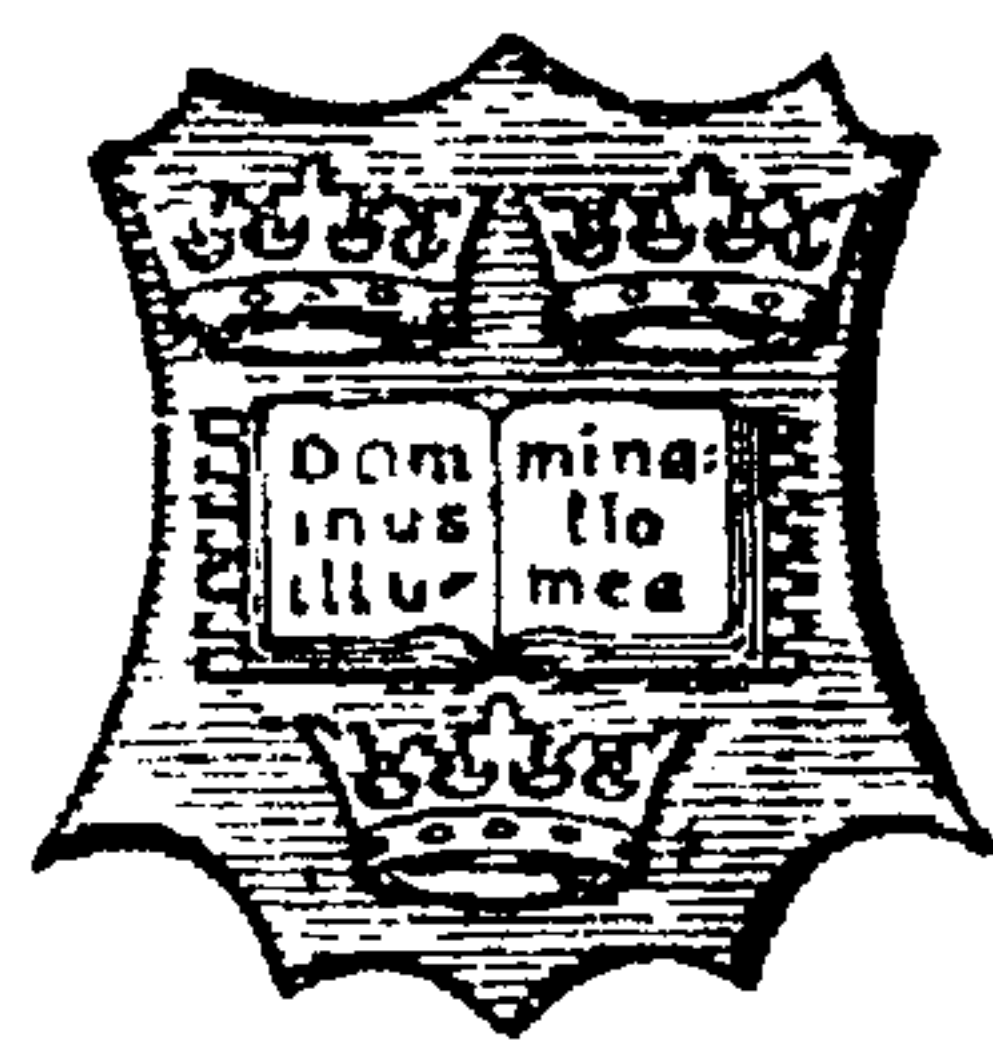


THE STUDENT'S DICTIONARY
OF
ANGLO-SAXON

SWEET

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THE
STUDENT'S DICTIONARY
OF
ANGLO-SAXON.

BY

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PREFACE

THIS dictionary was undertaken at the request of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, who, feeling the want of an abridgement of the large Anglo-Saxon dictionary (BT) still in progress, applied to me. From a variety of reasons I felt myself obliged to undertake the work. As the book was wanted as soon as possible, with a view to forestalling unauthorized abridgements, I could only undertake to do my best within a limited space and a limited period. Every dictionary is necessarily a compromise. If done ideally well and on an adequate scale, it is never finished—and an unfinished dictionary is worse than useless—or, if finished, is never uniform as regards materials and treatment. A dictionary which is good from a practical point of view—that is, which is finished within a reasonable time, and is kept within reasonable limits of space—must necessarily fall far short of ideal requirements. In short, we may almost venture on the paradox that a good dictionary is necessarily a bad one.

