TARTU STATE UNIVERSITY

SELECTIONS FROM OLD, MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN ENGLISH

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TARTU STATE UNIVERSITY
Department of English

SELECTIONS FROM OLD, MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN ENGLISH

COMPILED AND PROVIDED
WITH NOTES, TRANSLATIONS AND GLOSSARY
BY O. MUTT

Third Edition

Eesti NSV Kõrg- ja Keskerhariduse Ministeerium lubab kasutada kõrgkooli õppevahendina inglise keele erialal

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Retsenseerinud E. Sau
The aim of this booklet is to supply some Early English texts necessary for the practical studies which should always accompany a theoretical course in the history of English. Special attention has been paid to the needs of correspondence students. A previous knowledge of elementary English historical grammar and of the general history of English is required in order to read the specimens presented here.

Owing to the modest extent of this publication it does not include much more material than can be gone through during one academic year of lectures and seminars covering 2 - 3 periods a week.

The texts are chronologically arranged. Each text is provided with a brief introduction containing material on the period, author (if known) and language. Such an introduction is followed by the specimen itself. The excerpts have been taken chiefly from A.I. Smirnitsky's well-known "Specimens of English" (Moscow 1939; cf. its more recent version Хрестоматия по истории английского языка, Москва 1953). Most of the texts are provided with notes and commentaries dealing with the principal difficulties of grammatical construction and explaining some of the words and forms. Modern English translations have been given of the specimens up to "Pierp Plowman" (exclusive). A glossary containing all the words that occur in the OE. and ME. texts is given at the end of the booklet. References are made to cognate languages and a number of symbols and abbreviations are used in order to give the student some training to help him use such standard dictionaries as Bosworth-Toller's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary", W.Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary", etc.
It is a pleasure to acknowledge the valuable criticism and comments made by Assistant Professor J. Silvet, who has had the kindness to read the work in manuscript. I am also indebted to my colleagues G. Kiviväl and G. Liiv of the Chair of English of Tartu State University for a number of corrections and suggestions concerning the preliminary draft of the work.

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O.M.
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The runic inscriptions on the Franks casket are regarded as the earliest surviving OE text. The casket is a small box (9 x 7.5 in.) made of whalebone. It received its name from A.W.Franks, a 19th-century British antiquary, who presented it to the British Museum. The inscriptions together with carved illustrations from biblical history and from Roman and Germanic legends cover the sides of the casket and its lid. The dialect of the inscriptions is held to be early Northumbrian. Because of the archaic form of the language, there is room for argument about parts of the translation.

**Text**

The Inscription on the Front Panel

Transliteration

Hrônæs bân / fisc flõdu / āhôf on ferʒ / enberiʒ /
warp zәrIo zrorn þær hē on zrœut ziswom.

Translation and Notes

(This is) whale's bone. The flood (i.e. the sea) cast up the fish on the rocky shore. The monster was stranded on

---

1 For a full list of the abbreviations used in this book, see p. 59.
the shore in agony (lit.: The monster became vexed where he swam aground on the shingle; according to another interpretation this sentence should be translated as follows: The ocean became turbid where he swam aground on the shingle).

2.

From "Beowulf"; c.700
(West-Saxon with Anglian Elements)

Despite a vast amount of research the origin, composition and date of the Anglo-Saxon epic "Beowulf" remain hypothetical. The epic is believed to have been originally composed in an Anglian dialect about 700. Its sources are partly mythological tales, partly heroic songs and sagas of Scandinavian origin, some of them probably based on actual historical events. "Beowulf" is substantially a product of heathen times, and the Christian elements in the poem were apparently added later. The only surviving MS. of the poem, now in the British Museum, is usually assigned to the late 10th century. The dialect of this MS. is mainly West Saxon, with, however, some admixture of Anglian forms.

The epic is a valuable source of material reflecting the life, customs and interests of the Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons in the 5th-6th centuries. It has been called an encyclopedia of early Germanic customs, traditions and mythology. Recent archeological excavations at Sutton Hoo in East Anglia brought to light the ship-cenotaph of an East Anglian king of the 7th century. The astonishingly rich finds here probably represent more-or-less contemporary material parallels of the royal banners, swords, helmets, drinking-bowls, harps, etc., mentioned in "Beowulf".

The whole text of the unique MS. contains 3182 lines divided into 43 chapters or fits written like prose without any separations between the verses. Many letters and even whole lines are now lost, chiefly because the parchment was
badly damaged by fire in 1731.

There are many modern editions of Beowulf, e.g., those by M. Heyne-L. Schmöckel (11th and 12th ed.), Paderborn 1918; F. Holthausen, Heidelberg 1908-9, etc.; J. Wyatt - R. W. Chambers, Cambridge 1914; C. L. Wrenn, Cambridge 1958, and many others. For a translation into M.E., see, e.g., J. R. C. Hall, Beowulf - A Metrical Translation into Modern English, Cambridge 1914.

Exemplum

(Hrothgar, king of the Danes, suffered from the ravages of a terrible monster called Grendel. Beowulf, a hero of the Gauts (a Scandinavian tribe, cf. Götlund) decided to sail to Denmark with 14 companions, to offer his help to Hrothgar, and ordered a good ship to be made ready.)

Text

210  Fyrst forð 3ewāt; flota wmes on ðūum,
bǣt under beorþe. Beornas 3earwe
on stefn stīgon. Strūnas wundon,
sund wið sande1. Secgæs bēaron
on bearn nacan beerhte frǣtwe,
215 3ūð-searo 3eatolc; 3uman út scufon,
weres on wil-sīð wudu bundenne2.
3ewāt pā ofer wēg-helm winde 3efyseð
flota fāmī-heals3 fuslē 3elīcost4.

Notes

1. sund wið sande: lit. - the sea against sand, i.e. the waves beat against the shore.
2. wudu bundenne: lit. - the timber-bound, i.e. the wooden ship.
3. flota fāmī-heals: foamy-necked floater, i.e. ship with its prow covered with sea-foam.
4. explores: most like a bird.

Translation

210 The time wore away. On the waves was the bark, the boat under the cliff. Fighting men in full gear stepped on to the ship. The eddies curled round it, sea buffeted sand. To the lap of the vessel were borne by the heroes the brilliant trappings, magnificent war-gear. The men shoved it off the timber-bound bark, on its desired journey. Then over the wave-ridge by wind hurried forward, the foamy-necked floater most bird-like departed.

Excerpt...

(Grendel nightly forced an entrance into Heorot, a fine new hall built by the Danes, and carried off some of Hrothgar's warriors. Their weapons were powerless against the monster. Heorot has to be deserted. Beowulf and his friends are feasted in the splendid hall. At night the Danes withdraw, leaving the strangers alone. When all but Beowulf are asleep, Grendel arrives on the scene again.)

Text

710 þæc cōm of more under mist-hleoðum
3rendel 3on3an, 3odes yrre beær.
Mynte sæ man-scaða manna cynnes
sumne besyrwan in sele þam hēan;
wōd under wolcnum, tō þaes-þe hē wīn-reced,
715 zold-sele zumena zearwost wīse,
faettum fāhne. Ne-waes þæst forma sīð,
þæst hē Hrōðgāres hām zesōhte;

Notes

1. cōm...3rendel 3on3an: Grendel came striding (came apace).
2. in sele þēm hēan: in the high hall = Heorot, referred to in the following lines as 'wīn-reced', 'gold-selumena' and 'Hrōðjāres hām'.

3. under wulcanum: under the clouds, i.e. on earth.

4. yearwost wisse: lit. most clearly knew, i.e. could distinguish or see, most clearly.

5. Hrōðjāres hām ʒæsōhte: sought (i.e. visited) Hrothgar's home.

Translation

710 Then out from the moor and the mist-laden slopes
Grendel came gliding, God's anger he bare.
The worker of ill thought within the high hall
to take one in his toils of the race of mankind;
on he went under the clouds till he saw clearly
715 the banqueting house, the gold-hall of man,
with ornaments brave. That was not the first time
that a visit he'd made to Hrothgar's abode.

West-Saxon Modification of Caedmon's Hymn: c. 890

Caedmon, the Anglo-Saxon Milton, as he is sometimes called, is the earliest English poet to whom we can give a definite name and date. He lived in Northumbria, and is supposed to have died about 680, in the monastery of Whitby. The little we know about Caedmon comes from Bede's "Ecclesiastical History of the English People" (Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum) written in Latin in 731. Bede, "the Venerable Bede" (673-735), popularly called "The Father of English Learning", was a Northumbrian priest and scholar. Notwithstanding its errors and the author's obvious credulity, the "Ecclesiastical History" is a very important source of information concerning English history from the
time of Caesar's invasion to the early part of the 8th
century. In its oldest, Northumbrian form, Caedmon's well-
known "Hymn" can be found copied at the end of a manuscript
of Bede's "Ecclesiastical History" from about 737. The
version given below is a later West Saxon transcription
dating from the end of the 9th century.

Text

Nu sculon heriʒean
meotodes meahte
weorc wuldor-fæder,
ōce drihten,
5 Hē Æₜrest scōop,
heofon tō hrōfe,
pā midden-ʒeard⁵
ōce drihten,
þīrum foldan,
heofon-rīces weard,
ond his mōd-ʒeþanc¹,
swā hē wundra þehwæs,
ōr onstealdē.
sorþan bearnum²
hālīʒ scyppend;
monn-cynnes weard,
eafter tēode
frēa aelmihtīʒ

Notes

1. mōd-ʒeþanc: lit. - mind's thought; probably meaning
    'conception, intention'.
2. sorþan bearnum: for the children of the world (dat.
    pl.).
3. midden-ʒeard: lit. - the mid earth = the earth;
   the earth or the abode of man was imagined as occupying
   an intermediate position between heaven and the nether
   world (the infernal regions).

Translation

Now should we praise of the heavenly kingdom the guar-
dian
Of the creator the might and his mind's-thought
the work of the father of glory; how he of wonders each
the eternal lord, the beginning established.
5. He first created for mankind's children
heaven as a roof, the holy creator.
Then the middle-world, of mankind the guardian,
the eternal lord, afterwards established
for men the world, the lord almighty.

4.

From the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles; Late 9th Century
(Early West Saxon)

Although it is usual to speak of "the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle", it would be more correct to use the plural form because there were several independent chronicles.

The brief records that had been made in Anglo-Saxon monasteries since the 7th century were collected and supplemented at Winchester in the 2nd half of the 9th century, probably on the initiative of King Alfred. These earliest Winchester annals were then rewritten and added to, year by year, at different places - Abingdon, Canterbury, Worcester, and Peterborough, beside Winchester itself. They all start with an account of Caesar's invasion of Britain and continue their record up to different dates in the 10th-12th centuries. The earlier parts dealing with events up to the reign of King Alfred are based on pre-existing materials and are often superficial and fragmentary. Beginning with the last quarter of the 9th cent. the chronicles became contemporaneous narratives of events and are a source of much valuable historical and linguistic information.

There are seven MSS. in existence. Of these, two are especially important: the Parker MS. (belonged formerly to M. Parker, a 16th-century archbishop of Canterbury; No. 173, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), which is the oldest (portion up to 892 in early West-Saxon); and the so-called Peterborough Chronicle (MS. in the Bodleian, Laud Miscellany 636), which alone continues the annals up to 1154; its last
entries (1122-1154) written in contemporaneous North East Midland dialect, are a very valuable EME. text.


**(The Parker MS.)**

An. DCC.LXXVII. Hēr1 nōm2 Beorhtric cyninȝ Offan3 dohtor Eadburȝe. J4 on his dazum cuōmon sērest III. scipu.5 J pā sē zerēfa pār tō rād. J hīe wolde drīfan tō āees cyninjes tūne. āl hē nyste hwæt hīe waēron. J hīene mon ofslōy. āast waēron pā sērestan scipu Deniscra monna6 pe Angcelcynnes lond7 sesōhton.8

**Notes**

1. hēr: here, i.e. in this year.
2. nōm: 'took to wife, married'.
3. Offan: gen. of Offa, king of Mercia and overlord of the southern English, d. 796.
4. The symbol J is employed in many OE. and EME. MSS. to represent 'and'; in the present publication the letter 'J' stands for the symbol.
5. III,scipu: three ships of the Northmen or Scandinavians.
7. Angcelcynnes lond: land of the Angle-kin (= the English people) i.e. England. 'Angelcynn' began to be replaced from about the year 1000 by the term Englaland 'land of the Angles.
8. sesōhton: sought, i.e. came.
Translation

787. In this year King Beorhtric took Offa's daughter Eadburh (to wife). And in his days first came three ships. And then the reeve rode there (to), and would drive them to the king's town, for he knew not what they were, and they there slew him. Those were the first ships of Danish men that sought the land of the English people.

Notes

1. sē here: the army of the Scandinavians; 'here' acquired a bad meaning through its association with herzian 'to harry', and hence it applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men.

2. Rēadinjum: Reading, town in Berkshire, 36 m. west of London.

3. eorlas: Scandinavian chiefs or jarls.


5. Ēberēd = Æbelrēd: Athelred, King of Wessex (866-871).

6. Ēlfrēd: the later King Alfred of Wessex (871-901).

7. fierd: the English army.

8. þæer wæs micel wæl 3eslægon: there was much slaughter.
of. Est. lóðri suur lahing; G. eine große Schlacht wurde geschlagen.

9. Æhton wealstōwe ȝewald: lit. obtained (had) power over the battle field, i.e. gained a victory.

Translation

871. In this year the army came to Reading in Wessex, and three nights after, two jarls rode up, when the alderman Æthelwulf met them at Englefield, and there fought against them, and gained the victory. Four nights after this King Æthered and Ælfrēd his brother led a large force to Reading and fought against the army, and there was great slaughter on either side; and the alderman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes held possession of the battle place.

Excerpt...

An. DCCC. XVII. ... þý iclan ȝear drehton þa herjas on Æastenylum1 J on Norðhymbrum2 Westseaxna lond swêē be þæm sēo stanðe mid staelherzum, ealra swīpust mid ȝecum æescum þe hie fela ȝeara ȝær timbredon. Þa hét Ælfrēd cyng timbrian lanʒ scipū3 onʒān ȝā æescas; þa wæan fult nēah tū swā langje swā þa ȇor; sume heafdon LX āra, sume mē; þa wæan ȝeðēr ȝe swīftran, ȝe ȝe unwealtran, ȝe ȝec hīeren þonne þa ȇor; wæan nāwēr nē on Frēisic5 ȝescaempes, nē on Denisco, būte swā him selfum ȇhte þæt hie nytwyrðeste þēon meahten.

Notes

1. & 2. herjas on Æastenylum J on Norðhymbrum: the armies from the East Angles and Northumbrians, i.e. the armies or predatory bands of the Scandinavians from East Anglia and Northumbria.

3. The Accusative with the Infinitive construction with a passive sense.

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4. ǣȝēr 3e ... 3e: both ... and, as well.
5. mē on Frēscisc ēscæpene: not shaped like the Frisian (i.e. the Frisian ships).

Translation

897. In the same year the armies from the East Angles and Northumbrians harassed the West Saxons' land, very much on the south coast, by predatory bands; (though) most of all by the long ships, which they had built many years before. Then King Alfred commanded long ships to be built against them, which were full nigh twice as long as the others; some had sixty oars, some more; they were both swifter and steadier, and also higher than the others; they were shaped neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish, but as it seemed to himself that they might be most useful.

5.

From King Alfred's Translation of Orosius's "Universal History"; c. 893
(Barly West Saxon)

A number of Latin books were translated into the West Saxon dialect on the initiative of King Alfred (871-901) or by him personally. They include the "Universal History of Orosius" (Historiarum adversus Paganos Libri septem, i.e. "Seven Books of History against the Heathen"). Orosius was a Spanish monk of the 5th century, whose "History" became a favourite textbook during the Middle Ages. King Alfred's translation is a rather free and abridged one. It is especially valuable for Alfred's own additions which contain highly interesting geographical and ethnographical information. Among these original insertions there are the narratives of Ohthere's and Wulfstan's voyages. The first voyage of Ohthere, a rich Norwegian from present-day Helgeland, was
to the White Sea, where he came in contact with Lapps, Permians and probably Karelians. Ohthere's second voyage took him to Schleswig. Wulfstan is believed to have been a Dane. He made a voyage along the southern coast of the Baltic Sea from Schleswig to a point somewhat eastward of the mouth of the Vistula, where he met the Este, a Baltic people who were probably the ancestors of the ancient Prussians. The accounts of both Ohthere's and Wulfstan's voyages are of the highest value for information about the lands and peoples of north-western Europe in the 9th century.

Text

From Ohthere's Account of His First Voyage
(The Lauerdale MS.)

Ohthere sæđe his hlāforde, Ælfredē cyninje, þæt hē salra Norðmonna¹ norpæståt būde. Hē cwæđ þæt hē būde on þæm lande norpweardum wip þæ Westsæ². Hē sæđe þēah þæt þæt³ land æie swèpe lanʒ norp þonan; ac hē is eal wēsta, bütôn on fēawum stōwum styccemælum wīcian Finnas⁴, on huntön⁵ on wintra and on sumera on fiscape⁶ be þære sǣ.

........................

Feː a spella him sæđon þæ Beormas⁶ æþper 3e of hiera ðːnum lande 3e of þæm landum þe ymb hīe útan wærōn⁷, ac hē nyste hwaet þaes sōpes waes, for-þæm hē hit self ne ȝeseaþ. Þā Finnas, him þūhte, and þæ Beormas sprǣcon nēaþ ān ʒeþāode.

........................

(The Cotton MS.)

Hē⁸ waes swyðe spēdiʒ man on þæm æhtum þe heora spēda on bēoþ, þæt is, on wildrum⁹. Hē ðē hæfde þa ʒīt, þā hē ic þone cinynʒc sōhte, tamra dēora unbohthra syx hund. Þā déor hī hātaŋ 'hrānas'; þāra wærōn syx stael-hrānas; þā bēoþ swyðe dyre mid Finnum, for-þæm hē fōʒ þā wildan hrānas mid. Hēⁱ⁰ waes mid þæm fyreþum mānum¹¹ on þæm lande.

- 12 -
Notes

1. Norðmonna: (gen.pl.) of the Northmen, i.e. inhabitants of the north, Scandinavians, esp. Norwegians.

2. Westsæ: the West Sea = the North Atlantic off the Norwegian coast.

3. past past: conjunction followed by a demonstrative pronoun.

4. Finnas: Finns, probably the Lapps; (in Norway the Lapps are occasionally still called 'finner', whereas the Finns are referred to as 'kvæner').

5. on hunte ... on fiscape: in hunting ... in fishing, i.e. engaged in hunting, etc.

6. Beormas: the Permians, an Eastern Finnic people; Ohthere probably means the Karelians or Komi on the western coasts of the White Sea (the ancient Scandinavians gave the name 'Bjarmaland' to the region around the White Sea).

