

SYNTAX OF THE VERB

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SYNTAX OF THE VERB

IN

THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE FROM 787 A.D.
TO 1001 A.D.

DISSERTATION

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FOR THE
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

BY

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Keep with uncertainty. There is
in the world...

TO
MY FATHER

P R E F A C E.

THE object of this paper is to furnish a nucleus for a "Working Syntax of the Anglo-Saxon Verb." My original plan was to combine the results of this research with other treatises on the Verb in Anglo-Saxon (as suggested by Professor Chase in his "Bibliography of Anglo-Saxon Monographs"), thus forming a convenient working syntax of the verb. After much labor and delay, however, in endeavoring to obtain the necessary books and dissertations, I decided to present this part of the work, with the hope that I may be able in the near future to carry out the original plan.

The research is for the most part limited to the Parker (\bar{A}) and Laud (E) MSS. of the Chronicle, between the years 787 and 1001, as being representative of the whole Chronicle. It is impossible here, — even were it necessary, — to discuss the origin of the Chronicle, the relative value of the MSS., and their dates of writing. For the full discussion of these important points, I would refer to Vol. II. of Earle and Plummer's "Two Saxon Chronicles Parallel." It is only necessary to state that this valuable authority concludes that the entries in the Parker MS. (787 to 1001) were made not long after the events which they describe, while the Laud MS. was written between the years 1121 and 1154. Thus our work is a comparison of the Anglo-Saxon Prose Syntax of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries with that of the twelfth. In case of doubtful points, however, the conclusions are based on the whole text as found in Vol. I. of Earle and Plummer.

In general arrangement I have followed Reussner's "Untersuchungen über die Syntax des Verbums im Heiligen Andreas," but

with numerous variations. Although there is necessarily little claim to originality in general, I would call especial attention to the treatment of Number and Person, which is original in both order and contents.

Other books from which I have gleaned valuable suggestions are: March's "Anglo-Saxon Grammar," Sweet's "New English Grammar," Nader's "Syntax in Beowulf," Blackburn's "Future in Old English," Smith's "Order of Words in Anglo-Saxon Prose," Smith's "Collective in Modern English," Gorrell's "Indirect Discourse in Anglo-Saxon," Harrison's "French Syntax" (condensed by H. M. Blain), Harrison and Baskerville's "New Anglo-Saxon Reader," Gildersleeve's "Latin Grammar," numerous issues of *Anglia* and *Modern Language Publications*, and the author's "Subordinate Clauses in Judith."

I am especially indebted to Prof. J. A. Harrison, of the University of Virginia, for his ready aid at all times and for the general oversight of the whole work.

Although one among many bearing on the same subject, it is my hope that this little monograph may serve to hasten, and may even furnish some suggestions to be incorporated in the much-needed "Working Syntax of Anglo-Saxon."

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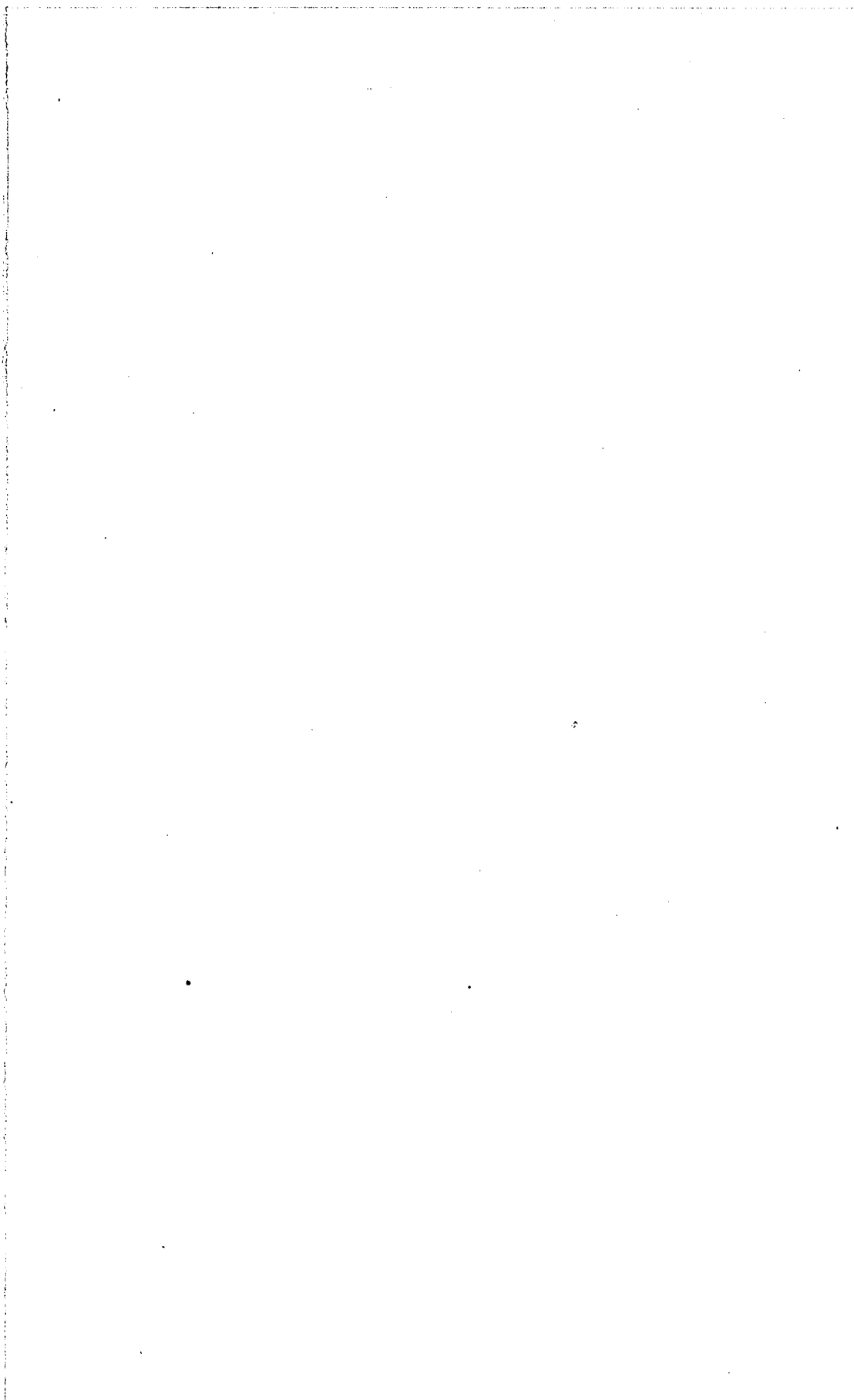
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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES.

THE text used is that of Earle and Plummer. Reference is made by means of annals, unless the annal covers more than a page, in which case the page is generally given in addition. The letters t, h, m, l, b, suffixed to page references indicate top, high, middle, low, bottom. The letters \bar{A} , E, C, F, etc., indicate the MS. to which the example belongs, — \bar{A} being the Parker MS., and E the Laud MS. Examples with no capital letter following the annal occur in both \bar{A} and E, the text being that of E. M= the Menologium.

A small figure in parenthesis, following an example, indicates the number of similar examples in the same annal.



THE VERB.

A. — VOICES.

ACTIVE.

§ 1. It is necessary here merely to call attention to one or two circumlocutions which were in use in Old English, though not to the extent that they are employed in Modern English.

§ 2. The periphrastic forms corresponding to the modern English *was* (*fighting*), *were* (*fighting*), are not in frequent use in the Chronicle, and are only vaguely differentiated from the simple preterit. In almost every case these forms are from the verbs *feohtan* and *winnan*, although the simple preterits of these verbs are found with the same meaning. [See Sweet, N. E. G., § 2203, foll.]

pa ut resde on hine, and hine mycclum gewundode, and he ealle on ðone cining feohtende wæron, oð þet hig hine ofslægen hæfdon, 755, p. 49 t.

Her com micel sciphære on Wæst Wealas, and hi to anum gecyrdon, and wið Egbriht Wæst Seaxna cining winnende wæron, 835.

and þy ilcan geare ferde to Rome mid mycclum wurðscipe, and þær wunade · XII · monað, 855 E. Cf. . . ., and þær was · XII · monað wuniende, 855 A.

and hi late on geare to þam gecyrdon, þæt hi wið þone here winnende wæron, 867.

Her on þisum geare com Anlaf . . . mid . . . scipum, and hi ða on ða burh festlice feohtende wæron, and eac hi mid fyre ontendan woldon, 994 E.

Her com se here to exanmuðan, and up ða eodan to ðere byrig, and þær fæstlice feohtende wæron, ac him man swyðe fæstlice wiðstod, 1001 E.

§ 3. In several instances the idea of continuity is more prominent (= "proceeded to").

and *pær wearð Sidrac eorl ofslægen*. . . . and *pæ hergas begen geflymde*, and *feala þusenda ofslagenra*, and *onfeohrende wæron oð niht*, and *pæs ymb . xiiii . niht gefeaht Æðered cining* . . ., 871.

and *py geare Healfdene Norðanhymbra land gedælde*, and *hergende wæron*, and *heora tiligende wæron*, 876.

and *pæs on Eastron wrohte Ælfred cyning lytle werede geweorc æt Æðelinga ige*, and *of þam geweorc wæs winnende wið þone here*, 878.

§ 4. In the following sentence the participle is used as a substantive :

Nu wille ic hit segge mid worde pæt hwa swa halt pis write and pis bode, pæ wurðe he efre wuniende (= a dweller) mid God Ælmihti on heuenrice, 675 E. p. 36 b.

§ 5. The indefinite *man* with an active verb, instead of the regular passive construction, is found throughout the Chronicle, — frequently instead of the definite pronoun *hie*.

and *hine man ofsloh pæ*, 787.

and *man gehalgode on his steal Ecgberht* . . . and *Wulfred [wæs] to arceb gehalgod*, 803 E.

So 794 E. 796 E. 797 E. 798 E. 825. 871. 877. 878. 892 *Ā*. 894 *Ā*, p. 86 l.; p. 87 t. 896 *Ā*. 897 *Ā*, p. 91 m. 901 *Ā* (2). 906 *Ā*. 913 *Ā*. 918 *Ā*. 962 *Ā*. 963 E, p. 116 (3); p. 117 b (3). 975 *Ā*. 993 *Ā*. 991 E. 992 E. 993 E. 994 E (rep.). 998 E. 999 E (2). 1001 E (2).

PASSIVE.

§ 6. The Passive is formed by the past participle with the auxiliary verbs *bēon*, *wesan*, and *weorðan* (*geweorðan*).

§ 7. The Present Passive is formed by the perfect participle with the present forms of *bēon*, *wesan*, and *weorðan*.

eom, etc. :

hie gedydon on anre westre ceastre on Wirhealum, seo is *Legaceaster gehaten*, 894 *Ā*, p. 88 t.

þæt is Meres ig haten, 895 \bar{A} .

and his handa sindon on Bebbanburh ungebrosnode, 641 E.

þéon, etc.:

and ic wille *þet* þus be gifen se toll. . . . And ic wille *þæt* markete beo in *þe* selue tun, 963 E, p. 116 b.

