

noch immer treulich zur Seite stand, war Bertuolf, den er einst in Rom kennen gelernt hatte. Wie seinen Augapfel hütete er Hermann, zumal er schon öfters gemerkt hatte, daß man es auf das Leben  
5 seines Herrn abgesehen habe.

Es war im Herbst. Das Wetter war trübe, und ein bleiernes Grau bedeckte den Himmel. Von den Bäumen fiel ein Blatt nach dem andern zur Erde, und die Blumen auf den Wiesen verwelkten.  
10 Hermann saß unter der großen Linde, die auf dem Burgplatze stand. Bertuolf war zu Hermanns Freund Thuisdomar, dem Fürsten der Sigambrier,\* gezogen, um ihm Hermanns baldigen Besuch anzukündigen.

So war er denn ganz allein, und in tiefes Sinnen verloren blickte er in die Ferne. Da bemerkte er nicht, wie zwei ganz verkommen aussehende Gestalten sich hinter seinem Rücken, fast mit dem Bauche auf der Erde kriechend, zu ihm  
20 heranschleichen. Plötzlich sprangen sie auf und stießen ihm ihre Dolche tief in den Rücken hinein. Zu Tode getroffen sinkt der edle Held nieder und färbt mit seinem Blute das Gras unter der Linde. So fand ihn das bestürzte Gefinde. Nur noch einige  
25 Worte sprach sein bleicher Mund, dann verschied er, mit seligem Lächeln auf den Zügen.

Groß war der Schmerz Bertuolfs, als er seinen geliebten Herrn als Leiche fand. Ewige Rache schwur er den Römern und den Feinden Hermanns.  
30 Eine Nacht wachte er bei seiner Leiche, und dann zog er von dannen. Niemand wußte wohin.

## NOTES

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1. 1. **Ur** (*bos urus*)=Aurochs 'aurochs.' In Hermann's time there were in the woods of Germany many wild animals which are now extinct.
- .. 3. **ließen . . erschallen**: the infinitive without zu is used after the auxiliary verbs of mood, and also after hören, sehen, heißen, helfen, lehren, and lernen.
- .. 6. **bereits**, 'already.' Many adverbs are formed from nouns, adjectives, participles, and numerals, by adding s, which is almost always the sign of the genitive, e.g.—  
teils 'partly.'  
anders 'otherwise.'  
unversehens 'unawares.'  
erstens 'firstly.'
- .. 8. **mit der Rechten**=mit der rechten Hand; mit der Linken 'with the left (hand).'
- .. 10. **steckte**, 'was.' Cf.—  
in die Tasche stecken 'to put into the pocket.'  
wo steckt er? 'where is he?'
- .. 12. **Genoß**, or **Genosse**, comes from genießen, n, n, 'to have the use of' 'enjoy.' It denotes originally a person who has his meals together with others, and by extension 'a companion.' Note the compounds der Tischgenosse, der Hausgenosse, der Altersgenosse.
- .. 18. **andern**=etwas andern.
- .. 19. **zuwandte**: the d of wenden and senden is retained in the imperfect and past part.

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2. 3. **seinem Brauen**, 'his bay (horse).' Cf.—  
 Schimmel 'white horse.'  
 Grauschimmel 'grey horse.'  
 Apfelschimmel 'dapple-grey horse.'  
 Fuchs 'chestnut horse.'  
 Rappe 'black horse.'
- „ 8. **goldnen**: notice—  
 eisern 'iron.'  
 silbern 'silver.'  
 hölzern 'wooden.'  
 ledern 'leathern.'
- „ 11. **nunmehr**: a fuller form for nun.
- „ 13. **Gestrüpp**: lit. a tangle of shrubs and thorns. The prefix *ge-* has collective force. Cf.—*Gesträuch* (shrubs), *Gebirge* (mountain-range), *Gebüsch* (bushes), *Gewölle* (clouds), etc.
- „ 19. **der Ur muß . . .**: transl. 'not long ago the aurochs must . . .'
- „ 23. **mit scharfem Blick**: say, 'with a searching look.'
- „ 28. **ging's**: here, 'they went'; in the same way *alles*, *dieses* or *dieß* often refer in a general and collective sense to persons.
- „ 29. **bogen und brachen**, 'bent and broke.' Two alliterative or assonant verbs, adjectives, or nouns are often used together in German to express one idea, e.g.—  
*schalten und walten* 'to dispose freely.'  
*durch Dick und Dünn* 'through thick and thin.'  
*mit Kind und Kegel* 'with kith and kin.'  
*über Stod und Stein* 'over hedge and ditch.'
3. 8. **Munde**: notice—  
 die Mündung 'mouth of a river.'  
 das Maul 'mouth of an animal.'
- „ 14. **gesenkt**: *senken* is the factitive verb of *sinken* 'to sink' 'be sinking.' Notice—  
*sitzen* 'to sit,' *setzen* 'to set.'  
*trinken* 'to drink,' *tränken* 'to water' (horses, etc.).  
*liegen* 'to lie,' *legen* 'to lay.'
- „ 17. **Rosse**: daß *Roß* 'steed' 'horse' has gradually been supplanted by *Pferd*.
- „ 24. **freie**, 'free'; here 'open.' Cf. *ein freier Platz* 'an open square.'

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3. 26. **erschreckt zuckte . . . zusammen**, 'started up with fright.'  
 Notice—  
 ohne zu zucken 'without wincing.'  
 die Achseln zucken 'to shrug one's shoulders.'
- „ 30. **Haupt** (daß): the usual word is *Kopf*. *Haupt* is now mostly used in elevated style.
- „ 31. **an des . . . Seite** = *an der Seite des*. This kind of genitive is more common in poetry than in prose, but it is very frequently used by the author.
4. 3. **Kannte**: imperf. of *kennen* 'to know' in the sense of 'to be acquainted with,' used of persons and things. Cf. Fr. *connaître* and *können* 'to be able' (Fr. *pouvoir*); *wissen* 'to know' (Fr. *savoir*).
- „ 6. **wie im Fluge umkreist hatte**: transl. 'had gone round the water as if on wings.'
- „ 9. **entgegen**, *prep + dat*, stands after the noun or pronoun it governs. Cf. Siepmann's *German Primer*, p. 178 § 124. Here it is part of the verb *entgegenstürzen*.
- „ 18. **zugehört**: the auxiliary *hatte* is understood. The auxiliary verbs *haben*, *sein*, and *werden* are frequently omitted at the end of subordinate clauses. Cf. note, p. 65 l. 12.
- „ 26. **hätten sich**: the subj. has here conditional force = *würden sich geböhrt haben*. Cf. Siepmann's *German Primer*, p. 109 § 11.
5. 2. **dem . . . daliegenden**, 'who was lying there unconscious.'  
 The present and past participles used as adjectives are often best translated by a relative or co-ordinate sentence.
- „ 10. **nun ihn**: better *ihn nun*. The adverb of time stands after the object if it is a pers. pronoun, before the object if it is a noun:—  
*ich habe ihn gestern gesehen*.  
*ich sah diesen Herrn gestern*.
- „ 12. **band . . . zu** = *verband*.
- „ 20. **daß seine**: there is no difference of meaning in the three forms of the poss. pronouns, *daß seine*, *daß seinige*, *seines*; the second is more usual.
- „ 22. **dann und wann**, 'now and then.' Cf. *hin und wieder*.
6. 1. **Trinkhorn**, 'drinking-horn.' The custom of drinking out of a horn is still kept up in German students' clubs. The ancient Germans also used the horns of the *Ur* as war-trumpets.

