

THE GERUND
IN
OLD ENGLISH.

A DISSERTATION

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AND LEE UNIVERSITY FOR THE DEGREE
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BY

THOMAS JAMES FARRAR, M. A., PH. D.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTION.....	9
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	12
I. STATISTICS OF THE GERUND IN OLD ENGLISH.....	14
Bede.....	14
Boethius.....	16
Gregory.....	17
Orosius.....	19
Chronicle.....	20
Laws.....	21
Benedict.....	22
Blickling Homilies.....	23
Ælfric's Homilies.....	23
Ælfric's Lives of Saints.....	25
Ælfric's de Vetere et Novo Testamento.....	26
The Gospels.....	27
Wulfstan's Homilies.....	29
Ælfric's Grammatik and Glossar.....	30
Bibliothek der ags. Poesie.....	30
Table of Gerund in Old English.....	32
II. USES OF THE GERUND IN OLD ENGLISH.....	33
III. RESULTS.....	36

PREFACE.

Following the excellent authority of Mr. Henry Sweet in his edition of *Pastoral Care* (p. v, note 1), "I use 'Old English' throughout this work to denote the unmixed, inflectional stage of the English language, commonly known by the barbarous and unmeaning title of 'Anglo-Saxon.'" I have attempted to study every occurrence of the gerund in Old English and to classify its uses. To treat the subject faithfully demanded a careful examination of all the Old English texts to which I could gain access. They include all the poetical monuments and a large proportion of the most important prose monuments so far published. A complete list of the Old English texts will be found on page 12. While it can hardly be expected that occasional omissions do not occur and that even clerical errors do not now and then find their way into this monograph, the hope is nevertheless indulged that the work has been done with sufficient accuracy and comprehensiveness to justify the results stated and to add something of a substantial, helpful, and trustworthy nature to the study of the gerund in Old English.

INTRODUCTION.

Although the gerund is widely familiar to students of languages, and despite the fact that it is used perhaps more freely in Old English than in any other language, I have been unable to find any complete treatment of the subject and have noticed that what matter I could command is discussed at length in no one of the works at hand. Another noteworthy point is the lack of uniformity which obtains in the treatment of this form by the different authors. The following quotations will serve to show (1) how meagre is the information obtainable from any published treatise and (2) the diversity of treatment:

Sievers-Cook, § 363, 1: The regular infinitive ending is -an, bindan. The inflected form of the infinitive generally ends in -anne, but older MSS. have also -anne (-ene) and -onne: bindanne, bindene, bindonne. Note. In a few instances the uninflected infinitive stands for the inflected: *tó bindan* for *tó bindanne*, etc.

Sweet, Reader, p. lix. From the infinitive a gerund is formed which is a sort of dative with the preposition *tó*: *tó bindonne* for which *tó bindanne* (-enne) is found.

Sweet, Grammar, § 1183. The infinitive was originally an indeclinable abstract noun formed from the corresponding verb, so that *bindan* originally meant 'binding,' 'act of binding.' The gerund is a similarly formed noun in the dative case governed by the preposition *tó*, which always precedes it, as *hē is tó cumenne* 'he is to come' = Latin *venturus est*. It often takes the *a* of the infinitive,—*tó cumanne*.

Bright, Reader, p. 196. The gerund (the dative of the infinitive with the preposition *tó*) expresses the purpose of motion. . . . The gerund clause is here the logical subject of an impersonal verb; a final clause may take the place of this construction.

Maetzner, Vol. I, page 419. Der Infinitiv mit *tô* drückt hier im Zusammenhange mit dem vorangehenden Verb die Thätigkeit aus, zu welcher das Subjekt hinneigt, hinstrebt, oder bestimmt ist wo das Altenglische dem Infinitiv auch *for* beigab: *Hwat ham beo to don . . . Hwet is us to donne.*

Maetzner, Vol. III, page 20. Der auf ein verhältnissmässig kleines Gebeit beschränkte reine Infinitiv ist schon frühe viel fach dem von der Präposition *to* begleiteten Infinitiv gewichen. Bereits im Gothischen trat die entsprechende Präposition *du* im Ahd., Ags., Alts., und Altfriesischen *zi*, *zou*, *tô* etc. vor den Infinitiv. Der Gothe fügte zu *du* den unveränderten, die übrigen genannten Mundarten den nach Art eines Substantiv flektierten Inf., und so erscheint in Ags. der Inf. in einer Dativform, *tô tellanne*, wo bei das *a* der Sylbe *an* auch einen *e* weicht; *tô cumenne*, und das *nn* sich öfter vereinfacht, *tô habbane*, u. s. w.

Maetzner, Vol. III, page 21. Mit Ausnahme der in vorigen Abschnitte aufgeführten Fälle beherrscht jetzt der präpositionale Infinitiv den ganzen Bereich dieser Verbform. Rom. Inf. mit *à* und *de* haben sich wie reine Inf. dieser Form gefügt und die Zahl der mit *tô* eingeführten wesentlich vermehrt. Als grammatisches wie als logisches *Subjekt* des Satzes ist ihm ein weites Gebeit eingeräumt. Als grammatisches Subjekt steht er, trotz der Partikel *to*, einem abstrakten Substantiv gleich; als logisches Subjekt erhält er in seiner Anlehnung an ein grammatisches den Anschein einer untergeordneten Bestimmung in Satze.

Maetzner, Vol. III, page 22. Die vielseitige Verwendung des Infinitives mit *to* im obj. abv. l. Verhältnisse, welcher in der jüngeren Sprache einen immer weiteren Umfang gewinnt, nach ihren Arten zu scheiden, hat darum Schwierigkeit, weil dieser Infinitiv sich theils enge an einen Begriff im Satze, an ein Verb, ein Adjektiv oder ein Substantiv anschliesst, theils in locherer Beziehung zu einem Satzgliede oder Satze steht, und beide Beziehungsweisen oft nahe an einander grenzen oder in einander übergehen.

Maetzner, Vol. III, p. 44. Mit dem Substantiv verbindet sich der präpositionale Infinitiv nach verschiedenen Rücksichten. a) Sehr gelaüfig ist seine Verwendung in der Bedeutung eines Gen. des lat. Gerundiums, welcher sich dem Gerundium mit *ad* annähert, besonders nach *abstracten* Subst. darunter auch Zeitbestimmungen.

Maetzner, Vol. II, p. 42. Der Infinitiv is selten als prädikative Ergänzungen zu betrachten. Entschieden ist dies der Fall in Sätzen folgender Art. *But talking is not always to converse.* Hier ist der prädikative Infinitiv einem abstrakten Hauptworte gleich zu achten.

Anders verhalten sich Infinitiv, wie sie oben bei den Verben des Scheinens und bei Passiven als Umschreibungen der prädikativen Bestimmungen durch das Verb 'be' mit eben denselben Bestimmungen angeführt sind. Sie sprechen das Sein derselben noch besonders aus, und weisen auf einen entwickelten Nebensatz hin, dessen prädikative Ergänzungen eben jene Nennwörter sind. Die Natur der Umschreibung wird klar durch Sätze, in denen der Infinitiv des Präteritum vorkommt. Andere Infinitiv nach intransitiven und passiven Zeitwörtern entfernen sich noch weiter von der eigentlichen prädikativen Ergänzung. Insofern aber solche Infinitiv zum Theil in Participialformen verwandelt angesehen werden.

