

TESIS DOCTORAL

Morphological Process Feeding in the
Formation of Old English Nouns
Zero-Derivation, Affixation and Compounding

Roberto Torre Alonso



UNIVERSIDAD DE LA RIOJA

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PhD Dissertation supervised by Dr. Javier Martín Arista

Department of Modern Languages

University of La Rioja

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Abbreviations

Adj.	-	Adjective	OF	-	Old French
Adp.	-	Adposition	ON	-	Old Norse
Adv.	-	Adverb	P.P.	-	Past Participle
Cat.	-	Category	Part.	-	Participle
f.	-	Feminine	Pl.	-	Plural
Inf.	-	Infinitive	Pres.P.	-	Present Participle
Infl. M.-	-	Inflectional Morphology	Pret.	-	Preterit
Lat.	-	Latin	Pron.	-	Pronoun
m.	-	Masculine	Sg.	-	Singular
n.	-	Neuter	SNK	-	Sanskrit
N.	-	Noun	Str.	-	Strong
Num.	-	Numeral	Vb.	-	Verb
OE	-	Old English	Wk.	-	Weak

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

The lexicon of Present-Day English has lost much of its original Germanic content. Kastovsky (1992) points out that 85% of the Germanic words existing in the Old English period have been lost. Although the derivational processes of affixation and compounding are still productive nowadays, the language has evolved onto a system of linguistic borrowing rather than lexical implementation systematically based on derivation (Baugh and Cable 1978). This change occurred from the Middle English period onwards, and has continued up to our days.

Against this general setting, this PhD dissertation is concerned with a stage of the language where a clear preference for native resources to apply in word-formation was shown. The derivational processes of affixation and compounding, as well as zero-derivation, made use of the extant linguistic elements to develop new forms, the former by means of external modification in which free or bound forms take part, the latter through internal modification exclusively. Even when Present-Day English still makes use of derivational processes to augment its word stock, a striking difference is observed with the earlier period known as Old English. Whereas nowadays the language shows a predominance of affixation as regards new creations (30-34%), the trend in the Old English period was for words to be created by the attachment of two free lexemes. As it will be explained later, compound nouns constitute half the corpus of analysis for this research, as opposed to the 28-30 % of lexical creations for which the process accounts in Present-Day English (Pyles and Algeo 1982). Minor processes of shifting, blending or shortening are not dealt with in this work.

As regards the language in the diachronic stage this work is concerned with, we must be aware that Old English is a convention and diachronic changes are predictable. Relevant for this study is the typological shift in derivational morphology that Old English underwent. If in the earlier stages of English the derivational morphology of the language had a stem base, lexical creation was based on words by the end of the period (Kastovsky 1992). As this study relies upon dictionary word forms, and does not engage in textual evidence, I assume a

fully established word-base system of lexical implementation, which allows me to relate the complex nouns included in the corpus to already extant predicates.

This morphological study aims at providing an exhaustive description of the word-formation processes and the interaction between them in the formation of Old English nouns, as well as to furnish substantial evidence to contribute to the ongoing debate on morphology and word-formation. In other words, if the term *morphological recursivity* is understood in a wide sense, then this work engages in morphological recursivity in word-formation. If morphological recursivity is understood in a narrow sense, which requires that a given process feeds the same process, as in compounding feeding compounding, but not in affixation feeding compounding, then this work is concerned with the feeding of morphological processes of word-formation. Actually, I have opted for the more general term of *morphological process feeding* rather than *morphological recursivity* for the title of this dissertation, since it has probably a wider scope.

With this general aim in mind, I offer a detailed survey of previous work in zero-derivation, affixation and compounding in Old English, while I review theoretical matters in a more schematic way. Although I try to keep a balance between the historical presentation of the main points of discussion in the area of morphology, particularly in what has to do with the debate over lexicalism vs. syntacticism, and the synthesis of the latest proposals in the functional school of linguistics, it is not an aim of this thesis to evaluate or put forward theoretical conclusions. This undertaking is more descriptive in nature, for two reasons: the coordination with previous and current work in the research project to which this work contributes; and the limits of time and space imposed by a PhD dissertation. As for the former reason, previous PhD dissertations have dealt with the affixation of verbs (Ibáñez Moreno 2007), the affixation of nouns (González Torres 2009) and zero-derivation (Pesquera Fernández 2009) in Old English. This work is concerned with the formation of nouns through recursive word-formation. On theoretical and, above all, methodological questions, I follow in the track of the *Nerthus* group (Caballero *et al.* 2005; Ibáñez Moreno 2007; Torre Alonso *et al.* 2008; González Torres 2009; Pesquera Fernández 2009; Martín Arista *fc. c, d*). Regarding the reasons of time and space, this work aims at providing an exhaustive analysis of the phenomena under scrutiny. In general, exhaustivity is a requirement hard to avoid in the research in an historical language like Old

English, but this is even more evident at a moment when computer resources are available that favour a fine-grained approach to the data. Moreover, exhaustivity is a central task to a project whose ultimate goal is to provide a lexical database of Old English. This has implied to analyse more than 16,000 nouns, including the compilation of the database files, as well as the substantial revision of the nominal headwords inputted to *Nerthus* (www.nerthusproject.com). In a nutshell, although the weight of the work falls on the descriptive side, leaving theoretical generalizations for future research, I have tried to set the discussion of the data against the current debate in theoretical morphology, thus dealing with questions like closing affixes, restrictions on affixation, affix loops, semantic compatibility, etc.

1.2. Chapter organisation

Leaving aside the introduction, this doctoral research has been organised as follows:

Chapter 2 offers a general description of the Old English language, by setting its linguistic context and the characteristics of the linguistic family it is inserted in. The properties of the lexicon in terms of the origin of the word stock and its typological status are also reviewed. A study on word-formation must provide a detailed account on the derivational processes operating, and thus, the literature concerned on the morphological processes of zero-derivation, affixation, both prefixation and suffixation and compounding is reviewed extensively. The structure of the chapter runs as follows. Some of the lexical properties of Old English are summarized in section 2.2 by setting this language against the general context of the Germanic branch of Indo-European. Section 2.3 focuses on the influence of foreign languages on the development of the Old English lexicon. Section 2.4 engages in the explanation of the characteristics of the Old English lexicon relevant for a study in derivational morphology, namely the importance of the Germanic stock and the associative character of the native vocabulary. The associative character of the lexicon is presented from the point of view of the processes that derive complex words from other words, including affixation, compounding and zero-derivation. Finally, section 2.5 discusses questions relating

to the typological shift from variable base morphology to invariable base morphology that takes place in Old English.

Chapter 3 provides an account of current approaches to morphology (including some historical perspectives), and to word-formation processes in particular, with the aim of setting the descriptive analysis here undertaken within ongoing theoretical discussions. The chapter also displays the theoretical foundations for the development of a lexical database, and displays the methodological questions that guide this work. Section 3.2 provides the justification of this work. Such justification includes the descriptive justification (section 3.2.1) as well as the theoretical justification (section 3.2.2.). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 are of special relevance because they, respectively, define the object of study as the study of process feeding in the formation of complex nouns in Old English and the points of convergence and divergence with previous approaches. Section 3.4 offers the corpus of research and insists on the idea that this doctoral undertaking has two well-defined tasks: the compilation of the relevant part of the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus* as well as the analysis of the data retrieved from the database. The principles of analysis are presented in section 3.5, while some further methodological questions are left for section 3.6. Section 3.7 introduces and illustrates the variables of analysis considered.

Chapter 4 displays the analytical treatment and the interpretation of data as devised in chapter 3. Thus, the bases of derivation of complex nouns together with the adjuncts of compounds are given in section 4.2. In section 4.3, the final and pre-final statuses of derivational processes are discussed. More specifically, section 4.3.1 deals with prefixation as a final process, section 4.3.2 with suffixation as a final process, section 4.3.3 with compounding as a final process and section 4.3.4 with zero-derivation as a final process; while section 4.3.5 focuses on prefixation as a pre-final process, section 4.3.6 on suffixation as a pre-terminal process, section 4.3.7 on compounding as a pre-final process, section 4.3.8 on zero-derivation as a pre-final process and section 4.3.9 on inflection. The internal structure of Old English complex nouns, with its various degrees of complexity, is discussed in section 4.4. Section 4.5 addresses the question of selectional restrictions on affix combination at final and pre-final levels. The analysis is closed with the study of percolation and morphologically exocentric in section 4.6. To round off, section 4.7 offers some closing remarks.

Chapter 5 offers descriptive and quantitative conclusions regarding recursive process feeding, complex nouns internal structures, and recursive affixation. It also focuses on some issues found in the research and introduces a number of questions that remain open for further research.

A few remarks are now in order regarding the appendixes included in this volume. The chapters just described focus on the description, interpretation and explanation of the data. However, such an analysis could not have been carried out without the previous compilation, analysis and organisation of the Old English lexemes belonging in the lexical class noun. For reasons of space, the results of intermediate steps of analysis, including typologies and classifications, have not been included within the core of this work. In the same vein, with the aim of reporting the research in a clear and concise way, word-by-word translation has been avoided. Since both the descriptive results and the morphological and semantic information on the predicates are necessary for a rigorous presentation of the research, I have included them as appendixes to this volume. The appendixes are organised as follows.

Appendix 1 gathers exhaustive evidence on the morphological properties of the bases of prefixed, suffixed, compound and zero-derived nouns. Each of the final derivational processes gathers a number of predicates that are classified according to the derivational status of their bases, whether they are underived, prefixed, suffixed, compound, zero derived, inflected, hypothetical or recategorised bases.

Appendix 2 considers derivations from a pre-terminal perspective, and accounts for the predicates containing pre-final affixation, compounding, zero-derivation and inflection.

The second volume of this work displays the morphological and semantic data retrieved from *Nerthus* (www.nerthusproject.com) and includes the following appendixes:

Appendix 3 accounts for the bases of complex nouns.

Appendix 4 accounts for the adjuncts of compound nouns.

Appendix 5 displays the whole of the corpus of analysis, with the morphological and semantic data of the Old English nouns, along with the spelling variations that have been identified.

2. WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES AND TYPOLOGY IN THE OLD ENGLISH LEXICON

2.1. Introduction

This chapter summarises some of the lexical properties of Old English by setting this language against the general context of the Germanic branch of Indo-European, which is discussed in section 2.2. Section 2.3 faces the influence of foreign languages on the development of the Old English lexicon. Special emphasis is put in section 2.4 on the characteristics of the Old English lexicon relevant for a study in derivational morphology, namely the importance of the Germanic stock and the associative character of the native vocabulary. The associative character of the lexicon is presented from the point of view of the processes that derive complex words from other words, including affixation, compounding and zero-derivation. To conclude this review, a number of questions are raised in section 2.5 relating to the typological shift from variable base morphology to invariable base morphology that takes place in Old English.