So 675 E, p. 36 m.; p. 31 h.

weorðan:

and hwa swa hit to breceð, *þa* wurðe he amansumed and aniðrod mid Iudas and mid ealle deofle on helle buton he cume to dedbote, 675 E, p. 37 t.

§ 8. The Preterit is formed by the perfect participle with the preterit of *weorðan* and *wesan*.

weorðan:

twægen aldormen wurdon of slagene, 821.

se ealdorman wærð of slægen, 837 E.

and þær gehorsade wurdon, 866.

and se dæl *þe* þær aweg com wurdon on fleame generede, 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 b.

Ne wearð Angelcynne nan wærsa dæd gedon, 979 E.

and þær wearð þara Denescra micle ma ofslegenra, 1001 \bar{A} .

þonne wearð þær æfre þurh sum þing fleam astiht, 998 E.

So also: 794 E (2), 822. 833. 838 \bar{A} . 853 \bar{A} . 866. 870 \bar{A} . 871 (6).

881. 885. 887. 892. 893 \bar{A} . 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 b (2). 896 \bar{A} . 897 \bar{A}

(2). 905 \bar{A} (2). 925 \bar{A} . 937 \bar{A} . 948 E. 962 \bar{A} . 959 E (2). 975 \bar{A}

(3). 978 \bar{A} . 1001 \bar{A} (2). 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 h; p. 87 m.

wesan:

Her wæs sinoð gegaderod, 788 E.

and æfter him wæs Paschalis to papan gehalgod, 815 E. 816 A.

and þær wæs mycel wæl geslægen, 823.

So also: 789 E (4). 790 (2). 791 E. 792 E (3). 793 E (2). 794

(2). 795 E (3). 800 E (2). 800 \bar{A} . (*wæron* omitted). 802. 806 E.

830 (2). 838 \bar{A} . 852 E (\bar{A} has *wearð*). 867 (2). 871 (3). 878.

882. 887. 890 \bar{A} . 891 \bar{A} (2). 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 t; p. 87 h; p. 87 l.

895 \bar{A} . 897 \bar{A} (7). 901 \bar{A} . 905 \bar{A} . 911 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} , p. 103 t (2).

922 \bar{A} . 925 E. 937 \bar{A} . 942 \bar{A} . 963 E (9). 972 E. 973 \bar{A} (5).

975 \bar{A} (3). 975 E. 978 E. 979 E (2). 984. 985 E. 987 E. 988 E.

989 E. 991 E (2). 993 E. 996 E. 1001 \bar{A} .

§ 9. The Perfect is formed by *eom*, etc., with the perfect participle, and frequently denotes a condition or state. The participle in this case approaches the meaning of an adjective.

Ic tyðe þæt ealle þa ping þe her is gifen and sprecon.
and . . . 963 E, p. 117 h.

§ 10. The Pluperfect follows in its formation that of the preterit. It is equivalent to the Latin Pluperfect Passive.

ne com se here oftor ealle ute of þam setum þonne tuwwa,
opre siþe þa hie ærest to londe comon, ær sio fierd gesamnod
wære, 894 A, p. 84 b.

and ða Deniscan sæton þær behindan, forþæm hiora cyning
wæs gewundod on þam gefeohte, 894 A, p. 86 t.

§ 11. The Future is sometimes formed by the present of *beon* and *weorðan* with the perfect participle:

þancod wurð hit þon hæge Ælmihti God þis wurðscipe þæt
her is gedon, 656 E, p. 30 m.

and hwilc abbot þe bep þær coren of þe munecan þæt he beo
gebletsad of þan ærcebiscop of Cantwarbyrig, 675 E, p. 36 m.

§ 12. The Future is also formed by *sceal* and the passive infinitive.

Nu sceal beon æfre on Ii abbod næs biscop, and þam sculon
[beon] underþædde ealle Scotta biscopes, 565 E.

§ 13. The Imperative is formed with *weorðan* (or *wesan*) and the perfect participle. There is no example of pure imperative in the Chronicle.

and hwa swa hit to breceð, þa wurðe he amansumed and
aniðrod . . . 675 E, p. 37 t. (Subj as Imperat.)

§ 14. The Infinitive is formed by the infinitive of *weorðan* (or *wesan*) with the perfect participle. The Chronicle has not a single infinitive passive.

B. — THE TENSES OF THE VERB.

USE OF THE SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

§ 15. The Present Tense is used of that which is going on now, denoting action as well as state.

and his lic lið on Wintanceastre, 855 E.

and py ilcan geare for se here of Sigene to Scandlaudan, þet is betwix Bryttum and Francum, 890.

... æteowde se steorra þe mon on boclæden hæst cometa, same men cweþaþ on Englisc þæt hit sie feaxede steorra, forþæm þær stent lang leoma of ... 892 \bar{A} .

se muða is on eastwarde Cent. ... þe we Andræd hatað, se wudu is ... hundtwelftig mila lang, 892 E (893 \bar{A}).

þa gegaderedon þa þe in Norphymbrum bugeað, 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 t. So also: 860 (2). 871. 874. 888. 962 \bar{A} . 963 E, p. 115 b. 973 \bar{A} (rep.). 979 E. 1001 \bar{A} (rep.).

§ 16. In the following example the Preterit would be more natural:

and hine geces þa to fæder and to hlaforde Scotta cyning and ... and ealle þa þe on Norphymbrum bugeaþ ... 924 A.

The clause *ða ðe on Norðhymbrum bugeað* is regularly used as a noun (= the inhabitants of Northumbria), and the scribe does not see fit to change the tense in this instance.

§ 17. The following show the simple Present where in Modern English we regularly use the *do*-form:

Ic Wulfere gife to dæi Sce Petre ... 656 E.

Ic Ædgar geate and gife to dæi toforen Gode ... 963 E. [See under the auxiliary verb *dōn* (§ 133).]

§ 18. The Historical Present is rare, the preterit being almost invariably employed.

Marcus se godspellere in Egipta aginþ writan þæt godspell, 47 F.

§ 19. The Present is regularly used for the future in Old English, but it seldom occurs in this capacity in the Chronicle. Instead is found the circumlocution with *sculan* and *willan*, from which our Modern English future is derived.

and gif hwa eow wiðstent, we eow fultumiað, þæt ge hit magon gegangan, p. 3 E.

þancod wurð hit þon hæge Ælmihti God þis wurðscipe þæt her is gedon, and ic wile wurðigen þis dæi Crist and See Peter, 656 E, p. 30 m.

and hwile abbot þe bep þær coren of þe munecan [ic wille] þæt he beo gebletsad . . . 675 E, p. 36 m.

PRETERIT.

§ 20. The Preterit states a past action, without any reference to the present (Historical Perfect). It is the great narrative tense, and is found in almost every line of the Chronicle.

Her nom Beorhtric cyning offan dohtor Eadburge; and on his dagum cuomon ærest .iii. scipu, and þa se gerefa þærto gerad, and hie wolde drifan to þæs cyninges tune þy he nyste hwæt hie wæron; and hiene mon ofslog; þæt wæron þa arestan scipu Deniscra monna þe Angelecnnes lond gesohton, 787. Et al. ad infin.

§ 21. The Preterit denotes continuance in the past, and is employed to represent customs, conditions, feelings, etc. The analytical form is generally employed. [For examples, see § 3.]

þa wicode se cyng on neaweste þære byrig, þa hwile þe hie hira corn gerypon, þæt . . . 896 A.

A doubtful example is:

and þa swiðe rape æfter þæm, swa þa oþre ham comon, þa fundon hie oþre floccade, 917 A.

Also: þa gewendon hi geond þæt land, and dydon eall swa hi bewuna wæron, slogon and beorndon, 1001 E.

§ 22. The Preterit represents an action as completed in the past, or a condition resulting from the completed action (= Lat. Pres. Perf.).

and þær þæt mæste wæl geslogon on hæðene here þe we æfre geseegan herdon (cf. Vulgar "heard tell of"), 851.

Her for se myccla here þe we gefyrn ær ymbspræcon, 892 E (893 \bar{A}).

§ 23. The Preterit sometimes has the meaning of a Pluperfect.

þæt wæron þa ærestan scipu Deniscra monna þe Angelcynnes lond gesohton, 787.

and ða Deniscan sæton þær behindan, forþæm hiora cyning wæs gewundod on þæm gefeohte . . . 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 t.

þa hie ða fela wucena sæton on twa healfe þær[e] e, and se cyng wæs west on Defnum wiþ þone sciphære, þa wæron hie mid metelieste gewægde . . . 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 l.

§ 24. The Preterit is also employed with the meaning of a Conditional.

Her bæd Burgræd Miercna cyning and his wiotan Æpelwulf cyning þæt he him gefultumade þæt him Norþ Walas gehiersumade, 853 \bar{A} .

and Burhered Myrcena cining and his witan bædon Æðelred West Seaxna cining and Ælfred his broðor þet hi him fultumædon, 868.

and he him aðas swor and gislas sealde, þet hit him georo wære swa hwilce dæge swa hi hit habban woldon, 874.

þa gerædde se cyng and ealle his witan þæt man gegaderode þa scipu . . . 992 E.

and wrohton þæt mæste yfel þe æfre ænig here don mihte (could have done) . . . 994 E.

cume to þæt mynstre . . . and haue þæt i'ſce forgiuenesse . . . þæt he scolde hauen gif he to Rome fore, 675 E, p. 36 l.

FORMATION AND USE OF THE COMPOUND TENSES.

§ 25. In addition to the use of the simple Preterit as a Perfect and Pluperfect (§§ 22 and 23), these tenses are formed by an auxiliary verb with the perfect participle.

§ 26. The Perfect of transitive verbs is formed in the active by the present of *habban* with the perfect participle.

Ic haue geheard seo kyninges Æðelredes geornunge . . . and
 ic wille þæt hit on ælle wise beo, swa swa ge hit sprecon
 hauen, 675 E, p. 36 h.

ac hine hafað his heofonlica fæder swiðe gewrecen. . . . Ac se
 uplica Wrecend hafað his gemynd on heofenum, and on
 eorðan tobræd, 979 E.

For the Perfect Passive, see § 9.

§ 27. The Perfect of intransitive verbs is formed by the
 present of the substantive verb with the perfect participle. It
 generally expresses the condition (state) arising from an uncom-
 pleted action.

oc min broðer is faren of pisse liue swa swa Crist wolde,
 656 E, p. 29 b.

§ 28. The Pluperfect of transitive verbs is formed in the
 active by the preterit of *habban* with the perfect participle.

Her Ecgþriht cining forð ferde, and hine ær hæfde Offa Myr-
 cena cining, and Byrhtic Wæst Sæxna cining aflymde . . .
 836.

and hi hæfdon heora cining aworpene Osþriht, 867.

þa . . . and se here þa burg beseten hæfde, 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 t.

fand þa hidde in þa ealde wealle writes þet Headda abb heafde
 ær gewriton, hu Wulfhere kyng and Æðelred his broðor hit
 heafden wroht, 963 E, p. 116 t.