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6. 1. **bestens**: adverbial genitive = auf die beste Weise.
- „ 4. **hätte**: see note, p. 4 l. 26.
- „ 7. **da und dort** = hier und dà: render 'here and there.'
- „ 16. **halbem Wege**: notice that the indef. article stands in German before halb, e.g. ein halbes Brot 'half a loaf.'
- „ 25. **Wodan**: Wodan or Odin, the chief god of northern mythology. As the highest of the gods, the 'Father of All' (Allbatur), he rules heaven and earth, and as god of war he holds his court in Valhalla (see note, p. 51 l. 9), whither go all brave warriors after death. Cf. Engl. *Wednesday*.
- „ 28. **Cherusker** (Lat. *Cherusci*): they were the most celebrated of all the tribes of ancient Germany. They dwelt on both sides of the Weser, and extended to the Harz mountains and the Elbe.
7. 9. **Lor**, *pl* Lore; der Lor 'fool,' *pl* Loren.
- „ 13. **das tiefe Gebrumm**: transl. 'the low and continual lowing.' Brummen = 'to murmur' 'hum.'
- „ 18. **Wohngemach** (daß), 'living-room' 'sitting-room'; the usual expressions are Wohnzimmer and Wohnstube.  
**Licht** (daß), *pl* Lichter. Cf. das Licht 'candle,' *pl* die Lichte.
8. 6. **Kopf- und Barthaaren**: if two compound words have the same subordinate component the latter is generally omitted in the first compound, and indicated by a hyphen.
- „ 8. **die Neunzig**: cardinal numbers may be used as nouns, and are feminine. They also take a plural: mit Vierem fahren 'to drive four-in-hand.' Hundert and Tausend are neuter when used as nouns. Million is feminine.
- „ 11. **einen**: the accusative of the indefinite pronoun 'man' 'one' 'they' 'people' etc. The dative and accusative are supplied from einer: einem, einen, and the genitive 'one's' is sein. Man muß seine Pflicht tun 'one must do one's duty.'
- „ 17. **Runen**: the Runes (*run* = secret) were the earliest 'characters' in use among the Teutonic nations. Only the priests had a full knowledge of them. Their invention is ascribed to Wodan.
- „ 18. **kundig** governs the genitive, e.g. er ist des Weges kundig 'he knows the way.'
- „ 20. **Gegeß**: the uncle of Hermann.
- „ 22. **Monde**: used in poetry and elevated style for Monate.
- „ 28. **Aliso**: a strong fortress built by Drusus, 11 B.C., at the confluence of the Lippe and the Alme.

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8. 29. **jener Feste**, 'that stronghold' 'fortress.' A noun is often defined or described by another noun following it. The latter is said to be in apposition to the former, and is in the same case.
- „ 31. **aus- und eingehen**: see note, p. 8 l. 6.
9. 9. **ja**, 'why, indeed.' Ja is frequently used to emphasize an imperative. Schreibe ja! 'do write' or 'be sure to write.'
- „ 14. **jenseit des Rheines**: the reference is to the Roman occupation of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, initiated by Caesar's conquest of Gaul, 58-50 B.C.
- „ 20. **daran denkend**: denken an 'to think of' (remember); denken von 'to think of' (to have an opinion of); was denken Sie von dieser Sache? 'what is your opinion of this matter?'
- „ 26. **wohl**, (1) adjective, 'well'; (2) adverb denoting *admission*, *concession*, to be translated by 'to be sure' 'maybe' 'it is true.'
- „ 30. **Grund und Boden**, 'ground and soil,' i.e. one's own property.  
**mir . . . zuwider**: transl. 'I dislike them with all my heart.' Zuwider = 'against the grain.'
- all ihr**: note that all if it is not immediately followed by its noun may remain invariable.
10. 1. **geb' ich nichts**: nichts auf etwas geben 'to give nothing for it' is used in German as an equivalent for our 'to attach no importance to a thing.'
- Lug und Trug**: transl. 'falsehood and fraud.' Lug = Lüge; Trug = Betrug.
- „ 2. **beginnen** sometimes means 'to do' as here. Cf. ihr Beginnen ist böse von Jugend auf 'their doings are sheer wickedness from their very youth.'
- „ 10. **vergeßen** governs the genitive or the accusative when its object is a possessive adjective. Vergiß mein(er) (or mich) nicht 'do not forget me.'
- „ 13. **Ariovist** (Lat. *Ariovistus*): leader of the Marcomanni and other German tribes. He conquered a great part of Gaul and settled there, but was ultimately defeated by Caesar, and driven across the Rhine.
- „ 20. **sie mögen nur**, 'let them only.' Cf. er mag kommen 'he may come' 'let him come.'
- „ 24. **wie ein Mann**: ein is emphatic, 'like one man'; say 'in a body.'