2.2. Old English, a Germanic language

Little linguistic training is required to find similarities in the word forms of some languages. Cognates across languages vary along well-known patterns of phonetic and morphological only, as (1) shows.

(1)

Greek: *μελι* 'honey', Latin *mel* 'honey' OE *milisc* 'sweet', *miliscian* 'to make sweet'

The relationships between these cognates is straightforward, and in those cases where the relationship is not obvious, some support from other linguistics fields, such as phonetics, come to close the gap opened by spelling forms. Consider the cases in (2):

(2)

English *father*, German *vater*, Dutch *vader*, Icelandic *faðir*, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish *fader*, Latin *pater*, Spanish *padre*, Portuguese *pai*, Catalan *pare*, French *pere*, Greek *pater*, Sanskrit *pitar-*, and Persian *pedar*.

The First Sound Shift (Grimm's Law), to which I return below, accounts for correspondences like *pater-father*. This and other correspondences are explained in terms of the progressive differentiation of an original common language, no longer spoken, which scholars refer to as *Indo-European*. Supposedly, groups of tribes speaking related dialects may have emigrated before 2000BC from a homeland possibly in the Danube Basin and become scattered over a wide area (the Black Sea, Asia, Greece, the Italic peninsula, Scandinavia and Western Europe).

Indo-European is divided into eleven principal groups: Indian, Iranian, Armenian, Hellenic, Albanian, Italic, Balto-Slavic, Germanic, Celtic, Hittite, and Tocharian. Old English belongs to the Germanic group. The common ancestor existing before the Germanic languages became differentiated is known as *Proto-Germanic*, although, as it is the case with Indo-European, this language predates written records, and, therefore, its lexical forms are reconstructed from its descendants. The languages developing from Proto-Germanic are divided in three main groups: East Germanic, North Germanic and West Germanic.¹ The main language of East Germanic is Gothic, while in North Germanic we find the languages of the peoples that settled in Scandinavia and Denmark, including Old Norse and Old Icelandic. In the set of West Germanic languages we include Old Saxon, Old Low Franconian, Old Frisian and Old English.

Several were the modifications these languages underwent until they were conformed as a group on its own within the Indo-European family. The most important shift occurred in the phonetic domain, with a series of changes in the stop consonants. This shift, known as Grimm's Law is based upon the correspondences found between Germanic and Sanskrit, Greek or Latin spellings.

¹ See also Robinson (1992) for a general introduction to the old Germanic languages and Martín Arista and Martín de la Rosa (2006) and Askedal (2009) for a more detailed analysis of the evolutionary and typological characteristics of the Germanic languages.

According to Grimm's Law, the voiceless stops [p, t, k] became the spirants [f, θ, x]. Thus, the English equivalent to Latin *piscis* is *fish*, and that of *tres* is *three*. This change, due to unknown reasons affected the rest of stop consonants in the way table 1 shows.

p,	t,	k,	>	f,	θ,	x
b,	d,	g,	>	p,	t,	k
b ^h ,	d ^h ,	g ^h	>	β,	ð,	γ (later b, d, g)

Figure 1: Grimm's Law or the First Sound Shift (based on Lass 1994).

Grimm's Law, however, could not claim for total regularity. However, while the relation between the [k] in Latin *centum* and the [h] in English *hundred* conforms to the rule, the relation between [t] and [d] does not hold. A second modification then must be proposed, and it was Verner who showed that when the Indo-European accent was not on the vowel immediately preceding the voiceless spirant resulting from Grimm's Law, that spirant became voiced. Later developments converted the set of voiced spirants in voiced stops, thus giving rise to the set of consonant phonemes that we find now in Present-Day English. Thus, the relationship between *pater* and *father* abides to the rule.

The development of Germanic languages is also particular as regards the inflectional systems. They developed weak systems of inflection in the verbal and the adjectival paradigms. Indo-European verb declensions were marked by the ending forms and by a change in the root vowel, which is known as *gradation* or *ablaut*. In Old English, the endings *-an*, *-on* and *-en* mark the infinitive, the preterit plural and the past participle forms, together with the vocalic alternation. An example of an Old English strong verb is shown in (3):

- (3)
singan-sang-sungon-gesungen 'to sing'

Along with ablaut, the Germanic languages developed a different system of tense marking, with unchanged root syllables, and the addition of endings based on the dental sounds [-de, -te, -t, -d]. This innovation is characteristic of Germanic languages, and, though its origin is still unknown, it could be rooted on the

enclitic use of the preterit form of the verb ‘to do’. Example (4) gives the citation form of an Old English weak verb:

- (4)
cepan, cepte, geceped ‘to keep’

The second inflectional system undergoing modification in the Germanic languages is that of the adjectives. Germanic languages also distinguished between a strong declension (common to all Indo-European languages) and a weak declension (exclusive of Germanic languages). The strong declension of adjectives displayed a wide range of endings that avoided the need to use an article or a demonstrative before the adjective. However, if an article were to appear, then the inflectional marking of the adjectives was redundant, and then a system with an extended use of *-n* endings (by analogy to the weak declension of nouns) developed. The paradigm choice was governed by syntactic rules based on the presence or the absence of the determiner. Compare the phrases in (5), both meaning ‘the good men’:

- (5)
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Unambiguous Article | Ambiguous Adjective (weak) | Noun |
| <i>ða:s</i> | <i>go:dan</i> | <i>menn</i> |
| No Article | Unambiguous adjective (strong) | Noun |
| ----- | <i>go:de</i> | <i>menn</i> |

As can be seen in (5), the presence of a determiner agreeing in gender (masculine) and number (plural) with the noun that functions as the head of the phrase requires that the adjective is declined in the weak form. In the second phrase in (5), on the other hand, in the absence of the determiner, the adjective makes use of the *-e* ending characteristic of the masculine plural form of the strong paradigm.

The fourth feature that makes the Germanic group distinguishable from all other Indo-European rooted languages is the fixation of the accent. This shift was carried out in a two-step process. In the first place, the pitch accent proper of Indo-European was replaced by stress. Instead of relying in tone variations, speakers of Germanic started to make use of an increased flow of breath and force

of articulation to mark the accented syllable. In a second stage, the stress of the words was moved and fixed upon the root-syllable of the word. We are dealing with root syllables, and not with initial syllables, because prefixes were not accented in Germanic. A comparative example of the accentual patterns of Sanskrit and Old English is presented in (6):

(6)

SNK: *émi* ‘I go’ ----- *imáh* ‘we go’

OE: *hé:afod* ‘head’, *béran* ‘to bear, carry’, *onsácan* ‘to deny’

These are some of the main properties that Old English shares with other languages of the Indo-European family, and that make us classify it within the Germanic branch. Nonetheless, Old English also possesses, as all other languages do, features of its own, which turn it into a specific subject of study. Present-Day English would not have the shape it has nowadays, had it not been for the many influences it has had throughout history. The Norman invasion and the recovery of the Roman and Greek cultures during the Renaissance had an important impact in the language as we use it nowadays. But already from the very beginning was English subject to foreign influences. Cultural contact with other communities and the fact that the language was introduced in an island where Germanic was not the native language, conferred Old English its special character. The following section will engage in the way in which Old English was influenced by other languages and how this affected its lexicon. I draw on Baugh and Cable (1978), Pyles and Algeo (1982) and Kastovsky (1992).

2.3. Foreign influences upon the Old English lexicon

The term *Old English* is a conventional label used to describe the language that was spoken in Britain from the 5th to the 11th Century. The Norman Conquest led by Duke William conventionally marks the end of the period. The names *Anglii* ‘the Angles’ and *Anglia* ‘England’ come, in fact, from one of the Germanic tribes that settled in Britain round the year 449. By that time, bands of conquerors and settlers from Denmark, and the Northern area of what is now Germany and the Netherlands established themselves in the South and Eastern regions of the island.

The main tribes these settlers belonged to were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.

These peoples settled in a land inhabited by a population of chiefly Celtic origin. The Celts were speakers of an Indo-European language, Celtic, which did not belong in the Germanic family. The evidence of this linguistic contact is limited and has not survived the passing of time. Only a number of originally Celtic words became part of the English lexicon, mainly place names, as (7) shows:

(7)

Rivers: *Thames, Avon, Exe, Dover, Wye*

Towns: *London, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Worcester, York*

Counties: *Kent, Dermia, Bernicia, Devon, Cornwall, Cumberland*

Besides these place names, the limited range of Celtic words that were loaned in Old English are usually grouped in two main strata: loans of the period after the settlement (*broc* ‘badger’, *cumb* ‘deep valley’ < OBrit. **kumba*, *torr* ‘rock, peak, hill’) and loans which were introduced by the Irish missionaries of the North (*dry* ‘magician, sorcerer’ < Old Irish: *druí*, *-d*, *ancor* ‘hermit, anchorite’ < Old Ir. *anchara*, *cross* ‘cross’, although the Anglo-Saxons preferred the native *rod*).

Of greater importance in the development of English is the contact with the Latin culture and language. When the Germanic tribes reached the island, they met a community that was under the influence of the superior civilization brought by the Roman conquest. But the contact of the German peoples with the Roman Empire had begun long before their settlement in Britain. The cultural contact between these two communities and the lexical transfer from Latin distinguishes three main periods: the continental borrowings (military and trade words), Latin loans through Celtic transmission (after the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain) and loans during the Christianising of England.

The first words to enter the English language were adopted during the early contacts between the Romans and the Germanic peoples in the continent. Words connected with trade include those presented in (8):

(8)

ceap 'bargain', *mangian* 'to trade', *pund* 'pound', *win* 'wine', *flasce* 'flask',
mynet 'coin' from *moneta*

In (9) I give some military terms:

(9)

camp 'battle', *segn* 'banner', *weall* 'wall', *pytt* 'pit', *stræt* 'road', *mil* 'mile'

A third group of words that entered the Germanic lexicon in this stage includes domestic life, food, and building art terms, as those in (10):

(10)

ciese 'cheese', *pipor* 'pepper', *senep* 'mustard', *mese* 'table', *cytel* 'kettle',
teped 'carpet', *cealc* 'chalk', *copor* 'copper', *tigele* 'tile'

The number of lexical terms of Latin origin that entered the Old English lexicon after the settlement in Britain is very limited. Only five words, those shown in (11), survived the withdrawal of the Roman population and resisted the Germanic invasion.²

(11)

ceaster 'camp' < Lat. *castra* present in place names such as *Chester*,
Dorchester, *Gloucester* or *Lancaster*, *port* 'harbour, gate, town' < *portus*,
munt 'mountain' < *mons*, *torr* 'tower' < *turris* and *wic* 'village' < *vicus*

But the greatest influence of Latin upon Old English was due to the introduction of Christianity into Britain in 597. As a direct result of this process, Latin, the language of ecclesiastical services and learning, was used in Britain again. Borrowings in this period come from the written language and are usually classified into two groups.

