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Anglo-Saxon Grammar

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THE
ELEMENTS

OF

Anglo-Saxon Grammar:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

A

PRAXIS AND VOCABULARY;

BY THE

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Of Clare-Hall, Cambridge.

LEEDS:

Printed by Benjamin Dewhirst,

AND SOLD BY LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW; & BLANCHARD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON;
DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE; AND PARKER, OXFORD.

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THE following Pages have been compiled with a view of offering to the Public, in a compressed Form, the principal Parts of Dr. Hickes's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, a Book now seldom to be met with.

An increasing research into Works published during the infancy of English Literature, and the prevailing Taste for Antiquarian Studies, (neither of which can be successfully pursued without a Knowledge of Anglo-Saxon) have induced the Compiler to attempt what he has long looked for from abler Hands.

In the Arrangement of this Work, the Plan of Dr. Valpy's excellent Latin Grammar has been adhered to, as closely as the peculiarities of the two Languages would permit; and whilst brevity has been throughout consulted, obscurity has at the same Time been carefully avoided.

A short Praxis and Vocabulary are added for the Exercise of the Learner.

Wakefield, Nov. 1st, 1819.

ELEMENTS

OF

ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing with propriety.

The subject of Grammar is sentences; sentences consist of words; words of syllables; and syllables of letters.

The Anglo-Saxon letters are twenty-five.

Name.		Power.		Name.		Power.
Æ	a	a		O	o	o
B	b	b		P	p	p
C	c	c		Q	q	q
D	ð	d		R	r	r
E	e	e		S	s	s
F	f	f		T	t	t
G	g	g		Ð	ð	th*
H	h	h		U	u	u or v
I	i	i or j		W	w	w
K	k	k		X	x	x
L	l	l		Y	y	y
M	m	m		Z	z	z
N	n	n				

Other characters are, ȝ *and*; þ *that*; ƿ *or*; a period or full stop is marked thus, .; or thus, ȝ.; other pauses in a sentence thus, .

Note. K and Q are seldom used, but in their stead, c, cp, or cu.

* As the Greek Θ.

Of the twenty-five letters, a, e, i, o, u, are vowels, the rest are consonants.

A vowel can sound alone. A consonant cannot sound without a vowel, though the Anglo-Saxons often omit the vowels, particularly at the end of words, as in the following, Nemrɿ, Lenð, Rixl.

A syllable consists of one or more letters forming one sound.

A diphthong consists of two vowels forming one syllable.

The Anglo-Saxon diphthongs are æ, œ.

A word consists of one or more syllables.

Some letters particularly vowels and diphthongs, are used indifferently for each other, thus,

Æ and a, as Æc or Ac, *an oak* : Æceƿ, or Aceƿ, *a field*.

Æ and ea, as Æ or Ea, *water* : Æc or Eac, *eternal*.

Æ and œ, as Æghpeƿ or œghpeƿ, *everywhere*.

Æ and y, as Ælc or Ylc, *each*.

Ʒ, i, and y, as Ʒƿel or Yƿel, *evil* : Ʒmbe, imbe or ymbe, *about*.

Consonants are also sometimes used for each other.

B, ƿ, and u, as Obeƿ, oƿeƿ, or oueƿ, *over* : IƿeƷ or ueƷ, *ivy*.

L and k, as LȳninƷ or kȳninƷ, *a king*.

L and q, as Lƿen or quen, *a queen*.

ƿ and i consonant, as ƿeo or ieo, *formerly*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech are eight. 1. Article, 2. Noun, 3. Pronoun, 4. Verb, 5. Adverb, 6. Conjunction, 7. Preposition, and 8. Interjection.

Articles, Nouns, and Pronouns are declined with number, case, and gender.

There are two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular speaks of one, as *Smīð*, *a smith*.

The plural speaks of more than one, as *Smīðar*, *smiths*.

There are six cases, the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The nominative comes before the verb.

The genitive has the sign, *of*.

The dative has the signs, *to* or *for*.

The accusative follows the verb.

The vocative calls or addresses.

The ablative has the signs, *by*, *from*, *in*, *with*, and *than*.

There are three genders, the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

Articles are prefixed to nouns to denote their gender, and are thus declined :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>Se</i>	<i>reo</i>	<i>þaτ.</i>	N. <i>Ða.</i>		
G. <i>þær</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þir</i> or <i>þar.</i>	G. <i>þæra.</i>		
D. <i>þam</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þam.</i>	D. <i>þam.</i>		
Ac. <i>þone</i>	<i>þa</i>	<i>þaτ.</i>	Ac. <i>þa.</i>		
V. —	—	—	V. —		
A. <i>þam</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þam.</i>	A. <i>þam.</i>		

The article is prefixed not only to appellatives, but also to proper names, as, *Se Sibba mid ealle his folce. Sibba with all his people.*

The neuter article *þat* is also frequently prefixed to masculine and feminine nouns for the sake of emphasis. *Ðæne* and *þene* are often used for *þone*; *Ðone* and *þæne* are sometimes put for the dative *þam*, as in the following example: *Ic Beda renðe ȝnetan þone leofestan Lȳninge. I Bede send greeting to the most beloved king.*

Ðan is often written for *þam*: *þær* and *rio* for *reo*; as also *ðære* for *þa*, the accusative feminine singular.

The feminine article is also sometimes used for the masculine, as, *Seo Bircop*, for *Se Bircop, the bishop.*

The pronoun is also often prefixed even to the article for the sake of greater emphasis, as, *Lpæð he re Bircop him to. The bishop said to him.*

De is prefixed to nouns in all cases and both numbers, in the same manner as the English *the*, thus, *De heofenlica fæder. and þe sunu. and þe halga ȝarȝ. The heavenly Father, and the Son, and the holy Ghost.*

Seo is often changed into *þeo*, and *þam* into *þy*.

The learner must remember that in Anglo-Saxon, the prepositive article often assumes the nature of a demonstrative or relative pronoun.

OF NOUNS.

There are two kinds of nouns, substantives, and adjectives.

A substantive is the name of a thing.

Substantives are either simple, as *þur*, a house: *Æȝ*, an egg: or compound, as, *þenne-æȝ*, a hen's egg.

Declension is the change of a noun in its cases and numbers.

There are four declensions of substantives.

The first declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *er*; the dative in *e*; the nominative plural in *ar*, the genitive in *a*; and the dative in *um*, as in the following example.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Smīð</i> , a smith.	N. <i>Smīðar</i> , smiths.
G. <i>ȝmīðer</i> .	G. <i>ȝmīða</i> .
D. <i>ȝmīðe</i> .	D. <i>ȝmīðum</i> .
Ac. <i>ȝmīð</i> .	Ac. <i>ȝmīðar</i> .
V. <i>eala þu ȝmīð</i> .	V. <i>eala ȝe ȝmīðar</i> .
A. <i>ȝmīðe</i> .	A. <i>ȝmīðum</i> .

Some nouns of this declension make the nominative plural to end in *u*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Andȝit</i> , a sense.	N. <i>Andȝitu</i> , senses.
G. <i>andȝiter</i> .	G. <i>andȝita</i> .
D. <i>andȝite</i> .	D. <i>andȝitum</i> .
Ac. <i>andȝit</i> .	Ac. <i>andȝitu</i> .
V. <i>eala þu andȝit</i> .	V. <i>eala ȝe andȝitu</i> .
A. <i>andȝite</i> .	A. <i>andȝitu</i> .

The plural termination u is often changed into o and a, as *ʒemæpo* and *ʒemæpa*, for *ʒemæpu*, *boundaries*.

Other nouns of this declension make the nominative case plural the same as the nominative singular, thus,

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Worð</i> , a word.	N. <i>Worð</i> , words.
G. <i>porðer</i> .	G. <i>porða</i> .
D. <i>porðe</i> .	D. <i>porðum</i> .
Ac. <i>porð</i> .	Ac. <i>porð</i> ,
V. <i>eala þu porð</i> .	V. <i>eala ʒe porð</i> .
A. <i>porðe</i> .	A. <i>porðum</i> .

The second declension makes the nominative and vocative singular in a: the other cases singular in an: the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural in an, and the other cases as in the first declension.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Witeʒa</i> , a prophet.	N. <i>piʒeʒan</i> , prophets
G. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .	G. <i>piʒeʒena</i> .
D. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .	D. <i>piʒeʒum</i> .
Ac. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .	Ac. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .
V. <i>eala þu piʒeʒa</i> .	V. <i>eala ʒe piʒeʒan</i> .
A. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .	A. <i>piʒeʒum</i> .

Proper names ending in a are declined in the same manner, also adjectives, pronouns, and participles, having a added to their regular terminations, as *Se ylca* for *Se ylc*, &c.

SINGULAR.

N. Mapia, *Mary*.

G. Mapian.

D. Mapian.

Ac. Mapian.

V. eala þu Mapia.

A. Mapian.

The third declension makes the genitive singular to end in e, and the nominative plural in a: in all other cases it is like the first declension.

SINGULAR.

N. Wiln, *a maid*.

G. pilne.

D. pilne.

Ac. piln.

V. eala þu piln.

A. pilne.

PLURAL.

N. Wilna, *maids*.

G. pilna.

D. pilnum.

Ac. pilna.

V. eala ge pilna.

A. pilna.

In this manner also is declined *rpurton*, *a sister*, which makes in the nominative plural *rpurtopa*, *sisters*.

The fourth declension makes the nominative case singular in u; the genitive in a; the dative, accusative, and vocative in u; and all cases plural as those of the third declension.

SINGULAR.

N. Sunu, *a son*.

G. runa.

D. runu.

Ac. runu.

V. eala þu runu.

A. runu.

PLURAL.

N. Suna, *sons*.

G. runa.

D. runum.

Ac. runa.

V. eala ge runa.

A. runum.

Many Anglo-Saxon nouns are irregular in their mode of declining : thus *Fæðer*, *a father*, is a monoptot in the singular, but declined in the plural as nouns of the first declension : so also *Broðor*, *a brother*, and *Modor*, *a mother*. these make in the cases singular *Broðor* and *Breðer* ; *Modor* and *Meder* : in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural *Broðor* makes *Broðru* : to these may be added *Fot*, *a foot* ; *Man*, *a man* ; *Æg*, *an egg* ; *Lealp*, *a calf* ; which in the plural make *Fet*, *Men*, *Ægry*, *Lealfru*.

Latin proper names are used by the Anglo-Saxons, with their own terminations in all cases, except the genitive, which must end in *er*, as *Laiur re Larepe oþre naman Iulur*. *Caius Cæsar, whose other name is Julius* : Latin appellations are also written in the same manner, as, *Ðý tpeľftan dæge kalendapum Auzurtapum*. *Bede. On the twelfth day of the kalends of August*. But to this rule one exception occurs in the sacred name, *Epirt*, *Christ*, which is never met with under the Latin form *Epirtur*.

For the numerous terminations of Anglo-Saxon nouns no certain rules can be assigned, a few of them however are here noticed.

1. Some end in *a*, as, *Lepepa*, *a reeve* ; *Lempa*, *a soldier* ; *Oxa*, *an ox* ; *Nama*, *a name* : of these some become English nouns, by casting off *a*, or changing it into *e*.

2. Many end in *anȝ*, *inȝ*, *onȝ*, *unȝ*, as,

Bīzanȝ, *worship* ; On-brȳrðinȝ, *instinct* ;
 Dotorunȝ, *a complaint*.

3. Some in ȝ, or ȝe, as Mīrȝ, *mirth* ;
 Leȝihȝ, *sight* ; Mæȝȝe, *power*.

4. Several feminines in erre, ȳrre, nerre,
 nȳrre, as Ðrinnerre, *Trinity* ; Soðfærtnȳrre,
truth, &c.

5. Others in elr, as, Rædelr, *a riddle*.

6. Some in elð, as, Færnelð, *a road*.

7. Masculines in ep, or epe, denoting the
 employment, whose feminines end in eȳrre,
 ȳrre, or ȳrre, as, Sædepe, *a sower* ;
 Sæðȳrre, *a female sower* ; Bæcepe, *a
 baker* ; Bæceȳrre, *a female baker* ; Sȳnzere,
a singer ; Sȳnzeȳrre, *a female singer*.

8. Patronymics end in inȝ, as, Eleȝinȝ,
the son of Eliza ; Lenfuringȝ, *the son of
 Cenfusus*.

9. Those substantives which denote want,
 privation, or deficiency end in leaȳte or
 leȳte, as, Beapn-leaȳte, *want of children* ;
 Meȳte-leaȳte, *want of meat*.

10. Diminutives in inle, as, Rapinle, *a
 small rope* ; Scipinle, *a little ship*.

11. Many others, of which several are
 diminutives, end in linȝ, as, Deoȝlinȝ, *a
 darling* ; Lȳtelinȝ, or Lȳtel-linȝ, *a little one*,
 &c. This termination is adopted at present,
 as *hireling*, *suckling*, *nestling*.

12. Some end in rceapȳ, as Þȳȝe-rceapȳ,
the soul.

The following appear more properly to

come under the head of compounds, than of simple substantives.