Sources.—When I first began this work all the existing Anglo-Saxon dictionaries were completely antiquated. The old Bosworth is an uncritical compilation, which falls far short of the scientific requirements even of the period of its first publication. Ettmüller's *Lexicon Anglosaxonicum* is far superior as regards accuracy and fullness, but its unhappy arrangement of the words under hypothetical roots makes it practically useless to the beginner. Leo's *Angelsächsisches Glossar* combines the faults of both its predecessors with a recklessness in inventing new forms and meanings which is without a parallel even in Anglo-

Saxon lexicography. I had hardly begun to work steadily at this dictionary when a *Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* was brought out by Dr. Clark Hall (CH), an American scholar. CH is a work of great industry, and contains a good deal of new and valuable matter; but it is terribly uncritical, and embodies an enormous number of spurious words and meanings.

I have already said that this dictionary was undertaken as an abridgement of BT. But BT consists really of two fragments of dictionaries. The first part (A-FIR), for which Bosworth alone is responsible, is far inferior to the succeeding portions of the work, which have been edited by Prof. Toller: these show a great and progressive improvement in fullness, accuracy and method. I have, of course, throughout checked and supplemented BT by the other dictionaries and glossaries—including my own glossaries to the *Anglo-Saxon Reader* and *Oldest English Texts*—and by a MS. dictionary of my own, begun many years ago, when I had scarcely emerged from boyhood. CH has also been of considerable service, as he gives references for many of the rarer words. But the labour of testing these, and separating the grains of wheat from the mass of chaff, has been great, and has materially retarded my progress. I have also found time to gather a good deal of fresh material from the texts themselves.

Difficulties.—The great difficulty of Anglo-Saxon lexicography is that we have to rely for our material solely on a limited number of carelessly written and often badly edited manuscripts—there is no long series of native critics, grammarians and lexicographers to help us. The greatest difficulties are with the glossaries of detached words. In many of these English (that is, Anglo-Saxon) explanations of the Latin words are only occasionally interspersed among Latin renderings: and it is often a difficult task to determine whether a word is English or a miswritten word in Latin or some other language. One editor even prints *resuanas* as an English gloss to *ineptias*, not seeing that it stands simply for *res vanas*! And even when we are certain that a word is English we cannot be sure that it has not been displaced, so that it really has nothing to do with the Latin word it follows. Hence the imaginary word *blere*, ‘onyx,’ which still encumbers all the dictionaries except the present one. The connexion between the English gloss and its original is often very vague, as when *napta* (= *naphtha*) is glossed *tynder*, ‘tinder,’ on account of its inflammability! Again, the Latin words are often misspelt beyond recognition, and even when correctly spelt often cannot be found in any Latin dictionary, either classical or mediaeval. To deal fully and

successfully with these glossaries would require a combination of qualities that has never yet been achieved, together with several lifetimes. The investigator of Old-English as a whole—to whom these glossaries are only subordinate sources of information—is therefore often obliged to work by guesswork, until some one else guesses better, and to be thankful for an occasional ray of light.

We have similar difficulties with the place-names in the Charters. Even in connected texts there are often great difficulties: such poems as *Beowulf* and the *Exodus* teem with obscurities, many of which will probably never be cleared up

Doubtful matter.—Although I have tried, as a general rule, to keep doubtful matter out of the dictionary, I have been careful to leave a margin, especially in dealing with a well-known text such as *Beowulf*. But I have often put the reader on his guard by adding (?), or by referring (by *Cp.*) to some other word of which the doubtful word may be a variant, or by indicating the source of an obscure word; thus R. tells him that the word or meaning occurs only in the *Rhyming Poem*, which is the most obscure of all the poems. The doubtfulness of a word is greatly increased when it occurs only once; accordingly in such cases I often add the warning *once*. Doubtful endings are printed in thin letters; thus *gambe f.* means that the word occurs only in the inflected form *gamban*, which may point either to a feminine *gambe* or a masculine *gamba*. So also *pyffan* means that the word occurs only in forms which leave it in doubt whether the infinitive is *pyffan* or *pȳfan*.

Late words.—All Anglo-Saxon dictionaries contain words which are not Old-English, but belong to Transition-English (1100–1200), or even to Middle-English. Thus all dictionaries except the present one give a form *abbot* for *abbod* with a reference to the year 675 of the *Chronicle*, which certainly seems early enough. But unfortunately the whole of that entry is an interpolation in Transition- or Early Middle-English, so that the form *abbot* has no claim whatever to be regarded as Old-English. Another source of these forms are collections of texts such as Kluge's *Lesebuch* and Assmann's *Homilien*, which contain late Transition texts mixed up with Old-English ones, so that late forms get into the glossaries to these books, whence they are copied by uncritical compilers. But I have thought it right to keep many of the words which occur in the later portions of the *Chronicle*, partly on the chance of their being really older than their first occurrence, partly because of the continuity and great importance of the *Chronicle*.