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11. 7. **weist**: present of *wissen*, which is one of the Preterite-Present verbs. The present of these verbs was originally a preterite, hence the absence of inflexional terminations in the 1st and 3rd persons. Cf. Siepmann's *German Primer*, p. 129.
- „ 13. **Mut** (ber): true compounds of *Mut* are masculine, e.g.—  
 der *Übermut* 'bravado'; der *Hochmut* 'haughtiness'; but note the following feminine nouns which are not really compounds of the substantive *Mut*:—  
 die *Armut* 'poverty'      die *Langmut* 'long-suffering'  
 „ *Urmut* 'humility'      „ *Sanftmut* 'gentleness'  
 „ *Demut* 'humility'      „ *Schwermut* 'depression'  
 „ *Großmut* 'generosity'      „ *Wehmut* 'melancholy'
- „ 15. **brav**, 'honest' 'good' 'well-behaved'; the English 'brave' is *tapfer*.
- „ 21. **sei**: indirect speech is always in the subjunctive.
- „ 24. **gen** is an archaic and poetical form of *gegen* with the meaning 'towards.'
- „ 29. **ward** is another form for *wurde*.
12. 2. **Snechtſchaft**: the suffix *-ſchaft* corresponds to the English *-ship* and *-scape*, as die *Freundſchaft* 'friendship'; die *Landſchaft* 'landscape.'
- „ 5. **harren** and *warten* are also used with the *prep. auf + acc.*
- „ 15. **Hallen**, 'bowers.' Die *Halle* is the same as English *hall*. Possibly die *Halbe* is meant, which means 'mountain-side.'
- „ 22. **gar** (adv.)=*sehr* 'very'; (adj.)=*done* in the sense of 'cooked.'
13. 6. **Fremdlinge**=der *Fremde*. Die *Fremde*= 'foreign country,' region away from one's home. *In die Fremde gehen* 'to go abroad.'
- „ 7. **Geficht** (daß), *pl* *Gefichter*; the plural *Gefichte*= 'visions.'
- „ 10. **Rom** is said to have been built by Romulus in the year 753 B.C. It occupies the flats on each side of the river Tiber and stands on seven hills. Since 1870 it has been the capital of the united kingdom of Italy.
- „ 11. **Legionen**: the legion was a body of infantry, consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from 3000 to 5000. Each legion was divided into 10 cohorts, each cohort into 10 companies, and each company into 2 centuries.
- des Kaisers**: the Emperor Augustus is meant, who was the first Roman emperor. He died 14 A.D. *Kaiser* is a German loan-word from Latin *Caesar*.

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13. 14. **Drusus**: the younger brother of the Emperor Tiberius. He was entrusted by Augustus with the war against the Germans. He undertook four campaigns; in the fourth he advanced as far as the Elbe. On his return to the Rhine he died in consequence of a fall from his horse.
- Rippefluß**: the river Lippe rises in the Teutoburger Wald and falls into the Rhine at Wesel, on the Lower Rhine.
- „ 27. **betraten**: the prefix *be-* is often used to make intransitive verbs transitive, e.g. *antworten*—*beantworten*.
14. 6. **langten tapfer zu**, 'ate heartily.' Cf. Engl. 'to fall to.'
- „ 22. **doch auch**, 'surely.' *Doch* expresses a *contrast*, 'however' 'but' 'yet' With an imperative it is emphatic and may be translated by 'do': *Komme doch!* 'do come.'
- „ 25. **Teile**: although *Teil* is now nearly always masculine its gender was for centuries doubtful, hence the divergence in compounds, e.g.—  
 der *Anteil* 'share'      das *Gegenteil* 'contrary'  
 „ *Vorteil* 'advantage'      „ *Erbeil* 'inheritance'  
 „ *Nachteil* 'disadvantage'      „ *Vorderteil* 'front'  
 „ *Erdeil* 'continent'      „ *Urteil* 'judgment'
15. 1. **an ſich hielt**: transl. by 'he checked or restrained himself.'
- „ 4. **leiblicher Bruder**, 'his own natural brother'; der *Leib* 'body.'
- „ 11. **Stahl**: names of metals are neuter, except der *Stahl*, der *Robalt*.
- „ 14. **wäre**: the subjunctive may be taken as conditional, *ſein würde*.
- „ 18. **Kriegsmann**, 'warrior.' Nouns compounded with *mann* generally change this in the plural into *leute*, e.g. *Kaufmann*, *pl* *Kaufleute*. But if the sex is to be expressed use *männer*: *Ehemann*, *pl* *Ehemänner*, *Chefeute* 'married people.'
- „ 22. **mächtig** governs the genitive.
- „ 30. **ihm auf der Stirn**=*auf ſeiner Stirne*. The dat. of the pers. pronoun is very often used instead of the English possessive adj. when speaking of parts of the body, or mental faculties.
16. 1. **hielt . . länger**, 'he could not restrain himself any longer.'
- „ 3. **Nimmermehr** is an emphatic form for *nie*, *nimmer*.
- „ 6. **hätte**: subjunctive after *wenn* expressing a condition.

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16. 15. **also**, 'so' 'then' 'therefore.' It is never the English 'also,' which is in German auch.
- „ 27. **statten**: cf.—  
die Statt 'place.'  
statt haben or statt finden 'to take place.'  
von statten gehen 'to proceed.'  
zu statten kommen 'to be useful' 'come in handy'  
'serve one in good stead.'
17. 3. **gefolgt war**, 'had followed.' Folgen, in the sense of 'to follow,' 'to obey,' is conjugated with haben. Er hat mir nicht gefolgt 'he has not obeyed me.'
- „ 5. **freudig erregt**: transl. 'his heart was full of joy.' Freudig 'joyful'; erregen 'to excite.'
- „ 10. **um . . . zu unternehmen**: the infinitive with um . . . zu is required after substantives and verbs when a design or purpose is expressed. Also after adjectives preceded by zu ('too'), or followed by genug: er ist zu jung, um dieses zu thun. Herr A. ist nicht reich genug, um das Pferd zu kaufen.
- „ 12. **staatlich**, 'handsome.' Cf. staatlich 'pertaining or belonging to the state (government).'
- „ 16. **auf . . . hielt**: **Stücke** in this phrase is probably a betting term corresponding to English 'stake' in 'to put great stakes on'; transl. 'of whom he thought so much' 'whom he liked very much.' Note—aus freien Stücken 'of one's own accord.'
- „ 21. **Gesellschaft**: note—  
einem Gesellschaft leisten 'to keep some one company.'  
Gesellschaft geben 'to give a party.'
- „ 24. **aufwieherten**: the force of the prefix auf 'is here 'loud.' Cf. aufschreien 'to scream out loud,' and Engl. 'to speak up.'
- „ 27. **in tausendem Galopp**, 'at full gallop'; sausen 'to whiz.'
- „ 30. **Zaum**, 'bridle.' Note—  
im Zaume halten 'to keep in check.'  
der Zaun 'hedge' 'fence.'  
der Zaunkönig, lit. 'king of the hedges,' i.e. 'wren.'
18. 2. **genugsam** is an old and emphatic form for genug.
- „ 12. **Kopf an Kopf nebeneinander**, 'with their heads side by side.'
- „ 19. **echt** means originally 'lawful' 'legitimate,' but now always 'true' 'genuine' 'sterling.'
- „ 22. **Met** (der), 'mead' 'hydromel,' a fermented liquor made from honey mixed with water.