So also : 894 \bar{A} , ad init. (2) ; p. 85 ; p. 86 l ; p. 86 b ; p. 87 l.
 895 \bar{A} (3). 896 \bar{A} (2). 897 \bar{A} . 901 \bar{A} . 905 \bar{A} . 917 \bar{A} . 918 \bar{A} .
 921 \bar{A} , p. 102 m. 1001 \bar{A} (2).

For the Pluperfect Passive, see § 10.

§ 29. The Pluperfect of intransitive verbs of motion is
 formed by the preterit of *wesan* with the perfect participle.

Her wæron reðe forebecna cumene ofer Norðanhymbra land,
 793 E.

hæfde Hæsten ær geworht þæt geweorc æt Beamflote, and wæs
 þa utafaren on hergaf, 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 m.

and him cierde eall þæt folc to þe on Mercna lande geseten
 wæs, ægþer ge Denisc ge Englisce, 922 \bar{A} .

and seo unfriðflota wæs þæs sumeres gewend to Ricardes rice, 1000 E.

So also: 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 m. (2); p. 87 t (2); p. 87 l. 897 \bar{A} . 963 E, p. 117 l. 973 \bar{A} (2). 1001 \bar{A} .

§ 30. Besides the use of the Present as a Future (§ 19), the Future is more frequently formed by *sculan* and *willan* with the infinitive.

gif Wealas nellap sibbe wið us, hy sculon æt Seaxena handa forwurpan, 605 E.

and ic wile wurðigen þis dæi Crist and See Peter, 656 E, p. 30 m.

For other examples, see the auxiliary verbs *willan* and *sculan*.

§ 31. For the Future Perfect we find the Pluperfect employed.

ic wille and tyðe þæt while man swa haued behaten to faren to Rome, and henemuge hit forðian . . . cume he to þæt mynstre on Medeshamstede, 675 E, p. 36 m.

§ 32. For the Conditional, see § 24.

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

§ 33. A Present (or Present Perfect, or Present used as Future) in the Principal clause is followed in the Dependent clause by a Present or Imperfect.

Hit is litel þeos gife, ac ic wille þæt hi hit hælden swa kyne-lice and swa freolice, þæt þær ne be numen of na geld na gaule, buton to þa munecan ane, 656 E, p. 31 t. So p. 30 m., et al.

same men cwepap on Englisc þæt hit sie feaxede steorra, for-þæm þær stent lang leoma of, . . . 892 \bar{A} .

§ 34. A Preterit in the Principal clause is followed by a Preterit in the Dependent clause; the compound tenses likewise have the auxiliary verb in the Preterit. This is the case even when the action of the Dependent clause extends into the present or states a general truth.

and he wolde drifan to ðes cininges tune py he nyste hwæt hi wæron, 787.

and he him aðas swor and gislas sealde, pet hit him georo wære swa hwilce dæge swa hi hit habban woldon, 874.

and sæde pet he wolde oðer oððe þær libban oððe þær liegan, 901 \bar{A} .

bed him pet he scolde him giuen ealle þa minstre þa hæðene men hæfden ær tobrocon, 963 E, p. 115 l.

So also : 852 \bar{A} . 853 \bar{A} . 876. 878. 887. 894 \bar{A} , ad init. 896 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} (3). 946 \bar{A} . 948, E. 972 E. 992 E. 994 E (2). 999 E.

§ 35. Under similar circumstances the Present is sometimes found in the Dependent clause.

§ 36. For fuller treatment, see the auxiliary verbs, *sculan* and *willan*.

C. — NUMBER AND PERSON.

AGREEMENT OF THE PREDICATE WITH A SINGLE SUBJECT.

§ 37. The finite verb agrees with the subject in number and person.

Ic Ædgar geate and gife todæi toforen Gode . . . 963 E, p. 116. So p. 117, etc.

Saxulf la leof, ne pet an pet ðu geornest oc ealle þa ping pet ic wat pet ðu geornest on ure Drihtnes halfe, swa ic lufe and tyðe, 656 E, p. 31 l.

and he feng to Karles dohter Francna cining þa he hamweard wæs, 855 E.

Her on pysum geare for se micla here, þe we gefyrn ymbe spræcon . . . 893 \bar{A} .

We witan oper egland her be easton, þer ge magon eardian gif ge willað, p. 3 E.

and on his dagum comon ærest · iii · scipu Norðmanna of Hereða lande, 787. Etc.

§ 38. If the subject is a collective noun in the singular, the verb stands sometimes in the singular, sometimes in the plural.

§ 39. If there is only one predicate, the verb is generally in the singular, the plural is the exception. This depends upon the thought that is uppermost in the mind of the speaker. If the idea of plurality prevails, the verb is in the plural.

here and *ferd* :

Her for se here of East Englum ofer Humbremuðan, 867.
So also: 871. 875. 877. 881. 885 \bar{A} (2). 887. 891 \bar{A} . 894 \bar{A} ,
p. 86 t.; p. 86 m.; p. 87 t. 895 \bar{A} . 896 \bar{A} (2). 897 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} , p.
103 t. 992 E. 999 E.

The following example is worthy of notice :

and hi panon *ferdon* and *wrohton* pæt mæste yfel þe æfre ænig
here don *mihhte*, 994 E.

We find one example with a single plural verb after *here* :

and hi þa under þam hi nihtes bestælon þære fyrde se gehorsade
here into Exanceastre, 876.

laf: and seo lafe wið þone here fryð nam, 867.

ðeod: and seo þeod gesohte Ecgbriht cining him to friðe, 823.

sumer-lida: and æfter þisum gefeohte com mycel sumerlida
to Readingum, 871.

eaca: and him com micel eaca to, ægper ge of East Englum,
ge of Norphymbrum, 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 h.

ðeodscype: and him cierde to eall se þeodscype on Myrenal-
lande, 922 \bar{A} .

unfriðflota: and seo unfriðflota wæs þæs sumeres gewend to
Ricardes rice, 1000 E.

dæl: þa wende se here pæt his fultumes se mæsta dæl wære
on þam scipum, 911 \bar{A} .

and him beag god dæl þæs folces to, 913 \bar{A} .

þa þæs on sumera foron micel dæl para burgwara, and eac
swa opres folces . . . 896 \bar{A} .

Out of 30 examples, only 2 show the plural.

§ 40. With two or more predicates the tendency is to pluralize all after the first or second. But there are many (10) examples of two singular verbs, and one of six. The transition

is always from singular to plural. Sometimes the subject pronoun is expressed, sometimes not.

Two verbs in singular:

Her for se here eft to Eoferwic ceastre, and þær sæt an gear, 869. So: 875. 879. 882. 883. 884. 885 E. 921 \bar{A} , p. 102l. 921 \bar{A} , p. 103 t.; p. 103 l.

Her for se here of Circenceastre on East Engle, and gesæt þæt land and gedælde, and þy ilcan gear for se here ofer sæ þe on Fullanhamme sæt on Frangland to Gent, and sæt þær an gear, 880.

Two or more predicates, all plural after first or second:

Her com micel sciphere on Wæst Wealas, and hi to anum gecyrdon, and wið Ecgþriht Wæst Seaxna cining winnende wæron, 835.

and on his dæge com mycel sciphere up, and abraecon Wintanceastre, 860.

So: 865 \bar{A} . 865 E. 866. 868. 870. 872. 873 \bar{A} . 874. 876. 877. 878. 885 (2). 886. 887. 890. 893 \bar{A} (892 E). 894 \bar{A} , p. 84 b.; p. 85; p. 87 b (*dæl*); p. 88 t (*laf*); p. 88 h. 897 A, p. 89 b. 910 E. 911 \bar{A} . 917 \bar{A} . 918 \bar{A} (2). 920 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} , p. 101 m; p. 101 b; p. 102 h (2); p. 102 m. 922 \bar{A} . p. 103 l. 993 E. 994 E. 997 E. 998 E. 999 E. 1001 E.

§ 41. A following dependent clause always serves to bring out the idea of plurality.

and þa sealde se here him gislas, and mycele aðas, þet hi of his rice woldon, and him eac geheton þet heora cyng fulwihte onfon wolde, 878.

So: 894 \bar{A} , p. 85. 895 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} , p. 103 m.

§ 42. If the subject is a relative, the verb agrees with the idea contained in the antecedent.

Her for se here eft west þe ær east gelende, 886.

So: 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 m. 895 \bar{A} , ad fin. 921 \bar{A} , p. 101 t; p. 103 t; p. 103 m; p. 103 l. 922 \bar{A} (2).

We find one exception:

and se dæl þe þær aweg com wurdon on fleame generede, 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 b.

§ 43. Sometimes a plural verb appears after a relative which refers to a collective in the singular.

and wæs se cyng þa ƿiderweardes on fære, mid ƿære scire þe mid him fierdedon, 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 t.

§ 44. Rarely the verb stands in the singular, when the relative δe refers to the genitive of the demonstrative ($\delta \bar{a}ra$), and this depends upon a singular. This is a case of attraction.

He arerde Godes lof wide.
and Godes lage lufode, and folces frið bette,
swiðost þara cyninga, þe ær him gewurde,
be manna gemynde, 959 E, p. 114 b.

§ 45. The neuter substantival demonstrative $\delta \bar{a}et$ (δis) often points out a following predicate substantive; in this case the verb agrees with the predicate.

ƿis sindon þa landes and δa feornes þe seo kyning gef into Sce Petres mynstre, 656 E, p. 31 t.

þæt wæron þa erestan scipu Deniscra manna þe Angelcynnes land gesohton, 787.

We find the plural of the demonstrative used in the same way:

ƿas sindon þa witnes þe ƿær wæron, 656 E, p. 31 b.

§ 46. The same incongruity occurs with the neuter substantival interrogative *hwæt*:

... and hi wolde drifan to þes cyninges tune þy he nyste hwæt hi wæron, 787.

§ 47. *Fela* (*feala*), with (or without) following genitive, takes a singular or plural verb indifferently.

and heora feala ƿær adruncon, 794 E.

and ƿær wæron feala ofslægene, 852 E. (ƿær wearþ monig mon ofslægen, 853 \bar{A}).

fela wearð todræfed gleawra Godes ðeowa, 975 \bar{A} , p. 120 m.

and ƿær wearð fela ofslegenra, 1001 \bar{A} .

§ 48. *Monig mon*, *mænig secg*, are followed by a singular verb.

and *pær wearþ monig mon ofslægen*, 853 \bar{A} .

pær læg secg mænig garum ageted, 937 \bar{A} , p. 106 b.

§ 49. *Ma* with following genitive has a singular verb.

and *para Deniscena pær wearð ma ofslægen*, *peh hie wæl stowe gewald ahton*, 905 \bar{A} .

and *pær wearð para Denescra micle ma ofslegenra*, *peah ðe hie wælstowe geweald ahtan*, 1001 \bar{A} .

§ 50. Numerals regularly take the verb in the singular.

and *py ilcan geare com feorpe healf hund scipa on Temese mupan*, 851.

and *pær forwearð · cxx · scipa æt Swanawic*, 877.

and *Englisera · lxii · and para Deniscena · cxx · pa com pæm Deniscum scipum peh ær flod to*, 897 \bar{A} , p. 91 m.

py ilcan sumera forwearð nolæs þonne · xx · scipa mid monnum mid ealle, 897 \bar{A} , p. 91 l.