Words that first occur towards the end of the eleventh century are marked *vL.* = 'very late.'

Unnatural words.—As the Old-English literature consists largely of translations, we may expect to find in it a certain number of words which are contrary to the genius of the language, some of them being positive monstrosities, the result of over-literal rendering of Latin words. I often warn the reader against them by adding (!). These unnatural words are not confined to interlinear translations. The translator of Bede's History is a great offender, and I have had constantly to add the warning Bd. Among the poetical texts the Psalms are especially remarkable for the number of unmeaning compounds they contain, evidently manufactured for the sake of the alliteration; this text also contains many other unnatural words and word-meanings; hence the frequent addition of Ps.

Brevity.—In a concise dictionary so much must be omitted that it is necessary to follow strict principles of selection, so as to omit what is least essential and to give most space to what is most important. Otherwise we might easily fall into the error of giving more space to a demonstration of the spuriousness or unnaturalness of a word than to a statement of the meanings and constructions of some really important word. The test of a dictionary is not the number of words it contains, but the fullness of treatment of the commonest words.

Brevity and conciseness have not only the negative advantage of saving space, but also the positive one of facilitating reference by enabling the eye to take in at a glance what would otherwise be scattered over a wide space. It will be seen that the three-column arrangement of the present dictionary, together with the use of systematic contractions and typographical devices, has made it possible to carry compactness and brevity further than has yet been done, and without any loss of clearness. Thus, instead of the lengthy *w. dat. of pers. and gen. of thing*, I write simply *wdg.* Much, too, may be done by omitting what is superfluous. Thus, by adding its class-number to each strong verb, I dispense with the addition of *str. vb.* Again, as nearly all verbs are recognizable by their ending *-an*, the absence of the class-numbers serves all the purposes of adding *wk. vb.*, the classes of the weak verbs being easily discriminated by the presence or absence of a mutated vowel in the root. The ignoring of *ge-* in the alphabetic arrangement (p. xii) has also been a great saving of space: under the old arrangement the reader was often obliged to look up a verb twice, perhaps only to find that the *ge-*forms

were confined to the preterite participle ; as if a student of German were expected to look up *nahm* under *nehmen* and *genommen* under *genehmen* !

Meanings.—The first business of a dictionary such as the present one is to give the meanings of the words in plain Modern English, discriminating clearly the different meanings of each word, but doing this briefly and without the attempt to give all the English words that may be used to translate the Old-English word. Etymological translation should be avoided ; thus *geþofa* does *not* mean ‘one who sits on the same rowing-bench.’ Less mischievous, but equally silly, is the practice of translating an Old-English word by some obsolete or dialectal word, which is assumed—sometimes falsely—to be connected with the Old-English one. Thus, when we have once translated *bearn* by ‘child’ there is no more reason for adding ‘bairn’ than there is for adding ‘kid’ or any other synonym. It is curious that this kind of thing is done only in the Germanic languages : no one thinks of translating *un veau. c’est le petit d’une vache* by ‘a veal, it is the little of a cow,’ or of telling us that ‘a veal is less grand than a beef.’ One practical advantage of avoiding this kind of translation is that when the reader finds in a dictionary such as the present one *læce* explained as meaning ‘leech’ as well as ‘physician,’ he feels quite certain that the former word is not a mere repetition of the meaning of the latter. But in some cases where there is no example of the primitive meaning of a word, and yet there is reason to believe that it actually existed in Old-English, I give it in () ; thus under *wacan* I give (awake).

The distinct meanings are separated by (;), groups of meanings being further marked off by | and ||, the latter being especially used to separate the transitive and intransitive meanings of verbs.

The ambiguity of many English words makes it difficult to define meanings with certainty without full quotations. The best method is to add part of the context in () : thus I explain *ādragan* by ‘draw (sword),’ *seomian* by ‘hang heavy (*of* clouds),’ where the italic *of* stands for ‘said of.’

Quotations are next in importance to definitions, though an extensive use of them is quite incompatible with the nature of a concise dictionary. But idioms ought to be given whenever they offer difficulty. Sometimes, too, a quotation is shorter than a detailed explanation. Whenever space has allowed it, I have also given quotations even when they are not absolutely necessary.

References I omit entirely, as being inconsistent with the plan of this dictionary. But I indicate the sources of words in many cases; and † = 'poetical' is practically a reference to Grein's *Glossar*, where full references may be found.

Constructions are given with considerable fullness.

Irregular forms which can be better studied in an ordinary grammar are dealt with very briefly. Thus I characterize *b̄ce* as 'pl. of *b̄oc*' without going into further details, while under the rarer *āc* I give fuller details.

