

Latinised Greek words, most of them words connected with church or religion, passed into the Anglo-Saxon: thus:—

L.	A.-S.	Eng.
diabolus	deōfol	[devil
presbyter	preōst	priest
episcopus	bisceop	bishop
monasterium	mynster	minster
clericus	cleric	clerk
prædicare	predician	preach
G. kuriake } kuriakon }	cyrice	{ church
eleemosune	ālmesse	{ kirk (<i>Scotch</i>)
L. pondo	pund	alms
moneta	mynet	pound
		mint

and several others. The names of months were also borrowed from the Latin. It is worthy of notice that while *minster* and *mint* have come to us through the Anglo-Saxon, we have the same Latin words by more recent importation in *monastery* and *money*, which come through the French *monastère* and *monnaie*.

The Scandinavian.—In the year 827, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, became the acknowledged lord of all the separate fractions into which the Anglo-Saxon England had been divided. Piratical rovers from the regions about the Baltic were at this period the scourge and terror of Europe. These Scandinavians—or Danes, as the Saxons named them all, whether coming from Denmark or not—infested the whole eastern coast of England, not only making occasional descents, but conquering large districts, and forming permanent settlements. Yet the Danes do not appear to have settled in large numbers, except in the eastern part of the island. A trace of their existence here is still seen in Ashby, Rugby, Whitby, and many other names of places with the same ending; for *by* is the Icelandic *by-r*, Swedish *by*, Danish *bye*, a town, village. There is no evidence that the Danes of England sought to perpetuate or to extend the use of their own language. Even under Danish kings, the Anglo-Saxon continued to be used in public Acts and laws. The truth appears to be that in England, as well as in Normandy, the Scandinavian settlers did not long retain their mother-tongue, but gave it up for the more cultivated idiom of the people among whom they settled. At the same time, they did not fail to communicate some of their own words to the new speech of their adoption.