§ 51. In one place *fi* occurs in the plural, and is followed by a plural verb.

fife lægun on þam campstede cyninges giunge sweordum aswefede. swilce seofene eac eorlas Anlafes, unrim heriges, flotan and Sceotta, 937 \bar{A} , p. 108 h.

AGREEMENT OF THE PREDICATE WITH MORE THAN ONE SUBJECT.

§ 52. In this case the form of the verb depends upon the order and connection of the subjects.

§ 53. The subjects stand first and the verb follows in the plural.

Her Adrianus papa and Offa cining forðferden, 794.

and *Ceolwulf biscop and Eadbald biscop of þan lande aforon*, 794.

So: 799. 812. 833. 851. 853 \bar{A} . 868. 871 (2). 910 E. 922 \bar{A} , p. 103 b.

§ 54. The verb precedes the subjects and agrees with the nearest.

and *py ilcan geara gefeaht Ecgbreht West Seaxna cining*, and *Beornulf Myrcena cining æt Ellandune*, 823.

Her bæd Burgred Miercna cining and his *wiotan Æpelwulf cyning* . . . 853 *Ā*.

Her wæs wið se cining Burhred, and *Ceolred ærce biscop* and *Tunberht biscop* and . . . 852 *E*.

and for *Godrum*, and *Oscytel*, and *Anwend*, *pa pry ciningas* of *Hreopedune* to *Grantanbrycege*, *myd mycclum here*, and *sæton þær an gear*, 875.

So: 836. 871 (3). 903 *Ā*. 924 *Ā*. 992 *E*. 994 *E* (2). 1001 *Ā*.

§ 55. The first subject may be between the auxiliary and the participle of a compound tense.

and *þær wearð Sidrac eorl of slægen se ealda*. and *Sidrac se geonga*, and *Osbeorn eorl*, and . . . 871, p. 71 l.

and *þær wearp Heahmund biscop ofslægen*, and *fela godra manna*, 871, p. 72 h. So: 905 *Ā*. 1001 *Ā*.

§ 56. When a single subject precedes, and an additional subject is attached to the verb the latter depends exclusively on the preceding subject word.

and *Brihtic cining forþferde* and *Worr ældormon*, 800.

Her Cuðred cining forðferde on Cantwarum. and *Ceolburh abbe* and *Heardberht*.

Her Herebryht ældormon wæs ofslægen from hæpnum monnum, and *monige mid him on Merscwarum*, 838 *Ā*.

So: 894 *Ā*, p. 87 b. 897 *Ā*, p. 91 h.

§ 57. A singular subject with a *mid*-phrase takes the verb in the singular or plural according to the order of subject, verb, and phrase.

§ 58. If both the subject and the phrase follow the verb, the latter is generally in the singular, but sometimes in the plural. When there are two predicates, the second is in the plural.

and *wið þone here fuhton Osric ealdorman mid Hamtunscire*, and *Æðelwulf ealdorman mid Barruscire*, . . . 860. (The only instance of the plural.)

þa sona æfter þæm com Hæsten mid . lxxx . scipa up on
Temese muðan . . . 893 \bar{A} (892 E).

þa rad se cyning mid firde . . . 901 \bar{A} .

So: 920 \bar{A} . 923 \bar{A} . 924 \bar{A} . 934 E. 993 \bar{A} . 1001 \bar{A} .

§ 59. If the subject precedes and the phrase follows the verb, the latter is in the singular.

Her Ceorl ealdorman gefeaht wið heðene men mid Defene
scire æt Wicgeanbeorge, 851.

Her Eanulf aldorman gefeaht mid Sumursætum' . . . 845 \bar{A} .
So: 919 \bar{A} .

§ 60. The only example of both subject and phrase preceding the verb leaves us in doubt as to the number of the verb, the subject being already compound:

Her Eanulf dux mid Sumorsæton and Ealchstan biscop and
Osríc dux mid Dorsæton gefuhton æt Pedredan muþan wið
Denise[n]e here, 845 E.

D. — THE MOODS OF THE VERB.

IN THE PRINCIPAL CLAUSE.

§ 61. The indicative is the prevailing mood in the Principal clause. In it stand without exception sentences which make an assertion or ask a question. Examples are not necessary.

§ 62. The Subjunctive in the Principal clause expresses a wish.

Gif hwa þis tobrekeþ ænig. Sce Petre mid his sweord him
adylige, 656 E, p. 33 m.

and hwa swa hit tobreceð, þa wurðe he amansumed, 675 E,
p. 37 t.

Gif hwa hit doð, þes papa curs of Rome and ealre biscope curs
he habbe, 675 E, p. 37 l.

Ac God him geunne, þæt his gode dæda swyðran wearðan,
ponne misdæda, 959 E.

§ 63. The Imperative expresses a command or an entreaty.

and swa þu ham cume, do into pinan mynstre þ[as ylean]
hadesmenn, 995 F, p. 130 b.

§ 64. In the first and third persons the Subjunctive is used imperatively.

beo he of Englelande ouðer of hwile oðer igland beo he, cume
to þæt mynstre on Medeshamstede, and haue þæt ilce forgiue-
nesse of Criste and S. Peter. . . . 675 E, p. 36 l.

IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES—SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

SUBJECT CLAUSES.

§ 65. The Indicative is found in Subject clauses in the following cases :

and hin geces þa to fæder and to hlaforde Scotta cyning and
. . . and ealle þa þe on Norphymbrum bugeap . . . 924 A.

Cuð wæs þet wide geond feola þeoda þæt aferan Eadmund[es]
ofer ganetes bað cyningas hine wide wurðodon side bugon to
cyninge swa wæs him gecynde, 975 E, p. 121 t.

§ 66. Sometimes the subject is already expressed in the Principal clause by means of *ðæt* or *hit*.

þa tidde hit on an Wodnes dei, þet wæs on . . . iii . idus Ianru
þet se king rad in his derfold . . . 1123, p. 251 t.

Ac þæt ofer com Rome þet ofercumeð eall woruld þæt is gold
and seolure, 1123, p. 252 l.

§ 67. The Subjunctive is found in Indirect Discourse.

and he sæde þone cyng þæt hit wæs togeanes riht þæt man
scolde setten clerc ofer muneces, 1123, p. 252 h.

OBJECT CLAUSES.

§ 68. The Indicative is used when the Dependent clause states a fact as real or conceived as real.

§ 69. It is found after verbs of perceiving, thinking, saying, and like expressions.

ongitan: þa onget se here þæt hie ne mehton þa seyðu
utbregan, 896 A.

Nu we magon ongytan þæt manna wisdom, and smeagunga, and heore rædas syndon. nahtlice ongean Godes geþeaht, 979 E.

gehyran: þa on morgen gehyrðon þæt þes ciniges þegnas þe him bæfton wæron þæt se cining ofslagen wæs . . . 755, p. 49 h.

secan: and he sæde þone cyng þæt hit wæs togeanes riht þæt man scolde setten clerc ofer munecces, 1123, p. 252 h.

ritan: and he wolde drifan to ðes cininges tune þy he nyste hwæt hi wæron, 787.

findan: and se cyng hæfde funden þæt him mon sæt wið on sup healfe Sæfern mûpan, 918 \bar{A} .

fand þa hidde in þa ealde wealle writes þet Headda abb heafde ær gewriton, hu Wulfhere kyng and Ælfred his broðor hit heafden wroht, and hu . . . 963 E, p. 116 t. (The verb is here understood.)

§ 70. It is also found after verbs of affection.

ðancian: and se cyng and ealle his leode Gode þancode his angeancumes, and þæt he swa gearndod swa ðan ealra leofuste wes, 995 F, ad fin.

§ 71. The Subjunctive is used after verbs and expressions of perceiving, thinking, and saying, when the Dependent clause contains a statement that is doubtful or impossible, although it may be certain to the mind of the speaker.

same men cwepað on Englisc þæt hit sie feaxede steorra, 892 \bar{A} .

and sæde þæt he wolde oðer oððe þær libban oððe þær licgan, 901 \bar{A} .

tréowsian: and ealle wið trywsodon þæt hi woldon efen wy[r]hton beon on sæ and on lande, 972 E.

gehawian: þa sume dæge rad se cyng up be þære æc, and gehawade hwær mon mehte þa éa forwyrcan . . . 896 \bar{A} .

behātan: and him þa Anlaf behet swa he hit eac gelæste. þhe næfre eft to Angelcynne mid unfriðe cumon nolde, 994 E.

§ 72. The Subjunctive is used after verbs of believing, supposing.

wēnan : þa wende se here þæt his fultumes se mæsta dæl wære on þæm scipum, and þæt hie mehten faran unbefohtene þær þær hie wolden, 911 *Ā*.

ac hi þar gefeordon maran hearm and yfel þonne hi æfre wendon, þæt heom ænig burhwarn gedon sceolde, 994 *E*.

pencan : and fulhton on þa burg ealve dæg, and pohton þæt hie hie sceolden abrecan, 921 *Ā*, p. 101 h.

So : p. 101 l; p. 102 l.

§ 73. The Subjunctive is always used after verbs of willing, wishing, entreating, commanding, permitting, and like expressions.

bidan : Her bæd Burgred Miercna cyning and his wiotan Æþelwulf cyning þæt he him gefultumade þæt him Norþ Walas gehiersumade, 853 *Ā*.

So : 868. 963 *E*, p. 115 l.

beodan : þa he ða eft þonan utfaran wolde, þa het he beodan ofer ealle þa fird þæt hie foron ealle ut ætsomne, 905 *Ā*.

gehatan : and him eac geheton þet heora cyng fulwihte onfon wolde.

tiðian (*tyðian*) : Ic tyðe þæt ealle þa þing . . . þæt hit stande, 963 *E*, p. 117 h.

(*ge*)*rædan* : and on þam geare man gerædde þæt man geald ærest gafol Deniscan mannun, for þam myccelan brogan þe hi wrohtan be þam særiman, 991 *E*.

þ gerædde se cyng and ealle his witan þæt man gegaderode þa scipu þe abtes wæron to Lundenbyrig, 992 *E*. So : 994 *E*.

þa rædde se cyng wið his witan þæt man sceolde mid scipfyrde, and eac mid laudfyrde him ongearan, 999 *E*.

ge-unnan : Ac God him geunne, þæt his gode dæda swyðran wearðan, þonne misdæda, 959 *E*.

willan : and ic wille þet þus be gifen se toll, 963 *E*, p. 116 b. So : p. 117 t; p. 117 h.

§ 74. An object clause sometimes follows in apposition with a preceding noun or pronoun (sometimes understood) which is the real object.

and he him aḡasswor and gislas sealde, pet hit him georo wære swa hwilce dæge swa hi hit habban woldon, 874. So: 876. 878. 918 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} , p. 103 m. 946 \bar{A} (948 E).

Ane misdæda he dyde peah to swiðe, pet he ælpeodige unsida lufode, 959 E.

RELATIVE CLAUSES.