From the foregoing we may formulate the following definition of a Gerund (see especially Sweet, Gram., § 1183, Bright, Reader, p. 196, Maetzner, Vol. III, p. 20): The gerund is an abstract noun in the dative case governed by the preposition 'tó' which always precedes it, is formed from the corresponding verb, and retains the nature of the verb as to both modifier and case. It may sometimes have the preposition 'a' instead of 'tó.'

A discussion of the Gerund in Old English is either entirely omitted from the grammars or is treated in only the vaguest and most general terms, while the Latin gerund demands careful treatment at the hands of every Latin grammarian.

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STATISTICS OF THE GERUND IN OLD ENGLISH.

I.—IN THE PROSE WORKS.

BEDE.

1. The Gerund expresses purpose, chiefly after verbs of motion or verbs implying motion :

2.3 ic ðe sende þæt spell . . . ðe sylfun to raedanne ȝ on emtan to smeageanne ȝ eac on ma stowa to witanne ȝ tolaeranne. 10.2 se halga papa Gregorius Augustinum sende . . . to bodiganne Godes word. So 10.14, 12.8 þa biscopas to bodigenne hider gecyrdon. 16.9 se ylca biscop Cedde onfonde . . . sume stowe mynster on to timbrienne. Similarly 16.14, 16.21, 16.30, 22.18, 22.26, 50.11, 62.14. Other examples 66.5, 76.31.34, 82.19, 96.8, 98.18, 108.16.23, 114.15, 132.6, 138.28, 142.23, 150.8, 158.28, 29.31, 160.7.8, 162.7, 172.17, 208.21, 220.13, 236.1.25, 238.24, 244.30, 260.12.13, 262.8, 268.31, 270.4, 272.25, 274.7.9, 296.17, 354.19, 356.31, 362.18.25, 366.24, 372.11, 376.6, 388.10, 408.17, 410.19.29, 420.15, 422.14, 438.14.15.24, 440.2, 454.9, 456.19, 464.5, 468.7.31, 480.27, 486.8.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

60.29 ond heo haefdon geara mod . . . to þrowianne for ðære soðfaestnesse. 98.3 geara waere . . . þæt weorc to fremmenne. 116.32 waes flegende þa heofonlecan to lufianne ȝ to biddenne ȝ to secenne. 144.18 onderslic on to seonne. 174.22 þa ðe nu to long to secgenne syndon. Other examples : 214.24, 224.24, 240.21, 268.4, 346.4, 350.33, 366.2, 398.18, 410.4.5, 420.2 ; 124.23 hwaet him selest to donne waere. So 128.13, 132.18, 466.26.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun :

20.22 þam . . . forgifen was seo gyfu to singanne. 62.8 maran leafnisse onfengon efer eal to laeranne ȝ circan to timbriganne ȝ to

betanne. 82.25 seo lufu ne bið tudres to tilienne. 86.13 oð bewerennisse to onfonne þaem halgan gerýne, oðþe þa symbelnesse to naersienne. 120.8 se aeresta intinga to onfonne Cristes geleafan. 146.22 haefde meahte oðerne biscop . . . to halgianne. 164.27 þaet in wundor to cweðanne. Other examples: 190.26.30, 202.29, 206.10.11.12.13.14, 230.18, 232.5, 242.7, 262.21, 300.30, 330.18.19, 362.28, 364.5, 366.31.32, 396.4, 400.8, 418.27, 436.8, 444.7, 470.11, 472.27, 480.29.30, 482.1.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

68.13 wilniað . . . to habbenne. 80.7 seo aé monig þing bewereð to etanne. 114.20 eowde . . . þaette he him bead to healdanne. 132.16 se cyning elde þa gyt to gelyfanne. 164.21 geleornade, þaet he þa uplican ricu gelyhte heofona to onfonne. 208.16 ma gemde for þam ecan ríce to compienne. 210.31.32 eall þa ðe geleornade to donne, he bighygdlice teolode to healdanne. 334.18 heo . . . leornunge godcundra gewreota . . . hire underþeodde dyde to bigongenue. Other examples: 124.30, 226.27, 246.7, 258.8. 21.24, 276.7.31, 330.25, 334.4.5, 350.28, 362.10, 368.17, 372.12. 14, 394.19, 402.30, 412.29, 430.33, 450.3, 472.6, 474.20, 486.14.

5. The Gerund is used as logical subject of an impersonal verb.

2.10 hit is gód godne to herianne 7 yfelne to leanne. 2.14 þe gedafenað þine þeode to laeranne. 196.18 þe ðe gedafenade agan to habbanne.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in an active sense.

50.10 hwaet him to donne waere, hwaer waere fultum to secanne. 66.4 be heora ondlifne is to þencenne 7 to foreseonne. 66.8 hwaet is us to sprecenne. 84.3 Mid waeccre moode is to smeageanne 7 to geþencenne. 98.30 hwelcum wegum to efestenne sy. Other examples: 124.20.24, 132.19, 224.21.26, 230.21, 234.12.13, 248.5, 270.2, 286.29, 292.14, 318.27.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

66.10 eall . . . arfaestum 7 góðum is to reccenne 7 to sellenne. 66.24 ne seondon to lufienne þa wiisan fore stowum. 68.15 seo lufu is á in þaem moode to haldanne. 70.11 seo aeftere cneoris . . . alle gemete is to forbeorene 7 to forlaettenne. Similarly 66.25, 70.26.31, 72.4.6.9.26, 74.2, 76.24.25, 78.33.34, 82.6.22,

86.9.10.11.23, 96.3, 98.29, 162.30, 178.11, 182.9.25, 188.2, 208.32, 224.19.23, 298.12, 308.5, 326.2, 334.26.28.30, 370.16, 372.27, 380.28, 398.14, 430.32, 448.8.

8. The Gerund is used in a passive sense chiefly with verbs of 'motion.'

16.21 Wigearð arcebiscop to gehadianne . . . waes onsended. 22.18 cyning to gefullianne com to Rom. 24.1 swiðe ondryslicu 7 eac to gewilnienne . . . secgende waes. 66.23 þæt . . . to healdenne gesette. 124.3 his dohtor to gehalgienne Criste þam biscope . . . gesealde. Similarly 172.17, 174.22, 244.30, 260.12.13, 272.9, 294.21, 396.28, 420.15, 472.3, 486.8.

9. The Gerund is equivalent to a prepositional phrase.

82.22 oððe be cirican ingonge, oðþe to onfonne . . . Cristes lichoman.

10. The Gerund is used parallel with the simple infinitive to express purpose.

250.20 sende he Gearaman . . . to gereccenne þone gedwolan 7 heo to soðfaestnesse geleafan eft gecegan.

BOETHIUS.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

22.33 seo grundlease swelgend hæfþ . . . holu on to gadrienne. Other examples: 24.9.10, 32.7, 62.17, 232.11.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

14.25 ðe aer waes . . . glaeshlutru on to seonne. 42.8 þæt ðe is right to habbenne. 76.7 lustbaere hine to gehyranne. Other examples: 14.27, 18.15.16, 76.20.21.32, 78.4.31, 130.28, 150.26.30, 178.30, 198.18, 228.9, 240.20, 315.15.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

12.29 Wast þu aht oðres . . . to segganne. 58.32 þæt biþ . . . his tol to ricsianne. 118.24 nane lustbaernesne nabbað hi to secanne. 244.16 frydom swa god to donne swa yfel. Other examples: 32.12, 60.8, 148.26, 178.11, 275.25.

