 cyningas 85 bēgen ofslægene; and sēo lāf wiþ þone here friþ nam.

## VI.

### KING EDMUND.

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

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



Hit ge·lamp þā æt nīehstan þæt þā Dēniscan lēode fērdon  
 mid ścīp-herē, hergiende and slēande wīde geond land, swā  
 swā hīera ge·wuna is. On þām flotān wāeron þā fyrmestan  
 hēafod-men, Hinguar and Hubba, ge·ānlæhte þurh dēofol,  
 and hīe on Norphymbra-lande ge·lendon mid æscum, and 30  
 ā·wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of·slōgon. Þā ge·wēnde  
 Hinguar ēast mid his ścīpum, and Hubba be·lāf on Norp-  
 hymbra-lande, ge·wunnenum sige mid wæl-hrēownesse.  
 Hinguar þā be·cōm tō Ēast-ēnglum rōwende on þām gēare  
 þe Ælfred æpeling ān and twēntig gēara wæs, sē þe West- 35  
 seaxna cyning sīþpan wearþ mære. And se fore-sægða  
 Hinguar færlīce, swā swā wulf, on lande be·stealcode, and  
 þā lēode slōg, weras and wīf, and þā ungewittigan cild,  
 and to bismere tūcode þā bilewītan Crīstenan. Hē sēnde  
 þā sīþpan sōna tō þām cyninge bēotlic ærende, þæt hē 40  
 ā·būgan scolde tō his mann-rædenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte.  
 Se ærend-raca cōm þā tō Ēadmunde cyninge, and Hinguare  
 ærende him arodlice ā·bēad: ‘Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne  
 and sigefæst on sǣ and on lande, hæsp fela þēoda ge-  
 weald, and cōm nū mid fierde færlīce hēr tō lande, þæt 45  
 hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hǣtt hē þē  
 dǣlan þīne dīeglan gold-hordas and þīnra ieldrena ge·strēon  
 arodlice wīþ hine, and þū bēo his under-cyning, gif þū  
 cwic bēon wilt, for þām þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū mæge  
 him wīþ·standan.’ 50

Hwæt þā Ēادمund cyning clipode ānne bīscop þe him  
 þā ge·hēndost wæs, and wīþ hine smēade hū hē þām  
 rēþan Hinguare andwyrðan scolde. Þā forhtode se bī-  
 scop for þām færlīcan ge·limpe, and for þæs cyninges life,  
 and cwæþ þæt him rǣd þūhte þæt hē tō þām ge·buge þe 55  
 him bēad Hinguar. Þā swīgode se cyning, and be·seah  
 tō þære eorþan, and cwæþ þā æt nīehstan cynelīce him  
 tō: ‘Ēalā þū bīscop, tō bismere sind ge·tāwode þās earman



land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wære þæt ic on ġe-feohte  
 60 fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.  
 And se biscop cwæþ: ‘Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þīn folc  
 līþ ofslægen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū feohtan  
 mæge, and þās flot-menn cumað, and þē cwicne ġe-bindað,  
 būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ġe-beorge, oþþe þū þē swā  
 65 ġe-beorge þæt þū būge tō him.’ Þā cwæþ Ēadmund cyning,  
 swā swā hē full-cēne wæs: ‘þæs ic ġe-wilnige and ġe-wysce  
 mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be-life æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum,  
 þe on hiera beddum wurdon mid bearnum and wifum fārlice  
 ofslægene fram þissum flot-mannum. Næs mē næfre ġe-  
 70 wunelic þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swīpor 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 sōpre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.’

Æfter þissum wordum hē ġe-wēnde tō þām ærend-racan þe  
 75 Hinguar him tō sēnde, and sægde him un-forht: ‘Witodlice  
 þū wære nū wierþe slēges, ac ic nyle ā-fylan on þīnum fūlum  
 blōde mīne clānan handa, for þām þe ic Crīste folgiġe, þe  
 ūs swā ġe-bysnode; ac ic blīpelice wile bēon ofslægen  
 þurh ēow, ġif hit swā God fore-scēawað. Far nū swīpe hraþe,  
 80 and seġe þīnum rēpan hlāforde, “ne ā-byhþ næfre Ēadmund  
 Hingware on life, hāpnnum hēre-togan, būtan hē to Hāelende  
 Crīste ærest mid ġe-lēafan on þissum lande ġe-būge.”’

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

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þām þe Hinguar cōm,  
 90 stōd innan his healle, þæs Hāelendes ġe-myndig, and ā-wearp  
 his wāpnū; wolde ġe-efenlæcan Crīstes ġe-bysnūngum, þe

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

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

Hīe ēodon þā endemes ealle tō þām wuda, sēcende ge·hwær, geond þýflas and brēmlas, gif hīe ā-hwær mihten

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

Þā land·lēode þā sippan lēġdon þæt hēafod tō þām hālgan  
 bodiġe, and be·byrigdon swā hie sēlest mihton on swelcre  
 hrædunge, and ċirīcan ā·rærdon sōna him on·uppan. Eft  
 145 þā on fierste, æfter fela ġēarum, þā sēo hērgung ge·swāc,  
 and sibb wearþ for·ġiefen þām ge·swenctan folce, þā fēngon  
 hie tō·gædre, and worhton āne ċirīcan weorþlice þām hālgan,  
 for þām þe ge·lōme wundra wurdon æt his byrgenne, æt  
 þām ge·bed·hūse þær hē be·byrged wæs. Hie woldon þā  
 150 fērian mid folclīcre weorþmynde þone hālgan līchaman, and  
 lēcġan innan þære ċirīcan. Þā wæs micel wundor þæt hē  
 wæs eall swā ge·hāl swelce hē cwic wære, mid clānum līcha-  
 man, and his swēora wæs ge·hæled, þe ær wæs for·slæġen, and  
 wæs swelce ān seolcen þræd ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō  
 155 sweotolunge hū hē ofs·læġen wæs. Eac swelce þā wunda,  
 þe þā wælhrēowan hæþnan mid ge·lōmum scotungum on his  
 līce macodon, wæron ge·hælde þurh þone heofonlican God;

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

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

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

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

On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ġe·hāten, rīce  
 for worulde, un-ġewittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām hālgan  
 mid rīceteres swīpe, and hēt him æt·iewan orgellice swīpe  
 200 þone hālgan sanct, hwæper hē ġe·sund wære; ac swā hrape  
 swā hē ġe·seah þæs sanctes lichaman, þā ā·wēdde hē sōna,  
 and wæl·hrēowlice grymetode, and earmlice ġe·endode yflum  
 dēaþe. Þis is þām ġe·lic þe se ġe·lēaffulla pāpa Gregōrius  
 sægde on his ġesetnesse be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe līp on  
 205 Rōme-byrig, þæt mēnn wolden scēawian hū hē lāge ġe  
 gōde ġe yfle; ac God hīe ġe·stilde swā þæt þær swulton  
 on þære scēawunge seofon mēnn æt·gædre; þā ġeswicon  
 þā oþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid mēnniscum ġe·  
 dwylde.

