

**A COMPENDIOUS
GRAMMAR OF THE
PRIMITIVE ENGLISH OR
ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649420933

A Compendious Grammar of the Primitive English Or Anglo-Saxon Language by J. Bosworth

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

J. BOSWORTH

**A COMPENDIOUS
GRAMMAR OF THE
PRIMITIVE ENGLISH OR
ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE**

A
COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR
OF THE
PRIMITIVE ENGLISH
OR
ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE,

A KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO EVERY
MODERN ENGLISH GRAMMARIAN WHO WOULD
FULLY UNDERSTAND THE TRUE ORIGIN
AND IDIOM OF HIS OWN LANGUAGE:

BEING CHIEFLY

A SELECTION OF WHAT IS MOST VALUABLE AND PRACTICAL

IN

The Elements of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar,

WITH

SOME ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

By THE REV. J. BOSWORTH, M.A. F.A.S.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE COPENHAGEN SOCIETY FOR ANCIENT LITERATURE
OF THE NORTH, AND VICAR OF LITTLE HORWOOD, BUCKS.

IC Ælfric wolde þæt hƿ lƿctan boc awendan to Eoglycenn gereordre, for þan
þe stam-craft is seo cæg þe þara boca awyrt unlycð :

I, Ælfric, would translate this little book into the English tongue, because
that Grammar (Letter-craft) is the key which unlocketh the sense of books.

Preface to Ælfric's Grammar.

Du hæst me awendan of Lebane on Eoglyc þa boc Genesys :

Thou hastest me to translate from the Latin into English the book of Genesis.

Ælfric's Pref. to Genesis.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL,

STATIONERS' HALL COURT, LUDGATE-STREET.

1826.

PRINTED BY RICHARD TAYLOR,
SHOE-LANE.



TO HIS GRACE
RICHARD
DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,
MARQUESS OF CHANDOS,
AND EARL TEMPLE OF STOWE, &c.
KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, &c.
L.L.D. F.A.S.

A CONSTANT PATRON OF LITERATURE,
WHOSE PATRIOTIC ZEAL
FOR THE MOST ANCIENT HISTORIC RECORDS,
PARTICULARLY OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS,
HAS BEEN MANIFEST
IN THE COLLECTION AND CAREFUL PRESERVATION
OF THE INVALUABLE
IRISH AND ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPTS
WHICH NOW ENRICH
THE MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY AT STOWE,

THIS LITTLE WORK IS INSCRIBED,
AS A SMALL TRIBUTE OF THE GREATEST RESPECT
FOR EXALTED RANK AND TALENTS,
BY
HIS GRACE'S MOST OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOSEPH BOSWORTH.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the use of statistical techniques to identify trends and anomalies in the data, and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in the process. It explains that the auditor's primary responsibility is to provide an independent and objective assessment of the financial statements. This involves a thorough review of the records and a comparison of the results with the applicable accounting standards.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the financial system. It explains that transparency allows stakeholders to make informed decisions based on the available information, and accountability ensures that those responsible for the system are held to account for their actions.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the challenges faced by the financial system and the steps being taken to address them. It identifies the need for improved regulation and oversight, and the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the system's performance.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the future of the financial system and the potential for innovation and growth. It highlights the importance of embracing new technologies and business models, and the need for a strong regulatory framework to support this growth.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the role of the public in the financial system. It explains that the public has a vested interest in the system's integrity and stability, and that they can play a key role in ensuring that the system operates in their best interests.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of international cooperation in the financial system. It explains that the system is highly interconnected, and that issues in one country can have significant implications for other countries. Therefore, it is essential for countries to work together to address these issues and to promote a stable and secure global financial system.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of education and training in the financial system. It explains that a well-educated and trained workforce is essential for the system's success, and that there is a need for ongoing education and training to keep up with the rapidly changing nature of the industry.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of ethics in the financial system. It explains that ethical behavior is essential for the system's integrity and for the trust of stakeholders. Therefore, it is important to promote a strong ethical culture and to hold individuals and organizations accountable for their actions.