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18. 25. **aufgegangen**: aufgehen referring to the sun, moon, and stars means 'to rise'; untergehen 'to set.'
- „ 28. **Kammer** (Lat. camera, Fr. chambre)=Schlafzimmer; cf. erste Kammer 'upper house'; zweite Kammer 'lower house' 'chamber of deputies.'
19. 14. **Opferstein**: a kind of altar on which animals and even human beings were sacrificed.
- „ 26. **silberweißes Pferd**: of all animal sacrifices that of the horse was most solemn. The horse, especially the white horse, was dedicated to Wodan, and it was considered sacred.
20. 5. **waren . . . bedeckt**: for wenn . . . bedeckt waren. Note that the principal sentence after a conditional clause is generally introduced by so.
- „ 13. **Blut**: the priest besprinkled with the blood of the sacrifice the holy tables, vessels, and those assisting. He also prophesied from it.
- „ 16. **pflegten**: pflegen 'to be wont' 'to be accustomed to,' also with the meaning of 'to nurse,' is a weak verb, but it is strong in a few phrases, like Freundschaft pflegen 'to entertain friendship'; Rats pflegen 'to consult.'
- „ 18. **Schädel**: it was a common custom among the ancient Germans to hang the heads of animals which had been sacrificed on trees, or to nail them to the doors of their houses. They were supposed to have magic power against diseases, etc. Cf. the British custom of hanging up a horse-shoe.
- „ 20. **langsamem Schritte**: adverbial genitive.
21. 2. **entzündet**=angezündet. Sacrifices in which the animal was burnt to ashes were, according to Grimm, not customary.
- „ 22. **wenn**, followed by auch, means 'although.' Synonyms are obgleich, ob schon, obwohl, wengleich.
- „ 29. **Treue und Glauben**, 'good faith.' Treue 'loyalty'; Glauben 'faith.'
22. 17. **Kriegsdienste leisten**, 'to serve in the army.'  
im Geiste, 'in my mind.'
- „ 18. **ziehen in die Schlacht**: emphatic for in . . . ziehen.
23. 12. **ehren**=erhabenen. Sehr originally referred to persons of higher rank, then it was used with reference to saints and objects of religious veneration.
- „ 24. **Wiese** (die), 'meadow.' Die Matte 'grass field on a mountain side'; die Weide 'pasture.'

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23. 26. **Stund um Stund** = Stunde um Stunde: transl. 'hour after hour.'
24. 3. **Frühmahl** = Frühstück; frühstücken 'to breakfast.'
- „ 14. **Gesinde**, 'servants' collectively; Dienerschaft is more modern.
- „ 26. **Allvater**, 'father of all,' viz. Wodan. Cf. note, p. 6 l. 25.
25. 5. **gedenke . . an**: also used with the genitive, as p. 24 l. 28. Note—ich will es ihm gedenken 'I will pay him out.'
- „ 9. **gern**, 'willingly' 'fain' 'gladly,' must often be translated by a verb, e.g. ich esse gern Äpfel 'I like apples.'
- „ 24. **Thusnelda** was the daughter of Segest and the wife of Hermann; she married him against the wish of her father, who was a friend of the Romans. In the year 15 A.D. she fell into the hands of Germanicus and died in captivity.
26. 4. **suche**: subj. after the conjunction **als ob**. Synonyms are **als wenn, wie wenn**.
- „ 7. **im Verein mit**, 'together with'; der Verein 'union' 'association.'
- Siegmund**: the son of Segest.
- „ 29. **Lust**: lit. *lust* = die Begierde; then 'pleasure' = Vergnügen.
- „ 30. **wohl**: here 'probably' 'perhaps.' Cf. note, p. 9 l. 26.
27. 11. **überhaupt** usually sums up previous statements, and is generally translated by 'altogether.'
- „ 19. **verwundert**, 'astonished'; verwundert sein 'to be astonished'; bewundern 'to admire.' Cf.—  
es wundert mich daß . . 'I am astonished that . .'  
daß wundert mich 'I am astonished at it.'
- „ 29. **meinet halben**, 'on my behalf.' The genitives of the pers. pronouns are combined with the prepositional forms -halben, -wegen, -willen: meinetwegen 'on my account' 'for ought I know'; meinetwillen 'for my sake.' The t is inorganic and an n preceding it has been dropped.
28. 2. **brav**, 'well.' Cf. note, p. 11 l. 15.
- „ 4. **unterdes** = unterdessen. Des is the old genitive of the dem. pron. der, from which dessen was formed.
- „ 7. **Hauptleute**: see note, p. 15 l. 18. Hauptmann 'captain in the infantry'; Kapitan 'captain in the navy'; Rittmeister 'captain of cavalry.'

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28. 8. **Tafel**: in elevated style for Tisch. Both are used in the sense of 'dinner.' Cf.—  
sie sind bei Tische 'they are at dinner.'  
er hat mich zu Tische eingeladen 'he has invited me to dinner.'  
nach Tisch 'after dinner.'  
Tafel means also 'tablet' 'board.'
- „ 14. **Dinge**: daß Ding has two plurals, die Dinge and Dinger (abstract). Note—aller guten Dinge sind drei 'all good things go by threes.' The plural Dinger is used when speaking contemptuously of things or persons.
- „ 20. **zum Abschied**: note—  
Abschied nehmen von 'to take leave of.'  
seinen Abschied nehmen 'to resign an appointment.'  
einem den Abschied geben 'to dismiss some one.'
- „ 23. **viele, viele Tagesreisen**: transl. 'a very great distance.'  
Die Tagesreise 'a day's journey.'
- „ 27. **gesenkten Hauptes**: adv. genitive = mit gesenktem Haupte.
- „ 28. **es . . Herz**, 'her heart was aching'; weh 'sore.'
29. 19. **doch**: cf. note, p. 14 l. 22.
- „ 30. **Flüßchen**: diminutive of Fluß. Diminutives of persons are often used in German as in English as expressions of affection. All words in -chen and -lein are neuter.
30. 5. **Wartturm**, 'watch-tower,' from warten 'to look out,' and Turm 'tower.' Cf.—  
der Thortwart 'gatekeeper.'  
die Sternwarte 'observatory.'
- „ 12. **Lanten** (*Castra vetera*): a small town on the left bank of the Lower Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Lippe. It was the most important Roman camp on the Rhine and founded by Augustus.
- „ 14. **Mainz** (Fr. *Mayence*, Lat. *Magontiacum*), the largest town in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt and one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite the mouth of the Main. It still retains many relics of the Roman period, the most important of which are the remains of a large Roman aqueduct, of which upwards of sixty pillars are still standing.
- Gallien** (Lat. *Gallia*): in the time of Augustus Gaul included the whole of France and Belgium, also a part of Holland, a great part of Switzerland, and all the provinces of Germany W. of the Rhine.