4. The Gerund is used as complement of a verb.

30.2 hwi tilast þu . . . to wepenne. 58.26 þe me beboden waes to wyrcanne. 160.16 fundiaþ to cumanne to gode. Other examples: 44.7, 60.7.15.16, 62.20, 68.20, 78.2, 80.16.30.31, 82.1,

86.1.13.14.27, 150.18, 152.24.33, 154.16, 170.16.17, 176.20.26, 178.14, 180.4, 184.17.18, 194.29, 198.1, 206.7, 216.15.33, 228.13. 15.16, 236.25, 240.19, 248.5.9, 260.11, 306.28.

5. The Gerund is used as a logical subject.

88.22 *ðe him gecynde biþ up heah to standanne.* 138.5 *þæt is ðeah micel syn to geþencenne.* . . . Other examples: 40.12, 52.6, 66.18, 116.7, 130.38, 224.4.5, 323.5.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

18.22 *Ne sindon þa woruld saelða ana ymb to þencenne.* 40.10 *ne sint hi no wiþ eow to metanne.* Other examples: 42.31, 46.13, 52.18, 54.24, 56.28.29.31, 60.14, 66.13, 78.24, 82.30, 86.11.16.18, 100.19, 108.17, 116.14.15.16, 120.22.23.25, 122.9, 136.12, 146.25, 172.7, 184.9.14, 190.1, 258.13.

GREGORY.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose chiefly after verbs of 'motion.'

48.3 *þa twegen witgan þe God wolde sendan to laeranne.* 48.18 *nolde þæt hiene man sende to laeronne.* 104.11 *Ða ðeah ðonne hie niðerastigað to aðweanne hiera nihstena scylda.* 120.18 *he wolde habban ða ðenunga ðeawas and ðeodscipe to laeronne.* 130.15 *he gesette oðre for hiene to demenne.* 184.17 *Forðaem com Naðan to cidanne ðaem Kyninge.* Other examples: 130.21, 142.14, 170.7, 186.7, 276.17, 307.17, 346.6, 348.19, 366.15, 368.14, 372.9, 385.9, 405.34, 429.16, 441.30.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

6.7 *ða þe nidbeðyrfesta eallum monnum to witanne.* 22.13 *ðylaes hi hwaem leohte ðyncen to underfonne.* 50.5 *hit swae earfoðe is . . . to wietanne.* 88.6 *ðaes þe nytwierðe sie to sprecanne.* 90.13 *se lareow sceolde beon mihtig to tyhtanne . . . and eac to ðreageanne.* 130.18 *he waere . . . freora to ongitonne.* Other examples: 94.2, 150.10, 172.6.8.9.11, 190.25, 202.12.17.18, 236.13, 238.11, 248.6, 274.12.14.15.18, 276.25, 280.5.6, 303.6.9, 342.11, 360.14, 381.19, 385.10.11, 401.16, 409.20, 419.10, 423.28, 431.8.9, 447.19, 453.12, 455.6, 457.7.22, 459.9.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

66.5 him ðearf sie to begongenne. 126.1 Gif ðaer ðonne sie gierd mid to ðreageanne, sie ðaer eac staef mid to wreðianne. 196.2 ðeah hie ryhte spraece haebben hiera yfel on him to taelonne. Similarly, 307.9, 318.2, 397.26, 415.35.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

10.11 Be ðaem þe wilniað bisephad to underfonne. 24.9 wilniað ðeah lareowas to beonne. 32.12 se wealhstod . . . fleah eorðrice to underfonne. 46.13 þe him mon beodeð to underfonne. 76.21 on þaet swa eð ðara haligra singallice winnað to spyrianne. So, 48.19, 52.4, 54.15.18.22, 70.23, 76.3, 92.24, 126.21, 144.12, 160.12, 164.10, 176.20, 202.8, 246.15, 248.20, 250.24, 254.12.16, 258.20, 270.16, 272.17, 292.3, 300.13, 302.19, 305.4, 326.25, 340.13, 362.1, 368.3, 370.21, 383.18.19.20, 391.25.27.29.32, 393.26.28, 399.4, 417.17, 419.13.24, 423.3.8, 433.32, 441.29, 447.17, 451.29, 453.23.32.33, 463.5.36.

5. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal verb.

216.12 forðae mþe him bið liofre scande to ðolianne ðonne ðaet god to cyðanne ðaet he digollice deð. 236.11 swae dereð eac hwilum sumum monnum ðaet soð to gehieronne. Other examples: 150.8, 248.7, 354.21.22, 399.21.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in an active sense.

124.13 Swae eac ðaem lareowe is to mengenne ða liðnesse wið . . . 350.16 Ac swae is ðios andwearde sibb to habbanne. 409.10.11 Ðaem is sundorlic sang to singanne . . . and to blissianne for hira flaescas cleannesse. 431.9 ðonne bið hit on sume healfe open to wundianne. Also, 459.6.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

12.20 Ðaette on oðre wisan sint to monianne weras, on oðre wiif. The same word affords thirty-five examples of the same use in pages 12 to 21 inclusive. 24.15 For ðonþe nan craeft nis to laeronne . . . 28.7 ðonne is to geðencenne hwaet Crist self cwaeð. 52.19 On þa tiid waes to herianne þaet mon wilnode bisephades. 58.21.22 Ymb ðyllic is to geðencenne and to smeageanne. Two noteworthy forms are 246.5 sint to manian ða truman, 298.1 sint

to manian *ða eaðmodan*. Similarly, 52.17, 106.1, 118.1.2.3, 132.16, 134.16.21, 138.4, 140.9, 150.8.10.11.12, 152.1.13, 156.14.24, 158.17, 170.8, 176.12, 178.14.19.21, 180.3.5.6.7.19.20, 182.3, 186.12.14.15.16, 188.1.12.14, 190.12.16.19.21, 194.15.25, 196.4, 200.7.9.10.11.13.18.19, 202.3.5.6.7.9.10, 204.19.21, 208.1.4, 214.3.5.6.12, 220.18.24, 228.3.10.12.13, 230.4.10.15, 232.23, 236.4.6.7.14, 246.3.6.11.14, 250.20, 252.8.23, 254.13, 256.20, 260.2.3, 262.1.6.7.9.14, 264.14.15.16.22, 268.19, 270.6.9, 274.2.11.17, 276.3, 280.16.18.19.21.23, 286.3.20.22, 288.4, 292.14, 294.21, 298.3.4.6, 300.14, 302.13.14.20, 303.8, 305.10.12.13.15.18, 306.2.18.20, 307.8.19, 308.12.15, 310.14, 312.7.18, 314.8.20.23, 318.11.14.16, 320.5, 326.12.24, 334.1.5.9, 336.5, 338.6.22.24, 344.4.6.7, 348.5.18, 350.3.18, 352.25, 354.11, 356.12.14.15, 360.5, 362.8, 364.1.5.7.13, 368.2.22.25, 370.2.18, 374.12.17.21.22, 376.22, 383.20.26.31.34, 385.24, 387.1.5.8.16, 389.28, 391.18.34, 393.13.20.22.23, 395.31, 397.8, 401.1.22.31, 403.7.10.11.18.27, 407.22.27, 409.22.24.28, 411.20, 413.3.5.6.14.22.32, 415.8, 417.3.31, 419.17.20.22, 421.24.36, 423.29, 427.8.11.12.17.20, 429.2.7.29.33, 431.1.11, 433.31, 437.1.5.8.23.32.33, 439.7.9.17.31, 441.1.4.6.11.12.15, 443.33, 445.4.26, 447.22.26.28.31, 449.11.20.22, 455.10.28, 463.32.