§ 75. The Indicative is the rule especially after affirmative Principal Clauses, when the relative clause denotes a fact or reality. Relative clauses are introduced by *ðe*; *se*, *seo*, *ðæt*; *se* *ðe*; *ðær*; *ðanon*; *hwær*.

ðe: pet wæron þa erestan scipu Denisera manna þe Angel cynnes land gesohton, 787.

and þær pet mæste wæl geslogon on hæðene here þe we æfre geseogan herdon, 851.

... and ciningas þægnas oft rada on riden þe man na ne rimde, 871.

So: 792 E. 827. 874. 876. 878. 883. 885. 886. 887. 891 \bar{A} . 892 \bar{A} . 892 E (893 \bar{A}). 894 \bar{A} , p. 84 b; p. 86 t; p. 86 m; p. 87 m; p. 87 l; p. 88 h. 895 \bar{A} . 896 \bar{A} . 897 \bar{A} . 901 \bar{A} . 904 \bar{A} . 905 \bar{A} . 910 E. 912 \bar{A} . 913 \bar{A} . 918 \bar{A} . 919 \bar{A} . 920 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} . 922 \bar{A} . 924 \bar{A} . 959 E. 963 E (16). 972 E. 975 \bar{A} . 975 E. 979 E. 991 E. 992 E. 999 E. 1001 \bar{A} .

se, *seo*, *ðæt*, *ðæs*, *ðam*, *ðone*, *ða*:

and ærest wæs Ælle Suðseaxna cining se þus mycel hæfde, 827.

and Æðelswið cwæn seo wæs Ælfredes swustor cyninges, 888.

and þy ilcan geare for se here of sigene to Scandlaudan, pet is betwix Bryttum and Francum, 890.

and Godrum se norðerne cyning forðferde, þæs fulluht nama wæs Æðelstan, 890.

and wæron geseowene fyrene dracan on þam lyfte fleogende. þam tacnum sona fyligde mycel hunger, 793 E.

þær wæs blis micel, on þam eadgan dæge, eallum geworden, þonne niða bearn nemnað and cigað Pentecostenes dæg, 973 \bar{A} .

and forðiden ealle þa mynstre þa hi to comen, 870 E.

So: 789 E. 796 E. 885. 890. 897 \bar{A} , p. 91 b. 898 \bar{A} . 909 \bar{A} . 910 \bar{A} . 963 E, p. 116 t; p. 117 b. 792 E. 894 \bar{A} , p. 88 t. 827. 870 E. 886. 894 \bar{A} ad init.; p. 86 l; p. 88 h. 895 \bar{A} . 901 \bar{A} . 905 \bar{A} . 917 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} , p. 102 h. 959 E. 963 E, p. 115 m and b; p. 116 m and l; p. 117 m. 997 E. 871 E. 937 \bar{A} , p. 109 h; 975 \bar{A} (2); 963 E, p. 115 l.

se ðe: and he wæs se eahtoða cining se þe Brytenwealda wæs. 827. So: 984 \bar{A} .

ðær: and hi hindan ofridan ne mihte ær hi on þam feastene wæron þær him man to [ne] mihte, 877. So: 789 E. 894 \bar{A} . ad init. 918 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} , p. 103 t and m. 943 \bar{A} . 963 E, p. 115 l. p. 116 t.

ðanon, hwær: and þrie Scottas comon to Ælfrede cyninge, on anum bate butan ælcum gereþrum of Hibernia, þanon hi hi bestælon, forþon þe hi woldon for Godes lufan on elpiodignesse beon, hi ne rohton hwær (verb omitted), 891 \bar{A} .

§ 76. The relative is sometimes omitted.

and hi namon mid him þæt hi hæfdun to seofon nihtum mete, 891 \bar{A} .

þa ætsæton ða Centiscan þær beæftan ofer his bebod, and seofon ærendracan he him hæfde to asend, 905 \bar{A} .

§ 77. The Subjunctive is found in indirect discourse, denoting an uncertainty, a possibility.

þa wende se here . . . þæt hie mehten faran unbefohtene þær þær hie wolden, 911 \bar{A} .

TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

§ 78. The ruling mood in Temporal Clauses is the Indicative.

§ 79. The time-clause denotes an action contemporaneous with that of the principal clause. The conjunctions are: *ðonne*, *ðā*, (*sona*) *swā*; *ða hwile ðe*.

§ 80. The conjunction *ðonne* is equivalent to the Latin *cum*, when, and is found with the Indicative only.

and swa on mistlice beamas wæs gehiwod, þonne hit dagian wolde, þonne to glad hit, 979 C.

and pone hi to scipon streddon, þonne sceolde fyrð ut eft ongearn þæt hi up woldon, 1010 E.

§ 81. *þā* (= *cum*) is frequently used, always with the Indicative.

and he feng to Karles dohter Francna cining þa he hamweard wæs, 855 E.

and *pa* men ofslogen, *pa* hi *pa* hamweard wæron mid *pære* herehuðe, 885.

So: 894 *Ā*, p. 84 b. p. 85. p. 86 t. p. 86 h. p. 87 t (3), p. 87 l. p. 88 t. 895 *Ā* (2). 896 *Ā*. 897 *Ā*. 905 *Ā*. 911 *Ā*. 921 *Ā*, p. 103 t. 973 *Ā*. 993 E. 999 E.

§ 82. *Swā* (*sona swā*), when, as, is followed by the Indicative.

and *pa* swiðe rape æfter *pæm*, swa *pa* opre ham comon, *pa* fundon hie opre flocrade, 917 *Ā*.

py ilcan geare sænde Ælfred cyng sciphre of Cænt on East Engle, sona swa hi comon on Sture muðan *pa* gemætton hi · xvi · scipa wicinga, 885.

So: 999 E. 894 *Ā*, p. 86 b. 998 E. 1001 E.

§ 83. *ða hwile ðe*, while, takes the Indicative.

pa pæs on hærfæste *pa* wicode se cyng on neaweste *pære* byrig, *pa* hwile *pe* hie hira corn gerypon, *pæt* *pa* Deniscan him ne mehton pæs ripes forwiernan, 896 *Ā*. So: 913 *Ā*. 921 *Ā*, p. 102 b. 923 *Ā*. 963 E, p. 117 b. 975 E.

§ 84. *ða hwile ðe . . . lengest*, so long as, occurs twice, and is followed by the Indicative.

pa besæt sio fierd hie pær utan *pa* hwile *pe* hie pær lengest mete hæfden. 894 *Ā*, p. 85. So: 959 E.

§ 85. The dependent clause denotes an action which precedes that of the principal clause, the latter sometimes following immediately. The Indicative is the only mood. The conjunctions are *ðæs ðe*, after, and *siððan* (*syððan*), since, after that.

ðæs ðe :

and ymb · ii · gear pæs *pe* he on Francum com he gefor. 855 *Ā*. So: 874, 894 *Ā*, ad init.; p. 88 m. 895 *Ā*. 896 *Ā*. 941 *Ā*.

siððan (*syððan*) :

sippan eastan hider Engle and Seaxe upbecoman ofer bradbrimu Brytene sohtan wlance wigsimðas Weealles ofercoman eorlas arhwate, eard begeatan, 937 *Ā*, p. 110 t.

on pæs oðer gear syppon he wæs gehalgod, *pa* makode he feola minstra, 963 E, p. 115 m. So: 979 E.

§ 86. The action of the dependent clause follows that of the principal clause. The dependent clause is introduced by *ær*, before.

§ 87. The Indicative is the mood when the action of the dependent clause is certain, not possible or doubtful.

and hi hindan ofridan ne mihte ær hi on þam feastene wæron
þær him man to [ne] mihte, 877.

and þa men wæron myclum ofslagene and forwundode ær hi
on hand eodan, 882.

and þa Deniscan hæfdon hira wif befæst innan East, Engle
ær hie ut of þæm geweorce foron, 896 \bar{A} . So: 887. 891 \bar{A} .
894 \bar{A} , p. 88 h.

§ 88. When the action of the dependent clause is unexpected, possible, or future, the verb is in the Subjunctive.

and Byrhtrie Wæst Sæxna cining aflymde . iii . gear of
Angelcynnes lande on Franc land ær he cining wære, 836.

and het atimbran þa burg on sup healfe þære eas ær he þonan
fore, 919 \bar{A} . So: 894 \bar{A} , p. 84 b. 897 \bar{A} . 918 \bar{A} . 920 \bar{A} .

§ 89. The dependent clause denotes an action, up to which the action of the principal clause extends. The conjunctions are: *oð*, *oððe*, *oððæt*, *ðæt*.

§ 90. The Indicative is the mood when the action of the dependent clause is represented as certain. No examples with the Subjunctive are found in the Chronicle.

and hi peah þa ceastre aweredan oððæt Ælfred cyng com uton
mid fyrde, 885.

. . . hie hergodon ofer Mercnaland oð hie comon to Creccagelade, 905 \bar{A} .

þa foron forð oppe hie comon to Lundenbyrg, 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 m.

and þa sæton hie ute on þam iglande æt Bradan Relice, op þone
first þe hie wurdon swiþe metelease, 918 \bar{A} .

and foron anstreces dæges and nihtes, þæt hie gedydon on
anre westre ceastre on Wirhealum, seo is Lega ceaster gehaten,
894 \bar{A} , p. 88 t. So: 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 m. 997 E. 1001 \bar{A} (with *oððæt*).

921 \bar{A} (4). 937 \bar{A} . 942 \bar{A} . 1001 \bar{A} (2) (with *oð*).
 918 \bar{A} (with *oððe*).
 896 \bar{A} (2). 901 \bar{A} . 918 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} , p. 101 l. 975 \bar{A} , p. 120 b.
 1001 \bar{A} (with *ðæt*).

CAUSAL CLAUSES.

§ 91. These are introduced by (*ðy, forðan ðæt, forða(e)m(ðe), forðon(ðe), forði ðet, forðy ðe, mid ðæm ðæt*). The Indicative is always used when a real reason is to be given.

and hi cwæðon þæt hi him pet to handa healdan scoldan,
 forðan pet heora nan næs of fædren halfe geboren butan him
 anum, 887.

and hie wolde drifan to þæs cyninges tune py he nyste hwæt
 hie wæron, 787.

ac wala þæt hi to hraðe bugon and flugon, forpam pe hi næfdon
 fultum pe hi habban sceoldan, 999 E.

same men cwepap on Englisc þæt hit sie feaxede steorra, for-
 þæm þær stent lang leoma of, 892 \bar{A} .

bed him pet he scolde him giuen ealle þa minstre þa hæðene
 men hæfden ær tobrocon, forði pet he hit wolde geeadnewion,
 963 E, p. 115 l.

þæt wæs forðy pe hie wæron benumene ægðer ge þæs ceapes,
 ge þæs cornes, ðe hie gehergod hæfdon, 895 \bar{A} .

Ac hie wæron micle swiþor gebrocede on þæm prim gearum
 mid ceapes cwilde and monna, ealles swiþost mid þæm þæt
 manige þara selestena cynges þena pe þær on londe wæron forð-
 ferdon on þæm prim gearum, 897 \bar{A} , p. 90 t.