1. In *dom* denoting *office, dignity, state, or quality*, as, *Lȳn-dom*, or *Lȳnninȝ-dom*, *a kingdom*; *Ealdor-dom*, *earldom*; *Freo-dom*, *freedom*; *Ƣeop-dom*, *servitude*.

2. In *rice* also signifying dominion, as, *Lȳn-ric*, *a kingdom*; *Birceop-ric*, *a bishoprick*.

3. In *had*, denoting *state, condition, or quality*, as, *Lild-had*, *childhood*; *Mæden-had*, *maidenhood*; *Lnihƿ-had*, *knighthood*.

4. In *ric*, *rice*, *rcȳn*, or *rcȳne*, denoting *care, office, business, or occupation*, as, *Birceop-ric*, *the province of a bishop, diocese*; *Tun-ric*, *the office of mayor*.

5. In *rice*, denoting *dignity, office, or state*, as *Driht-ric*, *lordship*; *Ealdor-ric*, *eldership*; *Freonð-ric*, *friendship*.

6 In *prædenne*, denoting the state or condition of persons and things, as, *Gefer-prædenne*, *a society*; *Mæg-prædenne*, *consanguinity*; *Ƣip-prædenne*, *a household*.

The participle of the present tense being put absolutely and having the final e cut off, becomes a substantive, as from *Demende*, *judging*; comes *Demend*, *a judge*; from *Freonðe*, *freeing*, *Freonð*, *a friend*; *Lufiande*, *loving*, makes *Lufiand*, *a lover*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

An adjective expresses the quality of a thing.

Every word to which *thing* may be added is an adjective, thus *good*, *bad*, are adjectives, because we may say, *a good thing*, *a bad thing*.

There are two sorts of adjectives, 1. Simple, as, *eaðiȝ*, *rich*; *æfen*, *even*: and 2. Compound, as, *epen-ece*, *co-eternal*; *ȝiƿ-eaðiȝ*, *excelling in wealth or power*.

All adjectives are declined after the following example.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>ƿoð</i> .	<i>ȝoðe</i> .	<i>ȝoð</i> , <i>good</i> .	N. <i>ƿoðe</i> .		
G. <i>ȝoðer</i> .	<i>ȝoðne</i> .	<i>ȝoðer</i> .	G. <i>ȝoðna</i> .		
D. <i>ȝoðum</i> .	<i>ȝoðne</i> .	<i>ȝoðum</i> .	D. <i>ȝoðum</i> .		
Ac. <i>ȝoðne</i> .	<i>ȝoðe</i> .	<i>ȝoð</i> .	Ac. <i>ȝoðe</i> .		
V. <i>ȝoða</i> .	<i>ȝoðe</i> .	<i>ȝoð</i> .	V. <i>ȝoðe ȝoðan</i>		
A. <i>ȝoðum</i> .	<i>ȝoðne</i> .	<i>ȝoðum</i> .	A. <i>ȝoðum</i> .		

The accusative singular masculine of all adjectives is formed from the nominative, by adding *ne*: the genitive, dative, and ablative singular feminine end in *ne*: the dative and ablative singular masculine and neuter, and the dative and ablative plural, end in *um*; and the genitive in *na*.

Adjectives, participles, and pronouns of every kind often add *a* to their termination, or change their final vowel into *a*, and then

are declined like substantives of the second declension, excepting however their genitives plural, which must always end in *na*: thus from *ƿoƿerpprecen*, comes *ƿoƿerpprecena*, in the following *Se ƿoƿerpprecena Lýning*, *the before named king*: From *ƿoðcunde*, comes *ƿoðcunða*, *divine*: so also *Se ylca Ʒerþð*, *the same companion*: This rule is most used for adjectives placed emphatically and demonstratively, as *Orƿalð Ʒe Lƿurtenerta cýning*, *Oswald the most christian king*.

The following are the terminations of Anglo-Saxon adjectives.

1. Some end in *iz*, as, *Dneopiz*, *sad*: *Wýpiz*, *joyful*: *Æniz*, *any*: from this is derived the English termination *y*, in such words as *dreary*, *merry*, *any*, &c.

2. Others end in *rum*, denoting *habit* or *disposition*, as, *Lanz-rum*, *tedious*; this termination is still retained, as in *tiresome*, *wholesome*, &c.

3. In *ol* and *ul*, also denoting *habit* or *disposition*, as, *Fnettol*, *greedy*: *Ʒiccul*, *fat*; *Ʒinnul*, *lean*.

4. In *bær* and *tyrne*, denoting *fertility*; as, *Wærtyrne-bær*, *fruitful*; *þæriz-tyrne*, *troublesome*, &c.

5. In *full*, signifying *plenty*, as *Woh-full*, *having much trouble*, &c. and hence our *woeful*.

6. In *leap*, denoting *want*, as, *Sceam-leap*, *void of shame*; *Bloð-leap*, *without blood*;

To this rule there are however some exceptions, as,

ƒoð, *good*; Beƒepe, *better*; Beƒƒƒ, *best*.

ƒoð, *good*; Seƒpe, *better*; Seƒoƒƒ, *best*.

Yƒel, *bad*; Wýƒƒ, *worse*; Wýƒƒpeƒƒ, Wýƒƒƒ, *worst*.

Micel, *great, much*; Mæpe, *greater, more*; Mæƒƒ, *greatest, most*.

Lýtél, *little*; Lery, *less*; Læƒƒ, *least*.

The words ƒƒƒ and ƒƒƒ prefixed to adjectives increase their signification to the superlative degree, as ƒæƒƒ, *constant*; ƒƒƒ-ƒæƒƒ, *most constant*; Mæahƒƒƒ, *powerful*; ƒƒƒ-mæahƒƒƒ, *most powerful*; Eaðƒƒ, *happy*; ƒƒƒ-eaðƒƒ, *most happy*.

The adjective ƒæƒƒ affixed to a substantive changes it into an adjective, and increases its signification, as, Soð-ƒæƒƒ, *most true*; Wulðoƒƒ-ƒæƒƒ, *most glorious*.

OF PRONOUNS.

A pronoun is used instead of a noun.

The pronouns Ic and Ðu, are declined with singular, dual, and plural numbers.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. Ic, I.	N. Wit, <i>we two</i> .	N. We, <i>we</i> .
G. Min.	G. Unceƒ.	G. Uƒe.
D. Me.	D. Unc, unƒe, unceƒum	D. Uƒ.
Ac. Me.	Ac. Wit.	Ac. Uƒ.
A. Me.	A. Unc, unƒe, unceƒum	A. Uƒ.

For *Me* the Dano-Saxons use *Mec*, *mek*, *meh*; for *We*; *poe*, *urih*; for *U*; *uric*, *urich*, *uriz*, *urih*.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Ðu</i> , <i>thou</i> .	N. <i>Lyȝt</i> , <i>ye two</i> .	N. <i>Ge</i> , <i>ye</i> .
G. <i>þin</i> .	G. <i>incep</i> .	G. <i>eoper</i> .
D. <i>þe</i> .	D. <i>inc</i> , <i>incpum</i> .	D. <i>eop</i> .
Ac. <i>þe</i> , <i>þec</i> .	Ac. <i>inc</i> .	Ac. <i>eop</i> .
V. <i>eala þu</i> .	V. <i>eala inc</i> .	V. <i>eala ge</i> .
A. <i>þe</i> .	A. <i>Inc</i> , <i>incpum</i> .	A. <i>eop</i> .

For *zyt* in the dual number *incit* (*inc zyt*) is often used; for *eop*; *geop*: The Dano-Saxons for *eop* use *Iuch*, *uh*, *iph*, *uich*, *uuh*, *eopic*, *ioiph*, *geiop*: and for *eoper*; *iper*, *uepne*, *uop*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.
N. <i>þe</i> .	<i>heo</i> .	<i>hit</i> , <i>he</i> , <i>she</i> , <i>it</i> .	N. <i>þi</i> ,	<i>they</i> .
G. <i>hij</i> .	<i>hipe</i> .	<i>hij</i> .	G. <i>hina</i> .	<i>heopa</i> .
D. <i>him</i> .	<i>hipe</i> .	<i>him</i> .	D. <i>him</i> .	
Ac. <i>hine</i> .	<i>hi</i> .	<i>hit</i> .	Ac. <i>hi</i> .	
A. <i>him</i> .	<i>hipe</i> .	<i>hit</i> .	A. <i>him</i> .	

For *hi* the accusative feminine singular *hiz* is often used; for *hi* in the nominative and accusative plural *hiz*, *heo*, and *hio*; for *hina* and *heopa*; *hioa*, *hep*, *hepe*; *heom* for *him*, and sometimes for *hi*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ðiſ.	þeoſ.	þiſ, <i>this</i> .	N. Ðaſ,	<i>these</i> .	
G. þireſ.	þirrepe.	þireſ.	G. þirrepa.		
D. þiſum.	þirrepe.	þiſum.	D. þiſum.		
Ac. þirne.	þaſ.	þiſ.	Ac. þaſ.		
A. þiſum.	þirrepe.	þiſum.	A. þiſum.		

For þiſ in the nominative case, the Anglo-Saxons frequently use ðæſ, ðeſ, ðeoſ, ðaſ, or ðæt; for þireſ in the genitive ðirreſ, ðereſ, ðæſ; for þiſum in the dative singular ðiſ, ðiſon, ðaſſum: for þirrepe, in the genitive and dative feminine ðirre, ðæpe,; for þaſ in the accusative feminine ðæſ, ðeoſ: for þirrepa in the genitive plural ðirra, ðirſ.

The article ðe, reo, ðaſ, ſignifies the ſame as the demonstrative pronoun ðiſ, ðeoſ, ðaſ. In the ablative ſingular feminine, the prepoſition on, is frequently put after the word it governs, as, ðæſon, for on ðæpe, *in that*.

De affixed to pronouns of all perſons becomes a relative, as, Ic ðe, *I who*: Ðu ðe, *thou who*: re ðe, *he who*.

Ðe prefixed to he in all caſes, ſignifies relatively, as, ðe hiſa naman, *whoſe names*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ðylſ.	rylſe.	rylſ, <i>himſelf</i> .	N. Ðylſe,	<i>them-</i>	
G. rylſeſ.	rylſne.	rylſeſ.	G. rylſſa	<i>[ſelves</i>	
D. rylſum.	rylſne.	rylſum.	D. rylſum.		
Ac. rylſne.	rylſe.	rylſ.	Ac. rylſe.		
A. rylſum.	rylſne.	rylſum.	A. rylſum.		

ðylf or jelf is compounded with other pronouns, as Ic rylf, *I myself*; ðu rylf, *thou thyself*; he rylf, *he himself*: and sometimes with nouns, as Petpur rylf, *Peter himself*.

The pronoun relative *who* is generally expressed by the article je, jeo, ðaτ, as, Ænear je oferswipðe Turnum. *Æneas who overcame Turnus*. Se 1r, *who is*. Se pær, *who was*.

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. þpilc.	hpilce.	hpilc, <i>who?</i>
G. hpilceŕ.	hpilcepe, hpilcpe.	hpilceŕ.
D. hpilcum.	hpilcepe, hpilcpe.	hpilcum.
Ac. hpilcne.	hpilce.	hpilc.
A. hpilcum.	hpilcepe, hpilcpe.	hpilcum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
N. þpilce.		
G. hpilcepa, hpilcna.		
D. hpilcum.		
Ac. hpilce.		
A. hpilcum.		

In the same manner is declined rpa hpilc rpa, *whosoever*. And ðyllic or ðylc, *such*. þpa, *who?* is thus declined.

M.	F.	N.
N. þpa.		hpæt.
G. hpær.		
D. hpam.		
Ac. hpæne. hpone.		hpæt.
A. hpam.		

In the same manner are declined *Æȝ-hpa*, *any one*; *ȝe-hpa*, *some one*; and also *eller-hpa*, *another*; *hpæt-huȝu*, *some little*.

Țlc, (when used emphatically *Țlca*) *the same* is thus declined :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Țlc.	Țlce.	Țlc.	N. Țlce.		
G. Țlcer.	Țlcpe.	Țlcer.	G. Țlcpa.		
D. Țlcum.	Țlcpe.	Țlcum.	D. Țlcum.		
Ac. Țlcne.	Țlce.	Țlc.	Ac. Țlce.		
A. Țlcum.	Țlcpe.	Țlcum.	A. Țlcum.		

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. Țlca.			N. Țlcan.		
G. Țlcan.			G. Țlcpa.		
D. Țlcan.			D. Țlcan.		
Ac. Țlcan.			Ac. Țlcan.		
A. Țlcan.			A. Țlcan.		