Cognate words are given only in Old-English itself. It would, indeed, have argued a strange want of the sense of proportion if I had sacrificed my quotations in order to tell the reader that *mann* is cognate with Danish *mand*, or to refer him from the perfectly transparent compound *līc-hama* to the misleading German *leichnam*. But I give the sources of borrowed words—or, at least, indicate the language from which they are taken—as this information is definitely limited, and throws direct light on the meaning of the word.

Spellings.—In this dictionary the head-words are given in their Early West-Saxon spellings, with, of course, such restrictions and exceptions as are suggested by practical considerations. Feminine nouns in *-ung*, *-ing* are given under the former spelling, unless they occur only in the latter. The ending *-nis*, *-nes* is always written *-nes*; *-o* interchanging with *-u*, as in *bearo*, *menigo*, is always written *-o*, to distinguish it from the *-u* of *sunu*, *caru*. The silent *e* in *c(e)aru*, *sc(e)ort* is always omitted in the head-words. It is evident that it would have been idle to attempt to do justice to such minute variations in a work like the present one. So also I ignore the diphthong *io*, always writing it *eo*, in spite of its etymological value in certain texts.

As the regular variations of spelling are given in the List (p. xiv) in alphabetical order, they are not repeated under each word. To save space I have made some use of etymological diacritics. Thus the West-Saxon *ā* which corresponds to Anglian and Kentish *ē* is written *â* (as in *dâd*). So also *ie*, *iē*, *iĕ* all represent the same Early West-Saxon sound, but each corresponds to a different vowel in the other dialects namely *i*, *e*, *ĕ* respectively, as in *bierhto*, *sciċld*, *cīċle* = Anglian and Kentish *birhto*, *scēld*, *cēle*. Variations of spelling which require to be specially noted are given—as in my *History of English Sounds*—in an abridged form; thus *wita*, *io* implies *wiota*, the diphthong being given to show that the *i* of *wita* is

short. So also *bēn, oc* implies *boen*; *feorm, a* implies *farm* the diphthongs *ea, eo, ia, io, ic, oe* being treated as simple vowels. Where necessary, the place of the vowel is indicated thus: *a-* (first syllable), *-a* (last syllable), *-a-* (middle syllable). Forms that do not occur are marked *. Hence *brīesan**, *ȝ* means that the word occurs only in the spelling *brȝsan*. but that this is probably only a late spelling, and that if the word occurred in an Early West-Saxon text it would probably be written with *ic*. As the reader cannot possibly know beforehand whether the spelling he believes or knows to be the normal one actually occurs or not, it is surely better to put the word in the place where he expects to find it than to give way to a too great distrust of hypothetical forms.

Cross-references are given sparingly, and only when really useful to those for whom the dictionary is intended. The reader who wants a cross-reference from *bundon* to *bindan*—and perhaps expects to have it repeated with *forbindan* and all the other derivatives—had better devote a few hours to my *Anglo-Saxon Primer*. There is no system of cross-references which will enable people ignorant of the elements of Old-English to read charters and other original texts in Old-English; and cross-references for forms which occur only in interlinear glosses are of no use to beginners, for no beginner would think of reading such texts with a dictionary—or, indeed, of reading them at all. No one who has an elementary knowledge of West-Saxon will have the slightest difficulty in recognizing such a word as *woruld* by its context, even in the disguise of *wiarald*. If he has, he need only turn to the list of various spellings, where he will find *ia=eo*, and in the dictionary itself he will find *weoruld* with a reference to *woruld*.

In conclusion, I venture to say that, whatever may be the faults and defects of this work. I believe it to be the most trustworthy Anglo-Saxon dictionary that has yet appeared.

OXFORD.

October 1, 1896.

ARRANGEMENT AND CONTRACTIONS

THE order is alphabetic, *æ* following *ad*, and *þ* (which also stands for *ð*) following *t*. But *ge-* is disregarded (*gebed* under *b*), and is generally omitted before verbs, except where accompanied by distinctions of meanings, as in *gegān*.

Compounds and derivatives generally come immediately after the simple word, whose repetition is denoted by ~, as in *bī-spell*, ~*bōc* = *bīspellbōc*. If only part of the word is repeated, that part is marked off by an upright stroke, as in *bann.an*, ~*end* = *bannend*. So also in the first quotation given under *mān.an*, the ~*e* stands for *māne*; but if nothing is added to the ~ when used in this way, it necessarily implies repetition of the complete head-word, whether the head-word contains a | or not: thus in all the quotations given under *gemān.ē* the ~ stands for *gemāne*.

* denotes hypothetical or non-existent forms (p. xi).