² Baugh and Cable (1978) provide these five items as certain candidates. Kastovsky (1992: 304) lists a number of other possible loans of this stage following Strang (1970) and Serjeantson (1935), including *cyrtel* 'garment' < *cyrtan* 'to shorten' < Lat. *curtus* 'short', *ancor* 'anchor' < *anchora*, *punt* 'punt' < *ponto* and *mur* 'wall' < *murus*.

In the first group, we include words referring to the religious sphere. Kastovsky (1992: 306) points out that these terms refer to church organization, ranks and functions rather than to central notions of the faith. There are also words related to education and learning (a direct influence of the ecclesiastical dominance), and everyday life words, including plant names. Examples of these borrowings are presented in (12a), (12b) and (12c) respectively:

(12)

- a. *abbod* ‘abbot’ < Lat. *abbadem*, *alter* ‘altar’ < *altar*, *engel* ‘angel’ < *angelus*, *antefn* ‘anthem’ < *antiphona*, *candel* ‘candle’ < *candela*, *calic* ‘chalice’ < *calix*, *discipul* ‘disciple’ < *discipulus*, *mæsse* ‘mass’ < *missa*, *nonn(e)* ‘nun’ < *nonnus*, *papa* ‘pope’ < *papa*
- b. *scol* ‘school’ < Lat. *scola*, *magister* ‘master’ < *magister*, *grammatic* ‘grammatical’ < *grammaticus*, *fers* ‘verse’ < *versus*
- c. *balsam* ‘balsam, balm’ < Lat. *balsamum*, *be:te* ‘beetroot’ < *beta*, *cawel* ‘cole, cabbage’ < *caulis*, *lilie* ‘lily’ < *lilium*, *plant* ‘plant’ < *planta*, *caul* ‘basket’ < *cavellum*, *ferele* ‘rod’ < *ferula*, *fenester* ‘window’ < *fenestra*

The main characteristic of the loans in this group is that they were easily integrated into the native linguistic system, as the use of the native inflectional endings suggests. Consider the example in (13):

(13)

OE: *plantian* ‘to plant’ (verb) < OE: *plant* ‘plant’ < Lat. *planta*

From Latin *planta* we get the Old English verb *plantian* ‘to plant’ and other inflectional elements; thus, the word can be said to have been assimilated.

The second group consists of words of a more learned character first recorded in the 10th and 11th centuries and owing their introduction to the religious revival that accompanied the Benedictine Reform. These differed from the earlier Christian borrowings in being words of a less popular character and expressing more often ideas of a scientific and learned kind. Contrary to what occurred with loans from other periods, these words tended to maintain their Latin

endings, rather than adopting the English ones. A result of this new wave of lexical incorporations is that old, assimilated terms, are duplicated with new, learned words, as those in (14):

(14)

corona ‘crown’ vs. *coren*, *tabele*, *tablu* ‘table’ vs. *tæfl*, *cucurbite* ‘gourd’ vs. *cyrfet*

Most of these words are learned. They come from the religious sphere (15a), from the literary field (15b), and from the medical and scientific domains, in which the natural word (animals and plants) is included (15c):

(15)

- a. *acolutus* ‘acolyte’ < *acolutus*, *aposto* ‘apostle’ < *apostolus*, *cantic* ‘canticle’ < *canticum*, *creda* ‘creed’ < *credo*, *demon* ‘demon’ *dæmon*
- b. *biblioðe:ce* ‘library’ < *bibliotheca*, *declinian* ‘decline’ < *declinare*, *philosoph* ‘philosopher’ < *philosophus*, *paper* ‘paper’ < *papyrus*
- c. *plaster* ‘paster’ < *emplastrum*, *scrofel* ‘scrofula’ < *scrofula*, *bises* ‘leap-year’ < *bissextus*, *cometa* ‘comet’ < *cometa*, *ysope* ‘hyssop’ < *hyssopum*, *basilisca* ‘basilisk’ < *basiliscus*, *cancer* ‘crab’ < *cancer*

Although many of them were later reintroduced into the language, they do not constitute an integral part of the vocabulary at this time. The most significant aspect of the Latin influence of this period is that it marked the beginning of the English tendency of freely incorporating foreign elements into its vocabulary.

Most of the incorporations of this period are nouns, while the presence of adjectives and verbs is rare. Nonetheless, and according to Kastovsky (1992: 308) *we find that denominal adjectives and verbs are coined according to the Old English word-formation patterns. Many of the loans had thus been integrated fairly well into the Old English linguistic system.* I deal below with the kinds of borrowings Old English made use of and the native resources to extend the vocabulary. I turn now to the last of the main linguistic influences upon Old English, this time coming from the Scandinavian languages.

The influence of Danish and Norwegian on English is subsequent to the Viking invasions taking place from 787 until 850 A.D. which ended up in the partial conquest of England (850-1042) and the large and peaceful settlement of Viking peoples in the Danelaw. There was an extensive interaction of the two languages upon each other. This conclusion is amply borne by the large number of Scandinavian elements subsequently found in English: the similarity between Old English and the language of Scandinavian invaders makes at times very difficult to decide whether a modern English word is native or a borrowed word. Yet some authors like Baugh and Cable (1978: 95) are careful as regards the intelligibility between both languages when stating that *the two* [Old English and Scandinavian-RTA] *may even have been mutually intelligible to a limited extent*. However, leaving the question of intelligibility aside, no one will neglect the genetic relationship holding between both languages, and the formal similarities between them and the overlapping occurring in a great part of the core vocabulary. In order to determine the real origin of a particular word, we must rely on the phonetic developments of certain sound in North and West Germanic languages. In Old English, velar stops became palatalised in front of originally palatal vowel, and the phoneme /k/ in the group <sk> became assibilated in initial position rendering the phonemic transformations presented in (16):

(16)

/g/ > /j/; /k/ > /ts/; /gg/ > /ddz/; /kk/ > /tts/; /sk/ > /s/

But, since Old English spelling did not consistently represented the production of all these sounds, the application of this test is not completely reliable, especially in those cases where the Scandinavian word has replaced the Old English one (*give* vs. OE: *giefan*, *begin* vs. OE: *ongiennan*, *kettle* vs. OE: *cetel*) or when both words have survived expressing different meanings (*shirt* < OE: *scyrte* and *skirt* < ON *skyrta*, *ditch* < OE: *dic* and *dike* < ON: *dik*).

As regards vocalic developments, the Germanic /ai/ evolved into /a:/ in Old English rendering the diphthong /au/ in Present-Day English, whereas it became /ei/, and later /e:/ in Scandinavian, turning into modern /ei/, and thus creating pairs like *no/nay* and *whole/hale*.

Turning to the terms entering the Old English lexicon from the contact with the Scandinavian culture, we find an ample set of name places, and patronymics, that account for the long settlement of these peoples in England. Some of these names can be seen in (17):

(17)

- a. names ending in *-by* (meaning 'farm' or 'town') like *Derby* or *Whitby*
- b. names ending in *-thorpe* (meaning 'village') like *Althorp* or *Bishoptorp*
- c. names ending in *-thwaite* (meaning 'an isolated place of land') like *Applethwaite*
- d. names ending in *-toft* (meaning 'piece of ground') like *Brimtoft*.
- e. Surnames ending in *-son*, like *Johson*, the equivalent of the Old English patronymic *-ing*, as in *Browning*.

As regards other semantic fields, we may group the linguistic transfers from Scandinavian in six main domains, including seafaring terms (18a), legal terms (18b), social ranks (18c), war terms (18d), measures and coins (18e) and other semantic areas (18f), where we find a wide range of nouns, adjectives and verbs:

(18)

- a. *barð* 'a type of ship' < ON: *barð* 'armed prow', *flege* 'little ship' < *fløy* 'little ship', *scegð* 'light ship, vessel' < *skeið* 'kind of swift-sailing ship of war of the class langsip', *snacc* 'small vessel, warship' < *snekkja* 'swift-sailing ship', *butsecarl* 'seafarer' < *búza* 'boat' + *carl* 'man', *steorman* 'pilot' < *styrismaðr* 'steersman, skipper'
- b. *feolaga* 'fellow, partner' < *félagi* 'fellow, comrade', *grið* 'truce' < *grið* 'truce', *husting* 'tribunal, court' < *húsðing* 'council', *lagu* 'law' < *log* 'law', *lahriht* 'legal right' < *logréttr* 'legal personal right', *unsac* 'innocent' < *ósekr* 'innocent', *cwiddian* 'to make a claim against' < *kveðia* 'to summon'

- c. *bond, bunda, husbonda* ‘householder, husbandman’ < *bóndi, búandi* ‘husbandman’, *liesing* ‘freedman’ < *leysingr* ‘slave’, *eorl* ‘nobleman, chief’ (replacing the native *ealdormann*) < *jarl* ‘nobleman’
- d. *brynige* ‘mail-shirt’ < *brynja, cnif* ‘knife’ < *knífr*, *genge* ‘troop’ < *gengi* ‘help, support, troops’, *ræ:dan* ‘to attack’ < *ráða* ‘attack’, *heafodmann, heafdesmann* ‘captain’ < *hofudsmaðr* ‘leader’
- e. *marc* ‘marc, half a pound’ < *mork* ‘mark’, *ora* ‘Danish coin’ < *aurar/eyrir*, *oxangang* ‘eihgth of a ploug-land, hide’ < *ploh, plogesland* ‘plough-land, land measure equivalent to what a yoke of oxen can plough in a day’, *sceppe* ‘measure of wheat or malt’ < *skep* ‘bushel’
- f. Nouns: *becc* ‘brook, beck’ < *bekkr* ‘brook’, *carl* ‘man’ < *carl* ‘man’, *hofding* ‘chief, ringleader, leader’ < *hofðingi* ‘ringleader, commander’, *mæ:l* ‘speech’ < *mál* ‘faculty of speech, language, tale’, *rot* ‘root’ < *rót* ‘root’, *taperæx* ‘small axe’ < *taparøx* ‘small tapering axe’
- Adjectives: *dearf* ‘bold’ (and the derivatives *dearflic* ‘presumptuous’, *dearfscipe* ‘boldness, presumption’) < *diarfr*, *stor* ‘strong, great’ < *storr* ‘big, great, important’, *golwrecen* ‘covered with gold’ < *gullrekinn* ‘gilded or inlaid with gold’.
- Verbs: *farnian* ‘prosper’ < *farnask* ‘speed well’, *hittan* ‘hit’ < *hit*, *serðan* ‘rape, lie with’ < *serða* ‘violate’, *tacan* ‘take’ < *taka*

The influence, however, was not restricted to lexical borrowing. It extended to pronouns, prepositions, adverbs and even parts of the verb *to be*. Such parts of speech are not often transferred from one language to another. Consider the words in (19):

- (19)
they, their, them, same, both, till, fro, though, aloft, athward, aye 'ever',
seemly, heðen 'hence', *hweðen* 'whence' and *are*

The most significant adoption in this group is the present plural of *to be, are* (*we aron* was the English form in the North while the West Saxon form was *we syndon*).