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30. 15. **sonnig**, 'sunny,' an adj. formed from *die Sonne*. Cf. *gestrig, heutig, morgig*.
- „ 16. **all der Bracht**: the adjectives *all, manch, welch, solch, wenig, viel* may remain undeclined if their noun does not come immediately after them, especially in poetry.
31. 6. **das Capitol** (Lat. *Capitolium*): the temple of Jupiter Maximus. It was one of the most imposing buildings in Rome, and magnificently adorned. Its erection was commenced by Tarquinius Priscus, and finished by Tarq. Superbus.
- „ 9. **Gänse**: the sacred geese of Juno had not saved the town, which was taken and burnt by the Gauls (390 B.C.), but only the Capitol. The latter was defended by some of the Romans who had fled thither. The Gauls climbed up a precipitous and therefore unguarded path. The sentinels were asleep, but in the Capitoline temple the sacred geese cackled with fear. Roused by the sound, M. Manlius rushed to the top of the cliff, and hurled the foremost Gaul over the precipice so that he bore down those behind him. Thus the cackling of the geese saved the Capitol, but the besieged had eventually to obtain their ransom by the payment of a thousand pounds' weight of gold.
- „ 13. **Forum**: an open place, in which the public met for the transaction of business, and for the sale and purchase of provisions. There also took place the administration of justice and the holding of assemblies of the people.
- das lebhafteste . . herrschte**: transl. 'where there was always plenty of stir and life'; *herrschten*, 'to reign.' Cf. *es herrschte große Stille* 'there reigned deep silence.'
- „ 20. **Wänden**: *die Wand* 'an inside wall'; *die Mauer* 'an outside wall.'
- „ 25. **Konnte . . satt schauen**, 'could not look enough at.' The German *satt* (cf. Lat. *satis*, *satis* 'satisfied' 'enough' is etymologically the same word as Engl. *sad*, though their meanings in the modern tongue differ widely.  
*ich bin satt* 'I am satisfied (with food).'  
*ich hab' es satt* 'I have had enough of it.'
- „ 29. **zwar**, 'although'; it concedes something which is afterwards generally, as here, limited by *aber*.
- „ 31. **höchstens**, 'at the most'; *aufß höchsten* 'in the highest degree'; *am höchsten* 'highest'; *höchst* 'extremely' is usually confined to qualifying adjectives.
32. 27. **aus dem Grunde**: transl. 'thoroughly.'

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33. 7. **Circus** (Lat. *circus*): it was a building for the exhibition of horse and chariot racing. The oldest building of this kind in Rome was the *Circus Maximus*. It was begun by Tarquin the younger, and finished by the emperor Trajan. The number of people it could seat is variously given as from 150,000 to 250,000, the latter figure being supposed the more correct.
- „ 16. **Toga**: the loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth, and wrapped round the body. *Toga praetoria*, a toga with broad purple border, and worn by children up to sixteen, knights, magistrates, and persons engaged in sacred rites, or in paying vows.
- „ 21. **Landen** = *Ländern*: the plur. *Lande* is restricted to poetry and elevated style, and conveys the idea of 'districts' rather than of 'countries.'
- „ 22. **Festgewühl**, 'festive throng.'
- „ 23. **sondern**, 'but,' can only be used after a negative, and to introduce a clause opposing or contradicting the proceeding, e.g. *nicht der Knabe, sondern das Mädchen hat es gethan*.
- „ 26. **es überkam . . Weh**: transl. 'suddenly intense sadness seized him.'
34. 4. **gleich** = *folgleich*, *sofort*.
- „ 15. **weiblich**, 'womanish' 'effeminate,' but *weiblich* = 'womanly'; cf.—  
*kindlich* 'childish.'  
*filialisch* 'childlike' 'filial.'
- „ 16. **überschreiten** (∪∪∪): *über* is here inseparable because it is transitive. The inseparable compounds are almost all transitive.
- „ 19. **anglichertweise**: a few adverbs are formed from nouns and adjectives by the suffix *-weise* (Engl. *-wise*, as in 'cross-wise'): *glücklichertweise*, *teilweise*, *pfundweise*, *truppenweise*, etc.
- „ 22. **dermaßen**: genitive plural used adverbially; similarly—  
*solchermaßen* 'in such a manner.'  
*gewissermaßen* 'in a certain manner' 'so to say.'
35. 6. **Schuld** (*die*), 'fault' 'guilt'; with the meaning 'debt' it is mostly used in the plural, e.g.—  
*Schulden machen* 'to run into debt.'  
*er steckt bis über die Ohren in Schulden* 'he is over head and ears in debt.'

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35. 14. **hättest du**: in conditional clauses the conjunction *wenn* may be omitted, and then the auxiliary stands at the beginning of the sentence.
- „ 16. **dem Manne nicht in den Speer**=in den Speer des Mannes.
36. 3. **da war es ihm**: transl. 'then it appeared to him.' The phrase *es ist mir, als wenn . . .* is fairly common; its meaning is, as a rule, 'I have a feeling as if . . .'
- „ 6. **weshalb . . . beilegte**: transl. 'and therefore he thought it of no further consequence.' *beilegen* is 'to lay by' 'attribute.'
- „ 17. **mit dem**: referring to inanimate objects the following forms may be used: *womit, woran*, etc. Notice the insertion of an *r* before a preposition beginning with a vowel.
- „ 23. **Ihr**: the 2nd pers. plur. was formerly used to address persons of all ranks, but now it is as a rule only used among the lower classes.
- „ 29. **bei . . . Gelegenheit**, 'on the first possible occasion.'
37. 1. **schon**: transl. 'I am sure.'
- „ 6. **seines Weges**: adv. genitive.
- „ 10. **auszuscheiden**=auszutreten.
- „ 15. **kränkele**: why subjunctive? Weak verbs whose stem ends in *el* or *er* (*wandern*) drop the *e* of the stem in the 1st pers. sing. pres. indic., and in the singular of the imperative.
- „ 18. **allerdings**: formed from a genitive plural *aller Dinge* with the addition of *s*.
- „ 19. **andrerseits**=auf der andern Seite. See previous note.
- „ 23. **lerne**: instead of *lehre*. *lernen* 'to learn,' *lehren* 'to teach.' Notice—*auswendig lernen* 'to learn by heart.'
- „ 26. **Tiberius** was born 42 B.C. He was compelled to marry the daughter of Augustus. From the year of his adoption by Augustus (4 A.D.) to the death (14 A.D.) of that emperor, he was in command of the Roman armies. He occupied the imperial throne from 14–37 A.D.
38. 5. **Sentius Saturninus** was only a short time in Germany along with Tiberius.
- „ 12. **Statthalter**: from a subst. *die Statt* 'place,' and *halten* 'to hold.' One who governs a province in the name of the sovereign.
- Quintilius Varus** was made governor of that part of Germany which Drusus had conquered. In the year 9 his