After the same form is declined, *ȝe Țlca*, *he himself*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>Ænȝ</i> .	<i>ænȝe</i> .	<i>ænȝ</i> , <i>any</i> .	N. <i>Ænȝe</i> .		
G. <i>ænȝer</i> .	<i>ænȝpe</i> .	<i>ænȝer</i> .	G. <i>ænȝpa</i> .		
D. <i>ænȝum</i> .	<i>ænȝpe</i> .	<i>ænȝum</i> .	D. <i>ænȝum</i> .		
Ac. <i>ænȝne</i> .	<i>ænȝe</i> .	<i>ænȝ</i> .	Ac. <i>ænȝe</i> .		
A. <i>ænȝum</i> .	<i>ænȝpe</i> .	<i>ænȝum</i> .	A. <i>ænȝum</i> .		

For *ænȝ* is sometimes used *æn*; of ne and *ænȝ* is formed *nænȝ*, *no one*, which is declined like *ænȝ*.

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. Ænliþiȝ.	ænliþiȝe.	ænliþiȝ, <i>each</i> .
G. ænliþiȝer.	ænliþiȝne.	ænliþiȝer.
D. ænliþiȝum.	ænliþiȝne.	ænliþiȝum.
Ac. ænliþiȝne.	ænliþiȝe.	ænliþiȝ.
A. ænliþiȝum.	ænliþiȝne.	ænliþiȝum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
N. Ænliþiȝe.		
G. ænliþiȝna.		
D. ænliþiȝum.		
Ac. ænliþiȝe.		
A. ænliþiȝum.		

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. ȝum.	ȝume.	ȝum, <i>some</i> .
G. ȝumer.	ȝumne.	ȝumer.
D. ȝumum.	ȝumne.	ȝumum.
Ac. ȝumne.	ȝume.	ȝum.
A. ȝumum.	ȝumne.	ȝumum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
N. ȝume.		
G. ȝumna.		
D. ȝumum.		
Ac. ȝume.		
A. ȝumum.		

Some one is also expressed indefinitely by *Man*, as, *Țiȝ cȝniniȝ æt manner ham ȝȝuncæȝ*, *if the king should drink at some one's house. Spelman's Con.*

Something, some little, and others of the same kind are expressed by *hpæthuȝu*, *hpæthpuȝu*, *hpæthpeȝa*, *hpæthpiȝu*, *æthpæȝ*.

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. Ān, æn.	ane.	an, æn, <i>one</i> .
G. aneꝛ.	aneꝛe.	aneꝛ.
D. anum.	aneꝛe.	anum.
Ac. anne.	ane	an, æn.
A. anum.	aneꝛe.	anum.

After this form is declined nan or noan, *none*; and ana, *the only one*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.	M. F. N.
N. Āꝅen.	aꝅene.	aꝅen, <i>own</i> .	N. Āꝅene.
G. aꝅeneꝛ.	aꝅeneꝛe.	aꝅeneꝛ.	G. aꝅenꝛa
D. aꝅenum.	aꝅeneꝛe.	aꝅenum.	D. aꝅenum.
Ac. aꝅenne.	aꝅene.	aꝅen.	Ac. aꝅene.
A. aꝅenum.	aꝅeneꝛe.	aꝅenum.	A. aꝅenum.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.	M. F. N.
N. Eal.	ealle.	eal, <i>all, the whole</i>	N. ealle.
G. ealleꝛ.	ealleꝛe.	ealleꝛ.	G. ealpa.
D. eallum.	ealleꝛe.	eallum.	D. eallum.
Ac. ealne.	ealle.	eal.	Ac. ealle.
A. eallum.	ealleꝛe.	eallum.	A. eallum.

Eal, eall, æll, or all, in composition signifies *excellence, perfection, or plenitude*, as, ællmihƿiꝝ, *almighty*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.	M. F. N.
N. Ælc.	ælce.	ælc, <i>each, all</i>	N. Ælce.
G. ælceꝛ.	ælceꝛe.	ælceꝛ.	G. ælcpa.
D. ælcum.	ælceꝛe.	ælcum.	D. ælcum.
Ac. ælcne.	ælce.	ælc.	Ac. ælce.
A. ælcum.	ælceꝛe.	ælcum.	A. ælcum.

The possessive pronouns are declined in the following manner.

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. Min.	nine.	min, <i>mine</i> .
G. miner.	minpe.	miner.
D. minum.	minpe.	minum.
Ac. minne.	mine.	min.
V. min.	mine.	min.
A. minum.	minpe.	minum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
N. Mine, <i>mine</i> .		
G. minpa.		
D. minum.		
Ac. mine.		
V. mine.		
A. minum.		

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. Uncepr.	uncepe.	uncepr, <i>of us two</i> .
G. unceper.	uncepper.	unceper.
D. unceprum.	uncepper.	unceprum.
Ac. unceprne.	uncepe.	uncepr.
V. uncepr.	uncepe.	uncepr.
A. unceprum.	unceprne.	unceprum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
N. Uncepe, <i>of us two</i> .		
G. unceppa.		
D. unceprum.		
Ac. unceprne.		
V. unceprne.		
A. unceprum.		

Uncper and uncprum are generally used for unceper and unceprum.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Upe.	upe.	upe, <i>our</i> .	N. Upe, <i>our</i> .		
G. uper.	uppe.	uper.	G. uppa.		
D. upum.	uppe.	upum.	D. upum.		
Ac. upne.	upe.	upe.	Ac. upe.		
V. upe.	upe.	upe.	V. upe.		
A. upum.	uppe.	upum.	A. upum.		

Urep and urrep are used for upe ; urrer for uper ; urrum for upum ; and urre for upne.

SINGULAR.		
M.	F.	N.
N. Ðin.	ðine.	ðin, <i>thine</i> .
G. ðiner.	ðinpe.	ðiner.
D. ðinum.	ðinpe.	ðinum.
Ac. ðinne.	ðine.	ðin.
V. ðin.	ðine.	ðin.
A. ðinum.	ðinpe.	ðinum.

PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.
	N. Ðine, <i>thine</i> .	
	G. ðinpa.	
	D. ðinum.	
	Ac. ðine.	
	V. ðine.	
	A. ðinum.	

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. Incep.	incepe.	incep, <i>of you two.</i>
G. inceper.	incepper.	inceper.
D. incepum.	inceppe.	incepum.
Ac. incepane.	incepe.	incep.
V. incep.	incepe.	incep.
A. incepum.	inceppe.	incepum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
N. Incepe,		<i>of you two.</i>
G. inceppa.		
D. incepum.		
Ac. incepe.		
V. incepe.		
A. incepum		

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. Eoper.	eopepe.	eoper, <i>your.</i>
G. eoperer.	eoperpe.	eoperer.
D. eoperum.	eoperpe.	eoperum.
Ac. eoperne.	eopepe.	eoper.
V. eoper.	eopepe.	eoper.
A. eoperum.	eoperpe.	eoperum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
N. Eopepe, or eoppe,		<i>your.</i>
G. eoperpa.		
D. eoperum, or eoppum.		
Ac. eopepe.		
V. eopepe.		
A. eoperum, or eoppum.		

The primitive pronoun *þe* has no declinable possessive, and therefore the possessive is represented by the genitives of the primitive in all genders and both numbers *hīr*, *hīra*, *hīre*, *heora*, which also are used as reciprocals; yet the reciprocal is sometimes expressed by *īn*, *īne*, *īn*, *his*, *hers*, &c. as in the following example, *Breo enġla bereah eaġum īnum*, *the chief of the angels beheld with his own eyes.* *Cædm. 23.*

NOUNS OF NUMBER.

Cardinals from three to a hundred are undeclined.

CARDINALS.

1. An, ane, an.
2. Tpeʒen, tpa, tpeʒen.
3. Ðny, þneo, ðny.
4. Feoƿer.
5. Fif.
6. Six.
7. Seoƿon.
8. Eahƿa.
9. Nizōn.
10. Tyn.
11. Eñdluƿan, ændleƿan.
12. Tƿelf.
13. Ðneotýne.
14. Feoƿerþýne.
15. Fifþýne.
16. Sixþýne.
17. Seoƿonþýne.
18. Eahƿaþýne.
19. Nizōnþýne.
20. Tƿentiz.
21. An 7 tƿentiz.
30. Ðritiz.
40. Feoƿeriz.
50. Fifiz.
60. Sixiz.
70. þundreoƿontiz.
80. þundeahƿatiz.
90. þundnizōntiz.
100. þundteontiz.

ORDINALS.

- Se fopma, *the first.*
 Se oþer, *the second.*
 Se þriðða, *the third.*
 Se feopþa, *the fourth.*
 Se fifta, *the fifth.*
 Se fixta, *the sixth.*
 Se feofoþa, *the seventh.*
 Se eahteoþa, *the eighth.*
 Se niȝoþa, *the ninth.*
 Se teoþa, *the tenth.*
 Se endlufþa, *the eleventh.*
 Se twelfþa, *the twelfth.*
 Se þreoteþa, *the thirteenth.*
 Se feoƿerþa, *the fourteenth.*
 Se fifþa, *the fifteenth.*
 Se fixþa, *the sixteenth.*
 Se feoƿonþa, *the seventeenth.*
 Se eahateoþa, *the eighteenth.*
 Se niȝonteoþa, *the nineteenth.*
 Se twenteoȝoþa, *the twentieth.*
 An ȝ twenteoȝoþa, *the one and twentieth.*
 Se þrittiȝoþa, *the thirtieth.*
 Se feoƿerþeȝoþa, *the fortieth.*
 Se fifþeȝoþa, *the fiftieth.*
 Se fixþeȝoþa, *the sixtieth.*
 Se hundfeopontitiȝoþa, *the seventieth.*
 Se hundeahatitiȝoþa, *the eightieth.*
 Se hundniȝonteȝoþa, *the ninetieth.*
 Se hundteonteoȝoþa, *the hundredth.*

The reason why þund is prefixed to all numbers from *seventy* to a *hundred*, has never been satisfactorily ascertained, the most probable one is this: In the Mæso-Gothic, (from whence the Anglo-Saxon derives many of its words) ~~ṭaihnun-ṭaihnun~~ *ten times ten*, denoted the number 100; the length of this term however rendering it inconvenient for the purposes of conversation, the former part was rejected in discourse, though still retained in writing. Negligence of transcribers might easily remove the hyphen, so as to make the last syllable, ~~hnun~~ appear *an affix* to the former syllables; repeated transcriptions would again alter the situation of this *affix*, so as to make it at last a *prefix* to the succeeding word, under which form it has been adopted by the Anglo-Saxons, though evidently redundant.

Ba, bezen, batpa, butu, butpu, *both*; is thus declined.

N. Ba, bezen, batpa, butpu, *both*.

G. Bezpa.

D. Bam.

Ac. *as the nominative*.

A. Bam.

To these may be added Anfeald, *single*; Tpyfeald, *two-fold*; Dpyfeald, *three-fold*, &c. expressions still retained in our tongue.

The Anglo-Saxons frequently prefix or affix to nouns of number the numeral healde,

half ; which instead of adding to the number joined with it, signifies that the half of unity is to be taken from that number ; thus þreo healp, does not signify that *half* is to be added to *three*, but that half of unity is to be taken from it ; the meaning therefore of þreo healp, is not *three and a half*, but *two and a half* ; in the same manner feorþe healpe, is not *four and a half*, but *three and a half*.

þu micel, *how great* ; þpa micel, *so great* ; hu þela, *how many* ; þpa þela, *so many*.

OF VERBS.

A verb is the chief word in every sentence, and expresses the action or being of a thing.

Verbs have two voices :

1. The active, as Ic lufige, *I love*.
2. The passive, as Ic eom gelufod, *I am loved*.

Conjugation is the change of a verb in its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

A mood is the change of a verb to signify the various intentions of the mind.

Verbs have six moods ; the indicative ; the imperative ; the optative ; the potential ; the subjunctive, and the infinitive.

The indicative asserts, as *Ic lufize, I love.*

The imperative commands, as *lufa þu, love thou.*

The optative desires, as *eala gif ic nu lufize, I wish I may love; or Oh that I may love.*

The potential declares a power or ability; as *Ic mæg lufian, I may or can love.*

The subjunctive has always a conjunction or some indefinite word going before it in the same sentence, as *þonne ic nu lufize, when I love; or, when I may love.*

The infinitive is used as a substantive, and known also by the sign *to*, as *lufian, to love.*

There are three tenses or times, the present, the imperfect and the future.

The present denotes an action now doing, as *Ic lufize, I love; or, am loving.*

The imperfect, which also is used as the preter perfect, and preter pluperfect, expresses an action whether it be done in part, and not completed; lately done; or done some time back, as *Ic lufode, I was loving, I loved; or, I had loved.*

The future denotes an action that is to be hereafter, as *Ic pille lufian, I will love.*

Verbs have two numbers singular and plural; and three persons in each number.

The first singular, *I*; the second, *thou*; the third, *he, she, it*, and all singular nouns.

The first plural, *we* ; the second, *ye* ; the third, *they* ; and all plural nouns.

Gerunds and supines have the nature of substantives.

Instead of gerunds and supines the Anglo-Saxon verbs have what is called a *derivative infinitive*, which also sometimes assumes the nature of a future participle, as To *lufienne*, or, To *lufizenne*, *of loving ; in loving ; to love ; about to love ; to be loved*.