210 Fela wundra wē ġe·hīerdon on folclīcre spræce be þām  
 hālgan Æadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ġe·write sēttan, ac hīe  
 wāt ġe·hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweotol, and on swelcum  
 oþrum, þæt God ælmihtig mæg þone mann ā·ræran eft on  
 dōmes dæge onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Æadmund hālne  
 215 his lichaman oþ þone mīclan dæg, þeah þe hē on moldan cōme.  
 Wierpe wære sēo stōw for þām weorþfullan hālgan þæt hīe  
 man weorþode and wel ġe·lōgode mid clānum Godes þēowum  
 tō Crīstes þēowdōme; for þām þe se hālga is mærra þonne  
 mēnn mægen ā·smēan. Nis Angel·cynn be·dæled Dryhtnes  
 220 hālgena, þonne on Ængla·lande liogaþ swelce hālgan swelce  
 þes hālga cyning, and Cūþberht se ēadiga and sancte  
 Æpelpryþ on Òlig, and ēac hiere sweostor, onsund on līc·  
 haman, ġe·lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind ēac fela oþre on



Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrcaþ, swā swā hit  
 wīde is cūþ, þāem Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ġe·liefdon. 225  
 Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ mannum þurh his mære hālgan þæt hē is  
 ælmihtig God þe wyrcaþ swelc wundra, þēah þe þā earman  
 Iūdēiscan hine eallunga wip·sōcen, for þāem þe hīe sind  
 ā·wiergde, swā swā hīe wȳscton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān  
 wundra ġe·worht æt hiera byrgennum, for þāem þe hīe ne 230  
 ġe·liefað on þone lifendan Crīst; ac Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ  
 mannum hwær se gōða 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 þāem Hālgan  
 Gāste, ā būtan ende. 235



# NOTES.

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

## I. SENTENCES.

- Line 2. *sē*. Gr. 21. 1.  
*pis sind*. Gr. 45. 2.  
 l. 6. *sēlp*. Gr. 45. 5.  
 l. 7. *sēo ælmesse*. Gr. 44. 3.  
 l. 12. *geworhte*. Gr. 46. (3).  
 l. 16. *hiera*. Gr. 41. 3.  
*nāfre . . ne . . nānes*. Gr. 52. 2. *ne was* is usually contracted into *næs*; the full form is used here because the *was* is emphatic.  
 l. 17. *hēt ofslēan*. Gr. 50. 4.  
 l. 23. *Æpelred cyning*. Gr. 42. 6.  
 l. 24. *Æscas-dūn*, *sf.* Ashdown, literally 'hill (or down) of the ashtree.'  
 l. 27. *wile* here denotes *repetition*, = 'is in the habit of.' Cp. l. 52.  
 l. 28. *ponne* is correlative with *gif* (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.  
 l. 37. *ælmihtiga*. 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. *twēntig wintra*. Gr. 18.  
 l. 58. *Dēofol*. Gr. 44. 1.  
 l. 60. *scortan*. Gr. 43. (2).  
 l. 61. *fisca*. Gr. 41. 3.  
 l. 63. *pām*, those.  
*hider on land*, lit. hither on to land, = to this land.  
 l. 74. *blētsian*. The older form of this word is *blēdsian*. It is a derivative of *blōd*, like *rītsian* 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 *gōd-spell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggēlion*.

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

bip. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 82. hie. Gr. 19.

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

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

l. 93. Æpelwulf-ing. Gr. 38.

l. 101. fare gē. Gr. 22. 7.

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

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

l. 114. cwæde. Gr. 48. (5).'

l. 118. mæge. Compare Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 119. sie. 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. pæt. Gr. 21; 52. 3.

l. 137. on ēare. Gr. 51. 2.

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

l. 139. dō gē. Gr. 22.

l. 142. grēte. Compare Gr. 49. (8).

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

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

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

l. 166. ofslægenne. Gr. 46. 5.

l. 176. gēweorpen. Gr. 47. (B. 1.)

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

l. 191. bēon. Gr. 48. (2).

## II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

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

l. 17. for *pām* . . for *pām* *pe*, correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.

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

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

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

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

l. 52. *Gode* *tō* *lāce*. Gr. 40. (1).

l. 57. *mīn* *ege*, objective genitive, ‘the fear of me.’  
*māre*, neut. ‘a greater thing,’ ‘something more important.’

l. 81. *māre*. Cp. l. 57.

l. 82. *wāre*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 89. *hwæs* is governed by *giernde*, by ‘attraction.’

l. 135. *miċle*, adverb.

l. 137. *wāre*. Gr. 49. (7).

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

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

l. 174. *æ̅r* *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* *wāron*, locked as they were.

*ufeweardum* *pām* *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—*pe of sinum ġeworhte sind*.

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

## V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

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

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

- 1. 5. Armenia is an error for *Armorica*.
- 1. 6. Scithie, Scythia.
- 1. 8. Norþibernie, North of Ireland.
- 1. 24. *hēr*, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which constitute the Chronicle.
- 1. 26. *Wyr̥tġeorn* is the regular development of an earlier \**Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.
- 1. 28. *Ypwinesflēot* has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.
- 1. 45. *Æġlesprep*, Aylesthorpe, a village near Aylesford.
- 1. 49. *Crēġanford*, Crayford.
- 1. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile, shows that it is taken from some old poem.
- 1. 61. *hǣpne mēnn*, Danes.
- 1. 62. *mid Defena-scīre*, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'
- 1. 64. *dux* is here written instead of *ealdormann*. So also we find *rex* for *cynig*.

1. 65. *Sandwic*, Sandwich.

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

- 1. 71. *Sūþrige*, Surrey.
- 1. 73. *Āclēa*, Ockley.
- 1. 76. *se hēre*, the Danish army. *here* got a bad sense, through its association with *hergian* (to harry), and hence is applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men. In the Laws *here* is defined as



a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called *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 in course of publication for the Early English Text Society by Prof. Skeat. The present life has been printed only by Thorpe, in his *Analecta Anglosaxonica* from a very late MS. It is here given from the older MS., Cott. Jul. E. 7.