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- entire army was destroyed by Hermann in the Teutoburger Wald (see note, p. 49 l. 7). This defeat was followed by the loss of the Roman possessions between the Weser and the Rhine. When the news of the defeat reached Rome, Augustus gave way to the most violent grief, tearing his garments and calling upon Varus to give him back his legions.
38. 15. **Syrien** (Lat. *Syria*): a country of W. Asia, at the E. end of the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt. It was made a Roman province by Pompey 64 B.C.
- „ 24. **Geriçht**, 'court of justice.' Notice—*Geriçht* 'dish'; *ein Geriçht Fische* 'a dish of fish.'
- „ 28. **Stabbündel**, 'bundle of switches'; Lat. *fascas*, a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, consisting of rods and an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded.
- „ 31. **Steuern**: *die Steuer* 'tax'; *das Steuer* 'rudder.'  
**immer mehr**=mehr und mehr.
39. 13. **ins Gewissen zu reden**: transl. 'to awaken his conscience.'
- „ 31. **räftig einherschritt**: transl. 'strode along stoutly.'
40. 2. **Gefiçht**: *pl Gefiçhter*; see note, p. 13 l. 7.
- „ 16. **nehmen wollen**: *wollen* is the old past part. of a strong verb. *Wollen* is used instead of *gewollt* after an infinitive. So, too, the other auxiliary verbs of mood.
- „ 24. **Weser** (*die*): an important river in Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda near Münden in the Prussian province of Hanover; it enters the North Sea below Bremerhafen, which is a very busy sea-port.
- „ 25. **Cherusker**: see note, p. 6 l. 28.
- „ 26. **freudig berührt**, 'much pleased.'
41. 7. **erhandelt**: the prefix *er-* denotes obtaining by means of the action expressed by the verb. Hence *erhandeln* is 'to get something by bargaining.'
- „ 22. **allerorten**: formed from a genitive plural *aller Orte*, also *allerorts*.
42. 1. **Ranten**: see note, p. 30 l. 12.
- „ 2. **Banden**: see note, p. 33 l. 21.
- „ 10. **Band** (*das*), *pl die Bänder* 'ribbons.'  
*das Band*, *pl die Bande* 'fetters' 'bonds.'  
*der Band*, *pl die Bände* 'volumes.'  
*die Bande*, *pl die Banden* 'bands' of men, 'cushions' of a billiard-table.



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42. 22. **jeden Tag**: definite time and time *how long?* is put in the accusative; indefinite time is put in the genitive, e.g. **eines Tages** 'one day.'
43. 10. **an** . . . **legte**, 'showed.'
- „ 21. **er läßt** . . . **überzeugen**, 'he is not easily persuaded.' An active infinitive may have a passive meaning after **lassen**.
- „ 22. **wenn er** . . . **Meinung gefaßt hat**, 'if he has once made up his mind.' The English 'meaning' is in German **die Bedeutung**. Notice—  
*meiner Meinung nach* 'in my opinion.'  
*einem seine Meinung sagen* 'to give some one a piece of one's mind.'
- „ 23. **wie gesagt**, 'as I said before.'
44. 5. **das andre wird sich finden**, 'the rest we shall see (in due time).'
- „ 11. **herbei**: *her* implies motion *towards* the speaker; *hin* *from* the speaker.
- „ 23. **stand ihm**, 'suited him'; note the use of the dative with **stehen** and cf—  
*der Rock paßt ihm gut* 'the coat fits him well.'
45. 2. **es ist mir Kunde** (*f*) **geworden**, 'I have received news.'  
 Cf.—  
*der Kunde* 'customer.'  
*ein schlauer Kunde* 'a sly fellow.'
- „ 12. **ließ sich nichts merken**: transl. 'did not show any suspicion.'
- „ 16. **welch**: see note, p. 30 l. 16.
- „ 19. **desselben Tages** = **denselben Tag**, def. time, or **am selben Tage**.
- „ 21. **Beförnis**: all feminine polysyllabics except **Mutter**, **Tochter**, and those in **-nis**, belong to the fourth (weak) declension.
- „ 23. **doch ja**, 'to be sure to.'
- „ 24. **Rat**, 'advice,' *pl* **Rat[schläge]**; **Rat** 'council' 'meeting of counsellors,' *pl* **Räte**.
46. 1. **Priesterin**: fem. nouns in **-in** double the **n** in the plural.
- „ 11. **Velleda** (**Veleda**): the wise women or prophetesses dwelt in a tower, on a mountain. They prophesied the weather, foretold the fates of families, important future events, and the issues of battles. Amongst the Cimbri they even slaughtered the prisoners and prophesied out of their blood. One of the

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- most celebrated of these women was **Veleda**. Two others known to history are **Ganna** and **Aurinia**. See **Tacitus, Germania**, viii. etc.
46. 26. **Drusus**: when **Drusus** crossed the **Weser** a prophetess is said to have warned him against advancing farther, and to have foretold his approaching death. A few days later his horse stumbled and fell with him, with the result that he died of the injuries he received. See also note, p. 13 l. 14.
47. 2. **Gehöfte**: a collection of farmhouses. The prefix **ge-** has collective force. See note, p. 2 l. 13.
- „ 6. **warte**, 'wait.' **Warten auf** (+ *acc*) 'to wait for'; **auf sich warten lassen** 'to be long in coming'; with the genitive it means 'to wait on a person or something.'
- „ 19. **schlang sich**: use the passive.
- „ 21. **Gister**: the birds are constant companions of the gods, and talk with each other. Gods and witches often take the form of certain birds. The magpie, like the raven, is a bird of ill omen, but many ravens above an army signify victory. The wise women prophesied from their flight and their cries.
- „ 29. **Glück**, *pl* **Glücksfälle**; similarly **das Unglück**. Notice—  
*einem Glück wünschen* 'to congratulate some one.'  
*zum Glück* 'fortunately.'  
*Glück auf!* 'good luck!'
48. 4. **da** = **in welcher**.
- „ 8. **es gab**, imperf. of **es giebt**, governs the accusative and is always in the singular.
- „ 23. **Eiche**: names of trees are feminine.
49. 3. **war gedankenvoll** . . . **versunken**, 'was lost in thought.'
- „ 7. **Teutoburger Waldes**: the **Teutoburger Wald** (*Saltus Teutoburgiensis*), in which the legions of **Varus** were annihilated, runs through the S. part of the principality of **Lippe Detmold**. It extends N. of the **Lippe** from **Osnabrück** to **Paderborn**.
- „ 8. **Aliso**: see note, p. 8 l. 28.
- „ 10. **Lippe**: see second note, p. 13 l. 14.
- „ 19. **Gaugenossen**: i.e. the inhabitants of the same district or province.
- „ 26. **stieß** . . . **Horn**, 'blew his horn.'
50. 4. **öffnete sich**: the reflexive verb is often used in German instead of the passive.