† signifies that the word or idiom or meaning occurs only in poetry, (†) that it is mainly poetical, but occurs also in prose. When all the compounds of a word marked † occur only in poetry, the † is omitted after them; otherwise the † is repeated after them when necessary, or the exceptions are marked *Pr.* = 'prose.' † after an isolated vowel means that the shortness or length of the vowel is proved by the metre; thus *i†* under *wīga* means that the metre shows that the *i* is short, while *ō* under *þrowian* means that although the *o* does not seem to be accented—in which case *ó* would have been added—the metre shows it to be long—at least in some dialects.

(?) denotes doubtful words, forms, or meanings (p. vii).

(!) denotes words formed in slavish imitation of Latin (p. viii).

The () in (*m.*) means that the gender of the noun is doubtful, but probably masculine; (*f.*) means that it is probably feminine, and so on. When the second of two final repeated consonants is put in (), it implies that the uninflected word ends in a single consonant, which is doubled before an inflectional vowel; thus *fæsten(n)* means nominative *fæsten*, dative *fæstenne*, &c.

For the meaning of the thin *ē* in *gambe*, &c., see p. vii.

For the diacritics in *â*, *ië*, *ię*, see p. x.

In words divided by a hyphen, the stress is generally on the first syllable, if no stress-mark is used; if the stress is on any other than the first syllable, it is marked by · before the letter with which the stress begins, as in *be·cuman*, which has the same stress as *become*, while in such a word

as *bī-spell* the stress is on the first syllable. In such compounds as *ongēan-cyme* the first element is assumed to have the stress in the same place as in *on'gēan*, that is, on the second syllable.

The parts of speech are not generally marked in the case of adjectives, numerals, pronouns, and weak verbs, strong verbs being indicated by the number of their class. Anomalous verbs are marked *vb.*, especially the preterite-present verbs, such as *cann*, which are given under this form, not under their infinitives.

A. Anglian.
a. accusative, accusative singular.
abs. absolute.
abst. abstract.
act. active.
aj. adjective.
an. analogy.
av. adverb.

Bd. Bede's History.

cj. conjunction.
coll. collective.
comp. composition.
correl. correlative.
cp. compare.
cpv. comparative.
Ct. Charter.

d. dative.
def. definite.
dem. demonstrative.
dir. direct.

e, E. early.
esp. especially.

f. feminine (noun).
fem. feminine.
fig. figurative(ly).
Fr. French.

g. genitive.
gen. generally.
ger. gerund.
Gk. Greek.
Gl. glossary.

i. instrumental.
impers. impersonal.
impr. imperative.
indc. indicative—*w. indc.* with the conj. *pæt* followed by vb. in *indc.*
indecl. indeclinable.
indef. indefinite.
indir. indirect.
inf. infinitive.
infl. influence.
intens. intensitive.
interj. interjection.
interr. interrogative.
intr. intransitive.

K. Kentish.

L, L. late.
lit. literally.
LL. Laws.
Lt. Latin.

M. Mercian.
m. masculine (noun).
masc. masculine.
met. metaphorical(ly).

N. Northumbrian.
n. neuter (noun).
neut. neuter.
no. noun.
nom. nominative.
nW. non-West-Saxon.

occ. occasional(ly).
of said of (p. ix).

pass. passive.
pers. person(al).

pl. plural, nominative and accusative plural, noun in plural.
pleon. pleonastic(ally).
poss. possessive.
Pr. Prose.
pro. pronoun.
prp. preposition.
prs. present.
prt. preterite.
Ps. Psalms (metrical).
ptc. participle, preterite participle.

R. Rhyming Poem.

rel. relative.
rfl. reflexive in form, that is, taking a *rfl.* pronoun.

sbj. subjunctive—*w. sbj.* with the conj. *pæt* followed by vb. in *sbj.*

Scand. Scandinavian (Scand. words are given in their Icelandic forms).

sg. singular.
spl. superlative.
st. strong.

tr. transitive.

v. very.
vb. verb (generally implying anomalous vb.).

W. West-Saxon.

w. with—*waa.* with double accusative, *wdg.* with dative of person and genitive of thing, and so on.

wk. weak.

Note that these contractions are often combined: *mf.* noun which is both *m.* and *f.*, *eW.* early West-Saxon, *ld.* dative in the later language, *vL.* very late (p. viii).