Participles have tenses like verbs, and number, gender, and case like adjectives.

Each voice has a participle of the present tense, as,

Active. *Lufiande*, or, *lufizende*, *loving*.

Passive. *Lufod*, or, *zelufod*, *loved*.

The passive has also one of the future, as, To *lufizenne*, *to be loved*.

Before other verbs are declined it will be necessary to learn the verb substantive.

Beon, *to be*.

Indicative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Eom, *I am*.

Synd, *we are*.

eaƿt, *thou art*.

rynd, *ye are*.

eaƿt, yƿ, *he is*.

rynd, *they are*.

Eam, and am are often used for eom ; rynt, ryndon, and ryn, for rynd.

Preterimperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Wæƿ, *I was, have, or, had been*.

pæpe, *thou wast, hast, or, hadst been*.

paƿ, *he was, hath, or, had been*.

PLURAL.

Wæron, *we were, have, or, had been.*

pæron, *ye were, &c.*

pæron, *they were, &c.*

Wærum is frequently used for pæron; pearð, purðe, and purdon, (from the verb porþan or peorþan) are also used for þar and pæron.

Future tense.

SINGULAR.

Beo, *I shall or will be.*

bȳȝ, *thou shalt or wilt be.*

bȳð and pȳpð, *he shall or will be.*

PLURAL.

Beoð, *we shall or will be.*

beoð, *ye shall or will be.*

beoð, *they shall or will be.*

Sometimes the future tense is expressed by ŕceal, and the infinitive beon, as Ic ŕceal beon, *I shall be.*

Imperative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Si þu, or, ŕiȝ þu, *be thou.*

ŕi he, *let him be.*

PLURAL.

Beon pe, *let us be.*

beon ȝe, *be ye.*

beon hi, *let them be.*

Beo ðu, and per ðu, are sometimes put for ŕi þu, as also bȳð he, for ŕi he in the singular: in the plural for beon in all persons

are used beo, beoð, rin, rien, pere, paraþ; also perap ȝe, for beon ȝe.

Optative, potential and subjunctive moods.

Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Beo, *I may be, &c.*

bȳrτ, *thou mayest be, &c.*

byð, or, pȳpðe, *he may be, &c.*

PLURAL.

Beoð, *we may be, &c.*

beoð, *ye may be, &c.*

beoð and peopþan, *they may be, &c.*

Instead of bȳð and beoð, are often used beo, rȳnð, and beon: for beo and bȳrτ; rȳ.

Imperfect, perfect and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Wæpe, *I might be, &c.*

pæpe, *thou mightest be.*

pæpe, *he might be.*

PLURAL.

Wæpon, *we might be, &c.*

pæpon, *ye might be.*

pæpon, *they might be.*

In the optative mood eala ȝif, *I wish*; is prefixed to each person, in both numbers of each tense, as eala ȝif ic beo, *I wish I may be*; and in the subjunctive mood, þonne, *when*; is in like manner prefixed to all persons in each number and tense, as þonne ic beo, *when I may be.*

Infinitive mood.—Present tense.

Beon or peran, *to be*.

Gerund, or derivative infinitive.

To beonne, *of being ; in being ; to be*.

Weorðan or pȳrðan, *to be made, or to become*.

Indicative mood.—Present tense.

Weorðe, *I am made, &c.*

peorðeƿ, *thou art made.*

peorðeþ, *he is made.*

PLURAL.

Weorðað, *we are made.*

peorðað, *ye are made.*

peorðað, *they are made.*

The singular number is often written

1. Wupþe, pȳpþe, purðe. 2. purþeƿ, pȳpðeƿ. 3. peorþe, purþe, pȳpþe. The plural 1, 2, & 3, peorþeþ, peorþon, pearðon, purþað.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Weapþ, *I have been made, &c.*

pearþeƿ, *thou hast, &c.*

pearþ, *he has, &c.*

PLURAL.

Weorðon, *we have been made, &c.*

peorðon, *ye have been, &c.*

peorðon, *they have been, &c.*

Weorðan, peorðen, peorþon, are used for peorðon. In this verb the future tense is the same as the present.

Imperative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Weorþa þu, *be thou made, &c.*

weorþe he, *let him be made.*

PLURAL.

Weorþon pe, *let us be made, &c.*

weorþe ȝe, *be ye, &c.*

weorþe hi, *let them, &c.*

Infinitive mood.—Present tense.

Weorþan, or pȳrþan, *to be made, to become.*

Gerund, or derivative infinitive.

To weorþan, or pȳrþan, *of being made, in being made, to be made, &c.*

Participle.

Worþden, *made, become.*

REGULAR VERBS.

Verbs active are declined after the following example :

The regular active verb *lufian, to love.*

Indicative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Ic lufize, *I love.*

ðu lufarȝ, eȝȝ, ȝȝ, *thou lovest.*

he lufarþ, eþ, þ, *he loves.*

PLURAL.

We lufiað, *we love.*

ȝe lufiað, *ye love.*

hi lufiað, *they love.*

When the infinitive mood ends in an *pure*, the persons of the plural end *iað*: but if it end in *eon*, then the plurals will end in *eoð*: when a consonant precedes an, the plurals end in *að*: *z* before an, in the formation of the tenses becomes *h*, as *pæhþ*, from *pæzan*.

Note. A syllable is called *pure*, when a vowel or diphthong immediately precedes it.

The present tense is sometimes formed by the auxiliary verb *eom*, and the participle of the present tense, as *Ic eom lufiend*, *I am loving*.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Ic lufode, *I did love, loved, had loved.*

þu lufodeſt, *thou didst love, &c.*

he lufode, *he did love, loved &c.*

PLURAL.

We lufodon, *we did love, &c.*

ge lufodon, *ye did love, &c.*

hi lufodon, *they did love, &c.*

The perfect is sometimes formed by the auxiliary verb *hæbbe*, and the participle of the past tense, as *Ic hæbbe lufod*, *I have loved*; *þu hæbberſt lufod*, *thou hast loved*; *he hæbbaþ lufod*, *he hath loved*; *pe hæbbaþ lufode*, *we have loved, &c.*

The pluperfect is also formed by *hæfod*, and the participle in a similar manner, as *Ic hæfod lufod*, *I had loved*.

The future tense is the same as the present, though sometimes the regular form is changed for that of the auxiliary verb *rceal* or *pille*, and the infinitive mood, as *Ic rceal* or *pille lupian*, *I shall or will love*, &c.

Imperative mood.

SINGULAR.

Lupa þu, love thou.

lupize he, let him love.

PLURAL.

Lupion pe, let us love.

lupize ge, love ye.

lupion hi, let them love.

Lupiaþ ge, is frequently used for *lupize ge*.

Optative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Eala gif { *Ic nu lupize* } *that* { *I may love.*
 { *þu nu lupize* } *O* { *thou mayest love.*
 { *he nu lupize* } *O* { *he may love.*

PLURAL.

Eala gif { *pe nu lupion, an* } *that* { *we may love.*
 { *ge nu lupion, an* } *O* { *ye may love.*
 { *hi nu lupion, an* } *O* { *they may love*

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

eala gif { *Ic nu lupode* } *that* { *I might love.*
 { *þu nu lupoderz* } *O* { *Thou mightest love.*
 { *he nu lupode* } *O* { *he might love.*

PLURAL.

eala gif { *We nu lupodon* } *that* { *we might love.*
 { *ge nu lupodon* } *O* { *ye might love.*
 { *hi nu lupodon* } *O* { *they might love.*

Future tense.

SINGULAR.

ealapaƿ	{	Ic luƿiƿe ƿýƿ	{	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
		þu luƿiƿe ƿýƿ	<i>that</i>	<i>thou shalt have loved.</i>
		he luƿiƿe ƿýƿ	<i>O</i>	<i>he shall have loved.</i>

PLURAL.

ealapaƿ	{	We luƿion ƿýƿ	{	<i>we shall have loved.</i>
		ƿe luƿion ƿýƿ	<i>that</i>	<i>ye shall have loved.</i>
		hi luƿion ƿýƿ	<i>O</i>	<i>they shall have loved.</i>

The subjunctive mood is formed in all tenses as the optative, only changing, eala ƿiƿ or þaƿ into þonne, as þonne ic nu luƿiƿe; þonne ic luƿode; þonne ic luƿiƿe ƿýƿ, &c.

The potential mood is declined by adding the infinitive of the verb, to the auxiliaries mæƿ, moƿ, for the present, and to miht, poƿ, and ƿceolƿ, for the imperfect.

Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Ic mæƿ, or moƿ luƿian, *I may love.*
 þu mæƿeƿ, or moƿeƿ luƿian, *thou mayest love.*
 he mæƿ, or moƿ luƿian, *he may love.*

PLURAL.

We maƿon, or moƿon luƿian, *we may love.*
 ƿe maƿon, or moƿon luƿian, *ye may love.*
 hi maƿon, or moƿon luƿian, *they may love.*

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Ic miht, poƿ, nolƿ, ƿƿceolƿ luƿian, *I might, &c.*
 þu mihteƿ, &c. luƿian, *thou mightest, &c.*
 he miht, &c. luƿian, *he might, &c.*

PLURAL.

Wemihƿon, &c. lufian, *we might, &c.*

ƿe mihƿon, &c. lufian, *ye might, &c.*

hi mihƿon, &c. lufian, *they might, &c.*

The future tense is formed by adding ƿýƿ to the present tense, as Ic mæƿ ƿýƿ lufian, *I may love hereafter.*

Though this method of forming the potential be the most used, yet sometimes the verb has its tenses in this mood, without the aid of auxiliaries, as in the following, Ðæt ic cume, *That I may come.—St. Matthew.* Ðæt þu oncnape, *That thou mayest know.—St. Luke.*

Infinitive mood.

Lufian, or lufiƿean, *to love.*

Gerund, or derivative infinitive.

To lufienne, or ƿo lufiƿenne, *Of loving; in loving; to love; about to love; to be loved.*

Participle of the present tense.

Lufiande, or lufiƿende, *loving.*

The final e being taken from this word, makes it a substantive. Joined with the auxiliary verb beon, it becomes the present tense, as Ic eom lufiande, *I am loving.* It also is sometimes used for the future participle of both voices, as well as a gerund.

The perfect tense infinitive, is formed by the conjunction þaƿ, and the perfect indicative, as, Ic ƿiƿƿ þaƿ þu lufodeƿƿ God, *I know that thou lovedst God.*

The participle future is formed by the infinitive of the verb and *rceal*, *pille*, or the verbs of motion, *ƿapan* and *zan*, as *Ic rceal lufian*, *I am about to love*; *Ic ƿape huntian*, *I am going to hunt*.

The initial augments, or inseparable prepositions *a*, *be*, *ƿop*, *ze*, *to*, &c. are prefixed to verbs, verbal adjectives, and participles, and frequently words are to be found when compounded with these augments, which are not to be met with in a simple form. The augments *a*, *be*, are sometimes, but not often prefixed to participles of the preter-perfect tense.

Anglo-Saxon verbs are declined in the passive voice by the auxiliary verb *beon*, and the participle of the present tense, as in the following examples.

Indicative mood.—Present tense.

Ic eom zelufod, *I am loved*.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

Ic ƿær zelufod, *I was loved*.

Future tense.

Ic beo, or rceal beon zelufod, *I shall be loved*.

Imperative mood.

Si þu zelufod, *be thou loved*.

Optative mood.—Present tense.

Eala gif ic eom zelufod, *O that I may be loved*.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

Eala gif ic ƿære zelufod, *O that I might be loved*.

Future tense.

Eala gif ic beo ȝelufod, *O that I shall be loved.*

Subjunctive mood.—Present tense.

Donne ic nu eom ȝelufod, *when I am loved*

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

Donne, or þa þa ic pær ȝelufod, *when I was loved.*

Future tense.

Donne ic beo ȝelufod, *when I shall be loved.*

Potential mood.—Present tense.

Ic mæg beon ȝelufod, *I may be loved.*

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

Ic miht, &c. beon ȝelufod, *I might, &c. be loved.*

Future tense.

Ic mæg ȝyt beon ȝelufod, *I shall have been loved.*

Infinitive mood.—Present tense.

Beon ȝelufod, *to be loved.*

Future tense.

Beon ȝelufod ȝyt, *shall be loved.*

Participles.—Present tense.

Ȝelufod, *loved.*

Future tense.

To lufizenne, *to be loved.*

Note. The augment ȝe is prefixed in general to the participle, to distinguish it from the perfect active.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Anomalous verbs are those which differ from the regular mode of declining.

The following form their tenses irregularly.