P R E F A C E.

THE Saxons were a people of Germany. Their origin and extent of power will be clearly understood by attending to the following short historical detail.

The sons of Japhet, migrating from Asia, spread themselves over Europe. The earliest tribes that reached and peopled the European coasts in the west were the Kelts*, and the Kimmerians, Commerians, or Gomerians, from Gomer the eldest son of Japhet; such changes of names not being uncommon. It cannot now be ascertained at what time the Kimmerians passed out of Asia, but it was probably eight or nine hundred years before the Christian æra, as Homer† mentions them; and, according to Herodotus‡, they were settled in Europe long before the Scythians. The ancient Kimbri, so formidable in the earlier ages of the Roman history, were a nation of this primitive race, which, in the days of Tacitus, had almost disappeared on the Continent.

The Kelts were a branch of the Kimmerian stock that dwelt more towards the south and west than the other Kimmerian tribes. The Kelts spread themselves

* Κελτοι.

† Odys. A. v. 14.

‡ Melpom. sec. xi.

over a considerable part of Europe, and from Gaul entered into the British Isles. Though Phœnician and Carthaginian navigators probably visited Britain, the aboriginal inhabitants, the ancient Britons, were Kelts, who were conquered and driven into Wales by the Romans. The descendants of the Kelts still occupy Bretagne in France, Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man.

The Scythian or Gothic tribes, descended from Magog*, were the second source of European population. Like their predecessors the Kelts, these tribes came out of Asia into Europe, over the Kimmerian Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, but at a later period, perhaps about B.C. 680. Before the Gothic tribes came into Europe, part of them were settled in Armenia, the richest part of which was called Sakasina; and "they must have come into Armenia from the northern regions of Persia†." This will account for the Persian words which occur in the Gothic tongues, but particularly in Saxon. About B.C. 450, in the time of Herodotus, the Gothic tribes were on the Danube, and extended towards the south. Fifty years before the Christian æra, in Cæsar's time, they were called Germans, and had established themselves so far to the westward as to have obliged the Kelts to withdraw from the eastern banks of the Rhine. In later ages they became known by the name of Getæ or Goths.

The third and most recent stream of population which flowed into Europe, conveyed the Selavonian or Sar-

* Parson's *Remains of Japhet*, ch. iii. p. 68.

† See Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. i. p. 99, fourth edition, 8vo.

matian nations: they are mentioned by Herodotus as being on the borders of Europe in his time; they therefore probably entered Europe about B.C. 300. These coming last, occupied the most eastern parts, as Russia, Poland, Eastern Prussia, Moravia, Bohemia, and their vicinity. From these Slavonic tribes a third genus of European languages arose, as the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Livonian, Lusatian, Moravian, Dalmatian, &c.

As the tribes of Keltic origin, the first source of European population, are clearly distinguished from the Gothic, and as the Slavonic or Sarmatian tribes, the third wave of population, have never extended so far west as England, nor made any settlement among us, no further notice will be taken of them or of their language. We are most concerned with the Gothic, or second stream of European population, and the languages which have flowed from the original tongue of these tribes. The following tabular arrangement of the Gothic languages differs in some particulars from the table in "*The Elements of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar*;" but, as it is established upon legitimate principles, the author has no more hesitation in adopting it, than he has in specifying the source from which his information is derived. He is indebted to a letter of the indefatigable and learned Professor Rask of Copenhagen for the division of the Gothic languages into the *Scandinavian* and *Germanic* branches*. Before he was favoured with this communication, he had not observed this important distinction

* Den store Gotiske Folkestamme og Sprogklasse deler sig nemlig først i to store Grene den Skandinaviske og Germaniske, &c. See *Preface to Angelsaksisk Sproglære*, p. 32; and for the evidence in support of the distinction between the Gothic and Scandinavian branches, see *Preface*, p. 7, &c.