Apart from the major influence exerted by Latin, Scandinavian, and in a lower degree Celtic, other two languages left a trace in the Old English vocabulary, namely Old Saxon and Old French. Some lexemes which scholars have identified as originally Old Saxon and Old French are presented in (20a) and (20b) respectively:

(20)

- a. *wær* ‘true, correct’, *suht* ‘illness’, *hearra* ‘lord, master’, *romi(g)an* ‘to possess?’, *hygesceaft* ‘mind, heart’, *landscipe* ‘region’, *sceaða* ‘injury, injurious person’, *onwendan* ‘take away from’, *fre:o* ‘woman’ (otherwise ‘free, glad, joyful’)
- b. *prud, prut* ‘proud’, *sot* ‘foolish’, *capon* ‘capon’, *tumbere* ‘dancer’ < OF: *tomber* ‘fall’, *bacun* ‘bacon’, *arblast* ‘weapon, prison’ ‘prison’, *cancelere* ‘chancellor’

However diverse and durable the influences on the Old English lexicon may be, loan words represented just a small portion of the lexical items of Old English. According to Scheler (1977) (in Kastovsky 1992: 294), loan words covered just a 3% of the spectrum of lexical items identified in Old English. If we compare to the 70% of words of foreign origin present in modern English according to the same author, we can assess the strength of the native resources to create new words.

As Kastovsky (1992: 308) remarks, *the main reason for this* [the small number of Latin loans as compared with the influence of the Latin culture –RTA] *is the astonishing versatility with which the native vocabulary could be used in order to render a foreign concept*. In fact, the number of direct loans is very restricted. Direct loans include the transfer of a foreign word and its meaning to the native language, thus admitting several degrees of integration (compare the terms of the liturgical books *capitularia* or *martirlogium* to the integrated *cyse* ‘cheese’ < Lat. *caseus*, or *pytt* ‘hole, well’ < Lat. *puteus*) The second manner in which lexical borrowing occurs is by the transfer of the semantics of a lexical item

of the donor language into the native language. There are two ways in which this semantic transfer may be carried out: (i) Semantic borrowing: the meaning of a foreign lexical item is incorporated in the semantics of an already extant native term (*cnith* ‘boy, servant’ acquiring the meaning ‘disciple’, from Lat. *discipulus*). (ii) Loan translation: The meaning of some lexical item of the donor language is translated into a complex expression consisting of linguistic material of the receptor language. When the translation imitates the original we speak of proper loan translation (*forstenys* ‘that which is put before’ < *præpositio* ‘preposition’), and in those cases where the translation is somehow free and does not structurally or morphologically follow the original, we are dealing with loan creation (*ðæs naman spelsend* for Latin *pronomen* ‘pronoun’). The importance of semantic borrowings, and loan translations and creations are basic to understand the thoroughly Germanic character of Old English, which clearly showed a preference for the use of native terms to implement the lexical items that configured the lexicon of the language at this stage.³

2.4. Old English word-formation processes

The procedures followed by English to create new lexical items have varied as the language went through its different stages. From the initial Old English stage, in which a preference for native elements was shown, to the easy acceptance of borrowings of Contemporary English, many have been the trends and manners of expanding the lexical resources of English.

In the period chosen for this study, the preference, as I have remarked in the previous section, is the use of native resources to form new words. The implementation of the lexicon by means of semantic borrowings, and loan formations (both translations and creations) involve the use of already existing words on the one hand, and the creation of transparent, analysable lexical items, whose meanings can be deduced from the meanings of its parts, on the other. In the case of the semantic borrowings, the extant predicate may be simple or complex, while in the loan formations some word-formation pattern is activated for the foreign semantic notion to be incorporated. This preference, apart from

³ For more information on the semantics of word-formation, see Kastovsky (1982) and Fisiak ed. (1984).

stating the derivational character of the language, provides it with a high degree of homogeneity, thus creating a language with a strong derivational system. New words are obtained by means of productive morphological processes of compounding, derivation and zero-morpheme derivation. The input to these word-formation processes as well as their output is basically Germanic (Old English). Old English, then, represents a purely Germanic stage of the language, not only in grammatical terms but also as regards the lexicon.

Modern English keeps some words of this period (*god, gold, hand, helm, land, oft, under, winter, or word*) that keep a similar form and meaning; others retain the shape, but have drastically changed in meaning (*bread* ‘bit, piece’, *dream* ‘joy’, *dreorig* ‘bloody’, *hlaf* ‘bread’, *mod* ‘heart, mind, courage’, *sceawian* ‘look at’, *sellan* ‘give’, *tid* ‘time’, *winnan* ‘fight’, *wið* ‘against’); a third set of words are still used with a similar form and meaning only in disguised form or set expressions (*guma* ‘man’ < Lat. *human* in *bridegroom* ‘bride’s man’, *wer* ‘man’ in *werewolf* ‘man-wolf’ and in the archaic *wergild* ‘man money, the fine to be paid for killing a person’, *tid* ‘time’ in the proverb *time and tide wait for no man*, *lic* ‘body’ in *lich-house* ‘mortuary’ and *lych-gate* ‘roofed gate of a graveyard, where a corpse awaits burial’). Other Old English words have not survived at all. A large part of the Germanic stock has disappeared from the language. As Kastovsky (1992) remarks, an examination of the Old English dictionary shows that about 85% of Old English Germanic words are no longer in use. Instances in point include *blican* ‘shine, gleam’, *caf* ‘quick, bold’ *duguð* ‘band of noble retainers’, *frætwa* ‘ornaments, treasure’, *galdor* ‘song, incantation’, *here* ‘army’, *leax* ‘salmon’, *mund* ‘palm of the hand, (hence) protection, trust’, *nið* ‘war, evil, trouble’, *racu* ‘account, explanation’, *sceat* ‘region, surface of the earth, bosom’, *tela* ‘good’, and *ymbe* ‘around’.

The change in tendency as regards lexical creation processes has been stated by many authors, and there is agreement among Old English scholars in that the derivational system of Old English has been substituted by a system of borrowings (as is put forward by Baugh and Cable 1978). The reason why this tendency has been altered is to be found, according to the generally accepted view, in the loss of inflection.

2.4.1. The role of word-formation in the Old English lexicon

Perhaps the most consistent and comprehensive study on Old English word-formation is the work by Dieter Kastovsky (1992), which stresses the derivational properties of the language. But apart from these derivational properties, Kastovsky (1992: 294) also remarks the associative character of the Old English lexicon:

OE [Old English-RTA] is, from the point of view of its vocabulary, a thoroughly Germanic language. This immediately leads to a second, closely related observation: the vocabulary is characterised by large morphologically related word-families, where the relationship is transparent not only formally but most often also semantically. Put differently, much of the OE vocabulary is derivationally related by productive word-formation patterns.

As this author puts it, Old English vocabulary is associative, whereas the one of Present-Day English is dissociated because a Germanic lexical item can be related semantically to non-Germanic derivatives as in *mouth: oral, father: paternal, sun: solar*, etc. The verb *gan/gangan* ‘to go’ displays an extensive list of compounds and derivatives, typical of an associative lexicon as shown in (21) (Kastovsky 1992: 294):

(21)

Derivatives

gang ‘going, journey, track, footprint; passage, way; privy; steps, platform’; Compounds

ciricgang ‘churchgoing’, *earsgang* ‘excrement’, *faldgang* ‘going into the sheep fold’, *feðegang* ‘foot journey’, *forlig-gang* ‘adultery’, *hingang* ‘a going hence, death’, *hlafgang* ‘a going to eat bread’, *huselgang* ‘partaking in the sacrament’, *mynstergang* ‘the entering on a monastic life’, *oxangang* ‘hide, eighth of a plough-land’, *sulhgang* ‘plough-gang’, *gangern*, *gangpytt*, *gangsetl*, *gangstol*, *gangtun*, ‘privy’; *genge* n., ‘troops, company’; *-genge* f., in *nightgenge* ‘hyena, i.e. an animal that prowls at night’; *-genga* m., in *angenga* ‘a solitary, lone goer’, *æftergenga* ‘one who

follows', *hindergenga* 'one that goes backwards, a crab', *huselgenga* 'one who goes to the Lord's supper', *mangenga* 'one practising evil', *nihtgenga* 'one who goes by night, goblin', *rapgenga* 'rope-dancer', *sægenga* 'sea-goer, mariner; ship'; *genge* adjective 'prevailing, going effectual, agreeable'; *-gengel* sb. in *æftergengel* 'successor'

Compounds with verbal first constituent

gangdæg 'Rogation day, one of the three processional days before Ascension day', *gangewifre* 'spider, i.e. a weaver that goes', *ganggeteld* 'portable tent', *ganghere* 'army of foot-soldiers', *gangwucu* 'the week of Holy Thursday, Rogation week'

Prefixations of *gan/gangan*

agan 'go, go by, pass, pass into possession, occur, befall, come forth'; *began/begangan* 'go over, go to, visit; cultivate; surround; honour, worship' with derivatives *begáng/ bigang* 'practice, exercise, worship, cultivation'; *begánga/bigenga* 'inhabitant, cultivator' and numerous compounds of both; *begenge* n. 'practice, worship', *bigengere* 'worker, worshipper', *bigengestre* 'hand maiden, attendant, worshipper', *begangness* 'calendae, celebration'; *foregan* 'go before, precede' with derivatives *foregenga* 'forerunner, predecessor', *foregengel* 'predecessor'; *forgan* 'pass over, abstain from'; *forðgan* 'go forth' with *forðgang* 'progress, purging, privy'; *ingan* 'go in' with *ingang* 'entrance(-fee), ingression', *ingenga* 'visitor, intruder'; *niðergan* 'descend' with *niðergang* 'descent'; *ofgan* 'demand, extort; obtain; begin, start' with *ofgangende* 'derivative'; *ofergan* 'pass over, go across, overcome, overreach' with *ofergenga* 'traveller'; *ongan* 'approach, enter into' with *ongang* 'entrance, assault'; *oðgan* 'go away, escape'; *togan* 'go to, go into; happen; separate, depart' with *togang* 'approach, attack'; *ðurhgan* 'go through'; *undergan* 'undermine, undergo'; *uðgan* 'go up; raise' with *uðgang* 'rising, sunrise, ascent', *uðgange* 'landing'; *utgan* 'go out' with *utgang* 'exit, departure; privy; excrement; anus'; *?utgenge* 'exit'; *wiðgan* 'go against, oppose; pass away, disappear'; *ymbgan* 'go round, surround' with *ymbgang* 'circumference, circuit, going about'.