Acpen can.	<i>to extinguish.</i>	acpent, acpane, acpnen, <i>extinct.</i>
aðneoƷan.	<i>to suffer.</i>	aðneaƷ, <i>he suffered</i> , aðnuƷon, <i>they suffered.</i>
æcƷn nan.	<i>to touch.</i>	æcƷnan, <i>he touched</i>
aƷan.	<i>to possess.</i>	ah, <i>he has, or possesses</i> , aht, <i>he had, or</i> [possessed.]
allaƷan.	<i>to lift up.</i>	ahof, <i>he lifted up.</i>
ahneoyan.	<i>to rush.</i>	ahneoy, ahnyre, <i>he rushed.</i>
apnƷan.	<i>to rise.</i>	apnaƷ, <i>he arose.</i>
arpanan.	<i>to entice.</i>	arpon, <i>he enticed</i> , arpanen, arponnen, [seduced.]
aƷpean.	<i>to wash.</i>	aƷpoh, <i>he washed.</i>
apneon.	<i>to reveal.</i>	apneah, <i>he revealed.</i>
Beatan.	<i>to beat.</i>	beot, <i>he beat.</i>
bebycƷean.	<i>to sell.</i>	bebohce, <i>he sold.</i>
beƷn nan.	<i>to ask.</i>	beƷnan, beƷnne, <i>he asked.</i>
belƷan.	<i>to be angry.</i>	bealƷ, bealh, <i>he was angry.</i>
beoƷan.	<i>to bid.</i>	beaƷ, buƷe, <i>he bade.</i>

beoƿƿan.	<i>to beware.</i>	beoƿh, <i>he was weary, he took care.</i>
beƿican.	<i>to preside over.</i>	beƿiƿce, <i>he presided.</i>
biðan.	<i>to pray.</i>	bæð, bað, <i>he prayed.</i>
binðan.	<i>to bind.</i>	band, <i>he bound, bunden, bound.</i>
bƿinƿan.	<i>to bring.</i>	bƿohƿce, <i>he brought.</i>
bƿiucan.	<i>to enjoy.</i>	bƿneac, bƿnæc, <i>he enjoyed.</i>
buƿan.	<i>to bend.</i>	beah, biƿðe, buƿe, <i>he bent, beƿð, beƿeð,</i>
bƿeƿean.	<i>to buy.</i>	bohƿce, <i>he bought.</i> [bent.]
Leoƿan.	<i>to chuse.</i>	ceaf, <i>he chose.</i>
cniapan.	<i>to know.</i>	cneop, <i>he knew.</i>
cyapan.	<i>to crow.</i>	cƿeop, <i>he crow.</i>
cuman.	<i>to come.</i>	com, cum, <i>he came.</i>
cunnan.	<i>to know.</i>	can, <i>I know, cuðe, he knew.</i>
cƿæðan.	<i>to say.</i>	cƿiƿc, <i>you say, cƿæðe, he said.</i>
cƿðan.	<i>to relate.</i>	cƿððe, cƿƿðe, <i>he related.</i> [dug.]
Deƿan.	<i>to dig.</i>	ðeƿ, ðealf, ðalf, ðelf, ðulf, <i>he dug, ðulƿen,</i>
ðon.	<i>to do.</i>	ðo, <i>I do, ðeƿc, thou doest, ðeƿ, he does, ðoƿ,</i>
ðneccan.	<i>to torment.</i>	ðnohƿce, <i>he tormented.</i> [we do, ðið, he did.]

byrnan.	<i>to drive.</i>
byrnan.	<i>to dare.</i>
Colæcan.	<i>to repeat.</i>
emplacian.	<i>to look round.</i>
Fapan.	<i>to go.</i>
fealan.	<i>to fall.</i>
Fenȝan.	<i>to take.</i>
feohtran.	<i>to fight.</i>
finðan.	<i>to find.</i>
fleon.	<i>to fly.</i>
fon.	<i>to take.</i>
forleoſan.	<i>to lose.</i>
Iranȝan.	<i>to go.</i>
ȝelæcan.	<i>to approach.</i>
ȝelæccan.	<i>to seize.</i>
ȝemetan.	<i>to find.</i>
ȝemunan.	<i>to remember.</i>
ȝeotan.	<i>to pour out.</i>

byraf, he drove.
byrſce, byrſce, he dared, he durst.
eðlæhte, he repeated.
emplat, he looked round.
feþðe, for, he went.
feoll, he fell.
fenȝ, he took.
feahce, fuhce, he fought.
fanð, funð, he found.
fleh, fleah, fleoh, fly, he fled.
for, he took.
forleoſ, he lost.
eoðe, he went.
ȝelhte, he approached.
ȝelæhte, he seized.
ȝemetce, he found.
ȝemune, ȝemunðe, he remembered.
ȝeote, ȝute, he poured out.

Ʒerean-on.	<i>to see.</i>	ƷeraƷ, ƷeraƷ, Ʒereas, Ʒereah, Ʒereh, <i>he</i> [saw, Ʒerepen, seen.]
ƷerpinƷan.	<i>to whip.</i>	ƷerpanƷ, <i>he whipped, ƷerpunƷen, whipt.</i>
Ʒecan	<i>to obtain.</i>	Ʒeot, Ʒeotte, <i>he obtained.</i>
Ʒepæccan.	<i>to afflict.</i>	Ʒepæhte, Ʒepæhte, <i>he afflicted.</i>
Ʒifan.	<i>to give.</i>	Ʒaf, <i>he gave.</i>
ƷraƷan.	<i>to engrave.</i>	Ʒrof, <i>he engraved.</i>
ƷrunƷan.	<i>to grind.</i>	Ʒrand, Ʒrund, <i>he ground.</i>
ƷanƷan.	<i>to hang.</i>	henƷ, hoh, <i>he hung.</i>
healdan.	<i>to hold.</i>	heold, <i>he held.</i>
helpan.	<i>to help.</i>	hulpe, <i>he helped.</i>
hlhan.	<i>to laugh.</i>	hloh, <i>he laughed.</i>
hnƷan.	<i>to bore.</i>	hnas, hnah, <i>he bored.</i>
hƷeoƷƷan.	<i>to depart.</i>	hƷuƷƷe, <i>he departed.</i>
Ican.	<i>to increase.</i>	icce, ihce, <i>he increased, iht, increased.</i>
Liðan.	<i>to sail.</i>	lað, <i>he sailed.</i>
lixan.	<i>to shine.</i>	lixce, <i>he shone.</i>
MaƷan.	<i>to be able.</i>	mihce, <i>he was able, he might.</i>

Niman.	<i>to take.</i>	nam, <i>he took, numen, taken.</i>
Orðnucan.	<i>to oppress.</i>	ofðnuc, <i>oppressed.</i>
onȝitan.	<i>to understand.</i>	onȝeac, <i>he understood.</i>
ƿæcan.	<i>to deceive, to lie.</i>	ƿæhte, <i>he deceived.</i>
plæcan.	<i>to beat.</i>	plac, <i>he beat.</i>
plihtan.	<i>to plight.</i>	plhte, <i>he plighted.</i>
Reccan.	<i>to reckon, to care for.</i>	reachte, <i>he reckoned.</i>
riðan.	<i>to ride.</i>	rað, <i>he rode.</i>
ƿacan.	<i>to contend.</i>	ƿoc, <i>he contended.</i>
ƿahcan.	<i>to reconcile.</i>	ƿæht, <i>reconciled.</i>
ƿapan.	<i>to sow.</i>	ƿep, <i>he sowed, ƿapen, sown.</i>
ƿeppan.	<i>to create.</i>	ƿceop, <i>he created.</i>
ƿecan.	<i>to seek.</i>	ƿohce, <i>he sought.</i>
ƿecȝan.	<i>to say.</i>	ƿæcȝde, <i>he said.</i>
ƿiȝan.	<i>to fall down.</i>	ƿaȝ, <i>he fell down.</i>
ƿinȝan.	<i>to sing.</i>	ƿanȝ, <i>he sung.</i>
ƿitcan.	<i>to sit.</i>	ƿæt, <i>he sat.</i>
ƿlitcan.	<i>to sit.</i>	ƿlac, <i>he slit.</i>

ŕpīpan.	<i>to vomit.</i>	ŕpap, <i>he vomited.</i>
ŕcīzan.	<i>to depart, to ascend.</i>	ŕcaȝ, ŕcah, ŕcīh, <i>he departed, he ascended.</i>
ŕcneccan.	<i>to stretch.</i>	ŕcnehte, <i>he stretched.</i>
ŕpealtzan.	<i>to slay.</i>	ŕpealt, ŕpeolt, <i>he slew.</i>
ŕpīzan.	<i>to be silent.</i>	ŕup, ŕupode, <i>he was silent.</i>
ŕæcan.	<i>to teach.</i>	æhte, <i>he taught.</i>
teon.	<i>to accuse.</i>	teo, teoh, <i>accuse, tēh, tuȝe, he accused.</i>
þean.	<i>to profit.</i>	þaȝ, þah, <i>he profited.</i>
þpean.	<i>to wash.</i>	þpoh, <i>he washed.</i>
zyþian.	<i>to grant.</i>	zyþde, zyðde, <i>he granted.</i>
Uman.	<i>to yield.</i>	upþe, uðde, <i>he yielded.</i>
Uacian.	<i>to wake.</i>	peaht, <i>wakened.</i>
pacran.	<i>to wash.</i>	peoƿt, peohƿ, <i>he washed.</i>
peðan.	<i>to be mad.</i>	peðde, <i>he was mad.</i>
peoþnean.	<i>to work.</i>	poþhte, <i>he worked.</i>
pneȝan.	<i>to accuse.</i>	pnehte, <i>he accused.</i>
pneon.	<i>to conceal.</i>	pnoh, <i>he concealed.</i>
Ynnan.	<i>to run.</i>	aƿn, uƿn, <i>he run.</i>

ADVERBS.

An adverb is joined to a verb or other word to explain or qualify its signification.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Æ. aà, <i>always.</i>	Læſt, <i>last.</i>
æðne, <i>immediately.</i>	lange, <i>long.</i>
æfre, <i>ever.</i>	late, <i>late.</i>
æfter, <i>after.</i>	lenge, <i>longer.</i>
ær, <i>ere, before.</i>	Micelum, <i>much.</i>
ahpenne, <i>when.</i>	Næfre, <i>never.</i>
Ecelice, <i>continually.</i>	nexta, } <i>next.</i>
Færinga, } <i>suddenly.</i>	nýhta, }
færlice, }	nipan, <i>lately.</i>
Geapa, <i>yore, of old.</i>	nu, <i>now.</i>
geſýn, <i>formerly.</i>	nu-gea, <i>even now.</i>
gelome, <i>often.</i>	Oft, <i>often.</i>
gena, <i>as yet.</i>	Seldon, <i>seldom.</i>
geo, <i>ago, formerly.</i>	ſemninga, <i>suddenly.</i>
get, gýt <i>just now, as yet.</i>	ſingallice, <i>always.</i>
þræðinge, } <i>soon.</i>	ſnuð, <i>directly.</i>
hræðlice, }	ſona, <i>soon.</i>
hnaþe, <i>soon.</i>	ſpiþe, <i>much.</i>
hpænne, <i>when.</i>	ſymbel, } <i>always.</i>
hpile, <i>whilst.</i>	ſýmle, }
hpilon, <i>whilom.</i>	Ða, <i>then.</i>
Inſtæpe, <i>immediately.</i>	Ðaþa, <i>then, when.</i>
iu, <i>formerly.</i>	Ðahpile, <i>meanwhile.</i>
iu-gepa, <i>long since.</i>	Ðenden, <i>whilst.</i>

OF WISHING.

Eala, *oh.*|Eala ȝif, *oh that.*

OF ORDER.

Æt-nextan, *at length* | hýndan, *behind.*and ȝehu eller, *and* | Of þam, *after that.*[*the like.* | on bæc, *backwards.*and ȝpa forþ, *and so* | oð þiȝ, *thus far.*[*forth.* | Siþþan, *afterwards.*Behindan, *behind.*| Dær-æfter, *after-*Eft, *again.*[*ward.*Forð, *afterwards.*| ðær ȝiht, *immediately*þȝȝȝtum, *in turn.*| Ufor, *over.*

OF LIKENESS.

Eacȝpilce, *alike.*| ȝpaȝelice, *in the same*Samod, *in the same*[*way.*[*manner.* | ȝpilce, *as if.*ȝameylca ȝpa, *in like* | Ður, *thus.*[*way.* | þur ȝenad, *in this*ȝpa, *so.*[*sort.*

OF PLACE.

Aðun, *adune, down-* | Ellerhpideȝ, *else-*[*wards.*[*where.*æȝhpanon, *eachway.* | ellon, *elsenwhere.*æȝhpideȝ, *every where* | Foran, *before.*Beȝeonðan, *beyond.* | forneah, *near.*beheonon, *on this side* | Gehend, *near.*beneoþ, } *beneath.*| ȝehpæne, *every where*

beneoþan, }

| þær, *here.*binnan, *within.*| heonon, *from hence.*

hīðer, <i>hither.</i>	ƿpahpæƿƿpa, <i>whereso-</i>
hpær, <i>where.</i>	[<i>ever.</i>
hpanon, <i>from whence.</i>	Tohpær, <i>every where.</i>
hpīðer, <i>whither.</i>	ðanon, <i>thence.</i>
Innan, <i>within.</i>	ðær, <i>there.</i>
Neoþan, <i>downwards,</i>	ðīðer, <i>thither.</i>
[<i>below.</i>	Uþan, <i>above.</i>
nohpær, <i>no where.</i>	upp, <i>up.</i>
norþan, <i>northern.</i>	utan, <i>out.</i>
nýþer, <i>downwards.</i>	Wiþuþan, <i>above.</i>
Onpeʒ, <i>away.</i>	ƿiþutan, <i>without.</i>
Suþan, <i>southern.</i>	ƿiþýþan, <i>beneath.</i>

OF AFFIRMATION.

