

e or verbal stem  
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tribute or verb,  
*redo*, which has  
*dhāmi*, "heart-  
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predicate, and  
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tive sentences ;  
the verb at the  
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sentence almost  
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has established  
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prepositions. A  
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infinitive could  
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governed word ; on the other hand, it was itself a case dependent on the principal verb. But its nominal character was more and more obliterated by its employment with verbs like *posse* or *velle*, *can* or *will* ; "he has the ability for doing," gradually came to be "he can do." Hence in Homer, as in Old Latin and Old German, the infinitive is mostly found at the end of the sentence, originally, it is true, accompanied by its cases, but afterwards standing alone to qualify the verb, and separated by the latter from the cases with which it was construed. But with all this confusion of the old order, such cases as the ablative or instrumental still maintained their proper position before the word they qualified, and when crystallized into adverbs continued to stand preferably immediately before the verb. Many of these adverbs afterwards became prepositions, the government of the noun passing from the verb to the adverb that accompanied it ; other prepositions, like the Latin *gratiā* or the Greek *χαρίν*, originated in substantives construed with genitives ; and hence the preposition was first of all a postposition, following and not preceding its case. Even now *nach* stands after its case in German, and we speak of *thereon* and *thereof*, *homeward* and *leeward*, to say nothing of *God-wards* and *you-wards*, or of what is told us of Chaucer's Shipman,<sup>1</sup> that "fful manye a drauȝt of wyne hadde he i-drawe ffrom Burdeaux ward," while the Latin *meum*, *nobiscum*, and the like, survived to the last days of the language. So, too, in Anglo-Saxon the preposition sometimes runs counter to its name by coming after its case, as *hī wyrcað þone cyle hine on*, "they produce cold him on,"<sup>2</sup> but this construction is

<sup>1</sup> Prologue, 396.

<sup>2</sup> Orosius, i. 1, 23.