It will be observed that the present piece is in alliterative prose, that is, with the letter-rime of poetry, but without its metrical form. The alliteration is easily discernible:—cōm sūþan ofer sǣ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe; dǣge, 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 *wyrcean* with a genitive is frequent.

l. 76. *wære*, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

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

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

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

l. 178. *hīe*, reflexive.

l. 179. *pæs . . hū*, correlative.

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

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

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

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



## GLOSSARY.

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

The following abbreviations are used :—

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

*sv.* strong verb.

*wv.* weak verb.

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

The others require no explanation.

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

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

Ā, *av.* ever, always.

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

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

ā·biddan, *sv.* 5, ask for, demand.

ā·bītan, *sv.* 6, devour.

ā·blēndan, *wv.* blind [blind].

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

ā·būgan, *sv.* 7, bend; swerve, turn.

ac, *cj.* but.

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

ā·cweſſan, *wv.* kill.

ā·cweſncan, *wv.* extinguish.

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

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 þām, after that, afterwards; according to, by.

æg·hwelc, *prn.* each.

ægþer, *prn.* either, each—*cj.* ægþer ge . . ge, both . . and [= æg·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].

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

ær, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.*

ærest, *adj. and adv.*, first.

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

ærende, *sn.* errand, message.

ærend-raca, *sm.* messenger.  
 æ-ríst, *sfm.* (rising again), resurrection [ārisan].  
 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-bregdan, *sv.* 3 (snatch away), deprive of.  
 æt-foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.  
 æt-gædre, *av.* together.  
 æt-iewan, *wv. w. dat.* show.  
 æton, *see* etan.  
 ā-fandian, *wv.* experience, find out [findan].  
 ā-faran, *sv.* 2, go away, depart.  
 ā-feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.  
 ā-fēdan, *wv.* feed.  
 ā-fȳlan, *wv.* defile [fūl].  
 ā-fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic.* of ā-fyrhtan from forht].  
 āgan, *swv.* possess.  
 ā-gān, *sv.* happen.  
 āgen, *aj.* own [*originally past partic.* of āgan].  
 ā-giefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, render.  
 āh, *see* āgan.  
 ā-hebban, *sv.* 2, raise, exalt  
 ā-hieldan, *wv.* incline.  
 ā-hōn, *sv.* 1, hang, *trans.*  
 ā-hrēosan, *sv.* 7, fall.  
 āhte, *see* āgan,  
 ā-hwæx, *av.* anywhere.  
 ā-hȳran, *wv.* hire.  
 ā-liesan, *wv.* (loosen), release; redeem [lēas].  
 ā-liesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.  
 ā-liesend, *sm.* redeemer.  
 ān, *aj.* one (*always strong*); a certain one, certain; alone (*generally weak*); *gen. pl.* ānra in ānra gehwelc, 'each one.'  
 ān-cenned, *aj.* (*past partic.*) (only-born), only (child).  
 and, *cj.* and.

and-bidian, *wv. w. gen.* wait, expect [bidan].  
 andet-nes, *sf.* confession.  
 andettan, *wv.* confess.  
 and-giet, *sn.* sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.  
 and-swarian, *wv. w. dat.* answer [andswaru].  
 and-swaru, *sf.* answer [swērian].  
 and-weard, *aj.* present.  
 and-wyrdan, *wv. w. dat.* answer [word].  
 Angel, *sm.* Anglen (a district in Slesvig).  
 Angel-cynn, *sn.* English nation, England.  
 ā-niman, *sv.* 4, take away.  
 ān-lēcan, *wv.* unite.  
 ān-mōd, *aj.* unanimous.  
 ān-mōd-lice, *av.* unanimously.  
 ān-ræd, *aj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.  
 apostol, *sm.* apostle.  
 ār, *sf.* mercy; honour.  
 ā-rēran, *wv.* raise, build [ārisan].  
 ārian, *wv. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [ār].  
 ā-risan, *sv.* 6, arise.  
 ār-lēas, *aj.* wicked.  
 arn, *see* iernan.  
 arod, *aj.* quick, bold.  
 arod-lice, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.  
 ār-weorþ, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.  
 āscian, *wv.* ask.  
 ā-scūfan, *sv.* 7, thrust.  
 ā-sēndan, *wv.* send.  
 ā-sēttan, *wv.* set, place.  
 ā-smēan, *wv.* consider, think of, conceive.  
 assa, *sm.* ass.  
 ā-stellan, *wv.* institute.  
 ā-stīgan, *sv.* 6, ascend, descend.  
 ā-streōcan, *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-*wēccēan*, *vv.* awake, arouse [*wa-*  
*cian*].

ā-*wēdan*, *vv.* go mad [*wōd*].

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, con-  
cerning.

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, encom-  
pass, hold.

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

ġe-*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*, *vv.* (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*, *vv.* behead [hēafod].

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

be-*hōflan*, *vv. w. gen.* require.

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

be-*hȳdan*, *vv.* hide.

be-*lāewan*, *vv.* betray.

be-*liefan*, *vv.* believe.

be-*lifan*, *sv.* 6, remain [lāf].

be-*lūcan*, *sv.* 7, lock, close.

bēnd, *smfn.* bond [bindan].

bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* offer.

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

beorg, *sm.* hill, mountain.

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

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

bēot-*lic*, *aj.* boastful.

be-*pāccan*, *vv.* deceive.

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

bērn, *sn.* barn.

berstan, *sv.* 3, burst.

be-*sārgan*, *vv.* lament [sāriġ].

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

be-*sēon*, *sv.* 5, see, look.

be-*sēttan*, *vv.* set about, surround,  
cover.

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

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

be-*tāccan*, *vv.* commit, entrust,  
give up.

bētera, bēttst, *see* ġōd.