7. þe ymb hīe utan wæron: lit. that were around them outside, i.e. that lay round about them.

8. Hē: the local chieftain or king (cynin3).

9. on wildrum: (dat. pl.) in wild animals, here the reference is to reindeer.


11. mid þeom fyrestum mannum: with the first men, i.e. among the most important.

Translation

Ohthere told his lord King Alfred that he had been farthest north of all the Northmen. He said that he had gone on the land northwards along the Western Sea, yet he said that the land was very extensive northwards from thence, but it is all waste, except (that) in a few places...
here and there by the sea dwell Finns (engaged) in hunting in winter, and in fishing in summer.

The Permians told him many stories both of their own land and of the lands that lay round about them, but he did not know what of it was true because he himself did not see it. The Finns, it seemed to him, and the Permians spoke nearly one language.

He was a very prosperous man (rich) in those possessions of which their wealth consists, that is in reindeer. He had still, when he visited the king, six hundred unsold tame animals. They call the animals 'reindeer'; of them six were decoy-reindeer; those are very dear among the Finns, because they catch the wild reindeer with (them). He was among the first men in that land.

6.

From Ælfric's Translation of the Book of Genesis;

c. 1000

(Late West Saxon)

Ælfric, called the Grammarian (c. 955 - 1020), English abbot and scholar, was the most prolific writer of the Late OE. period. He was probably a native of Wessex and lived for many years in Winchester before becoming abbot of a monastery near Oxford. Ælfric was the author, among other things, of numerous Homilies, a Latin Grammar and Glossary, a "Lives of the Saints" and an abridged translation of the first seven books of the Old Testament.

Ælfric's language, as it is exemplified in the best MSS. of his English works, represents classical Late West Saxon in its culmination.
Excerpt from the Story of Jacob's Deceit in the Book of Genesis

(Jacob, son of Isaac and Rebecca, grandson of Abraham, and the traditional ancestor of the people of Israel, is the twin brother of Esau. Whilst Esau is actually the elder, Jacob by trickery obtains the rights and privileges of seniority.)


......

Notes
1. hwaenne mine dāzas āʒāne bēop: lit. - when my days are gone (past), i.e. the day of my death.
2. ˈbæst mē līcizē: impersonal construction, lit. - that me likes = that I like.

3. rūh: rough; here = hairy.

Translation

1. And when Isaac grew old, and his eyes became dim, so that he could not see anything, he called Esau, his elder son, 2. and said to him: "Thou seest that I am getting old, and I know not the day of my death. 3. Take thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow, and go out; and when you get something that you think 4. that I like, bring it to me, that I may eat and bless thee before I die." 5. And when Rebecca heard that and Esau was gone out, 6. then spake she to Jacob her son: "I heard that thy father spake to Esau thy brother: 7. 'Bring me of thy hunting that I may bless thee before the Lord before I die'. 8. My son, listen to my teaching: 9. go now to the flock and bring me two of the best kids that I may make food for thy father there-of and he may eat willingly. 10. And then thou shalt bring it in (to thy father), that he may eat and bless thee before he die." 11. Then said he to her: "You know that Esau my brother is rough, and I am smooth. 12. If my father were to feel me and recognize me, I fear that he will think that I want to deceive him and that he will curse me and not bless me!" 13. And then his mother said to him: "My son, be this curse upon me! Do as I tell thee: go and fetch the things that I bade you."

7.

A Charter of William the Conqueror; c. 1070

(Transition from OE. to ME.)

The original of this charter is preserved in the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, London. It probably dates from the first year of William's reign (1066-87). The document
is very important because it is one of the earliest written in London. Its language is almost identical with the West Saxon dialect and is evidence of the latter's predominance. The spelling is very conservative, but a few deviations from Late OE. orthographical traditions, especially some phonetical spellings, indicate that changes had already taken place by that time and thus the text belongs to the transition period from Old to Middle English.

**Text**

Charter Issued To the City of London in 1066 (1067?)

Will(el)m kyn3 3rōt Will(el)m biseop and 3osfre3d portirēfan\(^1\) and ealle ða burhwaru binnan Londone, Frencisce and Engliscce, frōondlīce. And ic kyðe ðow ðæt ic wylle ðæt 3et bōn eallra ðæra læg3a weordē\(^2\) ðē 3yt wēoran on Êadwerdes\(^3\) 3æ3e kyn3es. And ic wylle ðæt æelc cyld bōo his fæder yrf-nume æfter his fæder 3æ3e. And ic næle 3eþolian ðæt ðæn3 man ðow ðæn3 wran3 bōode. 3od ðow 3æhealde!

**Notes**

1. portirēfan: acc.sg. of portirēfa 'portreeve', in Early English history the bailiff or manager charged with keeping the peace and other duties in a port or town.
2. weordē: East Saxon form of West Saxon wyrdē 'valuable, honoured, valid'.
3. on Êadwerdes 3æ3e kyn3es: in the day of King Edward, i.e. Edward the Confessor (d. 1066).

**Translation**

King William greets Bishop William and Portreeve Gosfreth and all the inhabitants of (lit. within) London, French and English, in a friendly manner. And I make known to you that I desire that all those laws be further valid.

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which were that in the day of King Edward. And I desire that every child be his father's heir after the latter's death. And I will not suffer it that anybody should do (offer) you any wrong. God keep you!

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH

8.

Proclamation of Henry III: 1258

(Early London Midland with Southern Elements)

The "Proclamation" of 1258 was issued by Henry III (1216-1272) as a formal announcement of his adhesion to the "Provisions of Oxford", a kind of constitution drawn up by a body of 24 counsellors, who had been chosen half by the bares and half by the king himself. The proclamation was issued in English as well as in French and Latin. It was, as far as is known, the first proclamation in the English language since the Conquest, and its appearance may be taken as an indication that English was coming to be recognized as an official language. The document is a good specimen of 13th century London English, at least of that form of this dialect which was considered the "best" by the king's officials. The language of the proclamation is still largely of the archaic southern type in grammar and orthography (e.g. the old Southern -eth occurs alongside the Midland -en in the Present Tense Plural; oa is used to denote the open o-sound instead of the more common ME. o, etc.) Of the numerous copies which must have been made (one for each county), only two have survived: the Oxford recension and the Huntingdonshire recension.
Text

(Opening lines of the Huntingdonshire recension)

Henr'\(^1\), pur3 Godes fultume king on Englenseloande, lhoaverd on\(^2\) Yrloand'\(^3\), duk on Norm'\(^4\), Aquitain'\(^5\) and eorl on Anjow'\(^6\) send\(^7\) i-gretinge to alle his\(^8\) holde, i-lærde\(^9\) and i-leawede on Huntendon'schir'\(^10\). Paet witen 3e wel alle, paet\(^11\) we willen and unnen paet paet ure raedesmen\(^9\), alle oper pe moare dael\(^9\) of heom, paet beop i-chosen pur3 us and pur3 paet loandes folk on ure kuneriche, habbep i-don and schullen don in pe worpnesse of Gode and on ure treowpe for pe freme of pe loande, pur3 pe besijte of ban toforen i-seide redesmen, beo stedefaest and i-lestinde\(^12\) in alle pinge a buten ænde.\(^9\)+\(^13\)

Notes

2. on: of.
3. Yrloand: OE. Íra-land, Ír-, MoE. Ireland; cf. OE. Íras 'the Irish'.
5. Aquitain': Aquitaine, the name of an ancient province in south-western France.
7. send: contracted form of 3.pers.sg.prs. sendep.
8. hise: Oxf. his.
9. i-lærde: Oxf. /e/ for /æ/.
11. paet: Oxf. pet.
12. i-lestinde: Oxf. without the prefix i-.

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13. a buten sende: either 'abuten' is used here for 'buten = OE. butan 'without' or it is 'a buten', where a = OE. ā 'always', i.e. 'always without end'.

Translation

Henry, by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and count of Anjou sends greetings to all his faithful, cleric and lay, in Huntingdonshire. (That) know ye all well that we will and grant that that which our counsellors, all or the greater part of them, that be chosen by us and by the people of the land of our kingdom, have done and shall do in honour of God and in loyalty to us, for the benefit of the country, by the provision of the aforesaid counsellors, be steadfast and lasting in all things without end.

9.

From the Chronicle Known as Robert of Gloucester's;

c. 1300

(Southern Dialect)

Robert of Gloucester, English chronicler, is known almost exclusively through the work which bears his name. The chronicle is a vernacular history of England, from the days of the legendary Brut⁴ to the year 1270, and is written in rhymed couplets. It was probably written about the year 1300. Robert is a compiler of material drawn from earlier English chronicles and some minor sources. When he approaches his own time, references to oral tradition become more frequent. From 1256 to 1270 he has the value of a contemporary authority. On the whole, however, the work is of more importance to the philologist than to the historian.

¹ Brut = in British legend, a great-grandson or descendant of Æneas, who led a Trojan colony to Britain and founded New Troy (Trinovantum = London).
The language used is an especially conservative variety of the southern dialect.

Text
(lines 7537-7545)

Thus came, lo! England into Normandy's hand, and the Normans knew not (how to) speak then but their own speech, and spoke French as (they) did at-home, and their children

Notes

1. The line refers to the Norman Conquest.
2. dude: pt. of doon.
3. atom: at home
4. pat of hir blod come: the descendants of the Normans.
5. holdep alle pulke speche: (they) all keep (on speaking) the same language.
6. vor: southern variant of 'for'.
7. Me telp of him lute: one tells little of him, i.e. one does not reckon him to be of any importance.

Translation

Thus came, lo! England into Normandy's hand, and the Normans knew not (how to) speak then but their own speech, and spoke French as (they) did at-home, and their children
did so teach, so that (the) high-men of this land, that of their blood came, hold all the-same (the-ilk) speech that they of them took; for unless a man knows French, one reckons (tells) of him little; but (the) low men hold to English, and to their own speech yet. I ween there be not in (the) world countries none, that hold not to their own speech, but England alone (one).

10.

From W. Langland's "Piers Plowman": 1377
(West Midland with East Midland elements)

William Langland (c. 1332 - c. 1400) is generally regarded as the author of the poem "The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman, together with Vita de Do-wel, etc.", commonly referred to, for short, as "Piers Plowman". Very little is known of the supposed author. Such biographical information as exists is derived almost entirely from the poem itself and indicates that Langland was of West Midland peasant stock. He seems to have obtained some education, to have taken minor clerical orders and to have lived in London for a long time. The traditional view, accepted, e.g. by W. Skeat, etc., that a single author was responsible for the whole poem has been disputed. At the beginning of this century Prof. J. M. Manly of Chicago asserted that there had taken place a "confusion of what is really the work of five men" and that Langland himself was "a mythical author." This view has obtained increasing acceptance among scholars. The argument for the distinction in authorship rests on internal evidence and on analysis of style and diction.

In the times of Wat Tyler and the Lollard movement the poem played a revolutionary role. It is a merciless satire in allegorical and mystical disguise directed against
all the shams, corruption and parasitic elements of society. At the same time it represents an eloquent protest of the working people against the desperate social conditions under which they had to live.

It is significant that the poem is written in the alliterative verse which was obviously still popular among the masses.

"Piers Plowman" exists in three versions, each represented by numerous MSS. The earliest and shortest (2567 lines) version, the so-called A-text, dates from about 1362 (chief MS.: Vernon in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, ab. 1370-80); the next, the B-text (c.1377) is nearly three times as long, and the best of the three texts (chief MS.: Laud Miscellany 581, in the Bodleian, possibly in the author's own handwriting); the С-text (c. 1395-98) with 7357 lines is a revision of B. All three texts were edited by W. Skeat, The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman, Oxford 1886.

Excerpt

From the beginning of "Piers Plowman"

(In the first vision, that of the "Field full of Folk," the poet lies down on one of the Malvern Hills in Western England on a May morning, and a vision comes to him in sleep. On the plain beneath him gather a multitude of folk, a vast crowd representing the varied life of the world. All classes and conditions are there).

In a somer seson when soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes as I a shape were,
In habite as an heremite unholy of workes,
Went wyde in this world wondres to here.
Ac on a May mornynge on Malverne hulles
Me byfel a ferly of fairy me poughte.
I was wery, for-wandred and went me to reste
Under a broade banke by a bornes side,
And as I lay and lened and loked in be wateres,
I slombred in a slepyng, it sweyed so merye.5
panne gan I meten a merveilouse swevene,6
pat I was in a wildernes, wiste I never where;

Notes

1. shope me in shroudes: lit. - shaped myself in shrouds; put me in clothes, i.e. clad myself.
2. shepe: here = shepherd.
3. habite: dress, garb, garment.
4. ferly of fairy: a strange thing or wonder, fairylike in character.
5. sweyed so merye: sounded so pleasant.
6. merveilouse swevene: marvellous dream.

Excerpt...2
(From Passus IV in the B Text, MS. Laud Miscel. 581)

47 And panne ooe Pees into parlement1 and put forth a bille (in which he complained that Wrong had ill-treated him in many ways)

78 Pees put forp his hed and his panne blody:
Wythouten gilte, God it wote, gat I pis skape,
80 Conscience and be comune knoenen be sothe.'
Ac Wisdom and Witt were a-bout faste2
to overcome be kyng with cate13, zif be mi3te: be kyng swore, bi Crist and bi his crowne bothe, pat Wrone for his werkis sholde wo polye,4
85 And commaunded a constable to casten hym in yrens:
'And late hym nou3te pis sevins zere seen his feet ones!5

- 24 -
Notes

1. parlement: one of the principal functions of parliament in its early days was to act as a court of appeal where petitions were heard and grievances redressed.

2. were about faste: were quickly in the act of = set about or prepared immediately.

3. to overcome ... with catel: to overcome with property or money, i.e. to bribe.

4. for his werkis sholde wo polye: should suffer (woe) for his deeds.

5. Line 86 refers to some particularly savage form of imprisonment where the prisoner could not see his feet either because the latter were confined in stocks, etc., or because the prisoner was stretched on a rack so as to be unable to bend his neck.

11.

From Trevisa's Translation of the "Polychronicon"
of R. Higden; 1387
(South-West Midland Dialect)

Ranulf Higden (c. 1299 - c. 1363), English chronicler, was a monk of a Benedictine monastery in Chester. He was the author of the "Polychronicon", a summary in Latin of general history popular in the 15th century. Higden probably did not go farther than 1327, after which time the chronicle was carried on by two continuators. The best known and most important of the translations of the work is that by John de Trevisa (1326-1412), a Cornishman by birth, who was educated at Oxford, but who spent most of his life in Gloucestershire as chaplain to Lord Berkeley. He is known as the translator of numerous Latin works. In his translation completed in 1387, Trevisa inserted many original
passages, which he himself marked off by putting his name before them, and the letter 'R' before the continuation of R. Higden's text. In 1482 Trevisa's English version of the "Polychronicon" was printed by Caxton, who found it necessary to change 'the rude and old englyssh' of the MS. Trevisa's English seemed particularly archaic to Caxton because of its south-western character. It should be noted that the language of Chaucer, a contemporary of Trevisa, did not appear too old-fashioned in Caxton's time. The south-western character of Trevisa's language is most conspicuous in the earliest of the extant MSS. (Cotton Tiberius D VII in the British Museum). The excerpt given below comes from another of the principal MSS. (H. I. St. John's College, Cambridge), which was written about 1420. The dialect is of a mixed South-West Midland type.

Text
From the First Book
(MS. H. I. St. John's Coll.)

Also Englishe men, pey hadde from the bygynnynge pre manere speche, norperne, sowperne, and middel speche in pe myddel of pe lond, as pey come of pre manere peple of Germania¹, nopeles by comyxtioun and mellynge firste wip Danes and afterward wip Normans, in meny² pe contry longage is apayred, and som usеп straunge wlafferynge, chiterynge, harrynge, and garrynge grisbayting³. This apayrynge of the burpe of pe tunge⁴ is bycause of tweie pinges; oon is for children in scole aженст pe usage and manere of alle opere naciouns beęp compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to construe⁵ hir lessouns and here bynges in Frensche, and so pey havep seıp pe Normans come first in to Engelond. Also gentil men children beęp i-taujt to speke Frensche from pe tyme pat pey beęp i-rokked in here cradel, and kunnep speke and playe wip a childes broche; and uplondissehe men wil likne hym self to gentil men, and fondep wip greet
besynesse for to speke Frenscche, for to be i-tolde of. 

Trevisa, his menere was moche i-used to for firste deth and is sype sumdel i-chaunged; for John Cornwaile, a maister of grammer, chaungen pe lore in gramer scole and construcciou of Frenscche in to Englisches; and Richard Pencrich leerned pe manere techynges of hym and of opere men of Pencrich; so pat now, pe 3ere of oure Lorde a powsand pre hundred and foure score and fyve, and of pe secounde kyng Richard after pe conquest nyne, in alle pe gramere scoles of Engelond, children lerneb Frenscche and construeb and lerneb an Englisches, and haueb berby avauntage in oon side and disavauntage in anoper side; here avauntage is pat pey lerneb her gramer in lasse tyme ban children were i-woned to doo; disavauntage is pat now children of gramer scole conneb na more Frenscche ban can hir lift heele, and pat is harme for hem and pey schulle passe pe see and travaille in straunget landes and in many oper places. Also gentil men haveb now moche i-left for to teche her children Frenscche. R. Hit seemeb a greet wonder how Englisches men and her owne langage and tonge, is so dyverse of sown in his oon ilond, and pe langage of Normandie is comlyng of anoper londe, and hath oon manere soun among alle men pat spekeb hit ari3t in Engelond. Trevisa. Neverbeles þere is many dyvers manere Frenscche in þe reem of Fraunce as is dyvers manere Englisches in þe reem of Engelond. R. Also of þe for-saide Saxon tonge þat is i-deled apre, and is abide scarsliche wip fewe uplondische men, is greet wonder; for men of þe est wip men of þe west, as it were undir þe same partie of hevene, acordeb more in sownyng of speche þan men of þe norþ wip men of þe souþ; þerfore it is þat Mercii, þat beeb men of myddel Engelond, as it were parteners of the endes, understondeb bettre þe side langsages, norberne and souberne, þan norberne and souberne understondeb eiper oper.
Notes

1. pre manere peple of Germania: the three Germanic tribes which settled in Britain, i.e. the Angles, Saxons and Jutes; note that Trevisa uses the Latin name 'Germania' without Anglicizing it.

2. in many: in many pynges.

3. wlaflerynge, chiterynge, etc.: semi-onomatopoeic terms used to express the uncouth effect produced by sounds in unfamiliar dialects; see Glossary for the meaning of individual words.

4. apayrynge of the burfe of pe tunge: impairment (deterioration) of the mother tongue (cf. birpe tonge = 'birth tongue').

5. construe hir lessouns: do their lessons; cf. Mod. to construe.