So: *ðy*: 823. 836 \bar{A} . *forðan ðæt*: 963 E, p. 115 m. *forðam*
ðe: 959 E. 1001 \bar{A} . 1001 E. *forðon ðe*: 891 \bar{A} . 901 \bar{A} . *forðon*:
 918 \bar{A} . *forðæm*: 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 t. 895 \bar{A} . *forðem ðe*: 894 \bar{A} ,
 p. 86 b. *forðy ðe*: 897 \bar{A} .

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES.

§ 92. The Indicative is the mood, if the condition is represented as certain and real, or if the relation of cause and result is to be expressed without reference to the certainty of it.

We witan oper egland her be easton, þer ge magon eardian gif ge willað, and gif hwa eow wið stent, we eow fultumiað, þæt ge hit magon gegangan, p. 3 E.

Gif hwa hit doð, þes papa curs of Rome and ealre biscope curs he habbe, and here ealre þe her be gewitnesse, 675 E, p. 37 l.

§ 93. The Subjunctive is used when the condition is represented as merely conceived, supposed, or possible — Ideal.

þa gegaderade Ælfred cyning his fierd, and for þæt he gewicode betwuh þam twam hergum, þær þær he niehst rymet hæfde for wudu fæstenne, ond for wæterfæstenne, swa þæt he mehte ægþerne geræcan gif hie ænigne feld secan wolden, 894 A, p. 84 l.

and sceoldan ('they were to') cunnian gif hi muhton pone here alhwer utene betræppen, 992 E.

Her on þis tima leot Ceolred abb of Medeshamstede and þa munecas Wulfrede to hande þet land of Sempigaham, to þæt forewearde þæt æfter his dæi scolde þæt land into þe minstre, 852 E.

Her Eadmund cyning oferhergode eal Cumbra land, and hit let to eal Malculme scotta cyninge, on þæt gerad þæt he wære his midwyrhta ægþer ge on sæ ge on lande, 945 A.

þa gerædde se cyng and his witan þæt him man to sende and him gafol behete and metsunge wið þon þe hi þære hergunge geswicon, 994 E.

§ 94. The Subjunctive is the mood also when the conditional clause contains a limitation of the statement through an exception.

þa gife ic him Godes curs and ealra halgan and eallre hadede heafde and min, buton he cume to dædbote, 963 E, p. 117 h. So: p. 117 m.

CONCESSIVE CLAUSES.

§ 95. The Indicative is used in Concessive clauses, when the concession is real, not supposed.

and þær wearð Sigulf ealdormon ofslægen, and . . . and monige eac him, þeh ic ða geðungnestan nemde, 905 A. So: 897 A, p. 90 t.

and þara Deniscena þær wearð ma ofslægen, þeh hie wælstowe
gewald ahton, 905 \bar{A} . So: 1001 \bar{A} .

§ 96. The Subjunctive is used similarly.

and þeah þe ic hit læng ylde, eall þet þe Gode wæs lað and
rihtfullan mannan, eall þæt wæs gewunelic on pisan lande on
his tyman, 1100, p. 235 b.

§ 97. The Subjunctive is the rule when a merely supposed
concession is to be expressed.

We find no examples of this use.

CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES.

§ 98. Dependent clauses of Result stand in the Indicative,
if they state an actual result.

and hi late on geare to þam gecyrdon þæt hi wið þone here
winnende wæron, 867.

Her for se myccla here þe we gefyrn ær ymbspræcon eft of
þam east rice weastward to Bunan, and þær wurdon gescipode
swa þæt hi asetton hi on ænne sið ofer mid horsum mid ealle,
892 E (893 \bar{A}).

wæs þær swa lange þæt man sette him to biscop on Wintan
ceastre, 963 E, p. 117 l.

So: 894 \bar{A} , ad init. (2). 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 t. 897 \bar{A} , p. 91 t. and m.
905 \bar{A} . 918 \bar{A} . 937 \bar{A} . 959 E. 963 E, p. 117 l. 1001 \bar{A} (2).

§ 99. In some cases the consecutive meaning of the pronoun
developed into a purely temporal meaning (=until). For ex-
amples, see § 90.

§ 100. If the result is merely conceived and uncertain, the
Subjunctive is used. This is the case after so-called "rhetorical
questions," after negative sentences, and after imperatives. Our
investigation shows no examples in the Chronicle.

FINAL CLAUSES.

§ 101. Dependent clauses of Purpose stand in the Subjunc-
tive. The conjunctions are *ðæt* and *swa ðæt*.

Her bād Burgred Miercna cyning and his wiotan Æpelwulf cyning pæt he him gefultumade pæt him norp Walas gehier-sumade, 853 \bar{A} . So: 896 \bar{A} (2). 897 \bar{A} .

and for pæt he gewicode betwuh pām twam hergum, pær pær he niehst rymet hæfde for wudufæstenne, ond for wæter fæstenne, swa pæt he mehte ægperne geræcan gif hie ænigne feld secan wolden, 894 \bar{A} , ad init. So: 963 E, p. 116 m (2).

MODAL CLAUSES.

§ 102. The prevailing mood in these clauses is the Indicative.

§ 103. The dependent clause expresses the relation of resemblance, similarity, to the principal clause. It is introduced by *swā*, sometimes with, sometimes without a correlative (*swā . . . swā*) in the principal clause.

and eft wæs papa swa he ær wæs, 797.

pa se cyning hine pa west wende mid pære fierde wið Exan-cestres, swa ic ær sæde, and se here pa burg beseten hæfde, 894 \bar{A} , p. 87 t.

næron nawðer ne on Fresisc gescæpene ne on Denisc, bute swa him selfum ðuhte pæt hie nytwyrðoste beon meahten, 897 \bar{A} , p. 90 m.

and on pām ilcan gere mon fæstnode pond frið æt Yttinga forða, swa swa Eadweard cyng gerædde, ægðer wið East Engle ge wið norðhymbre, 906 \bar{A} .

and swa swa pæt wæter reonneð to Crulande, and fra Crulande to Must, 963 E, p. 117 t.

and pær him ferdon onbuton swa swa hi sylf woldon, 1001 E. So: 905 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} , p. 103 l. 937 \bar{A} . 942 \bar{A} . 959 E. 973 \bar{A} . 975 E. 994 E.

and hi him þar foregislas sealdon swa feala swa he habban wolde, 877.

and East Engle hæfdon Ælfrede cyninge apas geseald, . . . and þeh ofer þa treowa, swa oft swa þa opre hergas mid ealle herige utforon. 894 \bar{A} , ad init. So: 994 E. 997 E. 999 E. 1001 E.

§ 104. The dependent clauses with *ðæs ðe*, although referring to the same principle, more frequently serve to limit a statement or to add an explanatory remark (see Mätzner, III. p. 517).

E.—THE INFINITIVE.

§ 105. The Simple Infinitive is found after the auxiliary verbs *cunnan*, *durran*, *lâtan*, *magan*, *môtan*, *sculan*, *ðurfan*, *willan* and *wîtan*.

Examples will be found under the treatment of the Auxiliary Verbs.

§ 106. The Infinitive is sometimes omitted after an auxiliary verb.

and þa sealde se here him gislas, and mycele aðas, þet hi of his rice woldon, and him eac geheton þet heora cyng fulwihte onfon wolde, 878.

to þæt forewearde þæt æfter his dæi scolde þæt land into þe minstre, 852 E.

§ 107. After a number of Transitive verbs the Infinitive is used, sometimes alone, but more frequently with an object of its own.

aginnan : Marcus se godspellere in Egipta aginþ writan þæt godspell, 47 F.

onginnan : Her ongan Ceolwulf rixian on Weast Seaxum, 597 E.

hâtan : Her offa Myrcena cining het Æðelbrihte þæt heafod ofslean, 792. So : 897 \bar{A} (3). 901 \bar{A} . 905 \bar{A} . 913 \bar{A} . 919 \bar{A} . 921 \bar{A} (2). 922 \bar{A} . 923 \bar{A} . 924 \bar{A} . 969 E. 975 E. 992 E. 993 E.

hýran : and þær þæt mæste wæl geslogon on hæðene here þe we æfre gesecean herdon, 851.

§ 108. Besides the Infinitive the predicate verb may have another object, which is the subject of the action expressed by the Infinitive. The Infinitive may also have another object of its own. The Accusative and the Infinitive depend upon the verb, the former as personal, the latter as impersonal object.

hātan: and het opre fierd eac of Miercna þeode þa hwile þe he þær sæt gefaran Mame ceaster on norþ hymbrum, and hie gebetan and gemannian, 923 \bar{A} .

§ 109. The pure Infinitive is found after Intransitive verbs, especially after verbs of motion.

§ 110. This Infinitive may denote the manner or method of motion, or an accompanying action. In the latter case it approaches the use of a participle.

. . . smicere on gearwum, wudum and wyrtum cymeð wlitig scriðan, prymlice on tun pearfe bringeð. M. 77, p. 276 t.

§ 111. Or it may give the aim of the motion.

Gewitan him þa norþmen nægled cnearrum, dreorig daraða laf on dinges mere ofer deop wæter. Difelin secan and eft hira land æwisc mode, 937 \bar{A} , p. 109 m.

§ 112. The Infinitive with *tō* is used depending upon Adjectives which denote readiness, ease, difficulty, and the like.

nis eaðe to asecgenne pises landes earmða þe hit to pysan timan dreogende wæs, 1104 E.

§ 113. It is also found with Substantives and Verbs in various relations.

and þy ilcan geare hi sealdon Ceolwulfe anum unwisum cynges pegne Myrcena rice to healdenne, 874. So: 886.

and se cyng þa betæhte þa fyrde to lædene Ealfrice ealdorman, 992 E.

. . . and gif he leng moste liuen, alse he mint to don of þe hor-derwycan, 1137 E, p. 265 l.

and sætte þær munecas Gode to þewian (purpose), 963 E, p. 115 b. So p. 117 m.

þa forsoc he, and sæde þæt he hit nahte to donne, 1070 \bar{A} , p. 206 t.

F. — THE PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

§ 114. The Present Participle is used as an adjective both attributively and predicatively, as a Substantive, and as a Participle proper.

§ 115. It stands attributively with a Substantive, and has the strong inflection without the article.

pæt wæron ormete ligræscas, and wæron geseowene fyrene dracan on pam lyfte fleogende, 793 E.

and utlændisce hider in tihte, and deoriende leoda bespeon to pysan earde, 959 E.

pæt wæs gnornung micel pam þe on breostum wæg byrnende lufan Metodes on mode, 975 A.

§ 116. It is also sometimes found with the article and consequently the weak inflection.

Her forðferde se wellwillenda bisceop Aðelwold, and seo halgung þæs æfterfilgendan bisceopes Ælfheages, 984 A.

§ 117. The Present Participle is used predicatively in connection with the verbs *wesan* and *weorðan*. For examples, see §§ 2, 3, and 4.

§ 118. It is also used predicatively with Intransitive verbs.

Gif twa men oper . iii . coman ridend to an tun, al þe tunscipe flugæn for heom, wenden ð hi wæron ræueres, 1137 E, p. 265 h.

§ 119. The Present Participle is used substantively to denote persons. The Participle in this case has lost its original character and become a noun.