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

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

be-*werian*, *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].  
**bi-geŋg**, *sm.* worship [bi, by, and geŋg from gān].  
**bile-wit**, *aj.* simple, innocent.  
**bindan**, *sv.* 3, bind.  
**binnan**, *av.* inside; *prp. w. dat.* within, in [= be-innan].  
**biscop**, *sm.* bishop [Latin episcopus].  
**bi-smer**, *sm.* insult, ignominy.  
**bismer-full**, *aj.* ignominious, shameful.  
**bismrian**, *uv.* treat with ignominy, insult [bismer].  
**bitan**, *sv.* 6, bite.  
**bip**, *see* bēon.  
**blāwan**, *sv.* 1, blow.  
**bleoh**, *sn.* colour.  
**blēow**, *see* blāwan.  
**blētsian**, *uv.* bless.  
**blind**, *aj.* blind.  
**bliss**, *sf.* merriment, joy.  
**blissian**, *uv.* rejoice.  
**blipe**, *aj.* glad, merry.  
**blipe-lice**, *av.* gladly.  
**blōd**, *sn.* blood.  
**bōc**, *sf.* book, scripture.  
**Bōc-læden**, *sn.* book Latin, Latin.  
**bodian**, *uv.* announce, preach [bēo-dan].  
**bodiġ**, *sm.* body.  
**bohte**, *see* byċgan.  
**brād**, *aj.* broad.  
**brāp**, *sm.* vapour, odour.  
**brecan**, *sv.* 4, break; take (city).  
**brēgdan**, *sv.* 3, pull.  
**brēmel**, *sm.* bramble.  
**Breten**, *sf.* Britain.  
**Brettas**, *smpl.* the British.  
**Brettisc**, *aj.* British [Brettas].  
**bringan**, *uv.* bring.  
**brōhte**, *see* bringan.  
**brōpor**, *sm.* brother.  
**brūcan**, *sv.* 7, *w. gen.* enjoy, partake of.  
**brȳd**, *sf.* bride.  
**brȳd-guma**, *sm.* bridegroom [literally bride-man].  
**būan**, *uv.* 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-geat**, *sn.* city-gate.  
**būtan**, *av.* outside; *prp. w. dat.* without, except, besides [= be-ūtan].  
**būtan**, *cj.* unless, except.  
**byċgan**, *uv.* buy.  
**byrpen**, *sf.* burden [beran].  
**byrgen**, *sf.* tomb [bebyrgan].  
**ġebyrian**, *wf.* be due, belit.  
**byriġ**, *see* burg.  
**byrst**, *sf.* bristle.  
**ġe'bȳsnian**, *uv.* give example, illustrate.  
**ġe'bȳsnung**, *sf.* example.

## C.

**Cann**, *see* cunnan.  
**canōn**, *sm.* canon; canōnes bēc, canonical books.  
**Cantwara-burg**, *sf.* Canterbury [Cantwara, *gen.* of Cantware].  
**Cant-ware**, *pl.* Kent-dwellers, men of Kent [Lat. Cantia and ware].  
**cāsere**, *sm.* emperor [Latin Caesar].  
**ċeaflas**, *smpl.* jaws.  
**ċeald**, *aj.* cold.  
**ċealf**, *sn.* calf.  
**ċēap**, *sn.* purchase.  
**ċēas**, *see* ċēosan.  
**ċeaster**, *sf.* city [Latin castra].  
**cēne**, *aj.* brave, bold.  
**ceŋnan**, *uv.* bring forth, bear child.  
**Ceŋt**, *sf.* Kent [Cantia].  
**Ceŋt-land**, *sn.* Kent.  
**ċeorfan**, *sv.* 3, cut.  
**ċēosan**, *sv.* 7, choose.  
**ċēpan**, *uv. w. gen.* attend, look out for.  
**ċiepan**, *uv.* trade, sell [ċēap].  
**ċiepend**, *sm.* seller [*pres. partic.* of ċiepan].  
**ċierr**, *sm.* turn.

cierran, *vv.* turn, return, go—cier-  
ran tō, take to.

ġe'cierred-nes, *sf.* conversion.

cild, *sn.* child.

cild-hād, *sm.* childhood.

cinn-bān, *sn.* jawbone.

čiriče, *sf.* church.

clāne, *aj.* clean, pure.

clawu, *sf.* claw.

clipian, *vv.* call, summon.

clipung, *sf.* calling.

clyppan, *vv.* clip, embrace.

cnapa, *sm.* (boy, youth), servant.

cnoll, *sm.* top, summit.

coccel, *sm.* corn-cockle.

cōm, *see* cuman.

coren, *see* cēosan.

cræft, *sm.* skill, cunning.

crīsten, *aj.* Christian.

cuma, *sm.* stranger [cuman].

cuman, *sv.* 4, come; cuman ūp,  
land.

cunnan, *svv.* know.

cunnian, *vv.* try [cunnan].

curon, *see* cēosan.

cūp, *aj.* known [originally *past*  
*partic. of* cunnan].

cwædon, *see* cwēpan.

cwēp, *see* cwēpan.

cweartern, *sn.* prison.

cwēman, *vv.* please, gratify.

ġe'cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.

cwēn, *sf.* queen.

cwēpan, *sv.* 5, say, speak; name,  
call.

cwic, *aj.* alive.

cwide, *sm.* speech, address [cwēpan].

ġecwid-ræden, *sf.* agreement.

cwipp, *see* cwēpan.

cymb, *see* cuman.

cyne-cynn, *sn.* royal family.

cyne-līc, *aj.* royal.

cyne-līce, *av.* like a king, royally.

cyne-stōl, *sm.* throne.

cyning, *sm.* king.

cynn, *sn.* race, kind.

cyst, *sf.* excellence [cēosan].

cystig, *aj.* (excellent), charitable.

cýpan, *vv.* make known, tell [cūp].

## D.

Dæd, *sf.* deed.

dæg, *sm.* day.

dæg-hwæm-līce, *av.* daily.

dæl, *sm.* part—be healfum dæle, by  
half.

dælan, *vv.* divide, share.

dēad, *aj.* dead.

dēap, *sm.* death.

Defena-scīr, *sf.* Devonshire [De-  
vonia].

dehter, *see* dohtor.

ġedelf, *sn.* digging.

delfan, *sv.* 3, dig.

Dēne, *simpl.* Danes.

Dēnisc, *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].

dihstan, *vv.* appoint [Latin *dictare*].

disc-þegn, *sm.* (dish-thaue), waiter.

dohtor, *sf.* daughter.

dōm, *sm.* doom, judgment, sentence.

dōn, *sv.* do, act.

dorste, *see* durran.

draca, *sm.* dragon.

dranc, *see* drincan.

drēoriġ, *aj.* sad.

drifan, *sv.* 6, drive.

drinca, *sm.* drink.

drincan, *sv.* 3, drink.

drohtnian, *vv.* live, continue, behave.

drohtnung, *sf.* conduct.

drýġe, *aj.* dry.

Dryhten, *sm.* Lord.

dūn, *sf.* hill, down.

durran, *svv.* dare.

duru, *sf.* door.

dūst, *sn.* dust.

ġe'dwyld, *sn.* error.

dyde, *see* dōn.

dyppan, *vv.* dip.

dysig, *aj.* foolish.