6. to for: before.

7. firate deth: the Black Death of 1349.

8. J. Cornwaile (= Cornwall) and R. Pencriche (= Pencrich) are known to have been teachers of Latin in Oxford at this time.

9. chaunged pe lore ... and construccioun of Prensche in to Englische: English was substituted for French as the language of instruction.

10. in on side ... and ... in anoper side: on the one hand ... and ... on the other hand.

11. is i-deled apre: is divided into three.

Geoffrey Chaucer (? 1340-1400) was the son of a London wine merchant. His later works are evidence that he must have received a fairly complete medieval education, but he does not seem to have gone to a university. In his youth he was a page and later a personal attendant in the Royal Household. Later he became a diplomatic messenger to the king and was sent on several important missions to Flanders, France and Italy. He probably met the poet Petrarch and became familiar with the works of Dante and Boccaccio.

From 1374 onwards Chaucer held a number of official appointments. He was in turn comptroller of customs, superintendent of public works, etc. In 1386 he was elected member of parliament for Kent. Towards the close of his life Chaucer was at times in financial trouble as the political fortunes of his patron John of Gaunt waned. According to an old tradition, which seems to be trustworthy, Chaucer died on Oct. 25, 1400; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in that part afterward called Poets' Corner.

Towering head and shoulders above his contemporaries, Chaucer is universally regarded as the most important writer in English literature before Shakespeare. Among Chaucer's numerous writings - the translations from the French, Italian and Latin, the new versions of medieval and classical stories and the independent compositions - the "Canterbury Tales" (C.T.) with their realistic portraits of representatives of different strata of medieval English society are his greatest work. The "C.T." are unfinished. It is not known exactly when each part was written, but there is evidence that the actual writing, revising and combination of all the stories
into a whole took place after 1384.

Probably none of the 57 known MSS. of the "C.T." is absolutely identical with the original Chaucerian text. Of the 14 earliest MSS., the so-called Ellesmere MS. is considered to be the best. The "C.T." were first edited by Caxton himself as early as 1478. The best of the modern editions are those by W. Skeat in 6 vols. and in one vol., and the Globe edition. Chaucer's use of English in the "C.T." and his other works has been the subject of an immense amount of research by such well-known specialists as W. Kaluza, B. Ten Brink, W. Skeat, A. Pollard, B. A. Ilyish, R. Berndt, etc.

The language of Chaucer is that of London, i.e. the East Midland dialect, which was already beginning to grow into the standard literary language of the country. The relatively numerous south-eastern forms in Chaucer's verse (e.g. those of *e* for *i* in *fest* 'fist', *kessen* 'to kiss', etc.; retention of the prefix *y-* and loss of final *-n* in past participles, e.g. *y-ronne*, *y-taught*, etc.) may be accounted for either as archaisms retained by the author as poetical forms from the older London City type or as Chaucer's personal characteristic, which can be explained by his links with Kent.

Chaucer did not use the old traditional alliterative verse, but borrowed his verse forms from the French. In the "C.T." he uses lines of ten syllables and five accents each and the lines run in couplets, i.e. decasyllabic couplets (see below, p. 33). The following general rules make it possible to read Chaucer without any preliminary thorough study of the intricacies of ME. phonology: 1. The vowels in Chaucer have much the same value as in Estonian or Latin, the consonants are practically the same as in MoE. 2. Final *-ed* and *-es* are usually pronounced as distinct syllables, e.g. *bathed* [baːtɪd], *inspired* [ɪnˈspɪɹd]; *schoures* [ʃʌrəs], *croppes* [krʌpəs]. 3. Final *-e* is generally sounded as a neutral [ə] except where the following word
begins with a vowel or with $h$. In the latter case there is elision, that is the final syllable of one word and the first of the word following are run together as in reading Latin verse. E.g. droghte [ˈdrʊkta], nature [ˈnætɪərə], sonne [ˈsunə], y-ronne [ˈɪrʊnə]; but cf. the droghte of March [ˈɔdrukt ov martʃ], nature in her corages [ˈnætɪər in her kʊrədʒeɪz].

4. Many words of French origin are still stressed at the end in the French manner: licour melódye, nature. 5. To get the lilt, the rhythm of the lines, one should read them over aloud a few times to catch the swing of the measure, just as one would read or scan Latin verse. 6. Any strange-looking words should be pronounced aloud. Where the eye fails, the ear will often recognize the meaning. If both eye and ear fail, consult the glossary found in every good edition of the poet’s works.

To help the beginner to read Chaucer more or less properly, the opening lines of the following extract from the "Prologue to the C.T." have been provided with a phonetic transcription. Both the text and the transcription have been taken with slight modifications from R. Berndt, "Einführung in das Studium des Mittelenglischen", Halle (Saale) 1960.

Text

1 When that Aprille with his $^1$ shoures soote$^2$
The droghte of March$^3$ hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne$^4$ in swich licour$^5$,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour$^6$;

5 When Zephirus$^7$ eek with his swete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes$^8$, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram$^9$ his halve cours y-ronne$^{10}$,
And smale foweles maken melodye.$^{11}$

10 That slepen al the nyght with open ye -
So priketh hem nature in here corages -
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages,
And palmeres for to seken straunge strondes,
To ferne halwes¹² couthe in sondry londes;
And specially, from every shires ende
Of Engelond to Caunterbury they wende¹³,
The heoly, blissful martir¹⁴ for to seke,
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seeke¹⁵;
Bifil that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk¹⁶ at the Tabard¹⁷ as I lay,
Redy to wenden on my pilgryme
To Caunterbury with ful devout corage,
At nyght were come into that hostelrye
Wel nyne and twenty in a compaignye
Of sondry folk by aventure y-falle
In felaweshipe, and pilgrimes were they alle,
That toward Canterbury wolden ryde.
The chaumbres and the stables weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste¹⁸.
And shortly, whan the sonne was to reste¹⁹,
So hadde I spoken with hem everichon,
That I was of her felaweshipe anon,
and made forward erly for to ryse,
To take oure wey ther, as I yow devyse²⁰;
But nathelees, whil I have tyme and space,
Er that I ferther in this tale pace²¹,
Me thynketh it acordaunt to resoun²²
To telle yow al the condicioun
Of ech of hem, so as it semed me,
And whiche they were, and of what degree,
And eek in what array that they were inne;
And at a knyght than wol²³ I first bigynne.
A Knyght ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the tyme that he first bigan
To riden out, he loved chivalrie,
Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisie.

- 32 -
He nevere yet no vileynye ne sayde
In al his lyf unto no maner wight:24
He was a verray parfit gentil knyght.

And Frenshah she spak ful faire and fatisly,
After the moole of Stratford atte Bowe25,
For Frenshah of Parys was to hire unknowe.

Phonetic Transcription of Lines 1-18

Note: [ø], [o] denote open sounds, whereas [u], [e] stand for the corresponding close vowels.

1. wan ãat aprîlle wîp (h)is jûræ sôi:ta
da druxt qv martz haø pé:råd tô: ðe rû:ta
and bâ:ðad évri véin in swîts likú:r
qv wîts vertiù endzéndrad ûs ðe flû:r
5. wan zêfrîs q:k wîd (h)is swe:ta brê:ð
inspi:råd haø in évri hólt and hê:ð
ða têndre krýppes and ða jûnga sùnna
haø in ðe rám (h)iz hálva ku:rs irûnne
and smâ:la fû:les má:kan mélodîa
10. ðat sle:pan ál ða nîxt wîd q:pan ã:s
sq: prikæ (h)ém natùr in hér kurâ:dzâs
ðan lê:n gen fûlk tô: gû:n on pilgrímâ:dzâs
and pâmers for òs sê:ken strûndza: strûnda:z
tô: fêrâ hálwes ku:ð in súndri lê:ndez
15. and spesialis: from ëvri jûræ énda
qv ângelònd tô: kâunterbri ðái wênda
ða hó:li blîsful mártir for òs sê:kâ
ðat (h)é:maø hølpèn wàn ðat ðái wê:r sê:ks.

Notes
1. his: neuter form, MoE. its.
2. with his shoures soote: with its sweet showers.
3. droughte of March: the dryness of March.
4. veyne: MoE. vein, here: sap-vessels in plants or, perhaps, cracks and little cavities in the earth.

5. swich licourj: such moisture; refers to the dew and the rainwater.

6. Line 4: by virtue of which the flower is produced; i.e. such moisture as gives rise to or produces flowers.


8. tendre croppes: the young shoots on the trees and shrubs and the new blades of grass in the spring-time.

9. Ram: constellation of Aries in the Zodiac (Est. 'Jäära tähtkuju').

10. Lines 7-8: the young sun (i.e. the sun at the beginning of its annual journey) has completed the second half of its course in the Ram. In other words the sun had left the zodiacal sign Aries, which it did in Chaucer's time on April 11th. The events to be recorded took place therefore after April 11.

11. Line 9: literally - And little fowl make melody, i.e. little birds sing. Note that in MoE we generally speak of domestic fowl, i.e. poultry; cf., however, sea fowl, water fowl, wild fowl.

12. ferne halwes: distant shrines.

13. they wende: 3rd pers. pl. prs. = they go.

14. the holy blissful martir: the holy blessed martyr; refers to Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by courtiers of Henry II, in the belief they would please the king, with whom Becket had quarrelled as to the respective authorities of the king and the archbishop to judge offences committed by the clergy. Canterbury was henceforth regarded as a shrine for pilgrims to visit.

15. seeke: sick, ill; note the old predicative use of the adjective which has survived in American English and is
13. From Caxton’s Preface to the “Eneydos”, c. 1490
(London Midland Dialect)

William Caxton (c. 1422-1491), the first English printer, was born in Kent. After a three-year apprenticeship to a wealthy London merchant Caxton went to the Low Countries in 1441. He lived mainly in Bruges, then the center of Anglo-Flemish trade, for 35 years. He presently entered business on his own account and seems to have prospered. He associated with persons of rank and was employed in official negotiations.
concerning the wool trade. His position and activities enabled him to become an accomplished linguist and already in 1468-1471 he made his first translation from the French, "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye". While in Cologne in 1471-1472, Caxton learned the art of printing. On his return to Bruges, he set up a press and printed his "Recuyell". His second translation "The Game and Playe of Chesse" was finished in 1474, and printed in 1476. In the same year Caxton returned to England and set up his printing-press at Westminster. The first dated book printed in England was "The Dictee or Sayenges of the Phylosophers", a translation by Lord Rivers, revised by Caxton, which came out in 1477. From this time until his death Caxton was busy writing and printing. His output as a printer was over 18,000 pages, and he published almost 100 separate works or editions of works, e.g. the "Boke of the Historyes of Jason", 1477; "The Historye of Reynart the Foxe", 1481; Trevise's translation of Higden's "Polychronicon", 1482 (with an eighth book added by himself, bringing the narrative down from 1358 to 1460, see No. 11 above; "The Golden Legend", 1483; the "Morte d'Arthur", compiled by Th. Malory, 1485; the "Eneydos", 1490; editions of Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate, etc., etc.). About one third of these publications were Caxton's own translations from the French. But even when publishing translations by others and works of earlier English writers, Caxton acted as an editor. He was always concerned with their language, striving to find and fix a standard form of English. The oft-quoted passage reproduced below from the preface to the "Eneydos", one of Caxton's own translations from the French, is very illustrative both of his work on language and of the state of English in his time. In it Caxton makes clear the conflicting tendencies in literary circles at the end of the 15th century and also illustrates the conflict between dialects still alive during the transition to the Early Modern English period.
And when I had advised me in this sayd boke, I delivered and concluded to translate it into Englysshe. And forthwith toke a penne & ynke and wrote a leef or twyne, whyche I oversawe agayn to corecte it. And whan I saws the fayr and straunge termes therein, I doubted that it sholde not please some gentylmen which late blamed me, sayeing pat in my translaycons I had over curyous termes which coude not be understande of comyn peple and desired me to use olde and homely termes in my translaycons. And fayn wolde I satisfye every man, and so to doo toke an olde booke and redde therin, and certaynly the Englysshe was so rude and brood that I coude not wele understande it. And also my lorde abbot of Westmynster ded do shewe to me late certayn evyences wryton in olde Englysshe for to reduce it in to our Englysshe now usid. And certaynly, it was wryton in suche wyse that it was more lyke to Dutche than Englysshe; I coude not reduce ne brynge it to be understonden. And certaynly, our langage now used varyeth ferre from that which was used and spoken whan I was borne. For we Englieshe men ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, whiche is never stedfaste but ever waverynge, wexynge one season, and waneth & dycreaseth another season. And that comyn Englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another in so moche that in my dayes happened that certayn marchauntes were in a ship in Tamyse for to have sayled over the see into Zelande. And for lacke of wynde thei taryed atte forlond; and wente to land for to refreshe them. And one of thaym, named Sheffelde, a mercer, came in to an hows and axed for mete, and specyally he axyd after eggys. And the goode wyf answerede that she coude speke no Prenahe. And the marchaunt was angry; for he also coude speke no Prenshe, but wolde have hadde eggges; and she understode hym not. And thenne at laste a nother sayd that he wolde have eyren. Then the good wyf sayd that she understod hym wel. Loo, what sholde a man in
thyse dayes now wryte: egges or eyren? Certynly it is harde
to playse every man by cause of dyversitie & chaunge of
langage. For in these dayes every man that is in ony reputa-
tacyon in his countre wyll utter his comyncacyon and maters
in such maners & termes that fewe men shall understande
theym. And som honest and grete clerkes have ben wyth me
and desired me to wryte the moste curyous termes that I
coude fynde. And thus bytwene playn, rude & curyous, I
stande abasshed. But in my judgments the comyn termes that
be dayli used ben lyghter to be understande than the olde
and auncyend Englyshe. And for as moche as this present
booke is not for a rude uplondyssh man to laboure therein,
ne rede it, but onely for a clerke & a noble gentylman that
feleth and understandeth in faytes of armes, in love, &
in noble chyvalrye, therefor in a meane bytwene bothe I
have reduced & translated this sayd booke in to our Eng-
lyshe, not over rude ne curyous, but in such termes as
shall be understanden by Goddys grace accordynge to my
copye.

Notes

1. I had advysed me: 'I had made myself familiar with'.
2. This sayd boke: i.e. the 'Eneydos'.
4. ded do shewe to me late certayn evydences: showed me
recently certain written matter (i.e. papers or docu-
ments).
5. An obvious astrological reference.
6. A collocation of two synonyms used to strengthen the
effect of the style. Similar double expressions known
as collocations were used earlier to help the adoption
of French words, i.e. a French word was used side by
side with its native synonym, the latter serving as an
interpretation of the former for the benefit of those
not yet familiar with the more refined word, e.g.:
cherite pet is luve; ignoramace pet is unwisdom & unwitenesse, etc.

7. Tamyse = the Thames (†Tamesis, in Latin sources; the French Th- stands for earlier T-).

8. Zelande: Zealand, a province in the southwestern part of the Netherlands.

9. atte forlond: at the foreland, i.e. the North Foreland in northeastern Kent.

10. axed for mete: asked for food. Note metathesis in the verb.

11. a nother: another; a case of metanalysis, cf. such established cases as MoE. nickname < ME. an ekename which was understood as 'a nekename'; MoE. newt < EMG. an ewte, etc.

12. eyren: the southern plural of 'egg', († OE. æ3ru, pl. of æ5; cf. MoGer. sg. Ei, pl. Eier.)

13. faytes of armes: feats of arms, i.e. exceptional deeds or exploits in the military field.

III. EARLY MODERN ENGLISH

14. From Ralph Robynson's Translation of the "Utopia":

1551

Sir Thomas More (1478-1535), English statesman, author of "Utopia" and one of the founders of Utopian Socialism, was born in London, the son of a lawyer. During a few years spent at Oxford he was attracted by humanism and later attained mastery of Latin and Greek. For some years he worked as a lawyer and then held a number of government
appointments. In 1521 he was knighted, and in 1523 became Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1529 he was made Lord High Chancellor. His activities as writer and statesman soon brought him into conflict with Henry VIII, whom he refused to recognize as the supreme head of the English church. He resigned the chancellorship in 1532, was committed to the Tower in 1534 and executed on July 7, 1535.

The "Utopia" ( < Greek ou + topos - 'No-place') was written in Latin and its first edition appeared in 1516 (the next editions in 1517, 1518, 1519). In it More relates the conversation of himself and a friend with a fictitious mariner Ralph Hythloday, who has sailed with Amerigo Vespucci. Hythloday had visited England and has much to say of the evils of social and political inequality. This description is compared with that of the imaginary Island of Utopia where the absence of private property, a national system of education, the rule of work for all and the equality of all citizens, make an ideal state. Despite certain shortcomings (e.g., the retention of slavery, indifference to technical progress, etc.) More's views concerning the ideal social order have played a very important part in the development of the socialist working-class movement.

Among Th. More's other writings, the "Life of Richard III", written in English, is important for the influence it had upon the development of English prose style.

The first English translation of "Utopia" was published in 1551. (Subsequent editions appeared in 1556, 1597 and 1624). The translator was Ralph Robynson, born in Lincolnshire in 1521, educated at Oxford and a Fellow of Corpus Christi College. R. Robynson's translation is on the whole very accurate, without being slavish. Its English is idiomatic and can be considered a good specimen of the contemporary literary language. In striving for accuracy Robynson often renders a single English word by two or three partial English equivalents, which may produce the impression of redundancy. But redundancy is also characteristic of many
original writings of that time.

Excerpt

Title-page of the first edition of R. Robynson's translation of the "Utopia"

Utopia

A fruitful and pleasant worke of the beste state of a publique weale\(^1\), and of the newe yle\(^2\) called Utopia: written in Latine by Syr Thomas More knyght, and translated into Englyshe by Raphe Robynson Citizein and Goldsmythe of London, at the procurement, and earnest request of George Tadlowe Citizein & Haberdassher of thesame Citie.

(....)

Imprinted at London by Abraham Wele, dwelling in Pauls churchyarde at the sygne of the Lambe. Anno, 1551

......

Notes

1. publique weale: public well-being, prosperity, welfare; cf. commonwealth, now rare in the meaning of 'public welfare'; see below, p. 43, Note No. 1.