8. The Gerund is used sometimes in a passive sense.

172.11 *Ne brede ge no ða stengeas of ðaem hringum, ðylaes sie earc sie ungearo to beranne*. 276.17 *nacode hiene selfne eowige to wundianne his feondum*.

OROSIUS.

1. The Gerund is to express purpose.

42.29 *þa aeðelestan bearn . . . sealdon þaem Minotauro to etanne*. 46.22 *leton þaet lond to healdonne*. 284.1 *waes gegaderad III hund . . . hiene to ofer flitanne ȝ to amausumianne*. Other examples: 54.12, 64.26, 96.12, 106.24, 108.28, 138.8, 188.11, 290.10.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

32.14 *faegere ȝ lustsumlice on to seonne*. 80.11 *seo . . . mengeo . . . waes þa iedre to oferwinnanþe þonne heo us sie nu to gerimanne oþþe to geliefanne*. Other examples: 82.33, 100.27, 102.23, 116.8, 120.3, 134.15.24, 212.29.30, 238.2, 240.17.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

50.16 nis me þæs þearf . . . to seegenne. 94.17 longe spell haebbe to seegenne. Likewise, 116.15, 142.25.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

34.5 he gewunode . . . wundor to wyrceenne. 54.1 gebugon to fleonne. 234.5 mon þa hlafas wrát to þicgeanne. Other examples: 46.17, 54.16, 126.31, 220.9, 292.27.28, 296.2.4.

5. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal verb.

42.13 me sceal aðrestan ymbe Philopes . . . to asegeenne. 44.14 him leofre waere . . . to feohtanne þonne gafol to gieldanne. Likewise, 48.4, 52.8, 54.30, 74.7.13.14, 82.3, 102.25, 122.16, 208.21, 250.19, 292.23.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

34.31 þæt is to wundrianne. 126.32 haeðnan godas sindon to weorþianne.

CHRONICLE.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

18.21 Paladius . . . waes onsended . . . to bodianne. 317.1 sceawede . . . grið út of lande to farenne. Other examples: 56.14, 57.14, 97.14, 143.28, 238.35, 252.29, 328.3, 344.17, 356.27, 357.7, 359.30, 378.19.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

262.9 eal folc gearu waes him on to fōne. 326.28 Earfoðlic . . . to atellanna. Likewise, 354.14, 356.24, 382.31.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

369.4 Ðaer wurdon . . . þa aðas gesworene his dohtor þaem casere to gifene. 379.31 geaf ealle leve ham to farene. 382.39 hadden nan more to gyven.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

319.13 ne wandode . . . metes to tylienne. 324.2 lofode . . . to halgianne þæt mynster. Other examples: 330.34, 353.7.24, 354.36, 356.36, 357.31, 358.38, 359.33, 361.3, 365.3.4, 369.27, 378.1, 379.1.24.

5. The Gerund is used as logical subject of an impersonal verb.

314.22 onhagode him to cumenne . . . 320.14 þæt þam cyngge gelicode . . . to haebbenne. Other examples : 318.39, 353.12.13.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in an active sense.

352.9 nyston hwet heom to donne waere.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

355.16 nis na to forgytane þæt gode frið.

8. The Gerund is used in a passive sense chiefly with verbs of 'motion.'

328.3 þisne aepeling Cnút cyng haefde forsend . . . to beswicane. 356.27 man seonde . . . feos to daelanne earme mannan.

Note. Owing to faulty text I am unable to assign 'to spritanne' 224.13 to any head.

LAWS.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

12.31 hine . . . selle to swinganne. 38.11 he ne cwom ne þæs bebodu to breccanne. So, 13.4, 37.2, 38.11.12.16.21, 41.5.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

39.10 þe eow nedþearf waes to healdanne. 41.3 þe him riht sy to gelaestanne. 79.22 beon gearwe . . . to faerenne. Other examples : 139.13.14, 153.25, 202.3.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

8.11 him man . . . wilsunne berigean geselle his feoh to healdenne. 49.26 þonne heom ðearf sy ma manna . . . to haebbanne. 188.12 habbe he fulle leafe swa to donne.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

33.22 nage he hi . . . to bebycganne. 33.25 he alufe . . . to haemaenne. 89.34 Gyf he nyte spor to tacenne. Likewise, 37.17, 38.6.33, 40.13, 140.34, 148.1, 155.27, 188.5.

5. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal verb.

41.1 þæt þonne rihte is to aleoganne, þonne to gelaestanne.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in an active sense.

170.19 hwaet him sy to donne and hwaet to forganne. 208.12
Aefter þam is to witanne.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

13.27.28 he bið to profianne, oððe to sleanne oððe to alysenne.
58.20 þaet is to þafianne on þa wisan. Other examples: 18.21.22,
23.16, 68.21, 122.27.28.

BENEDICT.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

14.17 se þe onfehð saula to raeccaenne. 40.11 To middre mihte
ic aras, drihten, þe to andettenne. 85.21 Sy cumena hus swylcum
breðer betaecht to bewitenne.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

3.3 Hwaet is lustlicre to gehyrenne . . . ? 10.3 be heora ealra
earman drohtunge sel is to swigienne, þonne embe to sprecenne.
77.5 þaet bið swiðor . . . to tellanne. So, 127.7, 134.4, 138.27.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

94.16 Gif hwylc neod sig to becypenne aenig þincg . . . 104.8
Gif hig nane aehta to syl lenne nabban. 127.8 þaet nan neod ne
sy . . . utan to favenne. So, 21.17.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

32.1 he beginð to healdenne. A noticeable use *without* the
preposition 'to' is 135.11 hi nan man gegremianne dyrre. Other
examples: 55.7.10.18.19, 56.18, 62.5, 63.2, 69.19.20, 86.6.14,
90.15, 106.4.

5. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal
verb.

45.17 micle swyþor is to halsienne ealra gesceafta dryhten.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or
necessity in an active sense.

5.22 he is us þeah to gefarenne mid rumheortum mode.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or
necessity in a passive sense.

1.15 him is on elcne timan to hysumienne. 5.8 is to hradienne
and to efstenne . . . 12.18 þis is to healdenne. The only variation
from the use of 'to' is found in 116.11 beon hig a behealdene mid

steore. Other examples: 6.15.16.17.18.19.20.25, 7.4, 25.18, 32.12, 33.2.7, 34.6, 35.3, 36.10, 37.4.5.10, 39.3.5, 41.20, 48.14, 60.11, 75.11, 110.5, 116.16, 129.4, 130.12, 139.29.

BLICKLING HOMILIES.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

11.3 he cymeþ to demenne. 91.14 hwylc handlean we him forþ to berenne habban. Similarly, 11.25, 23.26, 59.12, 71.26, 137.27, 157.1, 165.3.15, 167.1, 189.8, 235.4.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

33.5 þineþ þis . . . andrysnlicu . . . to gehyrenne. 55.19 þæt him leofoste sýn to gehyrenne. 223.22 mihtig . . . to hælenne. Other examples: 59.10.15, 109.29.30, 235.36, 237.1.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

7.33 to hwon yldestu middangeard to onlyhtenne. 41.36 forhyccgaþ . . . to geherenne. So, 53.25, 59.9, 93.4, 131.31, 169.9, 181.26.

4. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in an active sense.

11.11 heo is us to herianne and to eadgienne. 33.17 us is to smeagenne. 81.35 he is toward to demenne. Also, 11.12, 19.31, 27.26, 29.2.15, 33.25, 35.10, 39.1, 63.16.35, 65.14, 81.36.

5. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

29.5 gif oþer nyten waere to haligienne. 33.12 nis þæt to wundrigenne. So, 31.2, 63.21, 161.8, 197.6, 209.18.19.

AELFRIC'S HOMILIES.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

4.4 wyrcað fela tacna . . . to bepaecenne mancynn. 46.35 hine gelaeddon to staenenne. 142.33 se ðe com to gehaelenne ure wanda. Other examples: 48.19, 60.13, 66.16, 82.28, 84.32, 140.21, 190.30, 194.33, 232.6, 302.8, 320.6.7, 372.21, 380.1, 388.16, 402.30, 520.7, 534.18, 540.10, 542.21, 548.24, 578.2, 582.6, II 2.2, 12.21, 60.26, 74.11.23.24, 88.12, 90.5.10, 202.26, 236.28, 244.14, 254.22, 364.11, 372.5.6.21, 388.3, 404.11, 420.11,

424.19, 428.3.17, 444.6, 450.29.30, 454.15.25, 470.32, 474.31, 488.30, 534.19, 554.8.14, 570.1, 578.7, 586.2, 596.19, 598.6.

2. The Gerund is used as a complement of an adjective.

48.12 wurðlicor . . . to cweðenne Godes Bearn. 128.18 he waes gearo . . . to siðigenne. 130.16 lustbaere to gehyrenne. Other examples: 128.25, 182.15.32.33.34, 184.2, 190.8, 216.34, 236.12.13, 296.34.35, 340.25, 406.23, 448.7.8, 498.5.7, 534.33, 582.28, II 2.7, 122.10, 130.5, 170.22.23, 302.14, 322.16, 324.22, 368.14, 386.3, 456.23, 466.22, 536.22, 542.27.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

212.7 þæt folc haefð cyre to ceosenne . . . 322.27 he forgyfð . . . mihte to gehaelenne . . . 344.19 andgit to understandenne. Similarly, 394.5, 560.3, 580.12.15, 584.15, 588.28, 602.1.11, II 178.3.25, 190.14, 244.9, 340.7, 360.21.22, 372.19, 430.35, 490.16, 500.22.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

4.30 geðafað þam arleasan Antecriste to wyrçenne. . . 22.21 begunnon þa to wyrçenne. Other examples: 10.20, 46.1.10, 50.15, 66.34, 114.2, 122.5, 140.19, 150.13, 152.13, 158.22, 170.4, 178.16, 198.27, 206.26, 218.30, 240.6, 258.11, 314.10, 414.6, 448.29, 538.32, 550.4, 552.13, 556.6, 596.13.34, 604.15.17, 612.20, II 74.11, 78.14.28, 84.16, 90.8.17.18, 102.22, 104.25, 110.14, 116.8, 126.21, 128.33, 146.12, 148.16, 154.12.27, 156.11, 160.2, 174.32, 178.35, 196.23, 198.11, 206.9, 216.22, 282.5, 308.14.18, 316.20, 342.19, 344.28, 358.21, 374.10, 376.14.19.21, 392.2.4, 412.28, 418.4, 454.25, 464.1, 486.26, 488.27.34, 502.29, 520.19.20, 534.20, 554.2.4, 570.21, 578.9, 588.12.

5. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal verb.

94.35 Hit ðincð . . . dyselig to gehyrenne. 294.25 Nis na eow to gewitenne. 360.29 Us gelustfullað . . . to sprecenne. So, 298.12, 362.33, 394.9, 400.20, 448.9, 486.32, 526.1, 538.32, 612.32, 614.2, II 40.15, 76.8, 160.30, 318.16, 328.26, 348.24, 374.21, 444.26, 476.9, 484.28, 492.3, 520.15, 564.7, 574.2, 578.27,

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity or permission in an active sense.

110.6 Us is eac to witenne. 254.3 Us is to smeagenne. 502.26 hwaet him be ðam to donne waere. Similarly, 308.19, 314.34,

350.14, 354.11, 400.33, 406.24, II 82.1, 130.26, 244.18, 276.14, 292.27, 494.34, 536.6, 546.4, 556.23, 558.18, 562.20, 608.14.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

2.25 þa synd to haebbende. 120.3 he is to secenne. Similarly, 132.33, 262.25.28.34, 264.32, 324.8, 328.20, 332.3.4, 340.21, 342.13, 408.24, 442.24, 486.17.25.29, 492.21, 552.15.35, 592.10, 596.27, II 80.12, 100.31, 204.5, 210.3, 230.24, 234.15, 270.23.24, 280.18, 344.30, 362.20, 458.10, 554.13, 564.27, 566.16.

8. The Gerund is used in a passive sense.

46.35 hine . . . gelaeddon to staenne. 48.12 gepuht wurðlicor . . . to cweðenne Godes Bearn. Other examples: 60.13, 66.16, 84.32, II 380.30, 518.17, 538.17, 554.8.14.

AELFRIC'S LIVES OF SAINTS.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

4.39 gelahton eowerne geleafan to getrymmenne. 58.124 þone oðerne dæl hé dyde gehealden mid him to be-byrgenne. 104.236 se haelend hi sende . . . þa men to fullienne. Similarly, 60.163, 126.151, 152.67, 162.256, 218.138, 284.13, 312.91, 330.138.149, 358.328, 398.237, 404.327, 418.85, 436.76, 484.222, 522.568, III 6.80, 42.625, 62.127, 64.170.179, 92.402.403, 96.407, 126.23, 138.202, 144.13, 162.58, 178.163.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

96.117 waeron lustbaere . . . wita to þrowienne. 98.139 ðeos race is swiðe langsum fullice to gereccenne. Other examples: 138.353, III 32.468, 52.783, 74.113, 106.605, 198.133, 208.315.

NOTE.—The gerund is used parallel with the simple infinitive as the complement of an adjective in 138.353 hé wurðe waeron for criste to þrowigenne and becuman to his halgan.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

16.100 Gewylnung . . . to gewilnienne þa ðing. 16.108 Gescead . . . to gewyssienne and to styrenne. 478.93 Nis nan oþer god ón to gelyfenne. Other examples: III 14.220.222, 24.354, 28.403, 30.442, 32.478, 198.135.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

132.242 Cornodon to campienne. 158.175 began to wundri-

genne. 196.22 gewilnode to ŝrowigenne. 406.365 het hieu him to *gebringan* . . . heafdu ealle. Other examples: 200.73, 212.51, 316.148, 328.112, 344.127, 380.249, 440.122, III 6.76, 8.100, 12.183, 14.223.224, 18.283, 24.358, 360.368, 26.381, 28.419, 36.540, 48.721, 52.784.788.801, 68.42, 106.609, 110.664, 112.684, 128.45.

5. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal verb.

4.37 me to onhagode on englisce to awendene. 200.76 þe ðe sceamað to ge-euenlaecenne. 240.30 us gedafenað . . . to campigenne. Similarly, 314.127, III 16,228, 22.327, 72.82, 76.144, 98.479, 104.564, 176.134.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in an active sense.