## E.

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

ġe-ēndian, *wv.* end; die.  
 ēndlufon, *num.* eleven.  
 ēndlyfta, *aj.* eleventh.  
 ġe-ēndung, *sf.* ending, end.  
 engel, *sm.* angel [Latin angelus].  
 Engla-land, *sn.* England [Engla  
*gen. pl. of Engle*].  
 Engle, *simpl.* the English [Angel].  
 Englisc, *aj.* English—*sn.* English  
 language [Engle].  
 ēode, *see* gān.  
 eom, *see* wezan.  
 eorl, *sm.* earl.  
 eorp-būend, *sm.* earth-dweller.  
 eorpe, *sf.* earth.  
 eorp-fæst, *aj.* firm in the earth.  
 eorp-lic, *aj.* earthly.  
 eornost, *sf.* earnest.  
 eornost-līce, *av.* in truth, indeed.  
 ēow, *see* pū.  
 etan, *sv.* 5, eat.  
 ēpel, *sm.* country, native land.

## F.

Fæder, *sm.* father.  
 fægen, *aj.* glad.  
 fæġer, *aj.* fair.  
 fæġer-nes, *sf.* fairness, beauty.  
 fæġnian, *wv.* *gen.* rejoice.  
 fæmne, *sf.* virgin.  
 fæer, *sf.* danger.  
 fæer-lic, *aj.* sudden.  
 fæer-līce, *av.* suddenly.  
 fæst, *aj.* fast, firm.  
 fæstan, *wv.* fast.  
 fæsten, *sf.* fasting.  
 fæt, *sn.* vessel.  
 fāġ-nes, *sf.* variegation, various  
 colours.  
 fandian, *wv.* *w. gen.* try, test,  
 tempt [fiudan].  
 faran, *sv.* 2, go.  
 faru, *sf.* procession, retinue, pomp.  
 fēa, *aj. pl.* few.  
 ġe-fēa, *sm.* joy.  
 feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.  
 fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.  
 feax, *sn.* hair of head.



fēdan, *vv.* feed [fōda].  
 fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.  
 feld, *sm.* field.  
 feoh, *sn.* money, property.  
 ġe'feoh't, *sn.* fight.  
 feohtan, *sv.* 3, fight.  
 fēole, *sf.* file.  
 fēolian, *vv.* file.  
 fēoll, *see* feallan.  
 fēond, *sm.* enemy.  
 feorh, *snm.* life.  
 feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.  
 feorr, *av.* far.  
 fēorþa, *num.* fourth.  
 fēower, *num.* four.  
 ġe'fēra, *sm.* companion [fōr].  
 fēran, *vv.* go, fare [fōr].  
 ġe'fēran, *vv.* (go over), take possession of.  
 fērian, *vv.* carry [faran].  
 fēt, *see* fōt.  
 fētian, *vv.* fetch—*pret.* ġefētte.  
 ġe'fētte, *see* fētian.  
 fiend, *see* fēond.  
 fierd, *sf.* army [faran].  
 fierlen, *aj.* distant [feorr].  
 fierst, *sm.* period, time.  
 fif, *num.* five.  
 findan, *sv.* 3 (*pret.* funde), find.  
 fisc, *sm.* fish.  
 fisc-cynn, *sn.* fish-kind.  
 flēam, *sm.* flight [flēon].  
 fleax, *sn.* flax.  
 flēogan, *sv.* 7, fly.  
 flēon, *sv.* 7, flee.  
 flēotan, *sv.* 7, float.  
 flitan, *sv.* 6, quarrel, dispute.  
 ġe'flieman, *vv.* put to flight [flēam].  
 flōd, *sm.* flood.  
 flota, *sm.* fleet [flēotan].  
 flot-ġere, *sm.* naval army, army of pirates.  
 flot-mann, *sm.* sailor, pirate.  
 flōwan, *sv.* 1, flow.  
 flugon, *see* flēon.  
 flyht, *sm.* flight [flēogan].  
 fōda, *sm.* food.  
 folc, *sn.* people, nation.  
 folc-lic, *aj.* popular.

folgian, *vv. w. dat.* follow; obey.  
 fōn, *sv.* 1, seize, take, capture; fēng  
 tō rīce, came to the throne; tōgædre  
 fēngon, joined together.  
 for, *prep. w. dat.* before—rīce for  
 worulde, in the eyes of the world;  
*causal*, for, because of, for the  
 sake of—ne dorste for Gode, for  
 the fear of God—for þām, there-  
 fore, for þām (þe), because; *w.*  
*acc.*, instead of. for.  
 fōr, *sf.* journey [faran].  
 fōr, *see* faran.  
 for-bærnan, *vv.* burn up, burn,  
*trans.*  
 for-bēodan, *sv.* 7, forbid.  
 for-brēotan, *sv.* 7, break.  
 for-ġeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut off.  
 for-dilgian, *vv.* destroy.  
 for-dōn, *sv.* destroy.  
 for-ealdod, *aj.* aged [*past partic.* of  
 forealdian, grow old].  
 fore-sċeawian, *vv.* pre-ordain, de-  
 cree, appoint.  
 fore-seġgan, *vv.* say before—se  
 foresæġda, the aforesaid.  
 for-ġiefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give,  
 grant; forgive.  
 for-ġief-nēs, *sf.* forgiveness.  
 for-ġieman; *vv.* neglect.  
 for-ġietan, *sv.* forget.  
 forht, *aj.* afraid.  
 forhtian, *vv.* be afraid.  
 for-hwega, *av.* somewhere.  
 for-lēatan, *sv.* 1, leave, abandon.  
 for-lēosan, *sv.* 7, lose.  
 for-līġer, *sn.* wantonness, immo-  
 rality.  
 forma, *aj.* first—*superl.* fyrmost,  
 first.  
 for-molsnian, *vv.* crumble, decay.  
 for-scrincan, *sv.* 3, shrink up.  
 for-sēon, *sv.* 5, despise.  
 for-slēan, *sv.* 2, cut through.  
 for-standan, *sv.* 2, (stand before),  
 protect.  
 forþ, *av.* forth, forwards, on.  
 forþ-fēran, *vv.* depart, die.  
 for-þrysmān, *vv.* suffocate, choke.

for-weorpan, *sv.* 3, perish.  
 fōt, *sm.* foot.  
 frætwan, *ww.* adorn.  
 frætwing, *sf.* ornament.  
 fram, *prep. w. dat.* from; *agent. w. pass.* hie wæron fram Wyrigeorne  
 ġelaþode, invited by.  
 frēmman, *ww.* 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-blīpe, *aj.* very glad.  
 full-cēne, *aj.* very brave.  
 ful-liċe, *av.* fully.  
 full-sōþ, *aj.* very true.  
 fultum, *sm.* help; forces, troops.  
 fultumian, *ww. w. dat.* help.  
 funde, *see* findan.  
 furþor, *av.* further, more [forþ].  
 fūs, *aj.* hastening.  
 fyllan, *ww.* fill, fulfil [full].  
 fyr, *sn.* fire.  
 fyrmest, *see* forma.