2. yle: isle, see Glossary.
Nowe I have declared and descrybyd unto yowe, as truely as I coulde, the fourme and ordre of that commen wealth, which verely in my judgement is not onlye the beste, but also that whiche alone of good ryght may clayme and take upon it the name of a common wealth or publique weale. For in other places they speake stil of the commen wealth; but everye man procureth hys owne pryvate wealthe. Here where nothyng is pryvate, the commen affayres be earnestly loked upon. And truely on both partes they have good cause so to do as they do. For on other countrieys who knoweth not that he shall sterve for honger, onles he make some severall provision for hymself, though the commen wealthe floryshe never so muche in ryches? And therefore he is compelled, even of verye necessitie, to have regarde to hym selfe rather then to the people, that is to saye, to other. Contrarywyse, there where all thynges be commen to everye man, it is not to be dowted that any man shal lacke anye thynge necessarye for hys pryvate uses, so that the commen store howses and barnes be sufficientlye stored. For there nothyng is distrybuted after a nyggyshe sorte, nother there is any poore man or begger. And though no man have any thynge, yet everye man is ryche. For what can be more ryche then to lyve joyfullye and merylye without all griefe and pensifenes; not carying for hys owne lyving, nor vexed or trowbled with hys wyfes importunate complayntes, not dryd-ynge povertie to his sonne, nor sorrowyng for his dowghters dowrey? Yea, they take no care at all for the lyvyng and wealthe of themselfes and all theirs; of theire wyfes, theire chyldren, theire nephewes, theire childrens chyldren,
and all the succession that ever shall followe in their posteritie. And yet, besides this, there is no lesse provision for them that were ones labourers, and be nowe weake and impotent, then for them that do nowe labour and take payne.

Is not this an unjust and an unkind publick wealth, which giveth great fees and rewards to gentlemen, as they call them, and to goldsmiths and to such other, which be other ydell persons or else onlye flatterers, and devisers of vayne pleasures; and, of the contrary parte, maketh no gentle provision for poore plowmen, coliers, laborers, carters, yronsmythes, and carpenters, without whom no common wealth can continue? But when it hath abused the laboures of their lusty and flowring age, at the laste, when they be oppressed with old age and syckenes, being nedye, poore and indigent of all thynges; then forgettynge their so many paynfull watchynges, not remembrynge their so many and so great benefytes; recompenseth and acquyteth them most unkindly with myserable death. And yet besides this the riche men not only by private fraud, but also by commen lawes, do every day plucke and snatch away from the poore some parte of their daily living. So, where as it semed before unjuste to recompense with unkindnes their paynes that have bene beneficall to the publicke weale, nowe they have to this their wrong and unjuste dealings (whiche is yet a muche worse pointe), given the name of justice, yea, and that by force of a law.

Notes

1. commen wealth: state, body politic, commonwealth (the latter term was formerly freely used in a general sense irrespective of any special form of government, monarchical or republican; cf. republic < Latin 'thing, affair' + publica 'public, common', which was likewise used formerly to denote any type of state).
2. verely: verily = in very truth, truly, really (now arch. or lit.).

3. on: in.

4. Yea: yes; until about 1550 a distinction was made between 'yes' and 'yea', 'no' and 'nay'. 'yea' and 'nay' were the simple affirmative and negative, and were used esp. to answer a simple question, such as "Will he come?" 'yes' and 'no' were more emphatic, and were used esp. to answer questions framed with a negative, as, "Will he not come?"

5. an unkynd publyque weal: the reference is to England.

6. goldamythes: we should now rather say 'bankers, usurers', etc.

7. Note the use of three partial synonyms to render the Latin 'indigos' in 'omnium rerum indigos'.

15.

From W. Shakespeare's "Hamlet"; c. 1600

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) was born at Stratford-on-Avon in Warwickshire. His father seems to have been a well-to-do yeoman and small tradesman. It is generally assumed that W. Shakespeare was educated at the Stratford Grammar School. There is no documentary evidence of his having continued his education at a university. Shakespeare's perfect knowledge of technical legal language has led to the supposition that he may have worked for some time in his youth as a lawyer's clerk. At the age of 22 Shakespeare left Stratford for London, where he soon became an actor and shareholder in the most prosperous of the theatrical companies (performing at the Globe, the Blackfriars, the Rose, etc.). At the same time Shakespeare probably began his career as a dramatist. His first work was obviously the revision of old plays for the performances of his company.
He then began to write his own plays (ab. 1590). By the close of the century Shakespeare had already become famous as the author of "The Comedy of Errors", "The Two Gentlemen of Verona", "Love's Labour Lost", "A Midsummer Night's Dream", "The Merchant of Venice", "Romeo and Juliet", etc. These essentially optimistic and cheerful plays of his first period were followed by a succession of great plays, chiefly tragedies, "All's Well that Ends Well", "Macbeth", "Julius Caesar", "Hamlet", "Othello", "King Lear", etc. which are pervaded by sober realism, gloom and sorrow probably reflecting Shakespeare's disillusionment with the society of his time. Shakespeare did not, however, entirely lose faith in man, and, in his third and last period, his approach and treatment grew mellower and more romantic ("Cymbeline", "A Winter's Tale", "The Tempest", etc.).

Shakespeare's success on the stage was attended by material prosperity and in 1597 he purchased New Place, a large house with gardens in Stratford-on-Avon. About 1612 Shakespeare seems to have left London and settled permanently in his native town. Here he led the life of a retired gentleman until his death on April 23, 1616.

Almost everything connected with Shakespeare's biography is surrounded in mystery. The scantiness of our knowledge of Shakespeare's life has even led to theories (mainly unscientific and sensation-mongering in character) which attribute his plays and poems to Francis Bacon, Chr. Marlowe, the Earl of Oxford or other contemporaries.

There is no proof that Shakespeare personally superintended the printing of his plays, 18 of which came out in small quarto volumes during his life-time. Many, if not all of these separate editions known as the Quartos, were printed without Shakespeare's consent from copies surreptitiously obtained from the playhouse. The texts of some First Quartos may represent memorized reconstructions or they may have been taken down in shorthand during actual performances and this may account for their occasional brevity and textual
corruption.

In 1623 a group of Shakespeare's friends brought out 36 of the 36 plays now attributed to the dramatist in a folio volume. This edition is known as the famous First Folio.

Shakespeare's plays and poems have been very thoroughly studied by linguists and literary specialists alike. The bibliography of so-called Shakespeareology is very extensive. The more important reference books on Shakespeare's language are those by C.T. Onions, E.A. Abbott, Al. Schmidt, W. Franz, J. Bartlett, etc. Soviet specialists who have dealt with problems of Shakespearian textology include A. Smirnov, R. Samarin, M. Morosov.

It is not known exactly when "Hamlet" was written. The play is not mentioned in a list of Shakespeare's plays published in 1598, and it was first printed in 1603. Thus it must have been written between c. 1598 and 1603. The second edition of "Hamlet" came out in 1604. The text of this edition differs so much from that of the first, that the second edition is, properly speaking, a new version of the tragedy, not merely a new edition. The text of the second quarto may even have been recast by the author himself. The version of "Hamlet" in the First Folio of 1623, on which subsequent editions have been based, coincides, on the whole, with that of the 2nd Quarto.

Excerpt:

From the Title-page of the First Quarto Edition of "Hamlet"

Tragicall Historie of

HAMLET

Prince of Denmarke

By William Shakespeare.

As it hath beene diverse times acted by his Highnesse ser
uants in the Cittie of London : as also in the two V
uniuersities of Cambridge and Oxford, and else-when

At London printed for N.L. and John Trundell.
1603.

Excerpt...

From Act III, Scene II

The Performance

(l. q. = the 1st quarto, 1603)

Enter in a Dumbe Shew, the King and the Queen, he
sits downe in an Arbor, she leaves him; Then enter Lucianus
with poyson in a Viall, and powres it in his eares, and goes
away: Then the Queen commeth and findes him dead; and
goes away with the other.

(2. q. = the 2nd quarto, 1604. )

The Trumpets sounds. Dumbe show followes: Enter a King
and a Queen, the Queen embracing him, and he her, he takes
her vp, and declines his head upon her necke, he lyes him
downe upon a banchke of flowers, she seeing him asleep,
leaves him: anon come in an other man, takes off his crowne,
kisses it, pours poyson in the sleepers eares, and leaves
him: the Queen returns, finds the King dead, makes pas-
sionate action, the poysner with some three of foure come in
again, seeme to condole with her, the dead body is carried
away, the poysner woos the Queen with gifts, shee seems
harsh awhile; but in the end accepts loue.

(l. q.)

Ofel. What meanes this my Lord? Enter the Prologue.

Ham. This is mychng Mallico, that meanes my chiefe.

Ofel. What doth this meane my lord?
Ham. you shall heare anone, this fellow will tell you all.

Ophel. Will he tell vs what this shew meanes?

Ham. I, or any shew you'le shew him,
Be not afeard to shew, hee'le not be afeard to tell:

O these Players cannot keepe counsell, thei'le tell all

Prol. For vs, and for our Tragedie,
Heere stowping to your clemencie,

(2.q.)

Oph. What meanes this my Lord?

Ham. Marry this munching Mallicke, it meanes mischiefe.

Oph. Belike this show imports the argument of the play.

Ham. We shall know by this fellow, Enter Prologue.

The Players cannot keepe, they'le tell all.

Oph. Will a tell vs what this show meant?

Ham. I', or any show that you will show him, be not you asham'd to show, heele not shame to tell you what it means

Oph. You are naught, you are naught, Ile mark the play.

Prologue. For vs and for our Tragedie,
Heere stooping to your clemencie,

(1.q.)

We begge your hearing patiently.

Ham. I'ist a prologue, or a poesie for a ring?

Ophel. Tis short my Lord.

Ham. As womens loue.

Enter the Duke and Dutchesse.

Duke Full fortie yeares are past, their date is gone,
Since happy time ioyn'd both our hearts as one:
And now the blood that fill'd my youthfull veines,
Ruunes weakely in their pipes, and all the straines
Of musicke, which whilome pleasde mine eare,
Is now a burthen that Age cannot beare:
And therefore sweete Nature must pay his due,
To heauen must I, and leaue the earth with you.

(2.q.)

We begge your hearing patiently.

Ham. Is this a Prologue, or the posie\(^1\) of a ring?

Oph. Tie breefe my Lord.

Ham. As womens love.

Enter King and Queene.

King. Full thirtie times hath Phebus\(^12\) cart gone round
Neptunes salt wash, and Tellus\(^13\) orb'd the ground,
And thirtie doeen Moones with borrowed sheene
About the world haue times twelue thirties beene
Since loue our harts, and Hymen\(^14\) did our hands
Unite comutual in most sacred bands.

Quee. So many ioustneyes\(^15\) may the Sunne and Moone
Make vs againe count ore\(^16\) ere loue be doone,
But woe is me, you are, so sicke of late,
So farre from cheere, and from our former state,
That I distrust you, yet though I distrust,
Discomfort you my Lord it nothing must.
For women feare too much, euon as they loue,
And womens feare and loue hold quantitie,
Eyther none, in neither ought\(^17\), or in extremitie.
Now what my Lord\(^18\) is proofe hath made you know.
And as my loue is ciss'd\(^19\), my feare is so,
Where loue is great, the litlest doubts are feare,
Where little feares grow great, great loue growes there.

King. Faith I must leaue thee loue, and shortly to,
My operant powers their functions leaue to de
And thou shalt liue in this faire world behind,
Honord, belou'd, and haply one ae kind,
For husband shalt thou.
Quee. O confound the rest.
Such louve must needs be treason in my brest,
In second husband let me be accurst,
None wed the second, but who kild the first.

Ham. That's wormwood

The instances that second marriage moue
Are base respects of thrift, but none of louve,
A second time I kill my husband dead,
When second husband kisses me in bed.

King I doe believe you thinke what now you speake?
But what we doe determine, oft we breake?

Our thoughts are ours, their ends none of our owne,
Se thinke thou wilt no second husband wed,
But die thy thoughts when thy first Lord is dead.

Quee. Her earth to me giue foode, nor heauen light,
Sport and repose lock from me day and night,
To desperation turne my trust and hope,
And Anchors cheere in prison be my scope,
Each opposite that blancks the face of joy,
Mete what I would haue well, and it destroy,
Both here and hence pursue me lasting strife,
If once I be a widdow, euer I be a wife. // Ham.
If she should breake it now.

King. Tis deeply sworne, sweet leave me here a while,
My spirits grow dull, and faine I would beguile
The tedious day with sleepe.

Quee. Sleepe rock thy braine,
And neuer come mischance betweene vs twaine. Exeunt.

Ham. Madam, how like you this play?
Quee. The Lady doth protest too much mee thinks.
Ham. O but shee'lle keepe her word.

King. haue you heard the argument? is there no offence

Ham. No, no, they do but iest, poysen in iest, no
offence i'th world.

King. What doe you call the play?

Ham. The Mousetrap, mary how tropically, this play
is the Image of a murther doone in Vienna, Gonzago
in the Dukes name, his wife Baptists, you shall
see anon, tis a knauish peice of worke, but what
of that? your Maestie, and wee that haue free
soules, it touches vs not, let the gauled Iade
winch, our withers are vnwrong. This is one
Lucianus, Nephew to the King.

Enter Lucianus.

Luc. Thoughts black, hands apt, drugges fit, and time
agreeing,

Considerat season els no creature seeing,
Thou mixture rancke, of midnight weedes collected,
With Hecats ban thrice blasted, thrice
inucted,

Thy naturall magicke, and dire property,
On wholesome life vsurps immediatly.

Ham. A poysons him i'th Garden for his estate, his
names Gonzago, the story is extant, and written in
very choice Italian, you shall see anon how the
murtherer
gets the lour of Gonzagoes wife.

Oph. The King rises.

Quee. How fares my Lord?

Pol. Glue ore the play.

King. Glue me some light, away.

Pol. Lights, lights, lights. Exeunt all but Ham. &
Horatio.

Ham. Why let the strooken Deere goe wepe,
The Hart vngauled play,
For some must watch while some must sleepe,
Thus runnes the world away.

Notes
1. Dumbe Shew: dumb show, i.e. a pantomime; formerly, a part of a dramatic representation, given without words. Note that many nouns in the extract are spelt with a capital initial letter.
2. the Queene commeth and findes: in Shakespeare's time the ending -(e)s was rapidly becoming usual in the 3rd pers. sg. present tense, but the older ending still occurred as in this text from the First Quarto.
3. harsh: here - unwilling, reluctant.
4. myching Mallico: sneaking (lurking) mischief.
5. Marry: an expression of asseveration or surprise.
6. belike: probably.
8. hee'le: he'll.
9. naught: naughty.
10. Ile: I'll.
11. poesie (posie): posy = a brief inscription or motto, especially in verse, inscribed in a ring, on a knife, etc., as accompanying a gift.
12. Phebus cart: Phoebus' chariot, i.e. the sun (Phoebus or Apollo, the sun god, is commonly represented as driving the flaming chariot of the Sun).
15. ioutneyes: journeys.
16. ore: o'er.
17. ought: aught = anything (at all).
18. my Lord is: my love is.
19. ciz'd = sized.
20. wormwood: bitter experience, mortification.
21. Anchors cheere: anchoret's (=hermit's) food.
22. mee thinks: methinks = it seems to me; an impersonal construction; cf. MoGer. mich dünkt.
23. mary = marry; see above, Note 5.
24. tropically: figuratively (< trope).
25. let the gauled Iade winch, our withers are vnwrong:
   let the galled Jade wince, our withers are unwrung =
   let him who considers that an accusation, insult, etc.
   is levelled at him resent it, we are not affected;
   these lines are often quoted in full or in part.
26. considerat: confederate.
27. Hecate: Hecate's (Hecate = a goddess combining the
   characters of moon goddess, earth goddess and underworld goddess in classical mythology. Later she was
   regarded more as the dark goddess of magic and witchcraft).
28. inuected: infected.
29. A: He.
30. ore: o'er.
31. strooken: stricken.
32. vngauled: ungalled = unhurt, unaffected.
33. Two lines frequently quoted which refer to the variety
   of human character and activities in the world.
A Private Letter by John Dryden; c. 1682

The English poet, dramatist and critic John Dryden (1631-1700) was born in Northamptonshire. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1657 he moved to London. Like the rest of his family he was an adherent of Cromwell. This did not prevent him from writing "Astraea Redux", a poem of welcome to Charles II in 1660.

In 1667 Dryden became popular by his "Annus Mirabilis", a narrative poem describing the war with Holland and the terrors of the great fire of London. During 20 years he produced many plays. The best of these is "All for Love". In 1668 he published the "Essay on Dramatic Poesy", which established his reputation as a critic. During this time Dryden became the best known literary man of London. He was appointed poet laureate. After the revolution of 1688 he lost his offices. In his old age, being reduced to hackwork, he wrote plays, poems, prefaces for other men, obituaries. His most successful work at this time was his translations of Vergil, Ovid and Homer. He also published, under the title of "Fables", versions of Boccaccio and Chaucer, to which was added one of his great prefaces. Dryden was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The greatest writer of the Restoration period, Dryden is comparatively little read nowadays. He had, however, a very marked influence on the development of English literature and the English language. The classical school, which followed the Restoration, looked to him as a leader. His numerous prefaces and especially the "Essay on Dramatic Poesy" are the foundation of English literary criticism. Dryden encouraged the use of a natural and direct prose style. He wrote in relatively short sentences, taking pains to state his thoughts clearly and concisely. Dryden was one
of the most distinguished and consistent advocates of the creation of an English Academy to refine and fix the standard of the English language.

Dryden's repeated changes of side in political and religious matters won him the ignoble reputation of a turncoat. At different times of his life Dryden lived in straitened circumstances and was compelled to appeal for material assistance. In the letter reproduced below Dryden complains to the Earl of Rochester, then First Lord of the Treasury, of his extreme want and applies for a post in the government service. The letter is without date, but was probably written in 1682 or 1683. Dryden was made Collector of Customs in the port of London (an office once held by Chaucer) on December 17, 1683. The letter (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 17,017, F.49) is reproduced from the facsimile in G.H. McKnight, Modern English in the Making, N.Y. - Ldn. 1928, p. 275.

Text

My Lord

I know not whether my Lord Sunderland has interceded with your Lordship, for half a year of my salary: But I have two other Advocates, my extreme wants, even almost to arresting, my ill health, which cannot be repaired without immediate retiring into the country. A quarters allowance is but the Jesuites powder to my disease; the fitt will return a fortnight hence. If I durst I wou'd plead a little merit, & some hazards of my life from the Common Enemies, my refusing advantages offerd by them, & neglecting my beneficall studies for the Kings Service: But I onely thinke I merite not to starve. I never applyd my selfe to any Interest contrary to your Lordships, and, on some occasions, perhaps not known to you, have not been unserviceable, to the memory & reputation of My Lord your father. After this, My Lord, my conscience assures me I may write boldly though I cannot speake to you. I have three
Sonne growing to mans estate, I breed them all up to learning beyond my fortune; but they are too hopefull to be neglected though I want. Be pleased to looke on me with an eye of compassion; some small Employment would render my condition easy. The King is not unsatisfyed of me, the Duke has often promised me his assistance; & Your Lordship is the Conduit through which their favours passe. Either in the Customes, or the Appeals of the Excise, or some other way; means cannot be wanting if you please to have the will. Tis enough for one Age to have neglected Mr Cowley, and starvd Mr Butller; but neither of them had the happiness to live till your Lordships ministry. In the meantime time be pleased to give me a gracious and speedy answer to my present request of halfe a yeares pention for my necessityes. I am going to write somewhat by his Majestyes command, & cannot stirr into the Country for my health and studies, till I secure my family from want. You have many petitions of this nature, & cannot satisfy all, but I hope from your goodnesse to be made an Exception to your generall rules; because I am, with all sincerity,

Your Lordships most obedient
Humble Servant
John Dryden

Notes

1. even almost to arresting: up to the point of being arrested for debt.