Her Eadgar wæs, Engla waldend, corðre micelre, to cyninge gehalgod on ðære ealdan byrig, Acemannes ceastre, eac hi igbuend oðre worde beornas Baðan nemnap, 973 A.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

§ 120. The Perfect Participle is used as attribute, as predicate in connection with verbs of 'being' and 'becoming,' as well

as with intransitive verbs, as substantive, and as participle proper instead of dependent clauses.

§ 121. The Perfect Participle is used attributively without the article, and with strong inflection.

and *py ilcan geare Ceolwulf Myrcena cining oferhergode Cantware and Merseware, and gefengon Præn heora cining, and gebundenne hine læddon on Myrce, 796.*

pa se cyng þæt hierde, pa wende he hine west wið Exanceastres mid ealre þære fierde, buton swiþe gewaldenum dæle easte weardes. þæs folces, 894 A, p. 86 h.

fand pa hidde in pa ealde wealle writes þet Headda aþþ heafde ær gewriton, 963 E, p. 115 b.

So: 937 A (5). 975 A. 992 E.

§ 122. This participle is also found attributively with the article, and in this case with weak inflection.

and hie pa under þam hie mihtes bestælon þære fierde se gehorsoda here into Escan ceaster, 876.

and se cing Ælfred æfter þam gehorsedum here mid fyrde rad oð Exanceastre, 877.

Her todælde se forsprecena here on twa, 885. So: 896 A.

§ 123. The Perfect Participle is used predicatively with the verbs *wesan* (*bēon*), *weorðan*, and *habban*, in the formation of the passive and of the compound tenses. With the verbs of 'being,' 'becoming,' it agrees with the noun or pronoun belonging to it. For examples, see §§ 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31.

§ 124. The Perfect Participle is used predicatively with some Intransitive verbs.

pa wende se here þæt his fultumes se mæsta dæl wære on þam scipum, and þæt hie mehten faran unbefohtene þær þær hie wolden, 911 A.

§ 125. The Participle is often attracted into the genitive after numerals and adverbs of quantity.

and pa hergas begen geflymde [wæron], and feala þusenda ofslagenra, 871.

and þær wearð para Denesca micle ma ofslegenra, 1001 \bar{A} .

and þær wearð fela ofslegenra, 1001 \bar{A} .

§ 126. In the compound tenses of transitive verbs it is sometimes attracted into the case of the object.

and hie alle on pone Cyning wærun feohtende oþ þæt hie hine ofslægenne hæfdon, 755 \bar{A} . E has *oð ðet hig hine ofslægen hæfdon*.

Her Egbriht cining forðferde, and hine ær hæfde Offa Myrcena cining, and Byrhtic Wæst Sæxna cining aflymde . iii . gear of Angel cynnes lande on Franc land ær he cining wære, 836 E. \bar{A} has *aflimed*.

§ 127. The Perfect Participle is used substantively to denote persons.

and manige eac him þeh ic ða geðungnestan nemde, 896 \bar{A} , p. 90 h. So : 905 \bar{A} .

§ 128. The Perfect Participle is used as a pure participle, taking the place of a dependent clause, and denotes various relations.

and þa sona eft Gode gefultumiendum (Dat. Abs.) he mihte geseon and spreca, 797.

and Osred þe wæs Norþanhymbra cining æfter wræcsiðe ham cumenum gelæht wæs, 792 E.

THE VERBAL SUBSTANTIVE.

§ 129. In the Chronicle we find several verbal substantives, — formed from verb stems with suffix *-ung*. Examples are : *hergung*, 793 E, *dagung*, 795 E, *passim*.

G. — THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

WESAN (BÊON), WEORÐAN (GEWEORÐAN), HABBAN.

§ 130. Examples showing the auxiliary use of *wesan*, *bêon*, *habban*, and *weorðan* (*geweorðan*), can be found under the treatment of the Passive and of the Tenses.

§ 131. As a notional verb *weorðan* is found with several meanings: to become, happen, enter.

and hi sume inne wurdon (entered), 867.

macedon hit þa þæt ær wæs ful rice, þa hit wearð to nan þing, 870 E.

Her Eadmund cing S. Dunstane Glæstingeberig betæhte ðær he syððan ærest abbud wearð, 943 \bar{A} .

Ac God him geunne, þæt his gode dæda swyðran wearðan, þonne misdæda, 959 E.

þær wæs blis micel, on þam eadgan dæge eallum geworden, þonne niða bearn nemnað and cigað Pentecostenes dæg, 973 \bar{A} .

pis geworden wæs and þa on ðam xxx wæs ðeoden gehalgod, 973 \bar{A} .

Ne wearð wæl mare on pis eiglande æfer gieta folces gefylled, beforan þissum sweordes eegum, 937 \bar{A} , p. 109 b.

§ 132. *Habban* as a notional verb means, *to have, possess, take possession of, to cause to be*.

and ærest wæs Ælle Suðseaxna cining se þus mycel hæfde, 827. So: 867.

and pone cining Burgred ofer sæ adrefdon ymb · xxii · wintra þæs þe he rice hæfde.

and Æðelwald sæt binnan þæm ham mid þæm monnum þe him togebugon, and hæfde ealle þa geatu forworht into him, and sæde þæt he wolde oðer oððe þær libban oððe þær liegan, 901 \bar{A} .

DŌN.

§ 133. The use of *dōn* as an auxiliary verb is seldom found in the Chronicle, and only to avoid the repetition of the verb.

He þa swa dyde, and mid fierde for ofer Mierce on · Norþ Walas, and hie him alle gehiersume dydon, 853 \bar{A} .

CUNNAN.

§ 134. As an auxiliary verb *cunnan* generally denotes an intellectual ability.

and forbærndon Tegtun, and eac fela oðra godra hama þe we genemnan ne cunnan, 1001 \bar{A} (2).

DURRAN.

§ 135. The only meaning of this verb in the Chronicle is, *to dare*.

and se cyng hæfde funden þæt him mon sæt wip on sup healfe Sæfernmupan, westan from Wealum, east oþ \bar{A} fenemupan, þæt hie ne dorston þæt land nawer gesecon on þa healfe, 918 \bar{A} .

MAGAN.

§ 136. As an auxiliary, *magan* expresses both physical and intellectual possibility, meaning *to be able, to be in condition*.

and þa sona eft Gode gefultumiendum he mihte geseon and spreca, 797.

Nu we magon ongytan þæt manna wisdom, and smeagunga, and heore rædas syndon nahtlice ongean Godes geþeaht, 979 E. So: 877. 894 \bar{A} , p. 86 t, p. 88 h. 896 \bar{A} . 897 \bar{A} , p. 91 m. 905 \bar{A} . (2). 918 \bar{A} . 994 E. 1000 E. 1001 \bar{A} (2).

§ 137. The meaning is often that of a simple subjunctive, especially in final dependent clauses.

þa gegaderade Ælfred cyning his fierd, and for þæt he gewi-code betwuh þam twam hergum, þær þær he nieht rymet hæfde for wudu fæstenne, ond for wæterfæstenne, swa þæt he mehte ægþerne geræcan gif hie ænigne feld secan wolden, 894 \bar{A} , p. 84 l. So: 896 \bar{A} . 897 \bar{A} .

PURFAN.

§ 138. This verb means: *to want, have need of*.

hreman ne þorfte mæcan gemanan, 937 \bar{A} , p. 108 b.

hlehhan ne þorftun, 937 \bar{A} , p. 109 h.

WILLAN.

§ 139. This verb expresses the will or desire in various ways.

and þa se gerefa þærto rad, and he wolde drifan to þæs cininges tune þy he nyste hwæt hi wæron, 787. Here *wolde* = 'attempted.'

and he him aðas swor and gislas sealde þet . . . he geare wære mid him sylfum, and mid eallum þam þe him gelæstan wolden to þæs heres þærfe, 874. *Wolden* = 'were willing.'

So: 877. 891 *Ā*. 894 *Ā*, p. 85. 920 *Ā*. 921 *Ā*, p. 102. 946 *Ā*. 948 E. 959 E. 963 E, p. 115 m. and l. 979 E (2). 994 E.

þa æfter þam for se here eall up, and wolde faran þa giet on hergaþ wið Ircinga feldes, 918 *Ā*. *Wolde* here has the meaning of 'planned,' 'purposed.'

§ 140. It sometimes expresses almost pure futurity, and is used with infinitives like the modern conditional as a substitute for the preterit subjunctive. See § 144.

and ealle wið trywsodon þæt hi woldon efenwyrhton beon on sæ and on lande, 972 E.

and eal se here on East Englum him swor annesse, þæt hie eal þæt woldon þæt he wolde, and eall þæt friþian woldon þæt se cyng friþian wolde, 921 *Ā*, p. 103 m.

and him þa Anlaf behet swa he hit eac gelæste, þ̅ he næfre eft to Angel cynne mid unfriðe cumon nolde, 994 E.

§ 141. For *willan* expressing futurity with a suggestion of determination, see §§ 19 and 30.

§ 142. As a notional verb *willan* means: to wish, be willing, desire.

þa he ða eft þonan ut faran wolde, þa het he beodan ofer ealle þa fr̅d þæt hie foron ealle ut æt somne, 905 *Ā*. So: 874. 911 *Ā*. 921 *Ā*, p. 103 m. (*wolde*). 963 E, p. 116 b (2); p. 117 t.

SCULAN.

§ 143. As auxiliary verb *sculan* serves to express necessity, obligation, command.

Her on þis tīma leot Ceolred abb of Medeshamstede and þa munecas Wulfrede to hande þæt land of Sempigaham, to þæt forewearde þæt æfter his dæi scolde þæt land into þe minstre, and Wulfred scolde gifen þæt land of Sliowa forða into Medeshamstede, 852 E.

hæfde se cyning his fierd on tu tonumen, swa þæt hie wæron simle healfe æt ham, healfe ute, butan þæm monnum þe þa burga healdan scolden (= had to), 894 A, p. 84 b.

Syððan þa com he to se cyng Eadgar, bed him þæt he scolde him giuen ealle þa minstre þa hæðene men hæfden ær tobrocon, 963 E, p. 115 m.

and se cyng þa betæhte þa fyrde to lædene Ealfrice ealdorman, and Þorode eorl, and Ælfstane biscop, and Æscwige biscop, and sceoldan cunnian gif hi muhton þone here ahwær utene betræppen, 992 E. (Here the idea of command may be understood, or we may translate 'were to.')

ac wala þæt hi to hraðe bugon, and flugon, for þam þe hi næfdon fultum þe hi habban sceoldan (= ought to have had), 999 E.

þa rædde se cyng wið his witan þæt man sceolde mid scipfyrde and eac mid landfyrde him ongean faran, 999 E.

and swencte þæt earme folc þe on ðam scipon lagon, and a swa hit forðwearde beon scolde, swa hit lætre wæs fram anre tyde to oðre, 999 E.