## G.

Gadrian, *ww.* 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.  
 ġê, *see* pū.  
 ġealga, *sm.* gallows.  
 ġear, *sn.* year.  
 ġearcian, *ww.* prepare [ġearo].  
 ġeard, *sm.* yard, court.  
 ġearu, *aj.* ready.  
 ġearwian, *ww.* prepare.  
 ġeat, *sn.* gate.

ġeogup, *sf.* youth.  
 ġeomrung, *sf.* lamentation.  
 ġeond, *prp. w. acc.* through,  
 throughout.  
 ġeong, *aj.* young.  
 ġeorn, *aj.* eager.  
 ġeorne, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.  
 ġiefan, *sv.* 5, give.  
 ġiefta, *sfpl.* marriage, wedding  
 [ġiefan].  
 ġieft-hūs, *sn.* wedding-hall.  
 ġieft-lic, *aj.* wedding.  
 ġiefu, *sf.* gift; grace (of God)  
 [ġiefan].  
 ġierla, *sm.* dress [ġearu].  
 ġiernan, *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-liċe, *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.* bēst.  
 gōd, *sn.* good thing, good.  
 gold, *sn.* gold.  
 gold-hord, *sn.* treasure.  
 grædiġ, *aj.* greedy.  
 græg, *aj.* grey.  
 grētan, *ww.* greet, salute.  
 grindan, *sv.* 3, grind.  
 grist-bitung, *sf.* gnashing of teeth.  
 grymetian, *ww.* grunt, roar.  
 gyldan, *ww.* gild [gold].  
 gylden, *aj.* golden [gold].

## H.

Habban, *ww.* have; take.

hād, *sm.* rank, condition.  
 ġe'hādod, *aj.* ordained, in orders,  
     clerical [*past partic.* of hādian,  
     ordain].  
 hæfde, hæfþ, *see* habban.  
 hæftan, *vv.* hold fast, hold [habban].  
 hēlan, *vv.* heal [hāl].  
 hēlend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic.*  
     of hēlan].  
 hēlo, *sf.* salvation [hāl].  
 hēs, *sf.* command.  
 hæspe, *sf.* hasp.  
 hēte, *sf.* heat [hāt].  
 hēþ, *sf.* heath.  
 hēþen, *aj.* heathen [hæþ].  
 hāl, *aj.* whole, sound.  
 ġe'hāl, *aj.* whole, uninjured.  
 hālga, *sm.* saint.  
 hālgian, *vv.* hallow, consecrate.  
 hālig, *aj.* holy.  
 hālig-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  
     scōgan, bade them be told; name  
     —*passive*, hātte.  
 hatian, *vv.* hate.  
 hātte, *see* hātan.  
 hē, *prn.* he.  
 hēafod, *sn.* head.  
 hēafod-mann, *sm.* head-man, ruler,  
     chief.  
 hēah, *aj.* high—*superl.* hiehst.  
 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-præd, *sm.* web-thread, thread.  
 hefe, *sm.* weight [hebban].  
 hefig, *aj.* heavy [hefe].  
 heþ, *sf.* hell.

ġe'hende, *aj. w. dat.* near [hand].  
 hēo, *see* hē.  
 heofon, *sm.* heaven—*often in plur.*,  
     heofona rīce.  
 heofon-lic, *aj.* heavenly.  
 hēold, *see* healdan.  
 heord, *sf.* herd.  
 heorte, *sf.* heart.  
 hēr, *av.* here; hither—hēr-æfter,  
     &c., hereafter.  
 hēr-be-ēastan, *av.* east of this.  
 hēre, *sm.* army.  
 hēre-rēaf, *sn.* spoil.  
 hēre-toga, *sm.* army-leader, gene-  
     ral, chief [toga *from* tēon].  
 hērgian, *vv.* ravage, make war  
     [hēre].  
 hērgung, *sf.* (ravaging), warfare,  
     war.  
 hērian, *vv.* praise.  
 hēt, *see* hātan.  
 hider, *av.* hither.  
 hīe, *see* hē.  
 hiehst, *see* hēah.  
 hiera, *see* hē.  
 ġe'hieran, *vv.* hear.  
 hierde, *sm.* shepherd [heord].  
 hierd-ræden, *sf.* guardianship.  
 hiere, *see* hē.  
 ġe'hier-sum, *aj. w. dat.* obedient  
     [hieran].  
 ġe'hiersum-nes, *sf.* obedience.  
 him, hine, *see* hē.  
 hīred, *snm.* family, household.  
 his, *see* hē.  
 hit, *see* hē.  
 hīw, *sn.* hue, form.  
 hlædder, *sf.* ladder.  
 hlæst, *sm.* load.  
 hlāf, *sm.* bread, loaf of bread.  
 hlāford, *sm.* lord.  
 hlisa, *sm.* fame.  
 hlūd, *aj.* loud.  
 hlýdan, *vv.* make a noise, shout  
     [hlūd].  
 hnappian, *vv.* doze.  
 ġe'hoferod, *aj.* (past partic.), hump-  
     backed.  
 holt, *sn.* wood.

hōn, *sv.* 1, hang [hangian].  
 horn, *sm.* horn.  
 hræd-lice, *av.* quickly.  
 hrædung, *sf.* hurry.  
 hrape, *av.* quickly—swā hrape swā,  
     as soon as.  
 hrēod, *sn.* reed.  
 hrēowan, *sv.* 7, rue, repent.  
 hrieman, *wv.* cry, call.  
 hriper, *sn.* ox.  
 hrōf, *sn.* roof.  
 hryġ, *sm.* back.  
 hryre, *sm.* fall [hrēosan].  
 hū, *av.* how.  
 hū-meta, *av.* how.  
 hund, *sn. w. gen.* hundred.  
 hund, *sm.* dog.  
 hund-feald, *aj.* hundredfold.  
 hund-nigontig, *num.* ninety.  
 hund-twelftig, *num.* hundred and  
     twenty.  
 hungor, *sm.* hunger; famine.  
 hunrig, *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 ques-  
     tion.  
 hwæpre, *av.* however.  
 hwanon, *av.* whence.  
 hwelc, *prn.* which; any one, any  
     —swā hwelc swā, whoever.  
 ġe'hwelc, *prn.* any, any one.  
 hwil, *sf.* while, time.  
 hwone, *see* hwā.  
 hwonne, *av.* when.  
 hwȳ, *av.* why.  
 hȳdan, *wv.* hide.  
 hyht, *sf.* hope.