2. Jesuites powder: powdered cinchona bark; quinine, employed as a febrifuge and antiperiodic.

3. my disease: a reference to Dryden's poverty which tended to return in fits, i.e. intermittently or periodically.

4. Customes: Customs revenue department.
5. Appeals of the Excise: an office dealing with the collection of and appeals against excise duties.


GLOSSARY

Introductory Notes

1. The alphabetical order in the Glossary is as follows (letters under the same number occupy the same alphabetical place):

   1. a, ae, a
   2. b (k, see c)
   3. c, k, q
   4. d
   5. e
   6. f
   7. g
   8. h (q, see c)
   9. i, y
   10. j
   11. l
   12. m
   13. n
   14. o
   15. p
   16. r
   17. s
   18. t
   19. þ, þ, th
   20. u
   21. v
   22. w
   23. x
   24. z

2. Words that are used in LME. and EMoE. texts in exactly or practically the same spelling and with the same meaning as in present-day English are not as a rule listed in the Glossary.

3. The underlined item given at the beginning of an article in the Glossary is the OE. form of the word. Any further material which follows up to the first sign of derivation (>) in the same article pertains to the OE. word. Underlined items occurring elsewhere in an article are also OE. forms. The word in ordinary print standing immediately after the first sign of derivation and any information which follows up to first semicolon or colon refer to the ME. form. Capitals are used to distinguish standard MoE. forms. A dash at the beginning of an article indicates that the word does not occur in OE. (the form which follows is consequently ME.). Absence of a form in capital letters indicates that the corresponding word does not occur in standard MoE.

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E.g.: man(n) mc. \( \Rightarrow \) man(n); MAN:
- gentil-man; GENTLEMAN:
herian w.l \( \Rightarrow \) herie(n):

4. A letter in round brackets indicates that the letter is sometimes omitted, e.g. al(l).

5. The types of HE. stems are indicated by corresponding letters, following the letters which denote gender, as ma. = masculine a-stem, nn. = neuter n-stem, mc. = masculine consonant stem, etc.

**List of Signs**

\( > \) 'changed to' or 'became'
\( < \) 'changed from' or 'derived from'
[] enclose phonetic transcription
* in front of and slightly above an entry indicates a reconstructed or hypothetical form
// this sign stands before etymologically cognate words of other languages
о 'archaic'
* 'poetical'
? means 'possibly', 'not certain' when placed before the word, etc. to which it refers

**Abbreviations**

a., adj. = adjective
ab. = about
acc. = accusative
adv. = adverb
an. = anomalous
AE. = American English
art. = article
attr. = attributive
c. = circa, about
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GLOSSARY PROPER

A, Æ, & Ā

ā-bīdan str. l abide(n); ABIDE: O/ME. await, expect, remain, abide.

ac cnj. > ac: but // Gt. ak; cf. Est. aga.

- acordaunt a.; ACCORDANT: fr. OF. accordant, prs.p. of acorder; see ME. acorde(n).

- acorde(n); ACCORD: fr. OF. acorder LL. accordare.

- acquyten; ACQUIT: ME. release, acquit: fr. OF. aquiter.

(advisen v., see ME. avysen.)

ā-sōfr adv. > ever(e); EVER: ā-sōfre ā-selc prn. > everich;
EVERY; ā-sōfre ā-selc + ān> everich-o(0)n prn.;
EVERY ONE.

āsēfter adv. & prp. (+ dat.) > after; AFTER.

āsē nc. (pl. āsēru) > ey (pl. eyre(u) = a double plural):
egg // G. Ei, cf. ME. egg.

ā-sōan pt. prs. (prs. sg. āh, āhet, pl. āson; pt. āhte;
pp. ā-sōan) > awen, owen (pt. auhte, oughte); l. OWE & 2. OUGHT: OE. possess, have, Æ. have, owe, be obliged // OHG. eigan 'possess', Gt. aigan.

ā-sān an.v. (see ān; pp. ā-sān) > agoon (pp. agoon>);
AGO adv.; EE. go by, pass.

āsēn a. (<pp.) > awen, owen; OWN // G. eigen, cf. Gt. aigin.

ā-sēder prn. & cnj. > either; EITHER: OE. each, every one
(of two or more); ā-sēder (3e) ... 3e, both ...
and, as well ... as.

ā-hebban str.6 > ahebben, aheve(n): lift up, raise
ä-hör
pt., see ä-hebban.
aehfl. (num.pl)> eight(e): possessions, property, wealth // OHG. eht, Gt. aihts; see äjan.
ahton pt.pl., see äjan.
ähwoéier, äwéier, äéier, prn. & cnj. > l. o(u)ther & 2. or cnj.; OR: OE. one (of two), either, some/any one, something: MW/EMOE. either, or // G. jeder.
šalc, še3-hwille, prn. > eich, eech, eech; EACH: OE/ME. every, each (one) // G. jeglich(er).
aldorman, aeldor-, mc. > alderman; ALDERMAN: OE. chief, nobleman of high rank, magistrate; see aeld.
al(l) prn., see ael(l).
self-mhti3 a. > almyghty; ALMIGHTY: ael- = ael(l); mhti3 < miht.
än num. & a. > 1. oon, o, num., a., & prn., & 2. o(n), a(n), art.; 1. ONE & 2. A(N): OE, one, single; certain, one, any // G. ein, ON. einn, Gt. ains. 1. ael än > aloon; ALONE // G. allein, Sw. allena. 2. on än > anon adv.; ANON o: soon, presently; O/ME. immediately.
and, end, ond, cnj. > and; AND // G. und. (aende s., see ende.)
änes adv. > ones; ONCE
Angel-cynn. lit. Angle-kin, i.e. 'English people'; old name for the English and their country, replaced from about the year 1000 by the term 'Englalend' (= land of the Angles) > England.
senj(prn. > any; ANY // G. einige. (anon adv., see än.)
apayre(n), empeire(n); IMPAIR: ME. make worse, injure,

ær adv., prp. (+ dat.), & conj. > er, or; ERST o prp.
conj. (in EMoE. also adv.): before; OE. earlier,
formerly, before; ME. before // G. eher, Gt. aires.

ära fô. > ore; OAR // ON. är; cf. Est. aer, Finn. airo
fr. Gmc.

ær(e)st adv. (sup. of ær) > erst, erst; ERST o
'formerly'; OE. first, at first, before all //
G. erst.

ær-lîjo a. > erlich, erly; EARLY.

ær-bân-be conj.: before; see ær & bæt.

(arijt adv., see riht s.)

æsc ma. > assh; ASH (tree): OE. ash, * spear; boat,
ship.

Ascian w. 2. > aske(n), axe(n); ASK, ax (dial.).

ä-stellan (<on-st.) w.l: set up, appoint, establish,
start // cf. G. (auf)stellen.

æt prp. (+ dat.) > at; AT // ON. at, Gt. at.

(atte = at the; see æt & sê.)

(a-pre OE. on brêc, see OE. on & brie).

-auncyen(d) a.; ANCIENT: fr. OF. ancien.

-avauntage s.; ADVANTAGE: fr. OF. avantage.

-avysen; ADVISE: EE. consider, notice, advice; advysen
in 'make familiar with': fr. OF. aiser.

(axen v., see ascian.)

bän na. > boon; BONE // G. Bein 'leg', ON. bein.

bær pt. sg., see beran.

bæron pt. pl., see beran.
bead pt.sg., see bēoden.

bearm ma. > berm: bosom, lap // OHG. barm, Sw. barm, GT. barmes.

be-byçan w.l: pay, exchange, buy & sell.

be-feallan str.7 > bifalle(n); BEFALL: OE. fall; befall; ME. befall, happen // G. befallen.

beforan adv. & prp. (+ acc./dat.) > bifor(en); BEFORE.

be-ðinnan str.3 > bygynne(n), bi-, be-; BEGIN // G. beginnen.

bebytan, -zi-, str.5 > biyete(n), bigete(n); BEGET: OE. get, obtain, find; ME. also 'beget' // Gt. bigitan; cf. ME. geten.

bēoden str.2 > bede(n): command, declare, offer // G. bieten, ON. bjóða, GT. (ana-)biudan; cf. MoE. to bid < biddan.

bēon an.v. (see IOE, p.69) > bee(n); BE (pp. BEEN) // G. prs. l.sg. bin, 2.sg. bist.


beorht, briht, a. > bright; BRIGHT // ON. bjartr, GT. baírhts.

beorn ma.* > bern: man, warrior, hero.

beran str.4 > bere(n); BEAR // G. (ge-)bären 'give birth to', ON. bera 'carry', GT. baïran.

be-sēon str.5 > biseen: behold, look round, look after, provide for.
besiȝt, besight, s.: provision, determination; see be-sāon.

(besynesse s., see bīsīynes.)

besyrwann w. l: ensnare, deceive.

beswican str.1 > biswyke(n): deceive, betray.

betet a.sup. & adv.sup., see bēd.

bi, bī, adv. & prp. (+ dat./instr.) > be, by; BY: OB. (adv.) by; (prp.) near, along, by; concerning // G. bei, Gt. bi.

bidden str.5 > bidden; BID: O/ME. ask for, pray; EMoE. also command, bid // G. bitten, ON. biðja, Gt. bidjān.

(byfel, bifil, pt. of bifalle(n), see befeallan.)

(bygynnynge s., see be-īnnan.)

bindan str.3 bynde(n); BIND // G. binden, ON. binda, Gt. bindan.

bīnnan prp. (+ acc./dat.) > bynne(n), byn: within, inside of, in // G. binnen.

bīs(o)op ma. > bīshop; BISHOP: fr. L. episcopus fr. Gr. episkopos 'overseer'.

bīsīynes fō. > besynesse; BUSINESS.

bīltsian w.2 > bleesse(n); BLESS: OE. bless, consecrate.

blōdiȝ a. > blody; BLOODY // G. blutig.

bōga mn. > bowe; BOW // G. Bogen, ON. bogi.

(born s., see burn.)

(bote, adv., prp. see būte.)

brend a. > brood; BROAD // G. breit, ON. brei r, Gt. braids.

brendō m. > breath; BREATH; OE. also 'vapour, odour'.

(breeth s., see brendō.)
bringan str. w. v. (pt. brōhte, pp. 3e-brōht) > bryngen;
BRING // G. bringen, Gt. brīggan.

-broche s.; BROOCH: ME. pin, brooch; jewel, ornament.
(brod, brood, a., see brād.)

brōbur, -or, -er, mr. > brother; BROTHER // G. Bruder,
Gt. brōpar.

būan an. v. (pt. būde, pp. 3ebūg, -būd): (intr.) stay,
dwell; (tr.) inhabit, cultivate // G. bauen, cf.
MoGer. Bauer, ON. būa, Gt. bauan 'dwell'.

būde pt. sg., see būan.

bunden pp., see bindan.

burh-waru fō. (collect.) inhabitants of a 'burg', i.e.
of a walled town.

burn(a) s. > bo(u)rne, BOURN, BURN; stream, rivulet,
brook, well // G. Brunnen, Sw. brunn, Gt. brunna.

būte, būtan, adv. prp. (+ dat.) & cnj. > bute(n), but;
BUT: O/ME. but, except, unless, without.

C, K, Q

-caste(n): CAST: fr. Scn. (ON.) kasta

-catel, chatel, s.; l. CATTLE & 2. CHATTEL: ME. also
property, wealth: fr. OF. catel,
chatel < L. capitale.

cēosan str. 2 (pt. pl. curon, pp. 3e-coren) > cheese(n)
(pt. sg. chees, /oo/, pl. chose(n), pp. y-core(n),
y-chose(n)); CHOOSE // G. kiesen, ON. kjósa,
Gt. kiusan; cf. Est. kiusama.

-chaumbre, chambre s.; CHAMBER; o room (esp.) bedroom:
fr. OF. chambre < L. camera.

-chaungen; CHANCE: fr. OF. changier.

-chitere(n); CHITTER: twitter, chirp, chatter (imit.).

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cild, cyld, n. > child; CHILD: O/ME. child, a youth of gentle birth.


cyn(n) nja. > kyn(n); KIN: OE. kind; tribe, clan, people, kin; ME. kind, kindred, kin // Gt. kuni 'kin, tribe'; cf. Est. -kond in 'maakond', etc.

cynin3(c), cyn3 ma. > kyng; KING // G. König, OHG. kuning; cf. ON. konungi; cf. Est. & Finn. kuningas, Russ. кнез 'prince', fr. Gmc.

cydan, /k-/., w. 1 > kuthe(n), kithe(n): make known, proclaim // G. (ver-)künden, Gt. (ga-swi-)kunfjan; cf. cüñ: cuman

clerce m. > clerk; CLERK: OE. clergymen; ME. clerk, scholar, student: fr. LL. clericus.

clypian w.2 > clepe(n), (pp. > ); YCLEPT a. o named ... : OE. cry, call, summon; M/EMoE. call, name.

cnāwan str.7 > knowen; KNOW: OE. know; ze-cnāwan 'know, perceive, recognize'.

cocur ma. quiver (a case for carrying arrows) // G. Köcher; cf. Est. kukkur.

- colier, coliar; COLLIER.

com pt. sg., see cuman.

- comyn, comun(e); COMMON: fr. OP. comun < L. communis.

- comyncacyon; COMMUNICATION: fr. L. communicatio.

- comyxtioun s.: COMMIXTION 'mixture'.

(comlyng s., see cuman v.)

- compaignye, companye s.: COMPANY: fr. OP. companie < LL. companies - L. com- 'together' + panis 'bread'.

- comune s.: 1. COMMUNE & 2. COMMONS: ME. also community: fr. OP. comune.

- 69 -
- contrrey, contree, s.; COUNTRY: fr. OF. contree = LL. contrata 'country', 'that which is opposite'.
- copye s.; COPY: ME. abundance, plenty; copy: fr. OF. copie < L. copia.
- corage s.; COURAGE: ME. heart, spirit; fr. OF. corage, of. L. cor.

(coude, coulde pt., see cuan.)
(couthe pp., see cuan.)

credol ma. > credol, CRADLE.

crop(p) ma. > crop(p); CROP: O/ME. sprout, ear of corn.

cuan str. 4 > omen; COME // G. kommen, ON. koma, Gt. qiman.
(cunnép, kunnép, prs. pt., see cuan.)
(kuneriche s., see oume-ple)

cuannan pt.-prs. (prs. ag. cân, oántst. cán. pl. cuannen; pt. cūde; pp. (ze-)cuannen & a. pp. cūð) > conne(n) (prs. ag. can, pl. conne(n), -eth; pt. couthe, cou(1)de; pp. & a. south; conne, con; CAN, pt. COULD; EE. know, be able // G. kōnnen, Gt. kunnan 'know'.

cūam pt. ag., see cuan.

cućamon pt. pl., see cuan.

- curteisie s.; COURTESY: fr. OF. curteisie.

cūò a. pp. & cūđe pt., see cuan.

cwećö pt. ag., see cwećan.

cwećan str. 5 > quethe(n) (pt. ag. quoth >); QUOTH o: EE. say, speak // ORG. quedan, ON. kvēða, Gt. qipan; cf. BEQUEATH < OE. be-cwećan.

- 70 -
dae\textsuperscript{x} ma. > day; DAY // G. Tag, ON. dagr, Gt. dags.
dae\textsuperscript{x}s nom. pl., see dae\textsuperscript{x}.
dael mi. > deel; DEAL: O/ME. part, share // G. Teil, Sw. del, Gt. dails.
d\textsuperscript{\textael}an w.7 > dele(n); DEAL: OF. divide, separate, distribute; ME. also 'deal' // G. teilen, ON. deila, Gt. dailjan.
(dele(n) v., see d\textsuperscript{\textael}an.)
delyvere(n), deliberere(n); DELIBERATE: ME. also 'resolve': fr. L. deliberare.
Denisc a. > Danyssh; DANISH
d\textsuperscript{\textdo\textor} ma. > deer; DEER: ME. animal (usu. wild), beast, deer // G. Tier, Sw. djur, Gt. diims.
devyse(n); DEVISE: ME. divide; arrange; describe, talk: fr. OF. deviser.
d\textsuperscript{\textdo\textre}, d\textsuperscript{\textdo\textore} a. > dere; DEAR // G. teuer, ON. dyrr.
dyvers(e) a.; 1. DIVERSE different; 2. DIVERS several; fr. OF. divers L. diversus.
dohtor fr. > daughter; DAUGHTER // G. Tochter, ON. dottir, Gt. dauhtar.
domynacyon s.; DOMINATION: fr. OF. domination < L. dominatio.
d\textsuperscript{\textdo\texton} an.v. (pt. dyde, pp. ye-d\textsuperscript{\textdo\texton}) > deo(n) (pt. dude, dide, ded; pp. y-deo(n)); DO // G. tun.
doute(n), dowte; DOUBT: ME. (usu.) fear; (rarely) doubt: fr. OF. douter < L. dubitare.
(dowte v., see ME. doute(n).)
d\textsuperscript{\textdra\textan} str. 6 > drawe(n); DRAW: ME. drawn after 'borrow
from. imitate' // G. tragen, ON. draja, Gt. drajan.

(drawe(n) v., see drajan.)

dreccan w.l (pt. drehte) > drecchen: trouble, vex, oppress.

drehten pt. pl., see dreccan.

(dryde v., see on-draedan.)

drifan str. 1 > dryven; DRIVE // G. treiben, Gt. dreiban.

drihten, dry- ma. > dright(e)n: ruler, lord, God // cf. Sw. drottning 'queen'.

(droght(e) s., see druíoð.)

druíoð ma. > droght(e); DROUGHT.

B

ēac adv. > eek; EKE c. also, as well // G. auch, ON. ok, Gt. auk 'for, as'.

ēaze mn. eye, ye; EYE // G. Auge, ON. auga, Gt. augō.

ēald, ald a. (cmp. yldra, ie-; sup. yldest, ie-) > eld, old; OLD // G. alt.

ēaldian w. 2 > elde(n): grow old; see ēald.

ēal(l), al(l), prn. & adv. > al(l); ALL // G. all, Gt. alls.

ēast adv. & a. > e(e)st, adv. a., & s.; EAST // G. Ost, ON. austr.

ēast-enjle mi. pl.: the East Angles, East Anglia.

ēce a. > eche: eternal // cf. G. ewig; Est. iga 'age', igavene.