VARIATIONS OF SPELLING

[The spellings which follow the = are those under which the word must be sought in the dictionary, if it cannot be found under the original spelling. Unaccented vowels are disregarded.]

a = æ, ea.
 æ = a, æg, e, ea.
 æi, æig = æg.
 æo = ea.
 b = f.
 c = g, h.
 ce = c.
 ch = c, h.
 ci = c.
 cs = sc, x.
 ct = ht.
 d = þ.
 dd = þd.
 ds = ts.
 ð = þ.
 e = æ, ea, eg, eo, ie, y.
 ea = æ, a, eo, gea, i.
 ei = e, eg.
 eo = e, ea, geo, i, ie, oe (=e).
 eu = eo, eow.
 ew = eow.

f = w.
 fn = mn.
 g = h, w, x.
 ge = g.
 gg = cg.
 gi = g.
 gu = geo.
 h = c, g.
 hs = sc, x.
 i = eo, g, ie, ig, ige, y.
 ia = eo.
 ig = i.
 io = eo.
 iu = eo, geo.
 iw = eow.
 k = c.
 m = mn, n.
 nc = c(e)n, ng.
 ng = g(e)n.
 o = a, og.
 oe = e, æ.

ps = sp.
 pt = ft.
 qu = cw.
 sc = s.
 sce = sc.
 sci = sc.
 sp = st.
 t = þ.
 th = þ.
 u = f, ug, v, w.
 uu = ū, w.
 v = f.
 weo = wo, wu.
 wi = wu.
 wo = weo.
 wu = w, weo, wo, wy.
 wy = weo, wi.
 x = cs, hs, sc.
 y = e, i, ie, yg.

INFLECTIONS

(EARLY WEST-SAXON.)

NOUNS: REGULAR.							
Strong: Masculine.				Strong Feminine.			
Neuter.				1 a.			
1 b.				1 b.			
Singular	Nominative ¹	<i>stān</i>	<i>scīp. hūs</i>	Pl. Nom.	<i>giefu</i>	<i>dēda</i>	
	Dative	<i>stāne</i>	<i>scīpe</i>	Dat.	<i>giefum</i>	<i>dēdum</i>	
	Genitive	<i>stānes</i>	<i>scīpes</i>	Gen.	<i>giefena, synna</i>	<i>dēda</i>	
Plural	Nom.	<i>stānas</i>	<i>scīpu, hūs</i>	Weak: Masc			
	Dat.	<i>stānum</i>	<i>scīfum</i>	Sg. Nom.	<i>nama</i>	<i>ēage</i>	<i>sunne</i>
	Gen.	<i>stāna</i>	<i>scīfa</i>	Acc.	<i>naman</i>	<i>ēage</i>	<i>sumnan</i>
Strong Feminine.				Dat.	<i>naman</i>	<i>ēagan</i>	<i>sumnan</i>
1 a.				Gen.	<i>naman</i>	<i>ēagan</i>	<i>sumnan</i>
1 b.				Pl. Nom.	<i>naman</i>	<i>ēagan</i>	<i>sumnan</i>
Sg. Nom.	<i>giefu, synn</i>	<i>dēd</i>		Dat.	<i>namum</i>	<i>ēagum</i>	<i>sumnum</i>
Acc.	<i>giefe, synne</i>	<i>dēd</i>		Gen.	<i>namena</i>	<i>ēagena</i>	<i>sumnena</i>
Dat.	<i>giefe</i>	<i>dēde</i>					
Gen.	<i>giefe</i>	<i>dēde</i>					

¹ When the Accusative (Acc.) is not given separately, it is the same as the Nominative.

IRREGULAR.

U-Nouns : Masc.		Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>sunu</i>	<i>duru, hand</i>
Dat.	<i>sunā</i>	<i>dura, handa</i>
Gen.	<i>sunā</i>	<i>dura</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>sunā</i>	<i>dura</i>
Dat.	<i>sunum</i>	<i>durum</i>
Gen.	<i>sunā</i>	<i>dura</i>

Mutation-Plurals : Masc.		Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>fōt</i>	<i>bōc</i>
Dat.	<i>fēt</i>	<i>bēc</i>
Gen.	<i>fōtes</i>	<i>bōce, bēc</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>fēt</i>	<i>bēc</i>
Dat.	<i>fōtum</i>	<i>bōcum</i>
Gen.	<i>fōta</i>	<i>bōca</i>

R-Nouns : Masc.		Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>brōþor</i>	<i>sweostor</i>
Dat.	<i>brēþer</i>	<i>sweostor</i>
Gen.	<i>brōþor</i>	<i>sweostor</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>brōþor, brōþru</i>	<i>sweostor</i>
Dat.	<i>brōþrum</i>	<i>sweostrum</i>
Gen.	<i>brōþra</i>	<i>sweostra</i>

Masc. ND-Nouns.	
Sg. Nom.	<i>frēond, būend</i>
Dat.	<i>frīend, būend</i>
Gen.	<i>frēondes</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>frīend, būend</i>
Dat.	<i>frēondum</i>
Gen.	<i>frēonda, būendra</i>

Masc. E-Plurals.	
Pl. Nom.	<i>Engle</i>
Dat.	<i>Englum</i>
Gen.	<i>Engla</i>

Indeclinable Fem. : *bieldo, bieldu*

ADJECTIVES.