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

## I.

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

## II.

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

*ġe'lamp*, *see* *ġelimpan*.  
*land*, *sn.* land, country.  
*land-folc*, *sn.* people of the country.  
*land-herē*, *sm.* land-army.  
*land-lēode*, *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'lapian*, *vv.* invite.  
*ġe'lapung*, *sf.* congregation.  
*lēaf*, *sf.* leave.  
*ġe'lēafa*, *sm.* belief, faith.  
*ġe'lēaf-full*, *aj.* believing, pious.  
*leahtor*, *sm.* crime, vice.  
*lēas*, *aj.* without (expers), *in compos.* -less; false.  
*lēat*, *see* *lūtan*.  
*lēġan*, *vv.* lay [*liċġan*].  
*ġe'lēndan*, *vv.* 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-fet*, *sn.* (light-vessel), lamp.  
*leornian*, *vv.* learn.  
*leornung-cniht*, *sm.* disciple.  
*lēt*, *see* *lētan*.  
*libban*, *vv.* live.  
*lic*, *sn.* body, corpse.  
*ġe'lic*, *aj. w. dat.* like.  
*ġe'lice*, *av.* in like manner, alike, equally.  
*liċġan*, *sv.* 5, lie.  
*lic-hama*, *sm.* body.  
*licham-lice*, *av.* bodily.  
*ġelician*, *vv. w. dat.* please.  
*liefan*, *vv. w. dat.* allow [*lēaf*].  
*ġe'liefan*, *vv.* believe [*ġelēafa*].  
*lif*, *sn.* life.  
*lifend*, *see* *libban*.  
*lim*, *sn.* limb, member.  
*ġe'limp*, *sn.* event, emergency, calamity.

*ġe'limpan*, *sv.* 3, happen.  
*līp*, *see* *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  
*losaþ*, he loses [(for) *lēosan*].  
*lūcan*, *sv.* 7, close.  
*lufu*, *sf.* love [*lēof*].  
*Lunden-burg*, *sf.* London [*Lundonia*].  
*lūtan*, *sv.* 7, stoop.  
*lýtēl*, *aj.* little.

## M.

*Mā*, *see* *micel*.  
*macian*, *vv.* make.  
*mæg*, *svv.* can, be able.  
*mægen*, *sn.* strength, capacity; virtue [*mæg*].  
*mægþ*, *sf.* family; tribe, nation; generation.  
*ġe'mæne*, *aj.* common.  
*ġe'mænelic*, *aj.* common, general.  
*mære*, *aj.* famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).  
*ġe'mære*, *sn.* boundary, territory.  
*mærsian*, *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-fealdan*, *vv.* multiply [*manigfeald*].  
*mann*, *sm.* man; person.  
*mann-cynn*, *sn.* mankind.



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

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

## N.

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



nēah, *av.* near; *superl.* nīchst—  
æt nīhstan, next, immediately,  
afterwards.

nearu, *aj.* narrow.

nēa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood  
[wesan].

neṃnan, *uv.* 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.

nigopa, *aj.* ninth.

niht, *sf.* night.

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

nis = ne is.

nīper, *av.* down.

nīwe, *aj.* new.

ge'nōg, *aj.* enough.

nołde = ne wolde.

norþ, *av.* north.

Norphymbra-land, *sn.* Northum-  
berland.

Norþ-hymbre, *simpl.* Northum-  
brians [Humbra].

norþan-weard, *aj.* northward.

Norþ-meñn, *pl.* Norwegians.

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

nū'giet, *av.* still.

ge'nyht-sum-nes, *sf.* sufficiency,  
abundance.

nyle, = ne wile.

nyste, nyton = ne wiste, ne witon.

## O.

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

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

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

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

ofer-hergian, *uv.* ravage, over-run.

ofer-sāwan, *sv.* 2, sow over.

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

offrung, *sf.* offering, sacrifice.

of-slēan, *sv.* 2, slay.

of-sniþan, *sv.* 6, kill [snīþan,  
cut].

of-spring, *sm.* offspring [springan].  
oft, *av.* often.

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

of-pyrst, *aj.* thirsty [*past partic.*  
*of* ofpyrstan, from thirst].

of-wundrian, *uv. w. gen.* wonder.

ō-læcung, *sf.* flattery.

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

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

on-byrgan, *uv.* taste.

on-cnāwan, *sv.* 1, know, recog-  
nize.

on-drædan, *sv.* 1, *uv.* 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, *uv.* illuminate, en-  
lighten [leoht].

on-lichtung, *sf.* illumination, light.

on-lūcan, *sv.* 7, unlock.

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

on-sien, *sf.* appearance, form.

on-sund, *aj.* sound, whole.

on-uppan, *prp. w. dat.* upon.

on-weald, *sm.* rule, authority,  
power; territory.

on-weg, *av.* away.

open, *aj.* open.

openian, *uv.* open, reveal, dis-  
close.

orgel-lice, *av.* proudly.

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

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

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

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

oppe, *cj.* or—oppe..oppe, either..or.

oxa, *sm.* ox.

### P.

Pāpa, *sm.* pope [*Latin* papa].

pēning, *sm.* penny.

Peohtas, *smpl.* Picts.

Philistēisc, *aj.* Philistine.

Pihtisc, *aj.* Pictish [Peohtas].

plegian, *ww.* 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.

gērād, *sn.* reckoning, account; on

þā gērād þæt, on condition that.

ræd, *sm.* advice; what is advisable, plan of action—him ræd þūhte, it seemed advisable to him.

ramm, *sm.* ram.

rāp, *sm.* rope.

rēaf, *sn.* robe, dress.

reahte, *see* reccan.

rēcan, *ww. w. gen.* reckon, care.

reccan, *ww.* tell, narrate.

gēreccednes, *sf.* narrative.

gērēfa, *sm.* officer, reeve, bailiff.

reġen, *sm.* rain.

rēpe, *aj.* fierce, cruel.

rīce, *aj.* powerful, of high rank.