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50. 8. **kam** . . **geschritten**: notice that the past part. of some neuter verbs which express motion occurs together with the verb *kommen* instead of the English present part., e.g. *er kam geritten* 'he came riding.'
- „ 13. **schwer**, 'seriously.'
- „ 24. **daß** . . **feien**, 'that he had only a few days more to live.'
- „ 26. **hauchte** . . **sein Leben aus**: transl. 'breathed his last.' Cf. *seinen Geist aufgeben*.
51. 1. **nur die Einigkeit**: cf. Engl. "union is strength."
- „ 6. **Heide** (die), 'heath'; *der Heide* 'the heathen.'
- „ 7. **Waffen**: it was customary to bury with the dead their tools, weapons, etc., so that they could continue in Valhalla the favourite occupations they had followed while alive.
- „ 9. **Valhalla**: after death it was believed good men were received in Valhalla, the palace of immortality; by good men were generally meant warriors slain in battle.
- „ 17. **that sehr leid**, 'was very sorry.' Notice—*er thut mir leid* 'I am sorry for him.'
- „ 28. **ja**: see note, p. 9 l. 9.
- „ 31. **wenn** . . **auch**: see note, p. 21 l. 22.
52. 2. **zwar**, 'it is true'; it explains more fully the preceding statement. *Und zwar* 'and that.'
- „ 22. **kundgab** = *zeigte*.
- „ 27. **Ende**: cf.—  
*Ende gut, Alles gut* 'all's well that ends well.'  
*das Ende vom Stabe ist* 'the upshot is . . .'
53. 8. **Fuß**: remember that masc. and neuter substantives denoting *number*, *weight*, or *measure* are not declined when preceded by a numeral; but when feminine they are declined, e.g.—  
*fünf Fuß lang* 'five feet long.'  
*zwei Ellen Tuch* 'two ells of cloth.'
54. 3. **fliegenden Atems**, 'out of breath' 'panting.'
- „ 13. **denn auch**, 'now really.'
- „ 20. **Ohren**: *das Ohr* is strong in the singular, but weak in the plural. Note—  
*bis über die Ohren* 'over head and ears.'  
*er hat's hinter den Ohren* 'he is a sly fellow.'  
*sich aufs Ohr legen* 'to go to bed.'

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54. 26. **auf Erden**: *Erden* is the old weak dative of *Erde*. Fem. nouns used to be declined in the singular and take an n. Cf.—  
*zu Ehren* 'in honour.'  
*zu Gunsten* 'in favour.'  
*von Gottes Gnaden* 'by the grace of God.'
55. 5. **Herr und Meister**, 'lord and master.' See note, p. 2 l. 29.
- „ 11. **Friesen** (Lat. *Frisii*): a German people on the German Ocean, between the Scheldt and the Weser. In the fifth century they joined the Saxons and Angli in their invasion of Britain.
- „ 12. **sigt** = *wohnt*.
- „ 30. **Haus und Hof**, 'one's all' 'house and home.' See note, p. 2 l. 29.
56. 6. **heißt**: *heißen*, neuter verb, 'to be called'; transl. 'to bid one do a thing'; *es heißt* 'people say,' or 'the question is.'  
**ganz und gar**, 'altogether.'
- „ 15. **Elfwiese**: the Elf (German *Alp*, only since the last century *Elf*) is an imaginary being, supposed to exert a mysterious power over man, and to delight in mischievous tricks. The elves lived in the air, water, or woods. To ward off their evil doings people made all sorts of sacrifices to them.
- „ 20. **wohin**: note that the suffixes *-hin* and *-her* must be used with adverbs of place to denote the direction towards or away from a place, e.g. *der Knabe kam hierher*; *er ging dahin*.
- „ 22. **ein**: see note, p. 10 l. 24.
57. 6. **ächzen**: lit. 'to say frequently *ach!* alas!' *ächzen* and *stöhnen* are often used together, 'to groan and moan.'
- „ 19. **bewehrt** = *versehen* 'provided.' Cf. *bewährt* 'approved' 'tried.'
- „ 26. **hohe**, 'important.'
- „ 27. **gilt es doch**, 'since it is our duty.'
58. 2. **schalten und walten**: see note, p. 2 l. 29.
- „ 3. **immer weiter**: see second note, p. 38 l. 31.
- „ 5. **Streitfälle**, 'differences' '(law) cases.' Note—*der Streit* takes its plural from *die Streitigkeit*.
- „ 8. **die Belle**: see note, p. 38 l. 28.
- „ 14. **die die**: avoid such expressions as *die die*; use *welche die* instead.

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58. 23. **Band**; see note, p. 42 l. 10.
- „ 28. **Amphivarier** (Lat. *Amphivarii*): a German people, originally dwelling between the sources of the Ems and the Weser, and afterwards near the Cheruski.
59. 10. **Chauken** (Lat. *Chauci* or *Cauci*): a powerful German tribe between the Ems and the Elbe, never subdued by the Romans. Tacitus describes them as the noblest and the justest of the German tribes.
- „ 16. **heimat- und freudlos**: see note, p. 8 l. 6.
- „ 17. **Chatten** (Lat. *Chatti* or *Catti*): an important German tribe who used to live in what is now known as Hesse and the adjacent countries. They were never completely subjugated by the Romans.
- „ 18. **Tubanten** (Lat. *Tubantes*): this German tribe dwelt originally between the Rhine and the Issel; in the time of Germanicus (11 and 12 A.D.) on the S. banks of the Lippe; and at a still later time in the neighbourhood of the Thüringer Wald.
- „ 26. **Unglück**: see note, p. 47 l. 29.
60. 3. **würdig** governs the genitive.
- „ 7. **Gauen**: see note, p. 49 l. 19.
- „ 11. **der Schild**, *pl* *Schilde*; **das Schild**, *pl* *Schilder* 'sign-board.'
- „ 16. **Weser**: see note, p. 40 l. 24.
- „ 23. **Teutoburger Walde**: see note, p. 49 l. 7.
61. 3. **lauschten**: *lauschen* is usually followed by the prep. *auf* + *acc.*
- „ 6. **Germanien** (Lat. *Germania*) was bounded by the Rhine on the W., by the Vistula and the Carpathian mountains on the E., by the Danube on the S., and by the German Ocean and the Baltic on the N.
- „ 11. **Lippe**: see second note, p. 13 l. 14.
- „ 23. **Hauptmann**: see note, p. 15 l. 18.
- „ 26. **Cherusker**: see note, p. 6 l. 28.
- „ 30. **es geschah**, 'it was done.'
62. 2. **Pergamentblatt**, 'leaf of parchment.' **Das Pergament** also means 'document' 'charter.'
- „ 5. **alles**: see note, p. 2 l. 28.
- hing . . . Lippen**, 'was hanging with curiosity on his lips.'