Æninʒa, <i>altogether.</i>	ʒýre, <i>yes.</i>
Buton tpeon, <i>doubt-</i>	þpæt þonne, <i>so truly.</i>
[<i>less.</i>	Ia, <i>yea.</i>
Geʒnunʒa, <i>surely.</i>	Soðlice, <i>truly.</i>
ʒepiʒlice, <i>even so.</i>	Witoðlice, <i>indeed.</i>

OF QUALITY AND COMPARISON.

Bet, <i>better.</i>	Fæpiʒa, <i>suddenly.</i>
Ealler, <i>entirely.</i>	Genoh, <i>enough.</i>
ealler to ƿpiðe, <i>im-</i>	ʒeapa, <i>well.</i>
[<i>moderately.</i>	heapmælum, <i>in heaps.</i>
ealler to ʒelanʒe, <i>too</i>	hpaðor, <i>the more, ra-</i>
[<i>long.</i>	[<i>ther.</i>
ealler to fært, <i>too</i>	hpæðlice, <i>quickly.</i>
[<i>fast.</i>	Lýteʒtne, <i>almost.</i>
eallum ʒemetum, <i>in</i>	Ma, <i>more.</i>
[<i>every way.</i>	ma þonne, <i>more than.</i>
eallunʒe, <i>altogether.</i>	micclum, <i>much.</i>

mid ealle, *altogether*. ðeaple, *greatly*.

Recene, *quickly*. toþan, *so much*.

Spīðe, *much*. Wel, *well*.

ƿpīðon, *more*. ƿýpƿe, *worse*.

Ðe ma þe, *more than*. Yfel, *badly*.

Note. Adverbs of quality are frequently compared, as, ƿnotoƿlice, *prudently*; ƿnotoƿlicon, *more prudently*; ƿnotoƿlicost, *most prudently*.

OF SHEWING AND POINTING OUT.

Eælenge, } *behold*.

efne,

þær iƿ, *here is*.

heonu, *lo*.

Nu heƿ, *lo here*.

Ðer iƿ, *this is*.

OF ENCOURAGING AND WARNING.

Utan, uton, *come*. | Ʊapna þaƿ, *beware lest*.

OF EXCEPTING AND DOUBTING.

Ælcon, *else, otherwise*. nýmðe pen pære, *un-*
Butan, *except*. [less, perhaps.

buton, *without*.

nýmðe, *unless*.

Eller, *else*.

Ðý læƿ, *lest*.

Fonan, *only*.

Triniženðlice, *per-*

Naler, *unless*.

[haps.

nemne, *except*.

Walð, pen, penunze, *by*

noht þon læƿ, *never-*

[chance.

[theless.

OF DENYING.

Na, ne, *no*.

næƿƿe, *never*.

nær, nere, *no*.

neller, nalær, *no*.

nateƿhpon, *by no*

[means.

ne ne,

no,

noht, noht,

nohpæþeƿ, *no where*.

On nan ƿiƿum, *in no*

[wise.

Note. Ne, by cutting off the e, is often made to coalesce with the following noun, or verb, and form with them one word, thus, ne ænigum are contracted into nænigum. Ne pille are also contracted into nille.

OF COLLECTING.

Æt̃gæðere, *together.* | Samod, *together.*
 þeap-mælum, *in heaps*

OF REMITTING, RELAXING, &c.

Æner pana, <i>one less.</i>	Lýtlum, <i>by degrees.</i>
Fæȝene, <i>gradually.</i>	Soſte, <i>gently.</i>
þpæt-hpeȝa, <i>{ by little</i>	ſticce-mælum <i>{ gra-</i>
hpæt-hpuȝu, <i>{ & little.</i>	ſtund-mælum <i>{ dually</i>
hpon, <i>a little.</i>	Wona, pana, <i>less.</i>
hpon-licop, <i>somewhat</i>	
<i>[less.]</i>	

OF ASKING.

Lpýrɛ þu, } *what say* | þumeta, *how?*
 Lpýrɛtula, } *you? how?* | hpý, *why?*
 Fophpý, fophpýʒ, *for* | La hu oft, *how often?*
 [why? | To hpan, *how long?*
 fophpɔn, *wherefore.* | to hpý, *for why?*

OF NUMBER.

Æne, *once.* | 8rupa, *thrice.*
Tuua, *twice.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction joins sentences and words together.

Copulative.

And, *and* ; eac, *also* ; eft, *again*.

Disjunctive.

Ac, *but* ; ægþer, *either* ; aþon oððe, *one of the two* ; hpæþer, *whether* ; nana, *nor* ; ne, *not* ; nehþæþer, *neither* ; ram, *whether*.

Conditional.

Elf, *if*.

Diminutive.

þuþu, huþu þinza, hpæza, *at least*.

Completive.

And, *but* ; hpæt þa, *yet* ; roðlice, *but* ; rpilce, *in as much as* ; rpilce eac, *moreover* ; uþon nu, *besides* ; pitoðlice, *but*.

Adversative.

Fupðon, *also* ; hpæðepe, *yet* ; naler—ac, *not only—but* ; ðeah, *though* ; ðeah þe, *although* ; ðeah hpæþepe, *notwithstanding* ; ðe ler, *lest*.

Illative.

Eopnortlice, *therefore* ; forðam, *since* ; ðær, *because* ; ðy, *wherefore* ; pitoðlice, *therefore*.

PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition is placed before a substantive, which it governs and connects with a sentence, or else is joined in composition with another word.

Some prepositions are used only in composition, and therefore are called *inseparable prepositions*.

The prepositions following govern an accusative case.

Abutan, <i>about</i>	Ongean, } <i>against</i> .
aȝean, aȝen, <i>against</i> .	Teh, }
andlan, andlonȝ, <i>along</i> .	ȝurh, <i>through</i> .
Beȝeond, beȝeondan, <i>[beyond]</i> .	Wiȝforan, <i>before</i> .
Emb, embutan, <i>about</i> .	piȝæftan, <i>after</i> .
eond, <i>beyond</i> .	piȝgeondan, <i>about</i> .
	piȝutan, <i>without</i> .

The following govern an ablative case.

Æfter, <i>after</i> .	Geheond, <i>near</i> .
æp, <i>before</i> .	Into, <i>into</i> .
æt, <i>at, by, from</i> .	Mid, <i>with</i> .
ætforan, <i>before</i> .	Neah, <i>near</i> .
amanȝ, <i>among</i> .	Of, <i>of, from, out of</i> .
Be-æftan, <i>behind</i> .	on-upfan, <i>on high</i> .
be, bi, biȝ, <i>by, for, according to</i> .	Til, to, to.
beheonan, <i>on this side</i> .	toforan, <i>before</i> .
binnan, <i>within</i> .	tomidder <i>between</i> .
buȝan, <i>above</i> .	topeapd, <i>towards</i> .
Foȝ, <i>for</i> .	Up, <i>above</i> .
ƿa, ƿam, <i>from, by</i> .	unfeop, <i>near</i> .

The following prepositions govern both cases.

Beforan, *before*.

būtan, buton, *except, beyond, without*.

betweox, betwux, betwix, betwih, *between*.

Fop, *for, on account of*.

Gemanȝ, *amongst*.

Innan, *into, in*.

Ofer, *over, beyond*.

on, *to, amongst, in*.

oð, *to, as far as*.

Toȝeaner, *against*.

Uppan, *upon, above*.

under, *under*.

utan, *about, without*.

Wið, *with*.

Several of the above prepositions frequently occur in composition as well as alone; the following are *inseparables*, and seldom used out of composition.

And, as, and-bīdian, *to wait for*; and-penȝan, *to assume*; and-lonȝ, *at length*; and-ȝpupnan, *to offend*; and-ȝtandan, *to resist*; and-ȝpapian, *to answer*.

Eð, as, eð-cenninȝ, *regeneration*; eð-cepȝ, *return*; eð-nīpian, *to renew*;

Efen, as, efen-eald, *co-eval*; efen-læcan, *to compare*; efen-blīȝȝian, *to congratulate*; efen-ðpæpe, *concordant*.

Eft, as, eft-aȝȝan, *to give back*; to restore; eft-anīpan, *to renew*.

Em, as em-ðon, *to surround, to encompass*; em-leoƿ, *equally dear*.

Foƿe, as foƿe-beon, *to be before*; foƿe-ƷanƷan, *to precede*; foƿe-ƷeƷeƷtan, *to set before, to prefix*.

MiƷ, as miƷ-liƷian, *to displease*; miƷ-ðæð, *a misdeed, a crime*. MiƷ-hýƷnan, *to disobey*; miƷ-Ʒiman, *to neglect*.

OƷ, as oƷ-blæðe, *without blood*; on-Ʒeƿorðen, *uncreated*; oƷ-pýƷe, *with impunity*; oƷ-mæƷƷe, *immeasurable, immense*.

Un, as un-boht, *unbought*; un-clean, *unclean*; un-ƷiƷian, *to put off*. Un-cuð, *unknown, uncouth*; un-fæƷƷe, *deformed*.

WiðeƷ, as ƿiðeƷ-ƷeƷƷan, *to gainsay, to contradict*; ƿiðeƷ-Ʒacan, *to oppose*.

Note. Anglo-Saxon prepositions, when set alone, become adverbs, as Ic Ʒtanðe on þaƷ healf, Ʒ þu onƷean, *I stand on this side, and thou on the opposite*. They are also often put after the nouns they govern, as ðe anƷel hýƷe ƷƷam ƷeƷaƷ, *The angel departed from her*. Luke 1. 38.

INTERJECTIONS.

An interjection is an exclamation, expressing a sudden emotion, or passion of the mind.

OF GRIEF.

Eop, *alas!* eop me, *ah me!* pa ɪr me, *woe is me!* pa la pa, *well away.*

OF JOY.

Wel, pel la, pel me, *oh well!* well done.

OF DISGUST.

On peʒ, *fie!* away! pala ʒe, *out on it.*

OF CALLING.

Eala ʃu, hɪpɾʃu, *oh! hist!* holloa.

OF WISHING.

Eala ʒɪʃ, *O that!* pa la, *I wish.*

OF PRAISE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Do, come, come! uɾon, *well done!* pella pel, *very well.*

OF ADMIRATION.

Eala hu, *oh how.*

SYNTAX.

Syntax is the proper construction of words in a sentence.

A *simple sentence* consists of a nominative, a verb, and the case of a verb.

There are two parts of syntax: *concord*, when words agree together; and *government*, when a word requires another to be put in a particular case or mood.

CONCORD.

There are three concords; the first, between the nominative case and the verb: the second, between the substantive and the adjective: the third, between the antecedent and the relative.

The nominative case and the verb.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person, as,

Willelm cýnꝰ ȝearf. *Chron. Sax.*

William the king gave.

Two or more nominatives singular will have a verb plural, as,

þarold eorl 7 Leofwine foran to Bryg-
rope. *Sax. Chron.*

Earl Harold and Leowin went to Bristol.

A noun of multitude singular may have a
verb plural, as,

Ðæt folc pær 7eanbiðigende 7 punðro-
don. *St. Luke.*

The people were waiting and wondered.

Ðeor meniȝeo hȝȝ rȝnt
apȝȝede. *St. John.*

This people are cursed.

The substantive and the adjective.

The adjective agrees with its substantive in
gender, number, and case, as,

þer iȝ min leofa ŝuna. *St. Matthew.*

Here is my beloved Son.

þȝȝigende lanȝ ȝebed. *St. Luke.*

Pretending a long prayer.

Two or more substantives singular will
have an adjective plural, as,

Ælfric Scot 7 Ægelric Scot rȝnt ȝef-
neode. *Tes. Manu.*

Ælfric Scott and Ægelric Scott are freed.

A noun of multitude singular will have an
adjective plural, as,

Wȝcelnȝȝ heofonliceȝ peƿedeȝ God he-
riȝendȝa, 7 þȝȝ cƿeðendȝa. *Luke.*

*A multitude of the heavenly host, praising
God, and thus saying.*

A substantive is often placed between two adjectives, agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, as,

Orpio re cýning 7nunme he7gunge 7 unapæfnendlice 7pópæde. *Bede.*

King Oswio suffered grievous and intolerable irruptions.

The antecedent and the relative.

The relative agrees in gender, number, and case with a substantive understood after it ; and in gender, number, and person with the substantive going before, called its antecedent, as,

Lom Eadpapd to Engla-land, re pær Eadpander b7opop. *Sax. Chron.*

Edward, who was Edward's brother came to England.

GOVERNMENT.

Words put in the same case, &c.