Derivational paradigms like the one of *gangan* are the result of morphological processes of zero-derivation, affixation and compounding, which are discussed in turn in the following sections.

2.4.2. Zero-derivation

In general zero-derivation is derivation without the explicit presence of an affix. However, this apparently explicit statement is not enough to clarify the matter, and much discussion has been raised on the issue.⁴ The reason may be in the overlapping of zero-derivation and conversion in Present-Day English. Bauer (2004) offers a distinction between both processes in the following terms. While considering (Bauer 2004: 36) conversion as *the presumed derivational process that takes place when a word which normally occurs in one word-class takes on the characteristics of a different word-class without any change of form*, on zero-derivation she remarks the following:

Zero morphs (...) are always controversial, and a proliferation of zeroes is usually a sign of a poor analysis. In any case, a distinction should be drawn between a zero morph and the lack of any morph because a particular category or property is unmarked. (Bauer 2004: 115)

More recent proposals, like Martin Arista's (forthcoming-b), consider that zero-derivation takes place when the derivative belongs in an inflectional paradigm. If this is not the case and the derivative is a member of an invariable class such as the adposition and the conjunction, the morphological process in point is conversion. As illustration, consider these instances of conversion into adverb, adposition and conjunction, respectively introduced in (22):

(22)

- a. *æ:r* (adjective) 'early, former' > *æ:r* (adverb) 'before that, soon'
- b. *a:bu:tan* (adverb) > *ab:u:tan* (adposition) 'on, about'
- c. *swilce* (adverb) 'just as, as' > *swilce* (conjunction) 'as if, as though'

⁴ Beard and Volpe (2005) offer a review of the different views on the question. See also Balteiro (2007a and 2007b)

Given that the study carried out in this research is concerned with the nominal category, the distinction illustrated by (22) is not relevant, and all non-affixal derivatives will be treated as zero-derived items.

Zero-derivation often selects a strong verb as base. Like the other Germanic languages, Old English has strong verbs organised in seven classes, which result from the vowel contrasts among infinitive, preterit singular, preterit plural and past participle:

	Infinitive	Preterit Singular	Preterit Plural	Past Participle
I	<i>drifan</i> 'drive'	<i>draf</i>	<i>drifon</i>	<i>gedrifen</i>
II	<i>cleofan</i> 'cleave'	<i>cleaf</i>	<i>clufon</i>	<i>geclofen</i>
III	<i>drincan</i> 'drink'	<i>dranc</i>	<i>druncon</i>	<i>gedruncen</i>
IV	<i>beran</i> 'bear'	<i>bær</i>	<i>bæron</i>	<i>geboren</i>
V	<i>gifan</i> 'give'	<i>geaf</i>	<i>geafon</i>	<i>gegifen</i>
VI	<i>standan</i> 'stand'	<i>stod</i>	<i>stodon</i>	<i>gestanden</i>
VII	<i>slæpan</i> 'sleep'	<i>slep</i>	<i>slepon</i>	<i>geslæpen</i>

Figure 2: The seven classes of Old English strong verbs (based on Pyles and Algeo 1982).

The vocalic contrasts displayed in figure 2 have been largely discussed in the literature as *Ablaut* and the different vocalic values are usually referred to as *Ablaut grades*. Lass (1994: 108) and Ringe (1996: 11) agree that normal and long grades typically appear in accented position, and zero-grades in unaccented syllables followed by an accent.

Some of the classes present sub-types, according mainly to small variations in the root vowel in some of the forms of the paradigm, not big enough so as to postulate a new strong verb class.

Class II contains three sub-types that present differences with respect to the example shown in figure 2. Some class II verbs present *u* instead of *eo* in the first principal part like *scufan* 'shove'. The other two subtypes present changes in the consonants and not in the root vowel. Some verbs present a change from *s* to *r* in the last two principal parts as *leosan* 'lose'- and *freosan* 'freeze' (*luron-geloren* and *fruron-gefrorern* respectively) while others show variation from *ð* to *d* in those of *seoðan* 'seethe,' which makes *sudon-gesoden*.

Class III verbs present three kinds of vocalic alternations that depend on the first consonant of the cluster that follows the root vowel. If that consonant is a nasal, then we find the prototypical root vowel variation shown in figure 2. If the consonant following the root vowel is an *l*, the gradation was *e, ea, u, o*, as is the case with *helpan-healp-hulpon-geholpen* ‘help’. If the consonant is *r* or *h*, the gradation was *eo, ea, u, o*: thus, *ceorfan-cearf-curfon-gecorfen* ‘carve’ or *feohtan-feaht-fuhton-gefohten* ‘fight’.

Class VII, on its part, is the one that presents a greater number of subtypes. Verbs belonging in this class have the same vowel form in the first and fourth part of the paradigm, although that form is not predictable, and the same vowel in the second and third parts of the paradigm, those being *e* or *eo*.

Eventually, the phonological rules that produced *Ablaut* as shown by strong verbs were morphologised (Lass 1994: 108; Ringe 2006: 10). As Kastovsky (1968: 58) puts it:

The originally phonologically conditioned alternations (...) became non-automatic, unpredictable, and must therefore be considered as morphologically conditioned in OE [Old English-RTA], which permits us to conclude that they probably were no longer productive. In a number of cases, however, and especially where we have to do with allophonic alternations, the alternations are regular, predictable, and automatic, since they are still motivated in OE.

The sort of morphological contrast to which Kastovsky refers holds mainly between strong verbs and nouns, but also between strong verbs and other strong verbs, weak verbs and adjectives. Consider (23) as illustrative:

(23)

a. Strong verb-noun (Kastovsky 1968)

cweðan ‘to say’ ~ *cwiss* ‘speech’

fo:n ‘to take’ ~ *feng* ‘grasp’

hweorfan ‘to turn’ ~ *hwearft* ‘revolution’

b. Strong verb-weak verb (Schuldt 1905, Bammesberger 1965)

hwi:nan ‘to hiss’ ~ *a:hwæ:nan* ‘to afflict’

beli:fan ‘to remain over’ ~ *læ:fan* ‘to leave’

sci:nan ‘to shine’ ~ *gescæ:nan* ‘to break’

c. Strong verb-adjective (Schön 1905)

biddan ‘to ask’ ~ *bedul* ‘suppliant’

magan ‘to be able’ ~ *meagol* ‘mighty, strong’

sti:gan ‘to move’ ~ *stæ:gel* ‘steep’

Most often alternations hold between a strong verb and another strong verb, a weak verb or a member of another lexical class. Hinderling (1967) remarks that strong verbs constitute the starting point of lexical derivation in Germanic languages. Alternations between the strong verb and the verbal derivative can be identified belonging to two groups: phonologically motivated alternations, most of which can be explained in terms of *i*-mutation and morphological alternations, for which no phonological motivation can be found (Pesquera Fernández 2009). Alternations like *fo:n* ‘to take’ ~ *feng* ‘grasp’ and *cweðan* ‘to say’ ~ *cwiss* ‘speech’ can be accounted for by *i*-mutation, whereby Old English vowels harmonised to an /i/ or /j/ following them in the same word (Hogg 1992: 113). This caused all back vowels to front and all short vowels (except /i/) and diphthongs to rise when /i/ or /j/ followed in the next syllable. This can be represented as in figure 3:

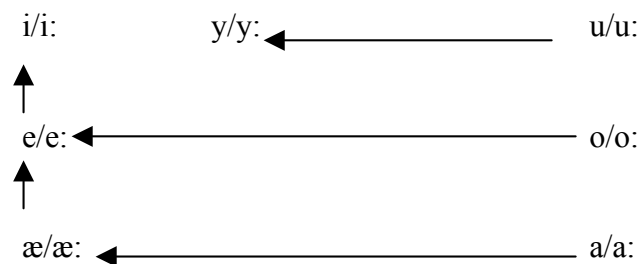


Figure 3: I-mutation in the Old English vowel system (based on Hogg 1992).

Kastovsky (1968: 59) identifies the following morphonological alternations between strong verbs and derived nouns. A stands for vocalic, C for consonantal and R for reverse. Phonemes are represented between strokes and allophonic variants between square brackets:

A1	/a/~ /æ/	<i>faran</i> ‘go, travel’ ~ <i>fær</i> ‘movement’
A1R	/æ/~ /a/	<i>stæl</i> ‘place’ ~ <i>stalu</i> ‘robbery’
A2	/a/~ /e/	<i>acan</i> ‘to ache’ ~ <i>ece</i> ‘ache, pain’
A2R	/e/~ /a/	<i>sendan</i> ‘to send’ ~ <i>sand</i> ‘action of sending’
A3	/ea/~ /ie/	<i>feallan</i> ‘to fall’ ~ <i>fiell</i> ‘fall, destruction’
A3R	/ie/~ /ea/	<i>mierran</i> ‘to mar, disturb’ ~ <i>gemearr</i> ‘error’
A4a	/e/~ /i/	<i>gecweden</i> ‘said’ ~ <i>cwide</i> ‘speech, word’
A4b	/eo/~ /ie/	<i>weorpan</i> ‘to throw’ ~ <i>wierp</i> ‘cast, throw’
A4bR	/y/~ /eo/	<i>wyrcean</i> ‘to prepare, perform’ ~ <i>weorc</i> ‘work, labour’
A5	/o/~ /y/	<i>gebrocen</i> ‘broken’ ~ <i>bryce</i> ‘breach, fracture’
A5R	/y/~ /o/	<i>spyrian</i> ‘to make a track’ ~ <i>spor</i> ‘spoor, track’
A6	/u/~ /y/	<i>burston</i> ‘broken’ ~ <i>byrst</i> ‘loss, calamity’
A6R	/y/~ /u/	<i>hyscan</i> ‘to jeer at’ ~ <i>husc</i> ‘mockery’
A7	/a:/~ /æ:/	<i>dra:f</i> ‘action of driving’ ~ <i>dræ:f</i> ‘expulsion’
A7R	/æ:/~ /a:/	<i>læ:ran</i> ‘to teach’ - <i>la:r</i> ‘lore, learning’
A8	/o:/~ /e:/	<i>lo:cian</i> ‘to see’ ~ <i>le:c</i> ‘look, regard’
A8R	/e:/~ /o:/	<i>fe:dan</i> ‘to feed’ ~ <i>fo:da</i> ‘food’
A9	/e:a/~ /i:e/	<i>hle:at</i> ‘obtained’ ~ <i>hli:et</i> ‘lot, share’
A9R	/i:e/~ /e:a/	<i>i:ecan</i> ‘to increase’ ~ <i>e:aca</i> ‘addition, increase’
A10	/e:o/~ /i:e/	<i>fle:otan</i> ‘to float’ ~ <i>fli:eta</i> ‘punt, boat’
A10R	/i:e/~ /e:o/	<i>sti:eran</i> ‘to steer’ ~ <i>ste:ora</i> ‘steersman’
A11	/u:/~ /y:/	<i>bu:an</i> ‘inhabit, live’ ~ <i>by:</i> ‘dwelling’
C1	[non-palatal] ~ [palatal]	<i>acan</i> ‘to ache’ ~ <i>ece</i> ‘ache, pain’
C1R	[palatal] ~ [non-palatal]	<i>ðencan</i> ‘to think’ ~ <i>ðanc</i> ‘thought, reflection’
C2	/short consonant/~ /long consonant/	<i>tredan</i> ‘tread’ ~ <i>tredde</i> ‘press’
C2R	/long consonant/~ /short consonant/	<i>sellan</i> ‘to give, furnish’ ~ <i>sala</i> ‘sale’
C3	/k/~ [x]	<i>tæ:can</i> ‘to show’ ~ <i>geta:h</i> ‘teaching’
C4	[g] ~ [j]	<i>dragan</i> ‘to drag’ ~ <i>dræge</i> ‘drag-net’
C4R	/j/~ [g]	<i>wegan</i> ‘to carry’ ~ <i>wegu</i> ‘vehicle’
C5	[q] ~ [d]	<i>scra:ð</i> ‘moved’ ~ <i>scra:d</i> ‘cutting’
C6	/d/~ [q]	<i>scridon</i> ‘gone, moved’ ~ <i>scriðe</i> ‘course’
C7	[voiced fricative] ~ [voiceless fricative]	<i>delfan</i> ‘to delve’ ~ <i>delf</i> ‘excavation’

Figure 4: Strong verb-noun alternations in Old English (based on Kastovsky 1968).

All inflectional classes of strong verbs are affected to a higher or lower degree by alternations, as can be seen in figure 5:

Noun	Verb	Verb class	Alternations	
<i>hæf</i>	<i>habban</i>	Irregular	A1	C7
<i>smitte</i>	<i>smi:tan</i>	Strong I	C2	
<i>byge</i>	<i>bu:gan</i>	Strong II	A6	C4
<i>stenc</i>	<i>stincan</i>	Strong IIIa	A2	C1
<i>cyrf</i>	<i>ceorfan</i>	Strong IIIb	A6	C7
<i>feoht</i>	<i>feohtan</i>	Strong IIIc	A4b	
<i>taru</i>	<i>teran</i>	Strong IV	A1R	
<i>sige</i>	<i>se:on</i>	Strong V	A4a	
<i>wiðersæc</i>	<i>sacan</i>	Strong VI	A1	C7
<i>he:of</i>	<i>he:ofan</i>	Strong VII	C7	
<i>gu:ðgela:ca</i>	<i>la:can</i>	Strong VIIa	A7	C1
<i>hli:p</i>	<i>hle:apan</i>	Strong VIIb	A9	
<i>fild</i>	<i>fealdan</i>	Strong VIIc	A3	
<i>gang</i>	<i>gangan</i>	Strong VIId	A2	C1
<i>æ:swa:p</i>	<i>swa:pan</i>	Strong VIIe	A7	
<i>swe:g</i>	<i>swo:gan</i>	Strong VIIf	A8	C4
<i>mæg</i>	<i>magan</i>	Strong with weak forms	A1	C7
<i>bæð</i>	<i>baðian</i>	Weak	A1	C7

Figure 5: Alternations by strong verb class (based on Kastovsky 1968).

The infinitive is the alternant form in the derivation of weak verbs, strong verbs with weak forms and strong verbs of the classes I, II, IIIa, IIIb, IV, V, VI, VIIa, VIIb, VIIc, VIId, VIIe, VIIe and VIIf, as is shown by figure 6:

Noun	Verb	Verb class	Verb inflection
<i>re:af</i>	<i>re:afian</i>	Weak	Inf.
<i>mæg</i>	<i>magan</i>	Strong with weak forms	Inf.
<i>wi:g</i>	<i>wi:gan</i>	Strong I	Inf.
<i>fle:ot</i>	<i>fle:otan</i>	Strong II	Inf.
<i>spring</i>	<i>springan</i>	Strong IIIa	Inf.

<i>wirp</i>	<i>weorpan</i>	Strong IIIb	Inf.
<i>brigd</i>	<i>bregdan</i>	Strong IIIc	Inf.
<i>æ:wbreca</i>	<i>breca</i>	Strong IV	Inf.
<i>cwyð</i>	<i>cweðan</i>	Strong V	Inf.
<i>a:ðswaru</i>	<i>swerian</i>	Strong VI	Inf.
<i>scyldhæ:ta</i>	<i>ha:tan</i>	Strong VIIa	Inf. or P.P.
<i>hli:pe</i>	<i>hle:apan</i>	Strong VIIb	Inf. or P.P.
<i>fild</i>	<i>fealdan</i>	Strong VIIc	Inf. or P.P.
<i>beganga</i>	<i>gangan</i>	Strong VIId	Inf. or P.P.
<i>ymbswæ:pe</i>	<i>swa:pan</i>	Strong VIIe	Inf. or P.P.
<i>swinswe:g</i>	<i>swo:gan</i>	Strong VIIf	Inf. or P.P.

Figure 6: Infinitive as alternant (based on Kastovsky 1968).

The preterit singular is the alternant form with strong verbs with weak forms and strong verbs of the classes I, II, IIIa, IIIb, IV, V and VIIa, as is shown by figure 7:

Noun	Verb	Verb class	Verb form
<i>wræ:d</i>	<i>wri:ðan</i>	Strong with weak forms	Pret. Sg.
<i>dra:f</i>	<i>dri:fan</i>	Strong I	Pret. Sg.
<i>re:c</i>	<i>re:ocan</i>	Strong II	Pret. Sg.
<i>gebend</i>	<i>bindan</i>	Strong IIIa	Pret. Sg.
<i>bearce</i>	<i>beorcan</i>	Strong IIIb	Pret. Sg.
<i>stalu</i>	<i>stelan</i>	Strong IV	Pret. Sg.
<i>wracu</i>	<i>wreca</i>	Strong V	Pret. Sg.
<i>gu:ðgela:ca</i>	<i>la:can</i>	Strong VIIa	Pret. Sg.

Figure 7: The preterit singular as alternant (Based on Kastovsky 1968).

The preterit plural is the alternant form with strong verbs of the classes II, IIIb, IIIc, IV and V. This is can be seen in figure 8:

Noun	Verb	Verb class	Verb form
<i>byge</i>	<i>bu:gan</i>	Strong II	Pret. Pl.
<i>cyrf</i>	<i>ceorfan</i>	Strong IIIb	Pret. Pl.
<i>byrst</i>	<i>berstan</i>	Strong IIIc	Pret. Pl.

<i>na:m</i>	<i>niman</i>	Strong IV	Pret. Pl.
<i>spræ:c</i>	<i>sprecan</i>	Strong V	Pret. Pl.

Figure 8: The preterit plural as alternant (based on Kastovsky 1968).

The past participle is the alternant form with irregular verbs, strong verbs with weak forms and strong verbs of the classes I, II, IIIa, IIIb, IV, V, VI, VIIId, as is displayed by figure 9:

Noun	Verb	Verb class	Verb form
<i>hæf</i>	<i>habban</i>	Irregular	P.P.
<i>ðecge</i>	<i>ðicgan</i>	Strong with weak forms	P.P.
<i>eleseohhe</i>	<i>se:on</i>	Strong I	P.P.
<i>geflog</i>	<i>fle:ogan</i>	Strong II	P.P.
<i>drync</i>	<i>drincan</i>	Strong IIIa	P.P.or Pret. Pl.
<i>sceorf</i>	<i>sceorfan</i>	Strong IIIb	P.P.
<i>byre</i>	<i>beran</i>	Strong IV	P.P.
<i>cwide</i>	<i>cweðan</i>	Strong V	P.P.
<i>stæpe</i>	<i>stæppan</i>	Strong VI	P.P.
<i>fang</i>	<i>fo:n</i>	Strong VIIId	P.P.

Figure 9: The past participle as alternant (based on Kastovsky 1968).

The nouns analysed by Kastovsky (1968) may display more than one alternation. A list of nouns containing alternations coming from each of the verb classes, along with the alternant verb, its morphological class and the alternation or alternations at stake is presented by figure 10:

Alternant noun	Alternant verb	Verb class	Verb form	Alternation(s)
<i>snæ:d</i>	<i>sni:ðan</i>	Strong I	Pret. Sg.	C5; A7
<i>fle:t</i>	<i>fle:otan</i>	Strong II	Infinitive	A10
<i>hlemm</i>	<i>hlimman</i>	Strong IIIa	Pret. Sg.	A6
<i>gebyrg</i>	<i>beorgan</i>	Strong IIIb	Pret. Pl.	A6
<i>brigd</i>	<i>bregdan</i>	Strong IIIc	Infinitive	A4a
<i>gehala</i>	<i>helan</i>	Strong IV	Pret. Sg.	A1R

<i>mitta</i>	<i>metan</i>	Strong V	Inf. or P.P.	C2; A4a
<i>ece</i>	<i>acan</i>	Strong VI	Inf. or P.P.	C1; A2
<i>he:of</i>	<i>he:ofan</i>	Strong VII	Inf. or P.P.	C7
<i>hli:p</i>	<i>hle:apan</i>	Strong VIIb	Inf. or P.P.	A9
<i>willa</i>	<i>weallan</i>	Strong VIIc	Inf. or P.P.	A3
<i>genge</i>	<i>gangan</i>	Strong VIId	Inf. or P.P.	C1; A2
<i>geswæ:pa</i>	<i>swa:pan</i>	Strong VIIe	Inf. or P.P.	A7
<i>swe:g</i>	<i>swo:gan</i>	Strong VIIf	Inf. or P.P.	C4; A8
<i>ðyrf</i>	<i>ðurfan</i>	Strong with weak forms	Pret. Sg.	C7

Figure 10: Alternation overlapping (based on Kastovsky 1968).