§ 144. The combination of the preterit of *sculan* with infinitives is frequently used like the modern conditional as a substitute for the preterit subjunctive, sometimes expressing almost pure futurity. See Sweet, N. E. G., § 2198. *Wolde* is generally used when the future action is dependent upon the will of another, *sceolde* when dependent upon the will of the speaker or actor. Our examples show exceptions to this general rule, however, from which we conclude that these auxiliaries were confused at this period of O. E. as in Modern English. See § 140.

and hi cwæðon þæt hi him þæt to handa healdan scoldan, forðan þæt heora nan næs of fædren halfe geboren butan him anum, 887.

and fuhton on þa burg ealne dæg, and pohton þæt hie hie sceolden abreca, 921 *Ā*, p. 101 h.

and pohton þæt hie sceoldon þanon of mid gewinne, 921 *Ā*, p. 101 l. So: p. 102 l. 994 E, p. 129 t.

§ 145. The use of *sculan* in the following examples is to be noted:

and þa on þere nihte ðe hi on ðone dæi togædere cumon sceoldon, þa sceoc he on niht fram þære fyrde him sylfum to mycelum bismore, 992 E. *sceoldon* = 'were to.'

and þa hi togædere gan sceoldan, þa onstealdon þa heretogan ærest pone fleam, 993 E. *sceoldan* = were to, were about to, were on the point of. So: 998 E.

ac sona swa hie to Bleamfleote comon . . . swa hergode he (on) his rice pone ilcan ende þe Æpered his cumpæder healdan sceolde. *sceolde healdan* = was said to have held (?).

H. — GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

§ 146. In the following lists I have collected the verbs according to the case or cases governed by them, placing them in strict alphabetical order.

§ 147. VERBS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

â-bêgan	â-fyllan	â-scunian
acsian	âgan	â-secgan
â-cuman	â-hebban	â-smêagan
â-cwellan	â-hôn	â-spanan
â-cwencan	â-hreddan	â-stellan
â-cwylman	â-lêdan	â-stingan
â-dil(i)gian	â-lecgean	â-swebban
â-dôn	â-lýsan	â-tendan
â-dræfan	â-mânsumian	â-tellan
â-drencan	â-myrran	â-têon
â-drifan	an-ginnan	â-timbr(i)an
æfter-cweðan	â-ræcan	â-werian
æt-ýwian	â-rædan	â-wëstan
â-fêdan	â-ræran	â-wrecan
â-findan	â-reccan	â-writan
â-flýman	â-weorðian	bærnan

bannan	erian	ge-fetian
be-byr(i)gian	fæstnian	ge-findan
be-ceorian	feccan	ge-flȳman
be-dicġian	fēdan	ge-fōn
be-drifan	ferian	ge-frēou
be-faran	fetian	ge-fultumian
be-gān	findan	ge-gad(e)rian
be-gitan	flēon	ge-gangan
be-hīdan	flȳman	ge-hādian
be-landian	fōn	ge-hālgian
be-lendan	for-bærnan	ge-hāwian
be-lisnian	for-ceorfan	ge-healdan
be-lūcan	for-dōn	ge-hentan
be-niman	for-drifan	ge-hergian
bēodan	for-faran	ge-horsian
be-pæcan	for-gifan	ge-hwyrfan
be-rædan	for-helan	ge-hȳran
beran	for-hergian	ge-læccan
be-ræafian	for-lætān	ge-lādan
be-ridan	for-sēon	ge-læstan
be-rōwan	for-slēan	ge-mannian
be-sittan	forðian	ge-mētan
be-swican	for-wundian	ge-munan
be-syrwan	for-wyrcan	ge-nemnan
bētan	fretan	ge-nerian
be-tēon	fripian	ge-niman
brecan	fultumian	ge-notian
brēgan	ge-āscian	ge-ræcan
brengan	ge-bētan	ge-ridan
būgean	ge-bindan	ge-ripan
bycgan	ge-bōcġian	ge-samnian
bytlian	ge-brengan	ge-sārgian
cēosan	ge-bȳgan	ge-scipian
clēofan	ge-cēosan	ge-scyppan
cweðan	ge-cyrran	ge-sēcan
dælan	ge-cyðan	ge-secgan
derian	ge-dælan	ge-sendan
dōn	ge-dōn	ge-sēon
dræfan	ge-dȳgan	ge-settan
dreccan	ge-ed-nēowian	ge-sittan
drifan	ge-fæstnian	ge-slēan
drohtnian	ge-faran	ge-spanan
ealgian	ge-fēran	ge-staðelġian
ēcan	ge-ferian	ge-swican

ge-tellan	lufian	scūfan
ge-timbran	macian	sēcan
ge-ūtian	mārsian	secgan
ge-wæðian	mētan	sendan
ge-wægan	nemnan	settan
ge-wæpnian	of-â-slēan	swencan
ge-wendan	ofer-cuman	tēon
ge-weorðian	ofer-gân	tilian
ge-winnan	ofer-hergian	timbr(i)an
ge-wrecan	of-faran	tô-brecan
ge-writan	of-feallan	tô-dælan
ge-wundian	of-myrðrian	tô-dræfan
ge-wyldan	of-rīdan	tô-drīfan
ge-wyrcan	of-slēan	tô-niman
gifian	of-stingan	tô-weorpan
gōðian	on-findan	under-fōn
griðian	on-fōn	under-pēodan
habban	on-ginnan	warnian
hādian	on-gitan	wealdan
hālgian	on-rīdan	wegan
hātan	on-stellan	weorpan
healdan	on-tendan	weorðian
hergian	rædan	werian
horsian	ræran	witan
hýran	ricsian	wrecan
lædan	samnian	writan
læstan	scādan	wyrcan
lætān	scotian	ymb-sittan
leogan		

§ 148. VERBS WITH THE DATIVE.

æt-berstan	fyligian	ge-swīcan
â-swīcan	fylstan	gislian
â-teorian	ge-gifian	on-fōn
be-bēodan	ge-miltsian	pēowian
folgian		

§ 149. VERBS WITH THE GENITIVE.

be-stelan	earnian	ge-tiðian
brucan	ge-fyllan	on-fōn
cēapian	ge-swīcan	



§ 150. The following verbs govern two cases, one of the Person, the other of the thing. The case denoting the Person is printed with a capital letter.

âcsian (Acc. — dat.)	ge-cigan (Acc. — { acc. Acc.)
â-gifan (acc. — Dat.)	ge-hâtan (Acc. — { acc. Acc.)
â-sendan (acc. — Dat.)	ge-hȳr-sumian (acc. — Dat.)
be-cweðan (acc. — Dat.)	ge-unnan (Dat. — { acc. gen.)
be-hâtan (acc. — Dat.)	gifan (acc. — Dat.)
be-næman (gen. — Acc.)	gyldan (acc. — Dat.)
be-niman (gen. — Acc.)	offrian (acc. — Dat.)
bêodan (acc. — Dat.)	swerian (acc. — Dat.)
be-se(i)erian (gen. — Acc.)	syllan (acc. — Dat.)
be-tæcan (acc. — Dat.)	tiðian (acc. — Dat.)
cleopian ({ Acc. — acc. — Acc.)	pancian (Dat. — gen.)
for-wyrnan (gen. — Dat.)	unnan (acc. — Dat.)
gêatan (acc. — Dat.)	wyrnan (gen. — Dat.)
ge-bêodan (acc. — Dat.)	

§ 151. REFLEXIVE VERBS.

be-tellan	ge-biddan	ge-trêowsian
cyrran	ge-dêlan	ge-wendan
etan	ge-gad(e)rian	ge-witan
fêran	ge-reordian	op-ȳw(i)an
for-wyrcean	ge-restan	sîgan
gân	ge-samnian	winnan

§ 152. INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

â-blinnan	â-faran	â-sweltan
â-brêoðan	â-feallan	â-pȳstrian
â-bysgian	â-gân	â-wæcnan
â-cwelan	â-gangan	â-yrnan
â-cwincan	â-lihtan	bærnan
â-drincan	and-swerian	be-cuman
â-ebbian	â-risan	be-feallan
æt-berstan	â-sceacan	be-ginnan
æt-brêðan	â-settan	be-lifan
æt-flêon	â-sîgan	be-limpan
æt-standan	â-sittan	beornan
æt-swimman	â-springan	bûgan
æt-ȳw(i)an	â-stigan	bûgean

byrnan	ge-bûgan	lôcian
cringan	ge-byrian	on-bûgan
cuman	ge-cyrran	op-flêon
cyrran	ge-faran	oð-rôwan
dagian	ge-feallan	oð-windan
dennian	ge-feohtan	op-ŷw(i)an
dôn	ge-fêran	plegian
eardian	ge-gad(e)rian	restan
elcian	ge-lendan	ridan
faran	ge-limpan	rýman
feallan	ge-ridan	scotian
feohtan	ge-wendan	segelian
fêran	ge-weorpan	sigan
flêogan	ge-wician	sittan
fôn	ge-winnan	sprecan
for-bærnan	ge-witan	sweltan
for-beornan	glîdan	tô-dælan
for-faran	gôdian	tô-faran
for-ridan	griðian	tô-fêran
forð-faran	gylpan	tô-gân
forð-fêran	hrêman	tô-glîdan
forð-ge-witan	hweorfan	tô-hweorfan
for-weorðan	hýran	prowian
frettan	irnan	weaxan
fyrðian	læstan	wendan
gân	libban	winnan
gangan	licgan	wunian
ge-biddan		

§ 153. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

â-be-hôfian	eglian	ge-yfelian
be-healdan	ge-lician	of-þyncan
be-hôfian	ge-þyncan	þyncan

L I F E.

I WAS born at Christiansburg, Va., Dec. 26, 1874, being the fourth son of Rev. Daniel Blain, D.D., and Mary Louisa Blain (*née* Mercer). For three years I attended the Montgomery Male Academy. From my thirteenth to my sixteenth year I was under my father's instruction, in his schools at Williamsburg, Va., Amherst, Va., and Covesville, Va. In September, 1891, I entered Washington and Lee University. In June, 1894, I received the degree of A.B. from that institution, followed by that of M.A. in 1895. While a student at this University I was the recipient of scholarships in Greek and English, and the Robinson Prize Medal in Ancient and Modern Languages.

My first year as a teacher (1895-96) was spent in Covesville, Va., as Assistant Principal of the Cove Academy. I then accepted the position of Instructor in English and Romance Languages at the University of Va., assisting my old instructor, Prof. J. A. Harrison. During my two years there (1896-98) I pursued post-graduate studies in English, German, and French, completing all the requirements for the degree of Ph.D. except the Dissertation. The session 1897-98 found me Professor of English and Modern Languages in the Speers-Langford Military Institute, Searcy, Ark., to which place I returned the following session as Assistant Principal. In the mean time I had succeeded in completing my Ph.D. dissertation, and it had just received the approval of the University authorities when, in February, 1899, it was destroyed by fire. Deeming it best to be near the University in order that I might have access to the proper reference books in reproducing the dissertation, and for other reasons as well, I accepted a position at the Fishburne Military School. On June 26 I was united in marriage to Miss Mary Moore Winston, only daughter of Mrs. J. B. Winston, Principal of Valley Seminary, of this place. I am now serving as co-Principal of that institution.

VALLEY SEMINARY, WAYNESBORO, VA.,
Sept. 2, 1901.