(ech prn., see ælc.)

(eek, eke adv. & cmp., see ēac.)

- egg s.; EGG: fr. Scn. egg; cf. OE. ēæ.
(eyren pl. of ey s. = OE. ān.)

eiper, see ānser.)

ende mja. > ende; END // G. Ende, ON. endi, Gt. andeis.
- engendre(n); ENGENDER: fr. OF. engendrer < L. ingenerare.

eom prs. 1. sg., see wesan.

eorl ma. > erl; EARL: OE. chief, leader, nobleman // OS.
erl 'man', ON. jarl 'nobleman, count'.

eorðe fn. > erthe; EARTH // G. Erde, Gt. ārpa.

 sów, see 3é prn.

(er(e) prp. & cmp., see aér.)

(erly a. & adv., see aér-lič.)

- ese(n) v.; BASE: ME. make convenient/easy, accomodate
fr. OF. eser.

(est, see āast.)

etan str. 5 > ete(n); EAT // G. essen, ON. eta, Gt. itan.

(everichon prn., see āefre ālco + ān.)

F

feader mr. > fader; FATHER // G. Vater, Gt. fadar.

fæsən a. > fayn; PAIN: O/ME. glad, joyful, fain // ON.
fægin; cf. Gt. faginōn v. 'rejoice'.

fæsər a. > fair; FAIR O/ME. beautiful, lovely, fair ON.
fagr, Gt. fagrs.

fān a. > fogh, fow: coloured, variegated, shining,
beautiful.

(fayn a., see fæsən.)

(faire adv., see fæsər a.)

(fayt s., see ME. feet.)

fāmi-heals a. * 'foamy-necked'.

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fándan  w. 2 > fonden: explore, try.

faran  str. 6 > fare(n); FARBE: OE. go, travel; fare, suffer
// G. fahren, Gt. faran; cf. MOE. fare n. + v.,
farewell.

feet  n.: ornament (of gold).

feallan  str. 7 > falle(n); FALL // G. fallen, ON. falla.

fėaw  a. & adv. > fewe; FEW.
- feet  a.; FEAT: ME. deed, feat; fr. OF. fet, fait < L.
factum.

fele  a. & adv. > fel(e): many, much // G. viel, ON. fjöl,
Gt. filu.

fėlan  w. 1. > fele(n); FEEL // G. fühlen.
- fėlaus-shipe  s.; FELLOWSHIP.

fechtan  str. 3 > fighte(n); FIGHT // G. fechten.

feorran  adv. > ferre(n), ferne, adv. & a.: O/ME. from
afar, far away, at a distance // G. fern.

ferian-berei  s. ? mountain (?) high shore) // cf. Gt.
faírguni 'mountain'; WS. beorh (which see).
- ferly  s.; FERLY o dial.: something wonderful, marvel,
worther; cf. OE. færlic 'eudden' < fær 'fear' +
-lie // cf. G. gefährlich, Sw. farlig 'dangerous'.

(fern  a., see feorran adv.)

(ferre  adv./a. comp., see fyrr(r).)
- fėtis  a.; elegant, handsome: fr. OF. fe(i)tis.

fiord, fyrd,  fl. > ferd(e): expedition, army: cf. OE.
faran.

fyrr(r)  adv. comp., & fyrra, etc. a. comp. > ferre, ferrer,
farther; FARTHER.

fīres  mja. pl. > men, mankind // cf. Lat. vir; MOE. wer-
in wer(e)wolf.

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først, frist

mi. > first, frist; FRIST * : space of time
// G. Frist, ON. frest.

fyrst ( < fyrest) a. & adv. > first; FIRST: OE. foremost, first // G. Först, ON. Fyrstr; cf. Est. vürst.

fysan w. l > fuse(n); FEEZE o dial.: O/ME. send away, drive, impel, harten.

fisc ma. > fissh; FISH // G. Fisch, ON; fiskr, Gt. fiske.

fiscap ma. fishing; see fisc.

fisc-flödu mu. * 'fish-flood', sea.

flöd ma. > flood; FLOOD: OE. stream, flood, river; sea // G. Flut, ON. flöð, Gt. flödus.

- floryshe(n), florische(n); FLOURISH: fr. OF. florir < L. florere.

flota mn. > flote; FLOAT: OE. 'floater', ship, sailor; ME. fleet, float // G. Floss, ON. flot.

- flour s.; FLOWER: fr. OF. flour, flor (MOFr. fleur) < L. flos.

folc na. > folk; FOLK: OE. people (as sg./pl.), army; ME. people (as sg./pl.) // G. Volk, ON. folk.

folde fn. * earth, ground, country.

fön str. 7 (pt. fønj, pp. fänzen) > fonge(n): seize, catch, take; get // G. fangen, ON. fá, Gt. fáhan.

(fonde(n) v., see fáðian.)

forma. ( + -est) formest a. + num. > forme, comp. former, sup. formest; l. FORMER; 2. FOREMOST: OE. earlier, first; ME. earlier, former; foremost // Gt. fruma.

forð adv. > forth; FORTH // G. fort.

for-bæm cnj. > for-ðan; for-be(n): therefore, because.

- for-wandre(n): wander far, become weary from wandering; see OE. wándrian.
fōð pres. pl., see fōn.
- fourme, form s.; FORM fr. OF. forme < L. forma.
(fowel, fowl, s., see fuol.)
frām adv. & prp. > from; FROM: OE. forth, away, from, since; ME. from, since // ON. frá, Gt. fram.
fraetwa, fww. pl. ornaments, treasures, armour; cf. MoE. fret 'adorn, variegated'.
frēa mn. * lord, master // Gt. frauja; ON. freyja 'mistress'; G. Frau 'woman, wife, Mrs'.
fremu fin-o. > frame: advantage, benefit.
frēond ma. > frend; FRIEND // G. Freund; cf. ON; fraendi; Gt. frionds.
frēond-līc a. freundlich, friendly; FRIENDLY.
fuol ma. > fowel, foul; FOWL: O/ME. bird // G. Vogel, ON. fugl, Gt. fugls.
ful(l) a. & adv. > ful(); FULL: O/ME. (a.) full; (adv.) very, quite // G. voll, Gt. fulls.
fultum ma. > fultum: help.

3 & G
jān an.v. (pt. ēode) > goon (pt. eode, yede); GO (pt. WENT, see wenden) // G. gehen, Sw. gå; cf. jānān.
jān3 imp., see jān.
jānān str. 7 > gongan; GANG (Sc.): go, walk // OHG. gangan, ON. ganga, Gt. gaggan; cf. jān.
(gan(n) pt., see on-jinnan)
- garren: growl, snarl, chatter, twitter, (imit.)

(garrynge, see ME. garre(n).)

 Jae tic  m. ? savage person, ? beast, ? monster.

(gat pt., see gete(n).)

3e- pref. (unstressed) > i-, y-; expressing intensity; in verbs usu. perfectivizing; without any special meaning; at an earlier, prehistoric stage the meaning was evidently 'together', which developed into 'altogether', 'completely', etc. In ME. the OE. meanings weakened and were gradually lost. // G. ge-, Gt. ga-

3e prn. 2. pl. (acc.+dat. Sow; gen. Sower) > ye; YE o* (obj.) YOU.

3e ... 3e cnj.: both ... and, (see also under Sæðer.)

3er, jér, na. > 3er, yere, ye(e)r; YEAR // G. Jahr, ON. jär, Gt. jër.

3eard ma. > yard; YARD: OE. enclosure, court, earth, world // cf. Gt. gards 'house', ON. garðr 'yard, garth', Sw. gård 'yard, farm'.

3earu a.>yare; YARE o* : ready, prepared, equipped // G. gar.

3earwe a.m.pl., see 3earu.

3earwost a. (sup. of 3earu): most readily, clearly.

3eto-lic a. * adorned, splendid.

3ecnaewð pre.sg., see cnæwan.

3efæht pt.sg., see feohtan.

3efynd pp., see fyian.

3efuhton pt.pl., see feohtan.

3ehirde pt.sg., see hýran.

3e-hwâ (f., n.) indef. prn.: each, every one.

3ehwæsc gen.sg., see 3e-hwâ.

3e-lic a. > y-lic, lik; LIKE: O/ME. like, resembling //
G. gleich, ON. glíkr, Gt. galeiks.

3æhwæber prn.: each (of two), either.

3elaæddon pt.pl., see lædan.

3e-læræd a./s. > i-læræd, y-lered: learned (person); clerical (as opposed to lay) // G. Gelehrte; see læran.

3emëtte pt.sg., see mëtan.

3e-nö3 a. & adv. > inoch, ynough, i-now; ENOUGH, ENOUGH*: O/ME. enough, sufficient(ly), abundant(ly) // G. genug, ON. gnögr, Gt. ganöhs.

- gentil a.; GENTLE: EE. belonging to the gentry/nobility; noble, gentle, pleasant: fr. OF. gentil.

3eon; a. > yong; YOUNG: OE. also 'recent' // G. jung, ON. ungr, Gt. juggs.

(3er, ye(e)r, s., see 3øar.)

3erēfa mjn. > reve: REEVE (Hist.): OE. administrative official, steward, reeve; ME. bailiff; steward // cf. MoE. sheriff OE. scir-3erēfa, i.e. 'shire-reeve'.

3esceapen pp., see scyppan.

3e-sceot, scot, na. > shot; SHOT: OE. shot, shooting, missile; implements for shooting; ME. shot, missile // G. Geschoss; see OE. sceotan.

3esëah pt.sg., see sëon.

3esëon, see sëon.

3eslææzen pp., see slæan.

3e-søhte pt.sg., see søcan.

3et adv., see 3yt.

- gete(n); GET: fr. ON. geta // OE. ȝytan (occurs only in compounds).

3eböode nja.: speech, language; see böod.
(3e) polian w. 2 > thole(n); THOLE (dial.): suffer, endure; undergo // ON. pola; cf. Gt. þulan; G. dulden.

3ewald s., see 3e-weald.

3ewat pt.sg., see 3ewitan.

3e-weald na.: power, control // G. Gewalt; cf. Est. vald, vägivald, etc.; see wealdan.

3e-witan str. l. go, move, depart.

3e-banc m/na. thought, mind // G. Gedanke.

3if cnj. > yif; IF // ON. ef, Gt. jabai.

3ylt mi. > gilt; GUILT.

(gilt(e) s., see 3ylt.)

3i-swom EOE pt., see swimman.

3yt, 3et adv. > yet; YET: OE. yet, still, besides; bā 3yt yet.

3ōd a. (comp. betera, sup. betat) > good; GOOD // G. gut, ON. gōdr, Gt. göps; cf. adv. wel.

3ōd ma. & na. > god; GOD // G. Gott, ON. god, Gt. guþ.


3old-sele m.: gold-hall (a hall adorned with gold, or one in which gold is distributed); see OE. 3old and sele.

(goon v., see 3ān.)

3rēat a. > greet; GREAT // G. gross.

(greet a., see 3rēat.)

3rēot na. > greet(e); GRIT (small particles of stone or sand): EE. gravel, and // G. Griess.

3rētan w. l > grete(n); GREET: OE. greet, address // G. grüssen.

3rētin3 fō. > gretyng(e): GREETING: see 3rētan.

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ivīst = ivīot.
irist-bitun: fō. > grisbayting; GRISTBITING: gnashing of teeth.
irorn a. sad, vexed.
izuma mn.* > gome: man // OHG. gomo, ON. gumi, Gt. gumā;
cf. brīōd-zuma > brīdgome; BRIDEGROOM // G. Bräutigam.
jūō fō.* battle, war.
jūō-searo nwa.* 'battle-device', armour; see jūō.

H
habban w. 3 > have(n); HAVE // G. haben, Gt. haban.
- habite s., HABIT: fr. OF. habit < L. habitus; state,
dress, custom.
haefde pt. sg., see habban.
haefdon pt. pl., see habban.
hal a. > hool; WHOLE: O/ME. uninjured, healthy, sound,
etire, whole // G. heil, Gt. hails.
halvae mn. (< hāli; a.) > halwe; HALLOW (in ALL HALLOWS):
saint; ME. also holy place, shrine.
halīa a. > holy; HOLY // G. heilig; see hál, hālva.
(halve, half, see healf.)
(halwe s., see hālve.)
hām ma. & adv. > hoom; HOME // G. Heim; ON. heimr 'abode,'
village, country', Gt. haims 'village'.
hānd fu. > hond, hand; HAND // G. Hand, ON. hond, Gt.
handus.
händlian w. 2 > handlen; HANDLE // G. handeln 'trade,'
treat'.
- harre(n); HARR, HURR (Sc. & dial.); make a rolling/bur­
ring noise (imit).

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hātan
str. 7 > hote(n); pp. HIGHT o named; O/ME. name, order, command; (pass.) be called // G. heiseen, ON. heita, Gt. haitan.

hēn m/n. > heeth; HEATH: O/ME. also 'untitled land // G. Heide, ON. heiör, Gt. haipi. cf. hēeden a. (also as s., esp. of the Danes) > hethen; HEATHEN.

hē prn. 3. sg. M. (acc. hine, dat. him, gen. his) > l. he (obj. hine, him, hym); & 2. (gen. > ) his poss. prn.; HE (obj. HIM); & 2. HIS: // OS. he, hi, Dutch hij.

hēafod na. > hed, heed; HEAD // G. Haupt, ON. haufo , Gt. haubip.

hēah a. (comp. hērre, sup. hēahst) > heigh, high; HIGH // G. hoch, Gt. hauhs.

(3e-)healdan str. 7 > heelde(n), hoolde(n); HOLD // G. halten, ON. halda, Gt. haldan; cf. Est. haldama, hooldama.

hēlf a. > half; HALF // G. halb, ON. halfr, Gt. halba.

(hed s., see hēafod.)

(neeth s., see hēn.)

-heiemen: lit. 'high-men', members of the upper classes, the aristocracy.

helspan str. 3 > helpe(n): HELP // G. helfen, ON. hjalpa, Gt. hilpan.

hēo prn. 3. sg. f. (acc. hie; gen./dat. hiere) > she; SHE (cf. poss. HER).

heofen, heofon ma. > heven(e); HEAVEN (sg. *; in prose usu. pl.) // OS. heban; cf. Gt. himins, G. Himmel.

heofen-rice nja. > hevenerich(e); kingdom of heaven.

heord fō. > herde; HERD: // G. Herde, ON. hjörð, Gt. haírda.

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hēr adv. > heer, here; HERE // G. hier, Gt. hēr.

her(e) prn. 3. pl. gen., see hē, hī.

herjas m. pl., see here, herje.

herian w. 1 > herie(n): glorify, praise, extol // Gt. hazjan.

herlēsian v. = herian.

hēt pt. sg., see hātan.

hē, hī, (< hī) prn. 3. pl. (acc. like nom.; dat. him; gen. hēra) > hi, he; hem; here, & fr. Scn.; 'EM, & fr. Scn.: O/EME. they, them, there.

hīe prn. 3. pl., see hē, hī.

hīene, hīne prn. 3. sg., see heī.

hīer(r)ā comp., see hēah.

hīll m. > hill, hull, hell; HILL // G. Hügel.

hīren, hōren. w. 1 > here(n); HEAR // G. hören, ON. heyra, Gt. hausjan.

hīre prn. 3. sg. f. gen., see OE. hēc.

hie, /y/, prn. 3. sg. m./n. gen., see he (m.) & hit (n.).

hit prn. 3. sg. n. (dat. him, gen. hie) > 1. hit, it, & 2. (gen.>) his poss. prn.; 1. IT; & 2. ITS.

hlāf ma. lhoh, leof; LOAF: OE. bread, loaf. // G. Laib, ON. hleifr, Gt. hlaifs; cf. Russ. xleb, Est. leib.

hlāford ma. > 1(h)overd, lord; LORD: OE. master, lord: hlāf + weard 'bread-keeper'.

hlēsian w. > lenen; LEAN // G. lehnen.

hlystan w. l. (+ gen.) > list(n) e(n); LIST o & LISTEN. // cf. Sw. lyssna.
hold  a. hold: OE. friendly, kind, faithful, loyal; ME. 
faithful, loyal // G. hold, ON. hollr, Gt. hulps.

(holde(n), see (3e-)healdan.)

(holpen pp., see helpan).

holt  na. > holt; HOLT: OE. wood (material); forest, grove;
ME. grove // G. Holz, ON. holt.

(hom, see hām.)

(hor prn. 3. sg. f., see hēc.)
- hostelry s.: HOSTELRY: fr. OF. hostellerie.

hrean  ma. whale.

hrān  ma. reindeer // ON. hreinn (whence REIN- in REIN­
DEER).

hrōf  ma. > rhof, roof; ROOT: OE. roof, covering // cf.
Est. roovi(latt), Russ. кровля.

hrun  s. = hrān.

(hull s., see hyll.)

hund  na. hund: hundred // OHG. hunt, Gt. hund.

huntoð  ma. > hunteth: hunting; what is caught by hunting,
game.

hwā  prn. m. (& f.) interr. & indef. (acc. hwone, dat.
hwām, gen. hwaes) > hwo, who; WHO.

hweenne  adv. > whan(ne); WHEN // G. wann, wem.

hweast  prn. n. interrog. & indef. > what; WHAT // G. was,
Gt. hwa; cf. hwā (of which hweast is the neuter).

hwil  fō. > whil(e); WHILE: OE. time, while // G. Weile,
Gt. hweila; hwile dat./acc. > while adv. & cnj.; 
WHILE.
I & Y

io prn. l. sg. > ich, i; I // G. ich, ON. ek, Gt. ik.

(1-chosen pp., see čošan.)

Ideal a. > idel, ydell; IDLE: O/ME. vain, empty, useless, idle // G. eitel.

(ye s., see sæge.)

(y-falle pp., see feallan.)

I3-länd na. > ilond; ISLAND // G. Eiland, ON. ey-land; cf. OE. I3 'island'; the 's' in 'island' was inserted in the 16th century from mistaken association with the word 'isle', a word of French origin derived from the Latin insula.

(1-gretinge a., see ze- + hratinj)

(1-knowe pp., see cnāwan.)

(1-lærde pl., see (ze)-lærad)

Iłca prn. > ilche, ilke; ILK (in 'of that ilk'): same; cf. OE. sælc.

yldra. eldra a. comp. > eldre, elder; ELDER; see eald.

- yle, ile; ISLE: fr. OF. ile, isle < L. insula, cf. MoFr. ile; see OE. I3-lánd.

(1-leawede a., see ze- + læwedē)

(1-lestinde prs. p., see læstan.)

(Ilond s., see I3-lánd.)

ymb prp. (+ acc.) & adv. > umbe: round, about, near, concerning // G. um, ON. umb; cf. Est. umbes, Umber.

(1now, ynough, a. & adv., see ze-nōg.)