Lass (1994: 194) remarks that *certain ancient processes like ablaut and the unmlauts, whose phonological environments have vanished, are not to be taken as ‘active’*, while Pesquera Fernández (2009) provides an inventory of purely morphological alternations. The morphological process of zero-derivation, however, is not restricted to derivations in which an internal formal contrast can be identified between the input and the output of derivation. Kastovsky (1968: 31) defines derivation by a zero-morpheme as *those cases where a certain stem is used for the formation of a categorically different word without a derivational element being added*. Pilch (1970) provides a more detailed analysis of the phenomena of word-formation that rely on internal modification in Old English. Figure 11 summarises nominal, adjectival and verb formations containing alternations.

(I) Noun Formation

(A) Deverbal nouns without suffix

- (i) Masculine nouns with –e in the nominative singular from strong verbs of classes I-VI, from preterit and from weak verbs.

bite ‘bite’ < *bi:t-an* ‘to bite’ Strong I

lyre ‘loss’ < *le:os-an* ‘to lose’ Strong II

bryne ‘corslet, burne’ < *biern-an* ‘to burn’ Strong IIIa.
(<*brinnan*)

wyrp ‘a throw, cast’ < *weorp-an* ‘to throw’

myne ‘memory’ < *mun-an* ‘to think about, remember’ Strong IV
cyme ‘coming’ < *cum-an* ‘to come’ Strong IV
byre ‘child, son, descendant’ < *ber-an* ‘to bear’ Strong IV
bryce ‘breach’ < *brec-an* ‘to break’ strong V
hefe ‘weight’ < *hebb-an* ‘to heave, raise’ Strong VI
stæpe ‘going, step’ < *stepp-an* ‘to erect, raise’ (*ste:p-an*) Strong VI
stede ‘place, site, position’ < *stand-an* ‘to stand’ Strong VI
fiell ‘fall, destruction’ < *feall-an* ‘to fall’ Strong VII

(ii) Masculine/neuter nouns without ending in the nominative singular from strong verbs and weak verbs of class I. There exists gemination.

wi:g ‘strife, war’ (neuter) < *wi:g-an* ‘to fight, make war’
gielp ‘boasting, pride, arrogance’ (masculine) < *gielp-an* ‘to boast, exult’
hyht ‘hope, trust’ (masculine) < *hyht-an* ‘to hope, trust’
græf ‘cave, grave, trench’ (neuter) < *graf-an* ‘to dig, dig up’
fær ‘calamity, sudden danger’ (neuter) < *far-an* ‘to set forth; happen, exist, act’
ge-bind ‘binding, fetter’ (neuter) < *bind-an* ‘to tie, bind, fetter’
ge-feoht ‘action of fighting’ (neuter) < *feoht-an* ‘to fight’
webb ‘web’ (neuter) < *wef-an* ‘to weave’
witt ‘punishment, torture’ (neuter) or ‘philosopher, wise man’ (masculine) < *wit-an* ‘know, understand’

(iii) Feminine nouns with -o ~zero-stem in the nominative singular from strong verbs of classes I-VI and weak verbs of classes I-III

(a) zero-stem:

not-u ‘enjoyment, use’ < *ne:ot-an* ‘to use, have the use of’ Strong II
gief-u ‘giving, gift’ < *gief-an* ‘to give’ Strong V
far-u ‘way, going, journey’ < *far-an* ‘to set forth to, travel’ Strong VI
sag-u ‘saw, saying, report’ < *secg-an* ‘to say, speak’ Weak III

(b) *o*-stem:

ra:d ‘ride, riding, expedition’ < *ri:d-an* ‘to ride’ Strong I

la:d ‘course, journey’ < *li:ð-an* ‘to go, travel’ Strong I
cwal-u ‘killing, murder’ < *cwel(l)-an* ‘to kill, murder’ Strong IV
wrac-u ‘revenge, vengeance’ < *wrec-an* ‘to drive, impel:
revenge, avenge’ Strong V

(iv) Masculines and feminines without ending in the nominative singular from strong verbs of classes IV-VI

bæ:r ‘bier’ (fem) < *ber-an* ‘to bear’ Strong IV
æ:t ‘eatables, food’(masc) < *et-an* ‘to eat’ Strong V
spræ:c ‘language’ (fem) < *sprec-an* ‘to speak’ Strong V
wræ:c (masc) (*wræc* (fem,n) ‘misery, vengeance, persecution;
exile’) < *wrec-an* ‘to drive, impel: wreak, revenge, avenge’
Strong V
bræ:c ‘breaking, destruction’ (fem) < *brec-an* ‘to break’ Strong
V
fo:r ‘going, course, journey’ (fem) < *far-an* ‘to set forth to,
travel’ Strong VI

(B) Deverbal nouns with suffix -d. Masculine and feminine nouns without ending in the nominative singular from strong verbs of classes I-VI. There exists gemination. /-d/ has the variant /-t/ after aspirants.

(i) Masculine nouns:

æ:ris-t ‘rising, resurrection’ (masc/fem) < *a:-ri:s-an* ‘to arise’
Strong I (causative strong verb)
flyh-t ‘flying, flight’ < *fle:on* ‘to fly from, flee; put to fight, fly’
(< /fle:oh-an/) Strong II
swylt ‘death’ (statt *swylt-t*) < *swelt-an* ‘to die, perish’ Strong III
slih-t ‘stroke, slaughter, murder’ < *sle:an* ‘to strike, beat; to kill;
to slaughter’ (< /sle:ah-an) Strong VI
blæ:-d ‘blowing, blast’ < *bla:w-an* ‘to blow’ Strong VII

(ii) Feminine:

cyst ‘free-will, choice’ < *ceos-an* ‘to choose’ Strong II
wyrd ‘fate’ (statt *wyrd-d*) < *weorð-an* ‘to become’ Strong III
scyl-d ‘offence, fault’ < *scul-an* ‘to be obliged’ Strong IV
mih-t ‘might, bodily strenght; power’ < *mag-an* ‘to be able; to
be strong’ Strong VI

gle:-d ‘glowing cold’ < *glo:w-an* ‘to glow’ Strong VII

(C) Deverbal noun agentis

(i) Without affix, weakly declined, zero-stem derived from strong verbs of class I-VI

bod-a ‘messenger, herald, angel’ < *be:od-an* ‘to command; inform’ Strong II

lid-a ‘sailor’ < *li:ð-an* ‘to go, travel, sail’ Strong I

scinn-a ‘spectre, illusion’ < *sci:n-an* ‘to shine, flash’ Strong I

wig-a ‘fighter’ < *wi:g-an* ‘to fight, make war’ Strong I

wit-a ‘sage, philosopher’ < *wit-an* ‘know, understand’ Strong I

bor-a ‘ruler’ < *ber-an* ‘to bear’ Strong II

fricc-a ‘herald, crier’ < *frign-an* ‘to ask, inquire’ Strong III

webb-a; webb-e ‘weaver’ < *wef-an* ‘to device, contrive’ Strong V

far-a ‘traveller’ < *far-an* ‘to go, travel’ Strong VI

stap-a ‘grasshopper, locust’ < *stepp-an* ‘to step, go, advance’ Strong VI

weald-a ‘ruler’ < *weald-an* ‘to rule, control’ Strong VII

(ii) Suffix –er- (derivative strong masculines):

bæc-er-e ‘bake’ < *bac-an* ‘to bake’ Strong VI

folg-er-e ‘follower’ < *fylg-an* ‘to follow, pursue’ Weak I

le:og-er-e ‘liar, false witness’ < *le:og-an* ‘to lie’ Strong II

bo:c-er-e ‘scholar’ < *bo:c* ‘book’

se:am-er-e ‘beast of burden, mule’ < *se:am* ‘burden, load’

(iii) Suffix –estr- (derivative weak feminine)

bæc-estr-e ‘baker’

webb-estr-e ‘female weaver’

lybb-estr-an ‘sorceress’ < *lybb-an* ‘to live, experience’

se:am-estr-e ‘sempstress, (also of males) sewer, tailor’

(D) Abstract deadjectival nouns with suffix. Strong feminine nouns with suffix in the nominative singular:

(i) null (zero-stem)

streng-u ‘strength’ < *strang* ‘strong’

hæ:t-u ‘heat, warmth’ < *ha:t* ‘hot’

ield-u ‘age, period’ < *helad* ‘old’

(II) Adjective formation

(A) Deverbal adjectives without suffix. Masculine nouns from strong verbs of class III-VI (without suffix) and from strong verbs of class VII (with suffix –e)

(i) Without suffix:

swice ‘fallacious, deceitful’ < *swi:c-an* ‘to wander’ Strong I

lyge ‘lying, false’ < *le:og-an* ‘to lie’ Strong II

hryre ‘perishable’ < *hre:os-an* ‘to fall’ Strong II

eað-fynde ‘easy to find’ < *find-an* ‘to find’ Strong III

dæg-ryne ‘daily, of a day’ < *rinn-an* ‘to run’ Strong III

bryce ‘fragile’ < *brec-an* ‘to break’ Strong IV

un-ge-mete ‘huge’ < *met-an* ‘to measure’ Strong V

(ii) With suffix:

ge-fræ:ge ‘well-known’ < *ge-frignan* ‘ask, inquiry’ Strong III

ge-næ:me ‘taking, receiving’ < *nim-an* ‘to take’ Strong IV

ofer-æ:te ‘gluttonous’ < *et-an* ‘to eat’ Strong V

twe:o-spræ:ce ‘doubt (twe:o) eloquent’ < *sprec-an* ‘to speak’
Strong V

ge-fe:re ‘accessible’ < *far-an* ‘to set forth’ Strong VI

(iii) o-stem:

on-cnæ:we ‘known, recognised’ < *cnaw-an* ‘to know’ Strong
VII

and-fenge ‘acceptable, agreeable’ < *fo:n* ‘to take’ Strong VII

an-hryrne ‘unicorn’ < *an-horn* ‘unicorn’

un-rime ‘countless’ < *un-rim* ‘countless number’

(III) Verb formation: Strong verbs are basic while weak verbs are derivatives.