Two substantives, signifying the same thing, are put in the same case by apposition, as,

Willelm cýn7. *Sax. Chron.*

William the king.

Anglo-Saxon verbs are sometimes put in the same tense, number, and person, by apposition, as,

Standað heƿ ute, ƿýllað ðe Ʒereon. *St. Luke.*

They stand here without, who wish to see thee.

Beon and several other verbs require the same case after, which they have before them, as,

Goð iƿ min Ʒeƿiƿca. *Test. Elfhel.*
God is my witness.

Words which govern a genitive.

When two substantives come together, signifying different things, the latter is put in the genitive case, as,

LýnninƷ heofoneƿ. *Alfredi. Test.*
The king of heaven.

This genitive is sometimes changed into a dative, as,

þým to ƿultume. *Bede.*
For a help to him, (his help.)

An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, is followed by a genitive, as,

Ʒicel heƿiƷeƿ. *Bede.*
A great army.

Eal ƿinceƿ. *Fr. Jud.*
All the treasure.

Adjectives which signify *desire*, *knowledge*, or *ignorance*, are followed by a genitive, as,

Weoƿðmýnða Ʒeoƿn. Boca Ʒleap. *Boet.*
Desirous of honour. Skilled in books.

Unþiſ ȝoðcundan naman ȝ ȝeleaƿan.
Bede.

Ignorant of the divine name and faith.

The *part of time*, answering to the question *when*, is put in the genitive, as,

Dær ðaȝer. *Jos.*

That day.

Daȝer ȝ nihter.

By day and night.

Praise, blame, or quality of a thing, are put in the genitive, as,

Ʒoðne ȝleaunerre cniht. *Bede.*

A boy of good disposition.

Folc heaþder moder. *Exodus.*

People of a hard mind.

The interrogative *hpa*, requires a genitive after it, as,

þpa þiſpa monn. *Boet.*

Which of the wise men.

þpæt ýfeleſ. *St. Mark.*

What evil.

The substantive verb *beon*, followed in English by *of*, governs a genitive, as,

Ða ſinȝ ðe rýnð Ʒoðer. *St. Matthew*

The things which are God's.

Eaſt þu upeſ ȝeƿeſer. *Jos.*

Art thou of our company.

Verbs of tempting, asking, helping, tasting, pitying, &c. govern a genitive case, as,

Ne ƿanða þu ſiner Ʒoðer. *Deut.*

Tempt not thy God.

Ʒif his sunu hine biȝ hlapeȝ. *St. Mat.*

If his son ask of him a piece of bread.

Ʒoð Ælmihtig helpe upe. *M.S. Sar.*

God Almighty help us.

Ðær piner onbýrȝde. *St. John.*

Tasted the wine.

Upe ȝemiltȝoð. *St. Mark.*

Pity us.

Partitives, numerals, and superlatives, govern a genitive, as,

Sumie ðæra bocena. *St. Luke.*

Some of the scribes.

Tweȝen ðæra leozena. *St. Mat.*

Two false witnesses.

Ʒalpa ræða lærȝ. *St. Mark.*

The least of all seeds.

Ʒalpa pýrȝta mæȝȝ. *St. Mark.*

Greatest of all herbs.

DATIVE.

Words compounded of efen, efn, emn, as also nouns ending in full and lice, have a dative after them, as,

Efen-læcan þam aporȝtolum. *Wan. Cat.*

To imitate the apostles.

Emn-ȝarȝȝ heom. *Oros.*

Pitying them.

Wunȝfull þam cýnnȝum. *Ælf.*

To be honoured by kings.

Unareȝȝendlice ænȝum. *Chron. Saa.*

Not to be told to any one.

The verb *fȳlian* or *fȳlizean*, *to follow*, governs a dative case, as,

Da rceap hȳm fȳlizeað. St. John.

The sheep follow him.

Ðar tacnu fȳliað þam þe ȳelyrað. St. Mark.

These signs shall follow them that believe.

Verbs used acquisitively govern a dative, as,

Ġif hpa him rihter biððe. Leges Ince.

If any one demand justice of him.

Doð þel þam þe eop ȳfel doð. St. Mat.

Do well to them that do evil to you.

Verbs of commanding and obeying govern a dative, as,

Uncleanum ȳartum bebyȳ ȳ hi hȳprumiað him. St. Mark.

He commandeth the unclean spirits and they obey him.

Verbs of giving, administering, restoring, serving, rebuking, and forbidding govern a dative case, as,

Nellan ȳe rȳllan þat halȳge hundum. St. Mat.

Give not that which is holy to the dogs.

þeo þenode him. St. Mark.

She ministered to them.

And bȳohte þa þriutȳȳ fȳllingȳar to þæra raceþða ȳ ealðrum. St. Mat.

And brought back the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders.

Ne mæg man þeop ƿam hlaƿordum þeopian. *St. Luke.*

No man can serve two masters.

Ða ciddon hƿ leornunƿ-cnihtar þam þe hi bƿohton. *St. Mark.*

His disciples rebuked those that brought them.

And ne forbeode ƿe him. *St. Mark.*

And forbid them not.

Verbs of judging and thanking govern a dative, as,

Demað him be eoppe æ. *St. John.*

Judge him according to your law.

þƿm ðancode. *St. Luke.*

He thanked him.

Verbs of favouring, telling, answering, profiting, and believing, govern a dative, as,

Pilatur polde þa þam folce ƿecƿeman. *St. Mark.*

Pilate wished to favour the people.

Ðƿa fæder me fæde. *St. John.*

What the Father hath told me.

Ansƿariar þu sƿa þam biſceope. *St. John.*

Answerest thou the high-priest [bishop] so.

þƿæt fƿemað men. *St. Mark.*

What shall it profit a man.

Forðam þu minum ƿordum ne ƿelƿderst. *St. Luke.*

Because thou believest not my word.

ACCUSATIVE.

All transitive verbs require an accusative after them, as,

Læddon hýne to Caiphan. *St. Mat.*

They led him to Caiphas.

Ge-eþalraðon hýne. *St. Mark.*

They reviled him.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and some others, govern a double accusative, as,

þine axodon þ þiȝrpel. *St. Mark.*

They asked him the parable.

Ge-ðo hine rihter þýrðe. *Leges Inæ.*

Let him do him justice.

ABLATIVE.

A substantive with a participle, or two substantives with the word *being*, understood between them, governed by no other word in the sentence are put in the ablative absolute, as,

Geþiȝedum cneopum. *St. Mark.*

With bended knees, (i.e. knees being bent.)

þým ȝýt ripecendum. *St. Mark.*

He yet speaking.

The excess or deficiency of measure, are put in the ablative, as,

Ðrým mundum hieþra. *Men.*

Higher by three palms.

GOVERNMENT OF DIFFERENT CASES.

Adjectives which signify plenty, want, likeness, desert, guilt, and the substantive pana, are followed sometimes by a genitive, and sometimes by an ablative, as,

Fulle deaðna bana. *St. Mat.*

Full of dead men's bones.

Feor pana. *Ælf.*

Want of money.

Ðin zelica. *Boet.*

Like thee.

Medeþ pýpðe. *St. Luke.*

Worthy of reward.

Deaðer rcýldiꝝ. *St. Mat.*

Guilty of death.

When the words þe or þonne, are omitted after a comparative, the word following is put in the genitive or ablative, as,

Mape eallum onræꝝðnyrrum. *St. Mark.*

More than all sacrifices.

Space, distance, and measure, are put in the genitive, or accusative, as,

Ynceþ lanꝝ. *Leges Ælf.*

An inch long.

Eahta hund mila lanꝝ. *Bede.*

Eight hundred miles long.

The *duration of time*, answering to the question *how long*, is put in the accusative, or ablative, as,

Ðnȝ daȝar, or þȝum daȝum.

Three days.

The instrument, cause, or manner of an action is put in the genitive, dative, or accusative, as,

Godeſ tuðnes 7 halizes geſæliſ. *Bede.*

Happy in a good and holy offspring.

Eaſum ðæs þe he næfþ. *Boet.*

Wretched for that which he hath not.

Weƿan ungelimƿer. *Chron. Sax.*

To bewail misfortune.

þe heofode micclum þær folces gýnna.
Ælf.

He much lamented the people's sins.

Verbs of accusing and depriving, govern a genitive, a dative, or an ablative of the thing, as,

Dýpnum geþingum betozen. *Leges Inæ.*

Accused of secret crimes.

Beƿaƿian dohtra. *Gen.*

To deprive of his daughters.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

When two verbs come together, the latter is put in the infinitive mood, as,

Ne ƿolde him lætan ƿaldan hſ eopldomer. *Chron. Sax.*

Would not allow him to act upon his earldom.

Instead of a nominative case, verbs in the infinitive mood have an accusative before

them, the conjunction *that* being understood, as,

Ge ʒereoð me habban. *St. Luke.*

You see that I have.

Secʒaþ hyne libban. *St. Luke.*

They say that he lives.

The derivative infinitive is used for gerunds and supines, as,

Lom þu ur to ƿorƿyllanne. *St. Mark.*

Art thou come to destroy us.

þȳt iſ eaþelic to cpeþanne.

It is easy to be said.

þȳt iſ tīma to luſiʒenne.

It is time for loving.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Verbs impersonal are of three kinds.

1st. Those expressed by man and the verb, as, man bƿohte, *one brought.*

2nd. By the pronoun singular hȳt and the verb, as, hȳt þunrode, *it thundered.*

3rd. By the verb alone, as, me þinç, *me-thinks.*

Some Anglo-Saxon impersonals require an accusative of the person, and a dative of the thing, as,

Done pelegan lȳrt anpealðer. *Boet.*

The rich man wishes for power.

Others have a dative of the person, and a genitive of the thing, as,

þpæτ belimþþ þiτ τo þe. Boet.

What does this concern you.

The impersonal *Γebýnað*, signifying care, governs a double dative, as,

þým ne ꝥebýnaþ τo þam ꝥceapum. St. John.

He careth not for the sheep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A denial in Anglo-Saxon is often expressed by two or more negatives, as,

Ne om ic na Eþiττ. St. John.

I am not the Christ.

Reciprocals are often used by the Anglo-Saxons, as,

Ic me ꝥeþeττ. Ælf. Gr.

I rest myself.

Ondꝥæð þe þinne God. Lev.

Fear thou thy God.

Prepositions in composition govern the cases, which they govern when alone, as,

Æτꝥeolan ꝥæccum ꝥ ꝥebedum. Bede.

To be constant in watchings and prayers.

Ðæτ land eall ðuph-ꝥop. Chron. Sax.

He past thro' all that land.

The Anglo-Saxons often take the preposition from before the noun to which it should

be prefixed, and affix it to a word at the end of the sentence, thus for,

Ofer ealle þa rcipe ONÐE he rcipe.

Is read,

Ofer ealle þa rcipe ÐE he ON rcipe.

Conjunctions couple like cases, moods, and tenses, as,

þereman 7 Ealdred foron to Rome.

Chron. Sax.

Hereman and Ealdred went to Rome.

Ða ferdon 7 sumne man ofslagon. *Chr.*

Sax.

Then they went and slew a certain man.

Interjections govern an accusative or vocative, as,

Eop me.

Ah me!

Eala þu.

Holloa you!

PRAXIS.

Ic lufige.
 Ðu nemst.
 þe cpæþ.
 We rittaþ.
 Sece ge.
 þi nýrton.
 Se cýnning ðrincæð.
 Sƿeon hine ealne dæg.
 Bƿeotene ribbe hæfde.
 God anſƿarede.
 þeƿodeſ recað þat cild.
 Ic ræde roð.
 Moƿer uſ ƿƿat.
 Ne rædde ge þiſ ƿeppu.
 Ic ſtande on þaſ healfe.
 ƿarƿenideſ ſe ſceop gedode.
 þi bohton ƿýrt-ƿeƿan.
 Se þe þeop cƿrlihþ.
 Lrirt ƿær to deað ſorðmed.
 Ne com into þam temple.
 Ic eom on hýra midlene.
 Wýlt þu hal beon.
 Ða ſeƿde he þurh hýra midlen.
 þe aƿaſ 7 ſeƿde to hiſ huſe.

Ðu hýt ƿeƿr.
 Pilat ƿundrode.
 Gaf ƿ God.
 Geornfull þu earƿ.
 Ic 7 Fæder ƿýnt an.
 þe mihte ƿif he ƿolde.
 Ge ne onƿýtaþ.
 Ofe ƿpa maneƿa þeoda.
 Acra hine hiƿ ƿifena.
 Apendan of hiepe ƿede.
 þi ƿluƿon ofen Tamepe.
 Ic ƿend ƿneƿan.
 Iohanne ƿorþæd him.
 Ðæt ealde ƿ betepe.
 Ne tyn þu þine neah-gebuƿar.
 Ðu ƿeƿilr God ƿ hæpe.
 Se mona ƿeaƿ 7 ƿanaþ.
 Lr ƿr ƿe-ƿet þiƿ gebed.
 Ear ƿu Iudea cýninc.
 God ƿ ƿýfu ƿær on him.
 Min ƿeƿitne ƿ ƿoð.
 þƿæt ƿmeaƿe ƿe betƿeoƿ eoƿ.
 Sceal ic hon eoƿerine cýninc.
 Ða ƿæde he hým eft ofen biƿrpell.