282.284 Eft is us to smeagenne. 354.258 Us is to understandenne. 376.181 Us is to secenne. Similarly, 470.464.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' (expressed or understood) to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

182.225 ðu aelmihtiga god, ana to ge-biddene . . . soþlic to wurðigenne. 310.38 hwæðer is to lufigenne oððe huam lac to offrigenne. Other examples: 336.222, 424.155, 458.284, 460.307, 466.403, III 8.104.108, 16.241, 22.330, 120.812, 150.118, 152.143.

8. The Gerund is used in a passive sense, generally also expressing purpose.

330.149 hi sceawode and sealde to raedenne. 418.85 and led-don ðone halgan to beheafðigenne. 522.568 [hi] to sceawigenne eowodon.

AELFRIC'S DE VETERE ET NOVO TESTAMENTO.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

14.43 cymð eft tō dēmenne. 21.20 hē ālaeddon āweg tō wir-cenne. 92.20 ge cōmon . . . tō sceāwienne (*considerare venistis*). Other examples: 14.10, 19.36, 28.17, 31.26, 61.26, 63.8, 71.2.3, 85.26, 92.20, 101.16, 113.15, 114.13, 141.15, 142.18, 149.13, 166.11, 188.12, 197.7, 203.7, 214.21, 220.22, 225.9, 233.10.14, 242.21, 268.9.10, 269.27.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

22.9 *paet weorc is swiðe pleólic . . . tō underbeginne*. 28.15 *tō brúcenne wynsum*. Also, 23.3, 24.15, 30.9, 141.17, 191.17.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement to a noun.

94.10 *leáfe . . . tō bigeanne*. 141.3 *flaesc tō etanne*. Other examples: 183.27, 184.18, 226.4, 254.20.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

4.8 *begunnon tō wircenne*. 82.5 *þōhton hine tō ofsleánn*. 253.25 *fēngon tō lufienne heora fūlan þeáwas*. Likewise, 4.43, 6.29, 16.42, 17.16, 18.21, 21.31, 43.4, 54.29, 61.24, 69.17.19, 82.10, 113.11, 126.17, 173.11, 181.16, 196.12, 197.4, 199.14, 204.13, 220.4, 258.11.15, 259.4.18, 260.4.12.

5. The Gerund is used parallel with the simple infinitive as the complement of a verb.

107.3 *þōhte hī tō áhebbanne . . . and gesettan . . .*

6. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal verb.

20.30 *hwaet gebyrað us . . . tō smeágenne?* 22.5 *þūhte me hefigtīme þe tō tíðienne þaes*.

7. The Gerund is used to translate the Latin,

(a). Complementary infinitive complement of a verb, 43.4, 82.5.10, 107.3, 113.11, 197.4, 199.14, 258.11, 260.4.

(b). Ut and subjunctive, 27.25 *þe he gesceðp tō wirceanne (ut faceret)*, 69.17, 96.14, 203.7.

(c). Simple gerundive, 30.9 *gōð tō etanne (vescendum)*.

(d). Genitive of the gerund as complement of a noun, 94.10 *leáfe . . . tō bigeanne (emendi . . . licentiam)*.

(e). Ad and the gerund or gerundive, 27.16 *habbon him tō gereordienne (ad vescendum)*, 84.2 *fōr . . . scêp tō sciranne (ad tondendas oves)*, 28.15.17, 31.26, 41.12, 71.2.3, 101.16, 113.15, 114.13, 141.15, 142.18, 166.11, 188.12, 220.22.

THE GOSPELS.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

6.2 *we comon us him to ge-eadmédenne*. 62.3 *út-eode se sáedere hys sáed to sáwenne*. Other examples: 8.13, 48.34, 50.15,

60.42, 62.9, 66.30, 68.43, 102.19, 104.23, 152.31, 178.3.9, 182.23, 242.22, 276.72.73.77.79, 296.34, 316.25, 330.2, 350.31, 374.35, 406.20, 460.38, 500.39, 522.47, 554.16.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

10.11 *ðaes gescý neom ic wyrða to berenne.* 38.5 *Hwaet is eaðelfere to cweðenne?* So, 170.9, 302.23, 434.25.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

38.6 *mannes sunu haefð anweald . . . synna to forgyfenne.* 72.16 *Nabbað hí neode to farene.* Other examples: 170.10, 174.15, 302.24, 318.40, 456.11, 504.18, 538.12, 554.10.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

4.20 *nelle ðú ondráedan marian . . . to onfónne.* 54.2 *ðæt him álýfed nys . . . to dónne.* So, 54.10, 56.12, 62.11, 70.4.7, 76.3.8.11, 104.22, 146.54, 180.11, 304.4, 306.19, 352.42, 414.5, 482.25, 484.30, 492.37.40.

5. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal verb.

98.24 *ðæt eaðelfere byþ . . . to gánne þurh náedle eage.* 104.23 *to sittanne on míne swýðran . . . nys me inc to syllanne.* So, 220.25, 224.40, 248.31, 284.49.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in an active sense.

50.3 *Eart ðú ðe to cumenne eart?* 86.12 *and swá ys mannes sunu . . . to þrowigenne.* Similarly, 314.19.20, 442.15.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in the passive sense.

304.38 *niwe wín is to sendenne on niwe bytta.*

8. The Gerund is used parallel with the simple infinitive as the complement of a noun.

276.72 *mild-heortnesse to wyrcanne . . . and gemunan his hálegan cýðnesse.* So, 276.79.

9. The Gerund is used parallel with the subjunctive to express purpose.

522.47 *ne com ic . . . to démanne ac ðæt ic geháele.*

WULFSTAN'S HOMILIES.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

201.26 cymð . . . mancynne to demanne. 293.23 waes . . . geboren . . . middaneard to alisanne. So, 219.26, 222.22, 294.11, 295.32, 306.29.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.

15.14 seo menniscnes is wundorlic ymbe to smeagenne. 27.1 hraeðest to secganne. 207.24 se ân brôga bið strengra to araefnanne. Similarly, 36.7, 115.3, 148.2, 158.16, 189.4, 204.2, 253.7.8.9, 280.4, 295.7, 298.22, 304.15, 305.34.

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

52.3 þe his sawle þearf bið to hæbbenne and to healdenne. 179.19 þearf is mannum to geþencanne. So, 78.9, 308.22.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

10.10 an scyp, þe godd sylf gedihte Noe to wyrcanne. 34.14 geþristlaeð to maesjanne oððon huse to ðicganne. Other examples: 35.11, 39.17, 105.33, 135.31, 174.7, 191.6, 195.1, 199.8, 200.1.3.6, 202.1.2, 231.1, 248.14, 275.23, 277.26, 279.19, 286.27, 290.18, 292.2, 294.20.24.25.26.28.30, 295.5, 296.5.28, 302.5, 307.27.

5. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal verb.

7.12 hit is lang to areccenne. 21.6 heom beboden waes, cristentom to bodjanne. Other examples: 25.6, 100.23, 136.24, 151.22, 196.7, 206.29, 210.17, 211.24, 214.22, 217.11, 220.6, 225.13, 227.9.12.13.22, 241.21.22, 269.24.26, 279.4.5, 283.16.28, 285.12.13, 304.29, 306.17.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in an active sense.

36.1 þonne is . . . to efstanne. 51.20 hwaet him to donne sy and hwaet to forlaettenne. Similarly, 57.16, 102.13, 123.15, 150.15, 173.4, 185.6.7, 201.24, 242.2, 257.13, 290.4.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

73.8 se is to lufjanne and to weorðjanne. 113.8 is . . . to

understandenne, þæt . . . Similarly, 147.9, 192.21, 197.24, 218.6, 245.9, 282.7.