- i-now adv.: ENOW dial. & Sc.: presently (dial.); just now (Sc.) short for even (= even) now.

(yong(e) a. see zeonj.)
Iren nja. > iren; IRON // G. Eisern, ON. járn, Gt. eimarn.
yrfe nja. heritage, property // G. Erbe, Gt. arbi.
yrfe-numa mn. 'heritage-taker', heir.
(y-ronne pp., see rinnan.)
yrre n.: anger, wrath, ire, rage; MoE. ire is derived from OF. < L. ira.
(i-seid pp., see sec3an.)
(i-tau3t, pp., see tæcan.)
ytt pra. 3. sg., see etan.
fjö. wave, billow.
yute adv. (S.), see ytt.)

( K, see C. )

I

lé intj. lo; LO o: Look!, see, behold!
lædan w. l. > lede(n); LEAD: O/ME. lead, carry, bring // G. leiten.
læfan w. l. > leve(n); LEAVE // ON. leifa, cf. G. bleiben.
länd na. > lond; LAND; OE. lond, country // G. Land, ON. land, Gt. land.
läng a. > long; LONG // G. lang, Gt. laggs.
- lessoun s.; LESSON: fr. OF. leçon < L. lectio.
- longage, langage s.; LANGUAGE: fr. OF. langage - langue < L. lingua.
länzian w. 2. > longen; LONG OE., also desire, belong // ON. langa, cf. G. verlangen.
lär fœ. > lore; Lore: O/ME. teaching, learning, lore // G. Lehre; cf. OE. læran.

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lären w. l. > lere(n); lere: OE. teach, advise; ME. teach; learn, study // G. lehren, ON. læra, Gt. laisjan; cf. OE. lær.

lœs adv. & læssa a. > lees adv. & lasse a.; LÆSS. (lasse a. see læs adv.)

lœstan w. 7 > laste(n); LAST: OE. do, perform; follow; suffice, last, endure; ME. last, endure, live // G. leisten, Gt. laistjan.

lœwede a.>lewede; LEWD. O/ME. untaught, ignorant, lay; (as s.) layman. (lenen, see hlœnan.)

(leva(n) v., see læfan)

(lhoaverd s., see hlœford)
lœcion w. l. > like(n); LIKE: O/ME. please: M/BMoE. please, like // ON. lika, Gt. leikan.

- licour; LIQUOR: EE. liquid, moisture, sap, liquor: fr. OF. licur L. liquor.

lif ma. > lif, lyf; LIFE // cf. G. LEIB 'the body', ON. lif.

(lift a., see lyft.)

lyft a. > left; LEFT

lœtel a. (comp. læssa, sup. læst; adv. lœt, lœtel; comp. lœs, sup. læst) > lutel, litel; LITTLE // OS. lœttil, Du. lutel.

(lo(o) intj., see lœ.)

(loand s., see lœnd.)

(longen v., see lænxian.)

(lore s., see lær.)

- low a.; LOW: fr. Scn.

lust ma. > lust; LUST: O/ME. pleasure, joy, desire, lust
// G. Lust, Gt. luetue; of. Est. lust.

lustlyce adv. willingly, gladly; see lust.
(lute adv. (S.), see lītel.)

M

mā adv. (comp. of micle, sup. maest) > mo (sup. moost); more; (sup.) most, mostly // G. mehr; cf. OE. māre a.
macian w. 2 > maken; MAKE // G. machen.

mājen pt. prs. (pt. sg. meahte or mihte, pt. pl. meahton or mihton) > mowe(n), (prs. sg. may, pl. mowen; pt. myghte) MAY, MIGHT: O/ME. be able, have permission, can, may // G. mögen, Gt. magan.
majister ma. > maister; 1. MASTER & 2. MISTER: O/ME.
master: fr. L. magister (> OF. maistre).

(maister s., see majister.)

mān n.: wickedness, crime, sin.
- maner(os); MANNER. fr. OF. maniere < LL. manarius - L. manus.

mān(n) mc. > 1. man(n) & 2. me(n) indef. prn.; MAN: OE.
mān human being, person; ME. man; one (prn.) // G.
mān Mann, man; Gt. mān(a).
mān(n)-cyn(n) nja. > mankyn(n), mankind, people.
mān-scaða mn.: evil-doer, worker of evil; cf. OE. mān 'wickedness' + scaða 'injurer, criminal'.
māre a. (comp. of micle; sup. maest; adv. mā) > more (sup.
moost); MORE a. & adv.: O/ME. larger; greater,
mightier; more // G. mehr, Gt. maiza.

-marchaunt s., MERCHANT: fr. OF. marchant < LL. mercat-
tans; cf. L. merx.
martyr m. > martir: MARTYR: fr. L. martyr.

(me indef. prn., see mān(n).)

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meaht s. = miht.
meahten, michton, pt. pl., see mein.
- medle(n), melle(n); MEDDLE; ME. mix: fr. OF. medler, cf. MoE. MEDLEY.
(mellynge, see ME. medle(n).)
- melodye s.; MELODY: fr. OF. melodie < L. melodia.
meotod ma. *fate; creator; cf. metan v.
(merye a., see myre.)
- merveilouse; MARVELLOUS: < OP. merveillos.
metan str. 5 > mete(n); METE: EE. measure, mete out, estimate // G. messen, Gt. mitan.
mētan w. 1 > metes(n); MEET: // OS. motion; cf. OE.
(3e-)mōt n. MOOT.
mete mi. mete; MEAT, o food: OE. food; ME. food, meal // ON. matr, Gt. mats.
metod n. = meotod.
micel, my-, a. (comp. māra, sup. mēsa, adv. mīche) > miche(l), mooche(l) a. & adv.; MUCH: OE. large, great, adv. greatly, much // OHG. mihhil, Gt. mikils.
- mychen, MICHE o (dial.): ME. pilfer; lurk, sneak // cf. OE mīcan 'lurk, sneak'.
mid prp. (+ dat./instr./acc.) & adv. > mid; with // G. mit, Gt. mip.
middan-3eard ma. > middenerd: the world, earth // OHG. mittingart, Gt. midjungards.
midde fn. > midde: middle, centre, // G. Mitte.
mīht fi. > myght(e); MIGHT: O/ME. might, power // G. Macht, Gt. mahta.
mīhte pt. sg., see mein.
mīn poss. prn. > my(n): 1. MINE & 2. MY // G. mein,
myntan  w. l:  to mean, intend, propose; cf. OE. *emunan think, remember; mænan tell, intend, wish // G. meinen, ON. meina, Sw. mena.

mynste  pt. sg., see myntan.

myrne  a. murye, /y/, /e/; MERRY: O/ME. pleasant, agreeable, merry.

myrøran  w. l > mordere(n), mordre(n); murther, MURDER // cf. G. (er)morden, Mord.

mist-bleoþum  dat.pl. of mist-hlyþ n. mist veil or covering.

moare  a., see mære.)

moche  a. & adv., see micel.)

mød  na. > mood; MOOD: OE. mind, spirit, temper, mood, courage; ME. mood, anger // G. Mut.

mødor  fr. > moder; MOTHER // G. Mutter, ON. möðir.

mød-zepanc  ma. 'mind's thought', inner thought, ? conception, intention.


(mone  s., see møna.)

mør  m. > more; MOOR // G. Moor, ON. mor.

(murtherer  s., see myrøran v.)

nå  adv. > no; NO: OE. never, not even, not at all (emphasizing the negative); ME. no, not // G. nie, ON. nei, Gt. ni aiw.

naca  mn. * boat, ship

- nacioun  s.; NATION: ME. nationality, nation: fr. OF. nacion = L. natio.
né-hwaéder, náwder, náder: prn. & conj., see náwder; ef. náider.

nán, nón pt. sg., see níman.
náron pt. pl., see ná + wesan.
nees adv. not at all.
ña prs. sg., see nítan.
(natheleses adv., see ná-bý-láes.)
ná-bý-láes adv. > notheleses, natheless: nevertheless
- nature s.; nature: fr. OF. nature = L. natura.
ná-wiht, nauht, nóht, s. & prn. (also adv.) > naught, nought; 1. NAUGHT, NOUGHT & 2. NOT; see wiht.
náwder, ná-hwaéder, prn. & conj. > no(u)ther, nor; NOR: OE. neither; náwder nè ... nè neither ... nor.
nè neg. adv. & conj. > ne: OE. not, and not, nor; ne ... ne 'neither ... nor'.
néa a., adv. & prp. (+ dat.) (a. comp. néara, sup. nýhst: adv. comp. nèar) > neigh, nygh (comp. neer, sup. next); 1. NIGH o *dial.; 2. NEAR; 3. NEXT: O/ME. near, close; nearly // G. nahe, nach, Ct. nôhw.
(nedy a., see nýd a.)
nélle, nele, neg. prs. = ne wille, ne wile: see ne & willan.
nýd fi. > need, nede; need: O/ME. need, hardship, trouble, pain // G. Not, ON. nauðr, Ct. nauds; n. + -iž > nedy a.; NEEDY.
- nýg s.: niggard; n. + -issh > nyggysh a. 'niggardly, stingy'.
(nyggysh a., see ME. nýg a.)
(nyght s., see niht.)
(nyh a., adv. & prp. = nēah.)

niht fc. > nyght; NIGHT // G. Nacht, ON. nátt, Gt. nahts.
niman str. 4 > nymen: take, seize, take in marriage // G. nehmen, Gt. niman.
nyste pt. sg., see nitan.
nitan pt. prs. (< ne + witan; prs. sg. nāt, nāst, (we) nyton; pt. nyste, nyton): not to know, to be ignorant

nytwyrō a. useful, profitable: nyt(t) 'use, utility' // G. Nutz(en); wyrō 'worthy, worth'.

ōm, nām pt. sg., see niman.
(nome pt., see niman.)
norberne a. > norberne, northren; NORTHERN.
Norē-hymbre mi. pl.: the Northumbrians, Northumbria.
norbmēst a. & adv. > northmost; NORTHMOST a. (rare) northernmost.
norpweard a. > northward; NORTHWARD: norō + weard.
(nopeles adv., see nā-bē-lēes.)
(nother prn. & cnj., see nawēr.)
(nouʒ(e), see nā-wiht.)

nū adv. > nou, now; NOW // OHG. nū, ON. nu.

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of adv. & prp. (+ dat.) > of(f); 1. OFF & 2. OF (adv.) away, off; (prp.) from, off, about // G. ab ON. af, Gt. af.

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ofer-sēon str. 5 > oversee(n); OVERSEE: EE. survey; overlook.

of-slægan pp., see of-slēan.

of-slēan str. 6 > ofself(e)n, ofslaye(n): OE. strike down, kill: ME. slay; see OE. slēan.

on, an prp. & adv. (+ acc./dat./instr.) > on; ON: OE. (prp.) on, at, in, etc., (place in general); during, at, etc. (simultaneity); (adv.) on, forward, onward; (as prefix often without spec. meaning) // G. an 'at, on', etc., ON. a, Gt. ana.

ond conj. = ánd.

ondrǣdan str. 7 > adreden; DREAD.

(on adw., see ānes.)

on-sēan adv. & prp. (+acc./dat.) > 1. ayen, ayeyn (adv.) & 2. ayeyn(es) (prp.); 1. AGAIN & 2. AGAINST: OE. (adv.) opposite, back, again; (prp.) opposite to, towards, against; ME. back, again; against // cf. G. entgegen.

onstān = on-sēan.

on-stinnan str. 3 > gynne(n): begin.

onstēalde pt. sg., see ā-stellan.

(on, on, see ān.)

ör na. beginning, origin // cf. G. ur- in uralt, Ursprung, etc.; Est. ūrg- in ūrgaeg, ūrgne, etc.

ōr > other; OTHER: O/EME, other, second // G. ander, Gt. anpar.

(oēr conj.: or, either; see oðē & ā-hwæðer.)

oðē cnj. or // G. oder; ON. e a, Gt. aippau; see ā-hwæder.
- outre(n) v.; UTTER: EE. put out/forth, utter // G. aussern; OE. ūtera < ūt.

(oversawe pt., see ofer-sēon.)

- palmer(e) s.; PALMER (pilgrim returning from Palestine with a palm branch or leaf in token of his having been there).

panne fn. > panne; PAN: ME. pan, skull, forehead // G. Pfanne, Sw. panna.

- parfit s.; PERFECT: fr. OF. parfit < L. perfectus.

- partener, parcener s.; 1. PARCENER, 2. PARTENER: ME. also 'sharer': fr. OF. parsoner < LL. partio-narius.

- partie s.; PARTY: ME. also 'portion'; fr. OF. partie, - L. pars.


- peple s.; PEOPLE: fr. OF. pueple < L. populus; of. MoFr. peuple.

- percen v.; PIERCE: fr. OF. perciuer.

- pilgrimage s.; PILGRIMAGE: fr. OF. pellegrinage or independently derived from ME. pilgrym 'pilgrim'.

- playn(e)n), plesen v.; PLEASE fr. OF. plesir < L. placere.

port-i-refe, /-3e-/ mn. > PORTREEVE (Hist.).

prician w. 2. > prike(n): PRICK; M/EME. also 'spur, incite'.
räd pt. ag., see rīdan.

rāed ma. > reed; REDE o: advice, counsel, resolution
// G. Rat, ON. rāō; cf. Est. raud.

rāede a. > rede: OE. 'ready for riding'; prepared, ready
// cf. G. bereit, ON. greiðr, Gt. garaips.

rāedes-man(n) mc. > redesman(n): councillor, councillor;
see rāed.

(ready a., see rāede.)
- reducen; REDUCE: EE. bring back; transform, translate;
reduce; fr. L. reducere.

- reem, reaume, realme, s.; REALM: fr. OF. reiaume,
realme.


rice nja. > riche: power, authority; reign, realm; (cf.
-ric in MoE. bishopric < OE. bīsc(e)op-rīce 'province
of a bishop, diocese') // G. Reich, ON. rīki, Gt.
reiki; cf. Est. riik.

rīdan str. 1 > ride(n); RIDE: // G. reiten, cf. Est.
ratsutama.

(ryde v., see rīdan.)

ridon pt. pl., see rīdan.)

riht na. > riįt; RIGHT // G. Recht, ON. rëtrr; on riht>
ariįt; ARIGHT: rightly.

rinnan str. 3 > rynne(n), renne(n) (pt. ran, pp. ronne);
RUN // G. rinnen 'flow', ON. rīna, Gt. rinnan.

roccian w. 2 > rokke(n); ROCK.

rūh a. > rough; ROUGH // G. rauh.
sæ m/fi. > se(e); SEA: OE. sea, lake // G. See, ON. sæer, Gt. saiwa.

sæde pt. sg., see secyan.

sand ma. > sand; SAND // G. Sand, ON. sandr.
- scarsliche adv.; SCARCELY: ME. parsimoniously, meagrely.

scær na. > sheep, shepe; SHEEP // OS. škap, G. Schaf.

scæop pt. sg., see scyppan.

scæotan str. 2 > shete(n); SHOOT // G. schiessen, ON. skjóta.

(schullen prs. pl., see sculan.)

scip na. ship; SHIP // G. Schiff, Gt. skip.

scuppan str. 6 > shapen; SHAPE: OE. create, make; ME. form, shape, devise // G. schaffen, Gt. (ga-)skapjan.

scyppend mn. (< scyppan v. > sheppend: creator.

scól fō. > scole; SCHOOL (for education); fr. L. schola.

scrydan w. l > shroude(n); SHROUD: O/ME. clothe, dress, array // cf. Est. rüütama.

scrud nc. > shroud; SHROUD: O/ME. garment, clothing, shroud // cf. Est. rüüt.

scufan str. 2 > shoven; SHOVE // ON. skúfa, G. schieben, Gt. skiuban.

sculan pt.-prs. (prs. ag. sceal, scealt, sceal, pl. sculen; pt. scolde) > prs.ag. shal, pl. shul(1)e(n), shul; pt. sholde; SHALL, SHOULD: OE. owe; be obliged, have to; be necessary; must, shall; ME. shall, must // G. sollen, OHG. sculan, Gt. skulan.

sculon prs. pl., see sculan.
seúr fo. & ma. > shour; SHOWER (of rain, etc.) // G. Schauer, ON. skúr, Gt. skūra 'commotion'.

sē m.; sēo, f. paet, n. dem. (also rel.) prn. & def.art.; (for inflections and later development, see IOE, pp.53-54).

sēcan w. 1 (pt. sōhte) > seche(n), seke(n), (pt. soughte); SEEK (pt. SOUGHT): OE. seek; visit // G. suchen, ON. sākja, Gt. sökjan.

sēcan mja.* > segg: warrior, man.

sēcan w. 3 (pt. sēde, sēede) > sedye(n), saye(n), pt. saide, pp. y-said; SAY (pt. SAID): OE. say, tell // G. sagen, ON. segja.

(see s., see sēp.)

(seek a., see sēoc.)

self m. hall // G. Saal, ON. salr; of. Est. saal.

self prn. > self (prn. & s.); SELF: OE. added to pers. prn-s to emphasize them, e.g., ic self I myself, he self he himself, etc. // G. selb(st), Gt. silba.

sēman w. 1 > semen; SEEM: OE. reconcile, satisfy; ME. seem.

sendan w. 1 > sende(n) (pt. sente, pp. y-sent.) // G. senden, ON. senda, Gt. sandjan.

sēoc a. > seek; SICK: OE. also 'ill, feeble' // G. siech, ON. sjukr, Gt. sluks.

sēon str. 5 (pt. sg. seah, pl. saeson, sawon; pp. sewen) > see(n) (pt. sg. sey, saugh, pl. seye(n), sowe(n)); pp. sewen, y-sene; SEE (pt. SAW; pp. SEEN) // G. sehen, Sw. se, Gt. saihwan.

- seson, sesoun, s.; SEASON: fr. OF. seson L. satio; sowing, planting season.

(sep adv. & cnj. = OE. sīōdan.)
(ahepe s., see асёар.)
(ahepe pt., see асющpan.)
(shour s., see сoûr.)
(shroude(n) v., see scrýdan.)
sl, slie. abj., see wesan.
siæe mi. victory // G. Sieg, Gt. sigis.
syndriæ a. > sondry; SUNDRY o: O/ME. various, divers.
siæo ma. > sith(e): motion, journey; turn, time // ON. sinn, Gt. sîns; cf. Est. sît.
siœðan adv. & conj. > siðthe(n), sep; SINCE // G. seit(dem), ON. siðó, Gt. seiptue.
syx. siæ six num. > six; SIIX // G. secha, ON. sex, Gt. sáíhe.