Lr ic me ƿend to þiƿer ƿolceƿ dome.
 þer ƿindon þæra manna nanan aƿritene.
 Se hata ƿunon driƿnƿ 7 ƿearpaþ ƿæd.
 þer ƿƿetelaþ on þiƿre Lr ƿter bec.
 Ne ƿe ƿe ƿurpen eoƿre mepeƿroƿu
 toƿorpan eoƿpan ƿƿýnon.

ƿpa ƿpa ealle ƿteorƿan ƿeorðað onlihte
 7 Ʒebrihte of ðære ƿunnan.

Ðonne ic ymbe ƿpelc ƿmealicoƿt þence.

Nan ƿuht nære ƿýrre þonne unƷercean-
 ƿirner.

ƷeƷaderodon þa þeƷenar hi ealle on
 Eoƿorƿic-ƿcipe.

Biddað ðrihten þ̅ hir þunorƿaða Ʒer-
 ƿicon.

Lom ƿe cýnƷ eft onƷean to EnƷle-
 lande.

þƿý ðo Ʒe þ̅ eop alýfed nýr on ƿer-
 ðaƷum.

Ʒod hýrðe Ʒýlþ hýr hƿ ƿor hir
 ƿceapon.

ðýþþan ƿor ƿe þælend to Ʒalilea.

Ðu earƿ min Ʒod and min Ðrihten.

Ʒod luƿode miððan-earð ƿpa þ̅ he ƿealde
 hýr anceunedan ðunnu.

Ʒe Ʒýlþe me Ʒýnð to Ʒeritnerre ðac ic
 ƿæde.

Ne eom ic Ʒriƿt. ac ic eom aƿend beƿo-
 ƿan hýne.

Min Ʒeoc ýr ƿýnƷum 7 min býrðen ýr
 leoht.

þƿær iƿ þeop anlicnýr 7 þ̅ Ʒeppit.

Ne mæg ic nan þinƷ ðon ƿƿam me Ʒýl-
 ƿum.

Ne nan man ne ƿent niƿe ƿin on ealde
 býtta.

ðe þælend þa aƿende hýr ƿteƿne 7 ƿorþ-
 ƿeƿde.

Lufa þinne nehrtan swa þe sylfne.

Lumað to me ealle þe swincað and gery-
mede sýnt. and ic eow geblýrrege.

Ðis ys fram Drihtne gesorðen ⁊ hit
ys pundorlic on urum eazum.

VOCABULARY.

- Ac, con. *but*.
 acŕian, verb, *to ask*.
 alýŕan, verb, *to allow*.
 an, noun of number, *one*.
 ancenneða, adjunct. *only-begotten*.
 and, con. *and*.
 anlicner, sub. *likeness*.
 anŕpapian, verb, *to answer*.
 aŕiŕan, verb, *to arise*.
 aŕendan, verb, *to send*.
 aŕendan, verb, *to depart*.
 aŕŕiŕtan, verb, *to write*.
 Bec, sub. *a book*.
 beŕoŕan, prep. *before*.
 beon, sub. verb, *to be*.
 betere, comp. adj. *better*.
 betpeox, prep. *between, among*.
 biððan, verb, *to ask, pray*.
 biŕŕpell, sub. *a parable*.
 Bŕeotene, sub. *Britain*.
 býŕan, verb, *to buy*.
 býŕðen sub. *a burden*.
 býtt, sub. *a bottle*.
 Lild, sub. *a child*.

cuman, verb, *to come.*

cpæðan, verb, *to say.*

cýninze, sub. *a king.*

Dæz, sub. *a day.*

ðeað, sub. *death.*

ðome, sub. *doom, opinion, decree.*

ðon, verb, *to do.*

ðrihten, sub. *a lord.*

ðruncan, verb, *to drink.*

ðrynzan, verb, *to dry, to ripen.*

ƷaƷ, sub. *an eye.*

eal, adj. *all.*

ealð, adj. *old.*

eft, adv. *often, again.*

Ʒoporpíc, sub. *York.*

Fæðer, sub. *a father.*

Ʒerzan, verb, *to go.*

Ʒert, sub. *a feast.*

Ʒlezan, verb, *to flee.*

Ʒolc, sub. *folk.*

Ʒor, prep. *for.*

Ʒorbeodan, verb, *to forbid.*

Ʒorðeman, verb, *to condemn.*

Ʒorð, adv. *forth.*

ƷorðƷeran, verb, *to go forth.*

Ʒram, prep. *from, of.*

Ʒart, sub. *a ghost, a spirit.*

ƷeapƷian, ver. *to ripen.*

Ʒebeð, sub. *a command.*

ƷeblirƷian, ver. *to make light, or joyful.*

ƷeƷrihtan, ver. *to illuminate.*

Ʒeðon, ver. *to make, or do.*

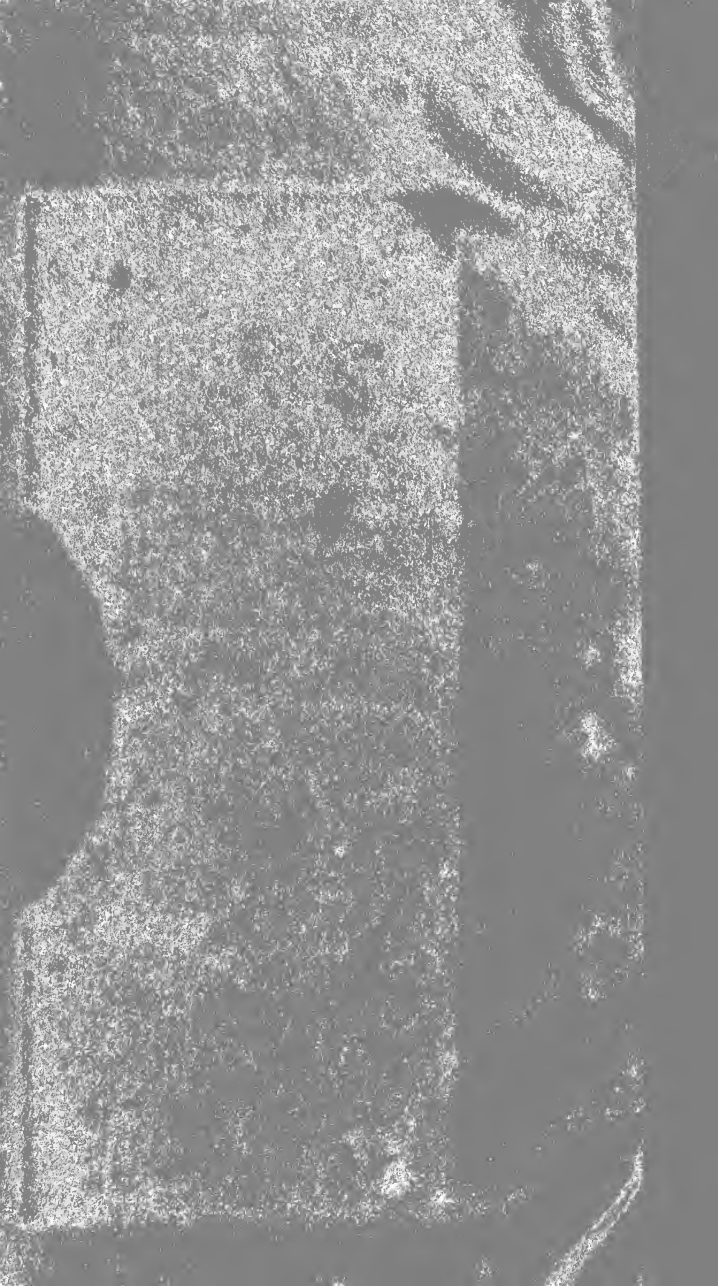
- ʒeƿillan, ver. *to fill*.
 ʒeʒaderian, ver. *to collect*.
 ʒeoc, sub. *a yoke*.
 ʒeoƿnƿnll, adj. *careful*.
 ʒereƿtan, ver. *to set, or appoint*.
 ʒerƿican, ver. *to cease*.
 ʒeryman, ver. *to load*.
 ʒeritneƿƿ, sub. *a witness, testimony*.
 ʒeƿorðan, ver. *to be done*.
 ʒeƿƿitan, ver. *to write*.
 ʒeƿƿit, sub. *scripture, inscription*.
 ʒiƿ, con. *if*.
 ʒoð, sub. *God*.
 ʒoð, adj. *good*.
 ʒnetan, ver. *to greet*.
 ʒyƿu, sub. *a gift*.
 ʒabban, ver. *to have*.
 hælenðe, sub. *a healer, a saviour*.
 hære, sub. *a house*.
 hal, adj. *whole, healed*.
 haƿ, adj. *hot*.
 he, pron. *he*.
 healf, sub. *side, half*.
 heƿ, adv. *here*.
 honan, ver. *to hang*.
 huſe, sub. *a house*.
 hƿa, inter. pron. *who*.
 hƿý, adv. *why*.
 hýrðe, sub. *a shepherd*.
 Ic, pron. *I*.
 into, prep. *into*.
 Leoht, adj. *light*.

- lif, sub. *a life*.
 lufian, ver. *to love*.
 Mæzan, ver. *to be able*.
 man, sub. *a man*.
 maneƷ, adj. *many*.
 mepeƷnot, sub. *a pearl*.
 middan-eapð, sub. *the world*.
 midlen, sub. *middle, midst*.
 min, pron. poss. *mine*.
 mona, sub. mas. *the moon*.
 Næpe, for ne pæpe, ver. *see beon*.
 nama, sub. *a name*.
 nan, for ne an, adj. *none, no one*.
 ne, adv. *not*.
 neah-Ʒebur, sub. *a neighbour*.
 nehrta, sub. *a neighbour*.
 nemnan, ver. *to name*.
 nip, adj. *new*.
 nȳr, for ne ȳr, ver. *see beon*.
 nȳrtan, nȳtan, ver. *to be ignorant of*.
 Of, prep. *of, from*.
 oƷer, prep. *over*.
 oƷrlean, ver. *to slay*.
 on, prep. *on, in*.
 onƷean, adv. *again*.
 onƷȳtan, ver. *to know*.
 onlihtan, ver. *to enlighten*.
 oðer, adj. *another*.
 Ræðan, ver. *to read*.
 Ʒæð, sub. *a seed*.
 Ʒceap, sub. *a sheep*.
 Ʒceop, sub. *a poet, an artist*.

- rcipe, sub. *a shire.*
 re, reo, þaz, article, *the.*
 realðan, ver. *to give.*
 recan, ver. *to seek.*
 rezan, ver. *to say, speak.*
 rendan, ver. *to send.*
 ribbe, sub. *peace.*
 rittan, ver. *to sit.*
 rmeazan, ver. *to enquire.*
 rmealicorȝ, adv. *very intently.*
 roð, adj. *true.*
 rpeonan, ver. *to urge, persuade.*
 rstandan, ver. *to stand.*
 rted, sub. *a place, stead.*
 rtepne, sub. *an institution.*
 rteorpa, sub. *a star.*
 rumor, sub. *summer.*
 runna, sub. fem. *the sun.*
 runnu, sub. *a son.*
 rpa, adv. *so.*
 rpa rpa, adv. *like as.*
 rpelc, adj. *such.*
 rpincan, ver. *to labour.*
 rputelian, ver. *to be manifest.*
 rpȳn, sub. *a swine.*
 rȳlan, ver. *to give.*
 rȳlf, adj. *self.*
 rȳððan, adv. *afterwards.*
 Temple, sub. *a temple.*
 to, prep. *to.*
 toforan, prep. *before.*
 tȳnan, ver. *to be angry with.*

Ða, adv. *then*.
 þencan, ver. *to think*.
 þegen, sub. *athane, a baron*.
 þeod, sub. *a nation*.
 þeof, sub. *a thief*.
 þin, pron. poss. *thine*.
 þing, sub. *a thing*.
 þis, pron. dem. *this*.
 þonne, adv. *than, that*.
 þonne, con. *then*.
 þu, pron. *thou*.
 þunoraða, sub. *thunder*.
 þurh, prep. *through*.
 Ungeſceadþiſneſ, sub. *imprudence*.
 Wanian, ver. *to wane*.
 pexan, ver. *to wax, to increase*.
 pendan, ver. *to go, to wend*.
 peorðan, ver. *to be*.
 pin, sub. *wine*.
 piſan, sub. *morals*.
 ppiſtan, ver. *to write*.
 puhƿ, sub. *a thing*.
 pundorlic, adj. *wonderful*.
 pundrian, ver. *to wonder*.
 purpan, ver. *to cast, to throw*.
 pýnſum, adj. *easy, pleasant*.
 pýrpe, adj. *worse*.
 pýrƿ-ſeman, sub. *aromatics*.
 Ymbe, prep. *about*.





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