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

rīcetera, *sn.* (ambition), pomp,

rīcsian, *ww.* rule.

rīdan, *sv.* 6, ride.

riftera, *sm.* reaper.

riht, *aj.* right; righteous.

riht-lice, *av.* rightly, correctly.

riht-wisnes, *sf.* righteousness.

rīm, *sm.* number.

rīman, *ww.* count.

rīnan, *ww.* rain [reġen].

rīpan, *sv.* 6, reap.

rīpera, *sm.* reaper.

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

rōhte, *see* rēcan.

Rōme-burg, *sf.* city of Rome.

rōwan, *sv.* 1, row.

ryne, *sm.* course.

gērŷne, *sn.* mystery.

### S.

Sæ, *sf.* sea—*dat.* sǣ.

sæd, *sn.* seed.

sæġde, *see* seccan.

sæl, *sm.* time, occasion.

gēsælig, *aj.* happy, blessed.

gēsælig-lice, *av.* happily, blessedly.

sæt, sæton, *see* sittan.

sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.

ġesamnian, *ww.* collect, assemble.

samod, *av.* together, with.

sanct, *sm.* saint [*Latin* sanctus].

sand, *sf.* dish of food [sendan].

sand-ccosol, *sm.* sand (*literally* sand-gravel).

sār, *sn.* grief.

sār, *aj.* grievous.

sārig, *aj.* sorry, sad.

sāwan, *sv.* 1, sow.

sāwere, *sm.* sower.

sāwol, *sf.* soul.

scamu, *sf.* shame.

scand, *sf.* disgrace.

scand-lic, *aj.* shameful.

scēaf, *sm.* sheaf [scūfan].

scēaf-mælum, *av.* sheafwise.

ġe-sceaft, *sf.* creature, created thing.

sceal, *swv.* ought to, must; shall.

sceap, *sn.* sheep.

sceatt, *sm.* (tribute); money.

sceawere, *sm.* spy, witness.

sceawian, *ww.* see; examine; read.

sceawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.

sceotan, *sv.* 7, shoot.

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

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

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

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

## p.

**pā**, *av. cj.* then; when—**pā** **pā**,  
 when, while—*correlative* **pā** .. **pā**,  
 when .. (*then*).  
**pā**, **pēm**, &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**, **þæt**, *see* **se**.  
**þæt**, *cj.* that.  
**ġe'pafian**, *vv.* allow, permit.  
**pā-ġiet**, *av.* still, yet.  
**panc**, *sm.* thought; thanks.  
**pancian**, *vv. w. gen. of thing and*  
*dat. of person*, thank.



panon, *av.* thence, away.  
 pās, *see* pis.  
 pe, *rel. prn.* who—sē þe, who; *av.* when.  
 pē, *see* pū.  
 pēah, *av. cj.* though, yet, however  
 —pēah þe, although.  
 pearf, *svv.* need.  
 pearle, *av.* very, greatly.  
 pēaw, *sm.* custom, habit; pēawas, virtues, morality.  
 peġen, *sm.* thane; servant.  
 peġnian, *vv. w. dat.* serve.  
 peġnung, *sf.* service, retinue.  
 peñcan, *vv.* think, expect [þanc].  
 pēod, *sf.* people, nation.  
 ġe'pēode, *sn.* language.  
 pēof, *sm.* thief.  
 pēos, *see* pes.  
 pēostru, *spl.* darkness.  
 pēow, *sm.* servant.  
 pēow-dōm, *sm.* service.  
 pēowian, *vv. w. dat.* serve.  
 pēowot, *sn.* servitude.  
 pes, *prn.* this.  
 piċce, *aj.* thick.  
 piċgan, *sv. 5.* take, receive; eat, drink.  
 pīn, *see* pū.  
 ping, *sn.* thing.  
 pis, piſsum, &c., *see* pes.  
 ġe'pōht, *sm.* thought.  
 pōhte, *see* peñcan.  
 pone, *see* se.  
 ponne, *av. cj.* then; when; because.  
 porne, *av.* than.  
 porfte, *see* pearf.  
 porn, *sm.* thorn.  
 præd, *sm.* thread.  
 prēo, *see* priē.  
 pridda, *aj.* third.  
 priē, *num.* three.  
 prim, *see* priē.  
 pritiġ, *num.* thirty.  
 pritiġ-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.  
 prymm, *sm.* glory.  
 pū, *prn.* thou.  
 pūhte, *see* pynċan.  
 ġe'pungen, *aj.* excellent, distinguished.

purh, *prp. w. acc.* through; *causal,* through, by.  
 purh-wunian, *vv.* continue.  
 purst, *sm.* thirst.  
 purstiġ, *aj.* thirsty.  
 pus, *av.* thus.  
 pūsend, *sn.* thousand.  
 ġe'pwær-læcan, *vv.* agree.  
 pȳ, *instr. of se;* *av.* because.  
 pȳfel, *sm.* bush.  
 pȳ'læs, *cj.* lest.  
 pynċan, *vv. impers. w. dat.* mē  
 pynċþ, methinks [þenċan].  
 pȳrel, *sn.* hole [purh].

## U.

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



un-ġepwær-nes, *sf.* discord.  
 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.  
 wēdla, *sm.* poor man.  
 wæl, *sn.* slaughter—wæl ġe'slēan, make a slaughter.  
 wæl-hrēow, *aj.* cruel.  
 wælhrēow-lice, *av.* cruelly, savagely.  
 wælhrēownes, *sf.* cruelty.  
 wēpen, *sn.* weapon.  
 wær, *aj.* wary.  
 wæron, wæss, *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, *op.* 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-lim, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.  
 wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, *then* proscribed man, outlaw].

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

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

*ġe-wilnian*, *wv. w. gen.* desire.

*win*, *sn.* wine.

*wind*, *sm.* wind.

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

*win-ġeard*, *sm.* vineyard.

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

*ġe-winnan*, *sv. 3.* win, gain.

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

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

*wis*, *aj.* wise.

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

*ġe-wiss*, *aj.* certain.

*ġe-wissian*, *wv.* guide, direct.

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

*wiste*, *see witan*.

*wit*, *see ic*.

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

*witan*, *swv.* know.

*ġe-witan*, *sv. 6.* depart.

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

*witega*, *sm.* prophet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*white*, *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 weorpan*.

*worhte*, *see wyrġan*.

*woruld*, *sf.* world.

*woruld-ping*, *sn.* worldly thing.

*wrecan*, *sv. 5.* avenge.

*wrġan*, *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*.

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

*wyrhta*, *sm.* worker.

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

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

*wyrtruma*, *sm.* root.

*wyſġan*, *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*].