AELFRIC'S GRAMMATIK UND GLOSSAR.

1. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.

119.10 sum ðing tō dōnne oððe sum ðing tō prōwigenne. 135.3 hit ys tīma tō erigenne.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.

2.18 ðeos bōc mihte fremjan jungen cildum tō anginne þaes craeftes. 182.5 ic eom gerâed . . . sum ðing tō dōnne. 212.3 ic onginne tō wearmigenne. So, 135.8, 212.4.7, 245.9.

3. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in an active sense.

135.5 mē ys to erigenne. 135.6 ūs ys tō rāedenne. 255.11 hē is tō gehyrenne nama. Similarly, 151.12.

4. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense.

3.10 nu is . . . to warnigenne. 31.15 Is êac tō witenne. 113.13 hit is tō witenne. 144.11 amandus est ille hē ys to lufigenne. Compare 144.10 amandus sē ðe sceal bēon gelufod. So, 60.2, 75.4, 135.7, 151.13, 154.1, 179.16, 255.14.

5. The Gerund translates the Latin gerund and future active participle.

134.21 amandi tō lufigenne . . . amandum tō lufigenne. 246.8 facturus tō wyrçenne. So, 135.3.5.6.7.8, 144.11, 151.12.13, 255.11.14.

II.—IN THE POEMS.

BIBLIOTHEK DER AGS. POESIE.

1. The Gerund is used to express purpose.

6.134 se þe him god syleð gumena rice to gehealdenne. 13.21 Standeð me her . . . reaf to habbanne. So, II 301.131, 337.364, III 52.1622.1623.

2. The Gerund is used as the complement of an adjective.
4.72 se haefde . . . leohteste hond lofes to wyrrenne. 155.174
hwaet . . . selest waere . . . to gefremmanne. 158.257 oftost is
selest to gecyðanne. 185.1003 No þæt yðe byð to befeonne.
So, II 160.607, 350.622, III 66.377, 142.76, 143.96, 208.25 [XL].

3. The Gerund is used as the complement of a noun.
II 2.23 naes þær . . . waeteres drync to bruconne. 329.243
nyston sorga wiht to begrornianne. 332.279 þearf hearran to
habbanne. Similarly, 332.281.

4. The Gerund is used as the complement of a verb.
213.173 seleð him . . . to healdanne hleoburh weru. 250.2562
ða waes hringbogan heorte gefysed saecce to secanna. [Notice III
125.271 Ongan . . . to gode cleopian]. Similarly, 254.2644, II
15.295, III 45.1391, 125.271 (according to some readings), 206.13.

5. The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal
verb.

166.473 Sorh is me to secganne. 213.1724 Wundor is to sec-
ganne. So, 220.1922, 222.1941, 228.2093, 245.2445, 325.4 (3
examples), II 54.1136, 84.1689, 352.660, III 207.22.

6. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or
necessity in an active sense.

202.1419 eallum waes . . . weorce on mode to geþolianne.
385.13 Nu is to gelyfenne to ðan leofan gode.

7. The Gerund is used with the verb 'be' to express duty or
necessity in a passive sense.

II 72.1481 mycel is to secganne. Other examples: II 82.1659,
311.314, 354.703, III 70.510, 134.569, 201.12, 203.23.

8. The Gerund is used as the predicate of a sentence.

325.4 to findanne naes to oðfeorrganne and to witanne naes to
oðwyrceanne and to lufianne naes to oðlaedanne.

On the following page is a tabular statement of the uses of the
gerund in the texts examined. They are presented alphabetically.

TABLE OF THE GERUND IN OLD ENGLISH.

	Purpose.	Adj. Compl.	Noun Compl.	Verb Compl.	Logical Subj.	Necess. Act.	Necess. Pass.	Passive.	Prep. Phrase.	Predicate.	Translations.	Total Occurrences.
Aelfr. G. u. G.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	12	37
Aelfr. Hom.....	64	37	22	86	28	21	38	10	.....	.....	.....	306
Aelfr. L. S.....	32	9	10	31	11	4	15	3	.....	.....	.....	115
Aelfr. Test.....	31	7	6	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	108
Bede.....	72	23	39	33	4	21	45	17	1	.....	.....	255
Benedict.....	3	7	4	15	1	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Bl. Hom.....	13	9	.....	8	.....	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Boeth.....	6	19	9	44	10	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Chron.....	14	5	3	17	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	48
Gosp.....	31	5	12	21	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Greg.....	22	46	8	60	8	7	314	2	.....	.....	.....	462
Laws.....	9	7	3	11	2	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Oros.....	12	15	4	11	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Poems.....	6	10	4	8	13	2	8	.....	.....	3	.....	54
Wulfst.....	7	17	5	35	30	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	117

II.—USES OF THE GERUND IN OLD ENGLISH.

The aim of this investigation is to discover the uses of the Old English Gerund. For the purposes of this study nearly all of the monuments of the Old English period have been carefully read and a few of the Latin originals. I found that to examine every instance of the original for which an O. E. Gerund is found or to give the various translations of the gerund in the original would increase this study beyond the limits which were set for it, and hence I have with few departures carefully refrained from a study of either of the two subjects. It is safe to say that by far the main uses of the Gerund are found in the texts which have been read.

The uses of the Gerund in Old English correspond to some extent to the uses of the Gerund and Supine in Latin and partly to the simple infinitive. They will be treated only briefly as the statistical part of this study will furnish the proof for what is here stated.

1. *Purpose.* The Gerund as a means for expressing purpose is in frequent use chiefly after verbs of motion or verbs implying motion. It is used in every work consulted with the single exception of Aelfr. G. u. G. Examples are so numerous that there is need of no quotation here as the table of statistics is convincing on this point.

Note. The Gerund is used parallel with the subjunctive to express purpose. The only example I have recorded is Gospels 522.47 ne com ic . . . to démenne ac ðæt ic gehæle . . .

2. *Adjective Complement.* The Gerund is used in each of the works except Aelfr. G. u. G. as the complement of an adjective. This Gerund follows such a wide diversity of adjectives that it is impossible to give any satisfactory classification of the adjectives which I have noted in this study. It is, however, proper to call more than passing attention to the frequency with which it is used to show 'in what respect,' 'in accordance with what,' 'from what point of view' a quality or assertion is limited. Examples of the adjective complement are so frequent that I shall quote only enough to illustrate the last named feature. Bede 144.18 onders-

lic on to seonne; Greg. 90.13 mihtig . . . to tyhlanne; Chron. 326.28 earfoðlic . . . to atellanne; Bl. Hom. 223.22 mihtig . . . to hāellenne. Compare the ablative of the supine in Latin *mirabile dictu, facile factu*.

Note. The Gerund is used parallel with the simple infinitive as the complement of an adjective in Aelfr. L. S. 138.353 *hi wurðe waeron. . . . to þrowigenne and becuman to his halgan.*

3. *Noun Complement.* The Gerund is found as a noun complement in every work except Bl. Hom. The Gerund may be used with any noun of incomplete meaning.

Note. The Gerund is used parallel with the simple infinitive as the complement of a noun in Gosp. 276.72 *mild-heortnesse to wyrçanne . . . and gemunan his halegan cýðnesse.* So, 276.79. I have recorded no other examples.

