

Scalp, from the Norse *skal* (shell).

Sculke, from the Danish *skulke*.

Snub, from the Norse *snubba* (cut short).

Hauk, from the Icelandic *haukr*.

It is from this last, not from the Old English *heafoc*, that our word for *accipiter* comes; in the same way we have preferred the Scandinavian *slátr* (cædes) to the Old English *slæge*. A glance at Stratmann's Dictionary will show that the South held to the Old English forms long after the Scandinavian forms, now used by us, had appeared in the North. In our verb *whiten*, found in this Psalter, we follow the Icelandic *hwitna*, not the Old English *hwítian*. The Plural of *hand* (manus) in this Psalter is *hend*, following the Scandinavian form *hendr*. The Old English word for *stultus* used to be *dysig*; this last is found with a new meaning in a Northern writer ninety years later, and in the Present Psalter *insipiens* is translated by *fule* (Vol. I. p. 169), pronounced as we pronounce the word now. This may come from the Icelandic *fol*, though the French *fol* is seen in the *Ancren Riwele*. What Orrmin called *lefften* (elevare) now gets our sound *lift*, the Icelandic *lypta*, Vol. I. p. 195. The Icelandic *títt* (celeriter) appears here as *tite*; it is peculiar to Northern England, and stamps Gower, one of those who used it, as a Northern man.

We see *snere*, akin to the Dutch *snarren*, to grumble; *stuble* (stipula), related to the Dutch *stoppel*. In Vol. II. p. 53 *conquassare* is translated in three different manuscripts by *squat*, *squacche*, *swacche* (our *squash*), all akin to the Dutch *quassen*. The Adjective *smert* answers to *acerbus*, as before; it takes also a new meaning, for in