Strong.			
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>sum, gōd</i>	<i>sum</i>	<i>sumu, gōd</i>
Acc.	<i>sumne</i>	<i>sum</i>	<i>sume</i>
Dat.	<i>sumum</i>	<i>sumum</i>	<i>sumre</i>
Gen.	<i>sumes</i>	<i>sumes</i>	<i>sumre</i>
Instr. ¹	<i>sume</i>	<i>sume</i>	<i>(sumre)</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>sume</i>	<i>sumu, gōd</i>	<i>sume</i>
Dat.	<i>sumum</i>		
Gen.	<i>sumra</i>		

¹ Instrumental.

Weak.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>gōda</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōde</i>
Acc.	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōdan</i>
Dat.	<i>gōdan</i>		
Gen.	<i>gōdan</i>		
Pl. Nom.	<i>gōdan</i>		
Dat.	<i>gōdum</i>		
Gen.	<i>gōdena, gōdra</i>		

NUMERALS.

Pl. Nom.	<i>twēgen</i>	<i>twā</i>	<i>twā</i>
Dat.	<i>twēn</i>		
Gen.	<i>twēg(r)a</i>		
	So also <i>bēgen</i> 'both.'		
Pl. Nom.	<i>þrie</i>	<i>þreo</i>	<i>þreo</i>
Dat.	<i>þrim</i>		
Gen.	<i>þreora</i>		

PRONOUNS.

Sg. Nom.	<i>ic</i>	<i>þū</i>	<i>hē</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hēo</i>
Acc.	<i>mē</i>	<i>þē</i>	<i>hine</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hīe</i>
Dat.	<i>mē</i>	<i>þē</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>hire</i>
Gen.	<i>mīn</i>	<i>þīn</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hire</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>wē</i>	<i>gē</i>	<i>hīe</i>		
Acc.	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ēow</i>	<i>hīe</i>		
Dat.	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ēow</i>	<i>him</i>		
Gen.	<i>ūre</i>	<i>ēower</i>	<i>hīra, heora</i>		

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Sg. Nom.	<i>hwā</i>	<i>hwæt</i>
Acc.	<i>hwone</i>	<i>hwæt</i>
Dat.	<i>hwām</i>	
Gen.	<i>hwæs</i>	

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>se</i>	<i>þæt</i>	<i>sēo</i>	<i>þes</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þeos</i>
Acc.	<i>þone</i>	<i>þæt</i>	<i>þā</i>	<i>þisne</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þās</i>
Dat.	<i>þām</i>	<i>þām</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þissum</i>	<i>þissum</i>	<i>þisse</i>
Gen.	<i>þæs</i>	<i>þæs</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þisses</i>	<i>þisses</i>	<i>þisse</i>
Instr.	<i>þȳ</i>	<i>þȳ</i>	<i>(þære)</i>	<i>þȳs</i>	<i>þȳs</i>	<i>(þisse)</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>þā</i>			<i>þās</i>		
Dat.	<i>þām</i>			<i>þissum</i>		
Gen.	<i>þāra</i>			<i>þissa</i>		

VERBS.

	Strong.		Weak.	
Indic.		'Hear.'	'Wean.'	'Love.'
Pres. Sg. 1	<i>binde</i>	<i>hīere</i>	<i>weñige</i>	<i>lufige</i>
2	<i>bintst</i>	<i>hīerst</i>	<i>weñest</i>	<i>lufast</i>
3	<i>bint</i>	<i>hīerþ</i>	<i>weñeþ</i>	<i>lufaþ</i>
Pl.	<i>bindaþ</i>	<i>hīeraþ</i>	<i>weñiaþ</i>	<i>lufaþ</i>
Pret. Sg. 1	<i>band</i>	<i>hīerde</i>	<i>weñede</i>	<i>lufode</i>
2	<i>bunde</i>	<i>hīerdest</i>	<i>weñedest</i>	<i>lufodest</i>
3	<i>band</i>	<i>hīerde</i>	<i>weñede</i>	<i>lufode</i>
Pl.	<i>bundon</i>	<i>hīerdon</i>	<i>weñedon</i>	<i>lufodon</i>
Subj.				
Pres. Sg.	<i>binde</i>	<i>hīere</i>	<i>weñige</i>	<i>lufige</i>
Pl.	<i>binden</i>	<i>hīeren</i>	<i>weñigen</i>	<i>lufigen</i>
Pret. Sg.	<i>bunde</i>	<i>hīerde</i>	<i>weñede</i>	<i>lufode</i>
Pl.	<i>bunden</i>	<i>hīerden</i>	<i>weñeden</i>	<i>lufoden</i>
Infinitive	<i>bindan</i>	<i>hīeran</i>	<i>weñian</i>	<i>lufian</i>
Gerund (tō)	<i>bindenne</i>	<i>hīerenne</i>	<i>weñienne</i>	<i>lufienne</i>
Partic.				
Pres.	<i>bindende</i>	<i>hīerende</i>	<i>weñiende</i>	<i>lufiende</i>
Pret.	<i>(ge) bunden</i>	<i>hīered</i>	<i>weñed</i>	<i>lufod</i>