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62. 22. **Gemahlin**: a more polite form than *Frau*; both are often used together. **Wie geht es Ihrer Frau Gemahlin?** 'how is your wife?'
- „ 29. **Heerbann**: from Low Lat. *heribannus*, a levy of those who were capable of bearing arms. Transl. 'followers.'
63. 3. **Also**: see note, p. 8 l. 28.
- „ 15. **Troß**: from Low Lat. *trassa*, Fr. *trousse*, the baggage of an army and the people looking after it.
- „ 17. **Gepäck**, 'baggage'; it also means 'luggage.' Note—  
**das Gepäckzimmer** 'luggage-room.'  
**der Gepäckträger** 'porter.'  
**der Gepäckwagen** 'luggage-van.'
- „ 26. **fernerhin** = außerdem, auch.
64. 6. **Hunderterte**: see note, p. 8 l. 8.
- „ 21. **es galt**, 'the question was.'
- „ 31. **ganz und gar**, 'altogether' 'entirely.'
65. 2. **feines Weges . . . ziehen**: adverbial genitive; transl. 'continue its march.'
- „ 6. **floß . . . hernieder**, 'rain fell in torrents.'
- „ 12. The omission of *hatte* or other forms of *haben* at the end of a subordinate clause after a past participle is not approved of by many grammarians. Cp. p. 21 l. 11; p. 23 l. 23; p. 32 l. 31. On the other hand the omission of parts of *sein* as on p. 35 l. 14 is allowed.
- „ 15. **sprenge er voran**, 'galloped at their head or in front.'
- „ 18. **so gut es ging**, 'as well as the circumstances allowed.'
- „ 19. **Schanzen**, 'entrenchment.' Derived from the Fr. *chance*. Note—in die *Schanzen* . . . *schlagen* 'to risk.'
- „ 22. **Mannen**: the plural *Mannen* is used in the sense of 'vassals' 'warriors.'
- „ 24. **wichtig**, 'weighty,' etymologically the same word as *wichtig* 'important.'
66. 2. **Truppe** (*die*), 'a company of soldiers'; **der Trupp**, *pl* *die Trupps* 'gang' 'crowd.'
- „ 24. **waren . . . doch noch besser daran**, 'had surely a better lot.'
- „ 28. **die Fluten** 'the waters.' **Die Flut** 'flood' 'tide'; **Ebbe und Flut** 'ebb and flow.'
67. 10. **begangen**: transl. 'celebrated.'
- „ 21. **Walhryn**: the twelve nymphs of Valhalla. They were

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mounted on swift horses and held drawn swords in their hands. In battle they selected those destined to die and conducted them to Valhalla. *Walfhrjur* means 'chooser of the slain.'

**Valhalla:** see note, p. 51 l. 9.

68. 2. **der Bund**, *pl* die Bünde, 'alliance'; **das Bund**, *pl* Bunde, 'bunch' 'bundle.' **Vier Bund Stroh** 'four trusses of straw.'
- „ 6. **immer und immer:** one immer would be quite sufficient; translate 'more and more.'
- „ 9. **teilweise:** see note, p. 34 l. 19.
- „ 16. **Markomannen** (Lat. *Marcomanni*): i.e. 'men of the mark or frontier,' a powerful German tribe. They originally dwelt on the banks of the Main. About the beginning of the Christian era they conquered under the guidance of their chieftain Marbod (*Maroboduus*) the Boii, who inhabited Bohemia and part of Bavaria. Here they founded a powerful kingdom.
- „ 23. **Germanicus** was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, whom he assisted in the wars against the Pannonians and Dalmatians and Germans. After the death of Augustus (14 A.D.), he devoted himself to the conquest of Germany, but was soon recalled to Rome by Tiberius. He died in Syria in 19 A.D.
69. 6. **Thusnelde:** see note, p. 25 l. 24.
- „ 15. **allerlei:** originally a genitive plural, now used as an indeclinable adjective.
- „ 22. **Marbod:** see note, p. 68 l. 16.
70. 12. **Sigambres** (Lat. *Sigambri*, *Sugambri*): one of the bravest peoples of Germany. They dwelt originally N. of the Ubii on the Rhine, from whence they spread towards the N. as far as the Lippe.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STRONG VERBS

N.B.—(1) + stands for "cognate with English"; the cognate words are given after the German Infinitive when they no longer convey the meaning of the German.

(2) The Second and Third Person Singular Present Indicative of Verbs with stem-vowel *e* have as a rule *t* or *te*, and similarly *a* becomes *ä*, except in *fragen*, *schaffen*, and *schallen*.

(3) Verbs that are not very common are marked with an asterisk.

INFINITIVE	3RD SING. PRES. IND.	IMPERFECT	PAST PARTICIPLE
backen to bake	bäckt	bäck	gebacken
befehlen to command, order	befiehlt	befahl <sup>1</sup>	befohlen
*besleißen (sich) to apply one's self	befleißt sich	befleiß sich	sich beflissen
beginnen to begin	beginnt	begann	begonnen
beißen to bite	beißt	biß	gebissen
bergen ( <i>intr</i> ) to hide	birgt	barg	geborgen
bersten to burst	birft	barft <sup>2</sup>	ist geborsten
*betwegen <sup>3</sup> to induce	betwegt	betwög	betwögen

<sup>1</sup> Imperf. Subj. *befähle* or *beföhle*; also *empfähle* or *empföhle* of *empfehlen* 'to recommend.'

Verbs with long *e* as stem-vowel and *gebären* have *te* in the 2nd and 3rd Person Sing. Pres. Ind., the others have *t*, as has *erlöschēn*.—*gehen*, *genesēn*, *heben*, *pflēgen*, *stehen*, and *wēben* keep *e*.

<sup>2</sup> Imperf. Subj. *bärste* or *börste*.

<sup>3</sup> *bewegen* 'to move' is a weak verb.