4. *Complement of Verb.* A large number of verbs, both active and passive, transitive and intransitive, take a Gerund to complete the meaning of the verb. This use of the Gerund is very common and is found in each of the texts. In some instances it is hard to decide whether this use is an objective complement or an adverbial complement so nearly do these uses coincide. With transitives and passives the Gerund is usually nominal in nature while with many actives it is adverbial.

Note. The Gerund is used parallel with the simple infinitive as the complement of a verb in Aelfr. de v. et n. Test. 107.3 *þohte hî tō ahebbanne . . . and gesetlan. . . .*

5. *Logical Subject.* The Gerund is used as the logical subject of an impersonal verb in every text save Bl. Hom. and Aelfr. G. u. G. While this is not one of the most extensive uses it is too well recognized in languages to need extended comment. One example shall suffice, Aelfr. L. S. 240.30 *us gedafenað . . . to campigenne.*

6. *Duty and Necessity in Active Sense.* The use of the Gerund with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity or permission in an active significance is found in all the text except Oros., Boeth., and Aelfr. de v. et n. Test. In this use the verb 'be' is commonly accompanied by a dative. Examples, Aelfr. Hom. 110.6 *us is eae to witenne,* Aelfr. Hom. 502.26 *hwaet him be ðam to donne waere.* This seems to be a kind of logical subject.

7. *Duty and Necessity in Passive Sense.* Every text except

Aelfr. de v. et n. Test. has the Gerund with the verb 'be' to express duty or necessity in a passive sense. This use is closely akin to the foregoing but differs from it in that it may follow a personal subject (Aelfr. G. u. G. 144.11, hê is to lufigenne; Wulf. Hom. 73.8, se is to lufjanne).

8. *In Passive Sense.* In only four of the works have I recorded the use of the Gerund in a passive sense. The works are Greg., Chron., Aelfr. Hom., Aelfr. L. S. In this use it frequently follows verbs of 'motion' and as such expresses purpose. Examples, Aelfr. L. S. 418.85 leddon ðone halgan to beheafdigenne; Aelfr. Hom. 46.35 hine . . . gelaeddon to staenanne. It is often difficult to decide whether this use may not with equal or even greater propriety be assigned to the purpose class discussed above. The balance has tilted in favor now of one use, now in favor of the other. That *both* uses exist is an indisputable fact.

9. *Prepositional Phrase.* Bede 82.22 furnishes the solitary example of this use; oððe be cirican ingonge, oðþe to onfonne . . . Cristes lichoman.

10. *Predicate of Sentence.* The only instance of the Gerund as a pure sentence-predicate is in poems 325.4 to findanne naes to oðfeorr-ganne and to witanne naes to oðwyrceanne and to lufianne naes to oðlaedanne.

11. *As Translations for the Latin.* It is unfortunate that this use of the Gerund is limited in discussion by reason of the fact that the original has not been accessible except for Aelfr. de v. et n. Test., and Aelfr. G. u. G. I believe, however, that a more extensive study of the originals of the other works (wherever originals exist) will not materially change or affect the value of the following deductions, for the manifest reason that almost every possible use of the Gerund has been made in these translations.

(a) Infinitive Complement of a Verb, eight instances.

(b) Ut and Subjunctive, four instances.

(c) Simple Gerundive, eleven instances.

(d) Genitive of the Gerund as Complement of a Noun, one instance.

(e) Ad and the Gerund or Gerundive, fourteen instances.

(f) Future Participle in -urus, one instance.

References to the examples which illustrate these uses will be found in the table of statistics.

III.—RESULTS.

I have studied eighteen hundred and twenty-four instances of the Gerund. While I cannot hope to have gathered every occurrence of its use, I believe the number omitted will not vitiate the value of the results obtained. Now and then the same example is quoted under two heads to either of which it easily belongs; and again an example is given to one class when it might with almost equal propriety be assigned to another. There is in fact, in many instances, no strong line of demarkation which clearly sets an example off to a definite class.

It is to be regretted that (1) a study of the *origin* of the Gerund in Old English and the other Teutonic languages—which would determine whether it is a native construction or a borrowed one—and (2) a more complete study of its use as a *means of translation* for Latin constructions does not form a part of this paper, but this would have extended the work far beyond the limits of this investigation.

I give here what I believe to be the results of the foregoing study:

1. The Gerund in Old English is an abstract noun in the dative case, derived from a verb and retaining its verbal modifiers.

2. It commonly has the preposition 'to' before it but may occasionally have 'a' instead of 'to,' and in one instance it is accompanied by no preposition.

3. The dative is formed by adding *-ne* to the infinitive thus making the Gerundial ending commonly *-anne*; but instead of this ending may be found *-enne*, *-ene*, *-onne* and occasionally the uninflected infinitive takes the place of the dative.

4. As a noun the Gerund is used in subjective, predicative, appositive, and objective relations.

5. Adjectively the Gerund appears as an attributive or a predicative complement of a substantive.

6. The Gerund occurs adverbially after verbs, adjectives, and

adverbs to point out intent, purpose, object, consequence and the like.

7. With the verb 'be' the Gerund is especially common to express duty, obligation, necessity, permission, possibility, and expectation, in both active and passive senses.

8. It completes or defines the meaning of verbs, adjectives (adverbs), and nouns.

9. While the Gerund is active in form it not infrequently has a passive meaning. This use occurs chiefly after verbs of motion and generally expresses the purpose of the motion.

10. The Gerund is found parallel with the simple infinitive, with the subjunctive clause, and with *sculan beon* and a verb. As such it lends variety of expression to the style.

11. As a convenient means of translating Latin into Old English the Gerund may be used for (a) the complementary infinitive, (b) *ut* and the subjunctive, (c) simple gerundive, (d) genitive of Gerund as noun complement, (e) *ad* and the Gerund or gerundive, and (f) the future participle in *-ūrus*.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

I was born near Central Plains, Virginia, April seventeenth, 1869. My early schooling was at my home or in the country schools. In 1887 I went to Bingham School (at that time near Mebane, now at Ashville), North Carolina, where I remained for three years and completed the regular classical course with the grade of First Distinction. Here under the guidance of my excellent teacher of English, Professor W. L. Weber, I first formed a taste for the subject. From Bingham School I went to Washington and Lee University where I spent two years. During the succeeding two years my time was pleasantly spent in teaching in the Cove Academy, Coveseville, Virginia. At the end of the second year I resumed my studies at Washington and Lee and remained there for five years. From this institution I gained successively the bachelor's, the master's, and the doctor's degrees. Being awarded the Mapleson Scholarship in 1895, I became that fall Instructor in English and Modern Languages, a position which I continued to fill for the remaining four years of my university course. While in this position I edited and published a French classic. Leaving the University in 1899 I went to the associate principalship of the Donald Fraser School for Boys at Decatur, Georgia. From the Donald Fraser I was invited to become the first principal of the newly established Presbyterial Institute at Blackshear, Georgia, where I am now engaged in work.

It is a peculiarly pleasant duty to make grateful acknowledgment for the many courtesies which I received at the hands of all my faithful instructors, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the names of Doctors Currell, White and Harrison (now of the University of Virginia), without whose inspiration and encouragement my work would have been much more difficult or altogether impossible. I must also make grateful mention of the courtesies shown me in the loan of books by Dr. Harrison, Dr. Currell, Dr. J. D. M. Armistead of Lynchburg, Virginia, and by the Johns Hopkins University.

THOMAS J. FARRAR.

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