GROUPS OF STRONG VERBS.

I. Fall-group.

(a) eo-preterites.

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SG.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
<i>feallan</i>	<i>fielþ</i>	<i>fēoll</i>	<i>fēollon</i>	<i>feallen</i>

(b) e-preterites.

<i>hātan</i>	<i>hætt</i>	<i>hēt</i>	<i>hēton</i>	<i>hāten</i>
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II. Shake-group.

<i>scacan</i>	<i>scæcþ</i>	<i>scōc</i>	<i>scōcon</i>	<i>scacen</i>
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III. Bind-group.

<i>bindan</i>	<i>bint</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>bundon</i>	<i>bunden</i>
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IV. Bear-group.

<i>beran</i>	<i>bierþ</i>	<i>bær</i>	<i>bēron</i>	<i>boren</i>
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V. Give-group.

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SG.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
<i>sprecan</i>	<i>spricþ</i>	<i>spræc</i>	<i>spræcon</i>	<i>sprecen</i>
<i>giefan</i>	<i>giefþ</i>	<i>geaf</i>	<i>gēafon</i>	<i>giefen</i>

VI. Shine-group.

<i>scīnan</i>	<i>scīnþ</i>	<i>scān</i>	<i>scīnon</i>	<i>scīnen</i>
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VII. Choose-group.

<i>cēosan</i>	<i>cīest</i>	<i>cēas</i>	<i>cūron</i>	<i>coren</i>
<i>lūcan</i>	<i>lȳcþ</i>	<i>lēac</i>	<i>lucon</i>	<i>locen</i>

PRETERITE-PRESENT VERBS.

	Indic.	Subj.
Pres. Sg. 1	<i>wāt</i>	<i>wite</i>
2	<i>wāst</i>	<i>wite</i>
3	<i>wāt</i>	<i>wite</i>
Pl.	<i>witon</i>	<i>witen</i>
Pret. <i>wiste</i> .	Imper. <i>wite, witaþ.</i>	Inf. <i>witan.</i>
	Ptc. Pres. <i>witende.</i>	Pret. <i>witen.</i>

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Ind. Pres. Sg. 1	<i>wile, nyle eom, bēo</i>	<i>dō</i>	<i>gā</i>
2	<i>wilt, nylt eart, bist</i>	<i>dēst</i>	<i>gāst</i>
3	<i>wile is, biþ</i>	<i>dēþ</i>	<i>gāþ</i>
Pl.	<i>willaþ, sind(on),</i>	<i>dōþ</i>	<i>gāþ</i>
	<i>nyllaþ bēoþ</i>		
Pret. Sg. 1	<i>wolde, nolde</i>	<i>wæs</i>	<i>dyde ēode</i>
2	<i>woldest</i>	<i>wære</i>	<i>dydest ēodest</i>
3	<i>wolde</i>	<i>wæs</i>	<i>dyde ēode</i>
Pl.	<i>woldon</i>	<i>wæron</i>	<i>dydon ēodon</i>
Subj. Pres. Sg.	<i>wile</i>	<i>sīe, bēo</i>	<i>dō</i>
Pl.	<i>willen</i>	<i>sīen, bēon</i>	<i>dōn</i>
Pret. Sg.	<i>wolde</i>	<i>wære</i>	<i>dyde ēode</i>
Pl.	<i>wolden</i>	<i>wæren</i>	<i>dyden ēoden</i>
Imper. Sg.	<i>wile</i>	<i>wes, bēo</i>	<i>dō</i>
Pl.	<i>willaþ</i>	<i>wesaþ, bēoþ</i>	<i>dōþ</i>
			<i>gāþ</i>
Inf. Pres.	<i>willan</i>	<i>wesan, bēon</i>	<i>dōn</i>
			<i>gān</i>
Partic. Pres.	<i>willende</i>	<i>wesende</i>	<i>dōnde</i>
Pret.	—	—	<i>gedōn</i>
			<i>gegān</i>

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