- skaþe, scathe s.; SCATHE (o exo. in 'without scathe'): ME. harm, injury, misfortune; is scathe 'is a pity'; fr. Scn. // G. Schade, cf. OE. scæða 'injurer, criminal, enemy', e.g. in mán-scæða 'evil-doer'.
slaepan str. 7 & w. l > slepe(n); SLEEP // G. schlafen, Gt. slópen.
sleæan str. 6 (pt. sleðó, pp. slaægen) > slea(n) (pt. slow, slew); SLAY: OE. strike, beat, kill, alay // of. G. schlagen, Gt. slahan 'strike, beat'.
(slepe(n) v., see slaæpan.)
smæel a. > smal; SMALL: OE. narrow, slender // G. schmal, Sw. smal, Gt. smale.
smÃhe, smød a. > smothe; SMOOTH.
(somer s., see sumor.)
(sondry a., see syndriæ.)
(sonne a., see sunne.)
(sōte a. & adv., see swēte a.)

sōθ ma. > sothe, sooth; SOOTH o: truth, reality
- sōwn, soun s.: SOUND (noise, etc.); fr. OF. soun < L. sonus.
- sōwen, sounen; SOUND (ring, etc.); fr. OF. sune < L. sonare.

(sowperne a., see süðerne.)

(spak pt., see sprecan.)

(spache s., see spōsec.)

spōð fi. > speed(e); SPEED: OE. success, luck, wealth, power, rapidity; M/EMOE. success, luck, rapidity.

spōdīx a. > speedy; SPERRYD: OE. prosperous, rich, powerful; M/EMOE. successful, speedy; see spōð.

(speke(n), see sprecan.)

spel(l) ma. > spel(l); SPELL: OE. story, tale, narration, report; ME. narrative: story // OHG. spel, Gt. spill 'fable, story'.

sp(r)ēsec fō. > speche; SPEECH // G. Sprache, Du. spreak.

sprecan pt. pl., see sprecan.

sprecan str. 5 > speke(n); SPEAK // G. sprechen.

staeð-here mja. predatory army.

staeð-hrēn ma. decoy-reindeer (tame reindeer trained to entice wild ones).

stēðö ma./na. > stath(e); STAITH (dial.) landing-place: O/ME. riverbank, shore // OHG. stad; cf. G. Gestade.

stedē-festa m. > stedefast; STEADFAST // Du. stedevast, ON. stadfaste.

stēfn mi. > stem; STEM: OE. stem; prow/stern of ship // G. Stamm, ON. stafn; cf. Est. täkiv.
steorfan str. 3 > sterve(n); STARVE: O/ME. // G. sterben.
(sterve(n) v., see steorfan.)

styce-mæslum adv. (< dat. pl.) piecemeal, piece by piece; here and there: styce nja. 'piece, portion' (> ME. stucche // G. Stück, cf. Est. tükke).

stigan str. 1 > stye(n); STY o: OE. move (upwards/downwards); usu. ascend // G. steigen, ON. stiga, Gt. steigan.

stōw fwo. > stowe: place, locality // cf. MoE. to stow, stowaway.

strand n. > strond; STRAND (shore) // G. Strand, ON. strond.
- straunge a.; STRANGE: ME. foreign, strange, difficult: fr. OF. estrange < L. extraneus.

stream ma. > streem; STREAM: OE. stream, flow; (pl. the sea-waves) // G. Strom, ON. straumr.

sum a. prn. > som; SOME // Gt. sums; sumne dæl acc. sumdel > adv. some deal, somewhat.
(sumdel, see sum.)

sumor mu. > somer; SUMMER // G. Sommer, ON. sumar.

sund na. > sound; SOUND (strait): OE. strait,* sea // G. Sund, ON. sund.

sunne fn. > sonne; SUN // G. Sonne, ON. sunna, Gt. sunne.

sunu mu. > sone; SON // G. Sohn, ON. sunn, Gt. sunus.

sūð adv. & a. & s. > south; SOUTH // G. Süden(en), etc.

sūðerne a. > souðerne, southeren; SOUTHERN.

swā adv., cnj. & particle > swo, eo(o); SO: O/ME. so; as // G. so, Gt. swa.

swefn na. > sweven: sleep, dream // ON. svefn; cf. Sw.
sova 'to sleep'.

swēnan w. l > sweye(n): to make a noise, sound; move with a noise // Gt. jaswogian.

(sweye(n) v., see swēnan.)

sweltan str. 3 > swelte(n): die, perish, cf. MoE. swelter // OHG. swelzan, ON. svelta, Gt. swiltes.

swēte a. (adv. swōte) > swete, swote, soote; SWEET // G. süse, ON. söstr; Gt. sūts.

(swevēne s., see swefn.)

(swich prn., see swilc.)

swift a. > swift; SWIFT.

swilc prn. > swich, s(w)uch; SUCH // G. solch, ON. slíkr, Gt. awaleiks.

swimman str. 3 > swyammen; SWIM // G. schwimmen, ON. svimma.

swīð a. strong, violent, active // cf. G. geschwind.

swīðe adv. > swythe: OE. strongly; (very) much; ME. quickly; very.

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T

tēcan w. l (pt. tēhte) > teche(n) (pt. taughte); TEACH: OE. show, direct, teach.

tām a. > tame; TAME // G. zähm, ON. tamr; cf. Gt. gatamjan 'to tame'.

(tarye v., see tyrian.)

(teche, see tēcan.)

tellan w. l (pt. tealde) > telle(n) (pt. tolde); TELL: O/ME. count, consider, esteem; narrate, tell; ME. been y-told of 'be reckoned with, be esteemed' // G. zählen, ON. telja.

tēde pt. ag., see tēon.
tōn w. 2 (pt. tōde): make, prepare, establish, create
   // cf. Est. teōma.
(me thynketh, mee thinks, see byncan.)
tīma mn. > tyme; TIME // ON. tīmi, Sw. timme 'hour'.
timbran w. 1 & timbrian w. 2 > tymbre(n): build, shape //
   ON. timbra, Gt. timrjan; cf. MoE. timber, G. Zimmermann 'carpenter'.
timbredon pt. pl., see timbran.
(tyme s., see tīma.)
tyrǐan w. 1 > tarie(n), tarye; TARRY: OE. worry, vex; ME.
   also 'delay, tarry'.
tō adv. & prp. (+ dat./gen/) > to; 1. TOO; 2. TO // G. zu.
tō-foran prp. (+ dat.) > tofore(n) adv. & prp.; TOFORE:
   OE. before (time and place), above (superiority); M/EMoE. (adv.) before, in front // G. zuvor; cf.
   OE. be-foran.
(tonge s., see tūn.)
- translacyon s.; TRANSLATION: fr. OF. translation < L.
   translatio.
- travail(len); 1. TRAVAIL; 2. TRAVEL: EE. afflict, vex;
   labour, toil; travel; fr. OF. travaillier.
(treowpe, see trywð(u).)
trywð(u), fō. > trowthe; 1. TRUTH; 2. TROTH (in 'plight
   one's troth'): O/ME. truth, fidelity, faith //
   ON. trygg 'fidelity'.
(trouthe s., see trywð(u).)
tūn ma. > toun; TOWN: O/ME. enclosure, manor; village,
   town // G. Zaun 'hedge, fence'.

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tunse fn. > tongue; TONGUE // G. Zunge, ON. tunga, Gt. tuggō.

twā, see twēzen.

twēzen num. m., tū (twā) n., twā f. > tweyne, two; TWAIN o * , TWO // G. zwei, of. ON. tveir, Gt. twai. (tweyne num., see twēzen.)

D, D & TH

ð th adv. & conj. > tho: then, when, as // OS. thā, ON. þā.
þ ð acc. sg.; nom. pl. etc. prn. & art., see se.

þangen adv. > thannes, thennes; THERE: O/ME. thence, from that time / place // G. dannen.

þinne adv. & conj. > than(ne), then(ne); 1. THAN; 2. THEN // G. dann, denn; ON. þa, Gt. þan.

þær, þæra, adv. & conj. > þer, ther(e); THERE: O/ME. where // G. da, ON. þar, Gt. þar.

þæs-be conj., see þæt conj.

þæt & þætte (< þæt-pe) conj. > that; THAT: OE. that, so that, in order that.

þæt prn. & art., see OE. se.

þēah conj. > though, thow; THOUGH // G. doch, Scn. þo, Gt. þauh 'than, or, yet'.

þēcan w. 1. (pt. þēhte, pp. þēhte) > thanke(n), thynke(n); THINK: O/ME. think, intend // G. denken.

þēod fō. > þed(e): tribe, people; region/country (inhabited by a certain tribe/people) // OHG. diota, Gt. piuda; cf. Deutsch, Dutch, etc.

þy, þi conj. þi, thy: because, therefore.

þin poss. prn. > thy(n); 1. THINE o * ; 2. THY o * // G. dein, ON. þinn, Gt. þeins.

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bīn; na. > thyn; THING: OE. thing, affair; council, assembly; ME. thing, fact, affair // G. Ding, ON. þing 'thing; meeting, assembly'.

bỳstrian w. 2 > thestren; become dark or dim // cf. G. düster 'dark, gloomy'.

(b pró, thó, adv. & cnj., see þā.)

bolian w. 2 > thole(n); THOLE (dial.): suffer, endure, undergo // ON. pola; cf. G. dūlde, Gt. þulan.

bōnən adv. = bēnan.

bone prn./art. acc. m., see sē.

bōnne, bānne, adv. & cnj. > than(ne), then(ne); 1. THAN; 2. THEN // G. dann, denn; Gt. þan.

(powsand, see būsend.)

(pre, thre, -see, see þrī.)

þrī(e) m., þrōo n./f. num. > thre; THREE // G. drei, ON. þrīr, Gt. þreis.

bū prn. 2. sg. > thow; THOU // G. du, ON. þu, Gt. þū.

būhte pt. sg., see bỳncan.

(puíke, thilke, = the ilke; the same; see sē & ilca.)

būrh. /rūh. adv. & prp. (+ acc., also + dat./gen.) > thurgh, thorough; THROUGH adv. & prp.; 2. THOROUGH a, // G. durch, cf. Gt. þairh.

būse adv. > thus; THUS: OE. thus, so // OS. thus, Du. dus.

būsend num. s. n. > þusend, powsand; THOUSAND // G. tausend, ON. þūsend, Gt. þūsundi.
un-be-boht  neg. pp., a. not sold/bought; cf. be-byc3an.
under  adv. & prp. (+ acc./dat.) > under; UNDER // G.
unter, ON. undir, Gt. undar.
(unknowne pp., see onāwan.)
unnan  pt.-pra. > unne(n): OE. favour, wish, grant; ME.
grant // G. (g-)ōnnen, ON. unna; cf. Est. õnn.
un-wealt  a. steady, stable.
ūp-lendisoc  a. > uplandissh; UPLANDISH: OE. from the
uplands, rural; M/EMoE. also 'rustic, rude,
unpolished'.
ūre  prn.poss. > oure; OUR // G. unser, Gt. unsar.
ūt  adv. > out; OUT (motion) // G. aus, ON. út, Gt. Út.
ūt-e-in  an. v. go out.
ūtan  adv. > oute(n); OUT (position): OE. outside, beyond,
from without // G. aussen, ON. útan, Gt. Útana;
see OE. út.
ūtera  a. > outer, utter; 1. OUTER; 2. UTTER.

V
- veyne  s.; VEIN: fr. OP. veine < L. vena.
- verrey  a.; VERY ad. & adv. ME. true, very: fr. OP.
verai (MoFr. vrai) < L. verus.
- vertu  s.; VIRTUE: manly strength, courage, valour;
power, potency: fr. OP. vertu < L. virtus.
OP. vileinie.
wadan str. 6 > wade(n); WADE: O/ME. travel, advance, trudge, wade // G. waten, ON. vaða.

wæg-holm ma. surging sea.

wael na. body of a warrior slain in battle; slaughter; field of battle.

(Walsch a. = OE. WÝlisc.)

wæl-stôw fwo. place of slaughter, battle-field; see wæl and stôw.

wandrian w. 2 > wandre(n): WANDER // G. wandern; cf. OE. windan turn, wendan go.

wânian w. 2 > wane(n): WANE: OE. diminish, fade, perish, wane.

wêron pt. pl., see wesan.

wæs pt. sg., see wesan.

warp pt. sg., see weordan.

wæst prs. 2. sg., see witan.

- waveren; WAVER; cf. OE. wæfre a. unstable, wandering, wavering.

wealdan, we- str. 7 rule, control, cause // G. walten, Gt. waldan; cf. Est. valdama; see OE. 3e-weald.

weard ma. > ward(e); WARD: O/ME. guard, keeper, watchman // G. Wart, Gt. (daura-)wards, 'doorkeeper'; cf. Est. vardja.

weaxan str. 7 > waxe(n), wexe(n); wax (increase); OE. increase, grow, ME/EMoE. also 'become' // G. wachsen ON. vaxa, Gt. wahsjan.

wel adv. (comp. bet, sup. betat) > we(e)l (wells); WELL: O/ME. well, very, enough // G. wohl, ON. vel; cf. Gt. waila.
wenan w. l. > wene(n); WEN: think, be of the opinion: O/ME. expect, hope, suppose, think // G. wännen, ON. vána, Gt. wänjan.

wendan w. l (pt. wende, pp. wend) > wende(n); WEND (o exc. in 'wend one's way'; old pt. 'went' used as pt. of GO: O/ME. turn, direct, turn oneself, go // G. wenden, ON. vunda, Gt. wändjan.

weorc, /o/, na. > werk, /o/; WORK: O/ME. work, action // G. Werk. (For the verb, see OE. wyrca.)

weorð, wyrðe. a. > worth(e); WORTH: OE. valuable, valid, honoured, worth; ME. worth, worthy // G. wert, ON. verðr, Gt. waérps; cf. Est. vaarj.

weorðan, str. 3 > worthe(n); pro. abj. WORTH o be (only in o 'woe worth the day', etc.); O/ME. become, happen, take place // G. werden, ON. verða, Gt. waérjan.

weorðnes(s) fjö. > worthnesse: worth, excellence, worthiness; see weorð.

wer ma. > wer(e); man, husband; * hero // OHG. wer, ON. verr, Gt. waér; cf. MoE, wer(e)wolf.

(weory a., see weorð.)

wérja a. > weri(e), wery; WEARY // OHG. wuarag 'drunk'.

(work, werc, a., see weorc.)

wesan defect. str. 5 (for inflections see IOE, p.69) > pres. sg. am, art is, pl. ar(n), pt. sg. was, pl. were(n), prs. AM, ART o, IS, ARE, pt. WAS, WERE: OE. be // Dutch wezen, OHG. wesan, Gt. wisan.

west adv. > west(e) adv., a., & s.; WEST // G. west, ON. vest(r).


Westseax fl. > WEST-SEA; OE. Western Sea, the Atlantic.
West-Sæaxe pl. m.: the West-Saxons, Wessex.
(wexen v., see wearan.)

(whil a., adv., & conj., see hwil.)

wīcian w. 2 dwell, encamp: wīc na. dwelling-place, village, camp. (> -WICH, -WICK, in place-names); fr. L. vicus 'village'.

(wight s., see wiht.)

wiht f/ni. > wight; 1. WIGHT o person & 2. WHIT o a bit: O/ME. creature, being, person, thing, bit // G. Wicht, ON. vættir, Gt. wāht.

wild, wildor nc. (pl. wildru): wild beast/animal; (spec.) reindeer.

wilcge a. wylde; WILD // G. wild, ON. villr, Gt. wilþis.

wyliac, waelsc. a. > welsh; WELSH: OE. foreign; Welsh // G. welsch; cf. OE. wealh 'foreigner, stranger'; esp. Briton, Welshman.

willan an. v. (prs. sg. wille, wilt, wile, pl. willaþ; pt. wolde) > willen (pt. wolde); prs. WILL & pt. WOULD: O/ME. desire, intend, will; ENE will (aux.), desire; & would, desired // G. wollen (prs. will, pt. wollte), ON. vilja, Gt. wiljan.

wylle prs. sg., see willan.

wil-sīþ m.a. desired journey/voyage; see sīþ.

wind ma. > wynd; WIND // G. Wind, ON. vindr, Gt. winds.

windan str. 3 > wyndan; WIND // G. winden, ON. vinda, Gt. (us-)windan.

wīn-reced m. n.: wine-house, tavern; banqueting hall; palace.

winter mu. > wynter; WINTER // G. Winter, D. vinter, Gt. wintrus.

wyrcan w. 1 (pt. worhte, wrohte, pp. ze-worht) > wroke(n), werke(n), wo/, pt. wrouughte, pp. wrought); WORK:

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O/ME. work, perform, make // Gt. waúrkjan, cf. G. wirken. (For the corresponding noun, see weorc.)

wirjan, wyrian w. 1. > werie(n): outlaw, curse // Gt. (ga-)vargian; cf. wear1 ma. 'wolf, outlaw, criminal' // ON. vargr; cf. Est. vargus, varas.

wirinnax fja. curse; see wirjan.

wisse pt. sg., see witan.

(wisete pt., see witan.)

witan pt.-pra. (prs. sg. wät, wäst, wät, pl. witon; pl. wisse, pp. witan) > witen; WIT o (prs. 1/3 sg. WOT, pt. WIST): observe, know, understand // G. wissen, ON. vita, cf. witan; cf. MoE. to wit, unwittingly, etc.

wit(t) nja. wit(t); WIT: O/ME. understanding, sense, wit // G. Wits; cf. OE. witan.

wib prp. (+ acc./dat./gen.) > with; WITH: OE. towards, against, opposite, near; with, toward; ME. with, against, by // G. wider, Gt. wipra.

(wythouten, see wiã-utan.)

wiã-utan adv., & pp. (+ dat.) > wythouten; WITHOUT.

wlafferynge, see wlaffian.)

wlaffian w. 2 > wlaffen: stammer, speak indistinctly.

wôd pt. sg., see wedan.

(wol prs., see willan.)

wolcen n.a. (pl. wolcnu) > pl. welkene; WELKIN sg. o *sky: OE. cloud // G. Wolke.

wolde pt., see willan.

(wolden pt. pl., see willan.)

(wonen v., see wunian.)

(worpnesse, see weorônes.)
(wot(e) pra., see witan.)

wræg a. > wrong s. & a.; WRONG: OE. wrong, injustice;
ME. injury, pain; wrong.

wudu mu. > wode; WOOD: OE. forest, wood; timber; ♠ ship.

wuldor na. glory, splendour.

wuldor-fæder mr. ♠ father of glory, glorious king.

wundon pt. pl., see windan.

wundor na. > wunder, wonder; WONDER: O/ME. wonder, marvel,
horror; strange thing, monster // G. Wunder.

wundra gen. pl., see wundor.

wunian w. 2 > wonen(n): be used (accustomed) to; remain,
dwell // G. wohnen; cf. WONT.
ВВЕДЕНИЕ В ДРЕВНЕАНГЛИЙСКИЕ, СРЕДНЕАНГЛИЙСКИЕ И РАННЕНОВОАНГЛИЙСКИЕ ТЕКСТЫ.

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