(A) Denominal weak verbs of class I with affix, i-umlaut in the root vowel and gemination with short vowels.

andsweri-an ‘to answer’ < *andswar-u* ‘answer, reply’

dæ:m-an ‘to judge’ < *do:m* ‘doom, judgement, ordeal’

fæ:d-an ‘to feed’ < *fo:d-a* ‘food’

fe:r-an ‘to go, come, depart’ < *fo:r* ‘going, course’

feri-an ‘to carry, convey’ < *fær* ‘movement, movable
possessions’

hæ:l-an ‘to heal’ < *ha:l* ‘hale, safe, healthy’

fyllan ‘to fill’ < *full* ‘full’

gremm-an ‘to enrage, provoke’ < *gram* ‘angry, cruel’

(B) Denominal weak verbs of class II without affix, without i-umlaut in the root vowel and without gemination.

andswar-i-an ‘to answer’ < *andswar-u* ‘answer, reply’

luf-i-an ‘to love’ < *luf-u* ‘love’

geo:mr-i-an ‘to be sad, complain’ < *geo:mor* ‘troubled, sad’

he:a-n (<*he:ah-i-an*) < *he:ah* ‘high’

sme:a-g-an ‘to think’ < *sme:ah* ‘sagacious, acute’

twe:o-g-an ‘to doubt, hesitate’ < *twe:o* ‘doubt, ambiguity’

(C) Verbs derived from strong verbs with o-stem and i-umlaut in the root vowel

ræ:r-an (<*raizjan*/) ‘to rear, raise’ < *ri:s-ani* ‘to rise, stand up’

a:-fli:egan (</*flauγjan*/) ‘to put to flight’ < *fle:o-n* (</*fliuχ-an*/) ‘to fly from, flee’

drenc-an (</*ðrankjan*/) ‘to give to drink’ < *drinc-an* ‘to drink’

seng-an ‘to singe, burn slightly’ (/sanyjan/) < *sing-an* ‘to sing, sound’

swebb-an (/swavjan/) ‘to put to sleep’ < *swef-an* ‘to sleep, slumber’

sett-an (/satjan/) ‘to make to sit’ < *sitt-an* ‘to sit, sit down’

Figure 11. Morphological alternations and zero-derivation (Based on Pilch 1970).

Summarising, the analysis and the data provided by Kastovsky (1968), Pilch (1970) and Pesquera Fernández (2009) show that zero-derivation involving morphological alternation or not is a generalised phenomenon in Old English word-formation.

2.4.3. Affixation

Defined as the attachment of an affix to a base, affixation is one of the most productive resources in the creation of new lexical material. On the relation of the affix to the base in terms of position, we distinguish two types of affixation:

prefixation, when the affix is added to the left of the base, and suffixation, when the affix occupies the right position of the newly created item.

Although the starting point as refers the subject of study is clear, much debate revolves around the inventory of affixes in Old English. The divergences between scholars is to be found not only in the methodological procedures and the perspectives from which the studies are faced, but also in the consideration of what items have been lexicalised or not. Three main proposals, those of Kastovsky (1992), Quirk and Wrenn (1994) and Jember *et al.* (1975) are reviewed in the following sections, providing the sets of prefixes (2.4.3.1) and suffixes (2.4.3.2) they propose.

2.4.3.1. Prefixation

In order to decide what should be considered in this work as compounding and derivation several views were consulted and contrasted, with the following results.

The non-systematic manner in which Kastovsky (1992) faces the study of prefixation renders the following inventory of common prefixes: *a(:)-, æ:-, æf-, and-, be-, ed-, fæ-, for-, ge-, mis-, or-, sam-, sa:m-, sin-, un-, wan-*.⁵

Quirk and Wrenn (1994) present a set of prefixes and classify them according to frequency criteria, distinguishing between three main groups, including very high frequency prefixes: *a:-, be-/bi:-, for-, ge-, on-/an-, un-*; those with a high frequency of occurrence: *and-/ond-, in-, of-, ofer-, to:-*; finally, other common prefixes are *a:-/o:-, æ:-, æf-, æfter-, ed-, el-, fore-, forð-, ful-, mis-, or-, sa:m-, sin-, ðurh-, under-, u:p-, u:t-, wan-/won-, wið-, wiðer-, ymb(e)-*.

The main difference with Kastovsky's set is, leaving aside the size and the organisation of elements, the presence of alternate spelling forms in many of the prefixes.

But the most detailed set of prefixes is that presented by Jember (1975), which follows in figure 12 with examples and definitions:

⁵ I have maintained the spelling conventions of each of the authors.

- a. *a-*: *abacan/bacan* ‘bake’, *abarain/barian* ‘bear’; *aberstan* ‘burst out’, *abrædan* ‘spread out’, *acleopian* ‘call out’; *abeatan* ‘beat to pieces’, *acalan* ‘become frost-bitten’, *adrygan* ‘dry out’.
- b. *æ-*: *æbylga* ‘anger, offence’, *ðæcyrf* ‘wood-choppings’. *ærist* ‘rising, resurrection’; *æblæce* ‘lustreless, pale’, *æfelle* ‘without skin, peeled’, *æwæde* ‘without clothes’.
- c. *æf-*: *æfgrynde* ‘abyss’, *æfðanc(a)* ‘insult’; *æfweard* ‘absent’.
- d. *and-*: *andcwiss* ‘answer’, *andgiet* ‘understanding’, *andsaca* ‘adversary’, *andlean* ‘retribution’; *andcweðan* ‘contradict’, *andhweorfan* ‘move against’, *andspurnan* ‘stumble against’.
- e. *be-*: transitivity: *befeohtan* ‘take by fighting’, *befleogan* ‘gfly upon’, *besðrengan* ‘besprinkle’; intensification: *bebreccan* ‘break to pieces’, *begnidan* ‘rub thoroughly’; without specific meaning: *bebeodan* ‘offer, announce’, *beceapian* ‘sell’. In nouns as deverbal derivatives: *beclypping* ‘embrace’ < *beclyppan*, *befrining* ‘inquiry’ < *befrinan*, *begimen* ‘attention’ < *begiman*.
- f. *bi-*: with meaning ‘about, around’: *bifylce* ‘neighbouring people’, *bigyrdel* ‘girdle, belt’, *binama* ‘pronoun’; in deverbal nouns derived from *be-* verbs: *bigeng*, *bigenge* ‘practice, worship’, *bigenga* ‘inhabitant, cultivator’, *bisæc* ‘visit’.
- g. *ed-* ‘back, again’ with nouns: *geedcucoda* ‘man restored to life’, *edgift* ‘restitution’, *edlean* ‘reward’; with adjectives: *edcwic* ‘regenerated, restored to life’, *edgeong* ‘becoming, being young again’, *edniwe* ‘renewed’; with verbs: *geedciegan* ‘recall’, *edgyldan* ‘remunerate’, *edhwierfan* ‘return’.
- h. *fær-*: *færblæd* ‘sudden blast’, *færcwealm* ‘sudden pestilence’, *færgripe* ‘sudden grip’, *færræs* ‘sudden rush’.
- i. *for-* in verbs and deverbal derivatives with the meaning ‘loss, destruction’: *forberstan* ‘burst asunder’, *fordon* ‘destroy’, *forweorðan* ‘perish’; with the meaning of intensification or perfectivity: *forbærnan* ‘burn up’, *forbitan* ‘bite through’, *forceorfan* ‘cut out, down’; in adjectives: *forgeare* ‘very certainly’, *forheard* ‘very hard’, *formanig* ‘very many’, *foroft* ‘very often’, *forbeodan* ‘forbid, refuse, annul’.

- j. *ge-*: verbal function denoting ‘perfectivity, result’: *gærnan* ‘gain by running’, *geascian* ‘learn by asking’, *gesittan* ‘inhabit’; *gestandan* ‘endure, last’, *gebæran* ‘behave’, *geweorðan* ‘agree’; with not difference in meaning: *(ge)adlian* ‘be, become ill’, *(ge)æmtian* ‘to empty’, *(ge)campian* ‘strive, fight’; with nouns meaning ‘collectivity of persons or objects’: *gegeng* ‘body of fellow-travellers’. With the meaning ‘repetitive action’: *gebeorc* ‘barking’; *gebroðor* ‘brethren’, *gefylce* ‘collection of people, army’, *gesceaft* ‘creation’, *gescy* ‘pair of shoes’; with the meaning ‘associativity’: *gefara*, *gegenga* ‘one who travels with another’, *gebedda* ‘one who lies in bed with another’, *gehada* ‘brother-monk’, *gehlytta* ‘partner’, *gefera* ‘companion’, *gesið* ‘fellow-ship’; with adjectives meaning ‘having, provided with’: *gebird(e)* ‘bearded’, *gecelfe* ‘great with calf’, *gecnæwe* ‘knowing, aware’, *gefræge* ‘known’, *gecladed* ‘clothed’, *geglofed* ‘gloved’, *geheafod* ‘having a head’; denoting ‘associativity’: *gefederen* ‘having the same father’, *gemod* ‘of one mind, agreed’.
- k. *mis-* ‘bad, badly’ with verbs, nouns and participial adjectives: *miscweðan* ‘speak ill’, *misdon* ‘do evil’, *misfaran* ‘go wrong’, *misdæd* ‘misdeed’, *misgehygd* ‘evil thought’, *mis(ge)widere* ‘bad weather’, *misboren* ‘abortive’, *mishæbbende* ‘being ill’, *misscrence* ‘distorted, shrivelled’.
- l. *or-* with the meaning ‘without, lack of’: *orblede* ‘without blood’, *orsawle* ‘lifeless’, *orwurð* ‘ignominy’. With an intensifying sense: *orcnaewe* ‘evident, well-known’, *oreald* ‘very old’, *orgyte* ‘well-known’.
- m. *sam-* ‘together’ with adjectives: *samheort* ‘unanimous’, *samsæle* ‘agreed’, *samrad* ‘harmonious’. With nouns: *samræden* ‘married state’, *samwist* ‘living together’, *samwrædness* ‘union’. With the meaning ‘half’ with adjectives: *samcwic* ‘half-dead’, *samgrene* ‘half-green’, *samlæred* ‘half-taught’; with nouns: *sambryce*; with verbs: *samwyrcean* ‘to half do a thing’.
- n. *sin-* ‘perpetual, lasting, excessive’ modifying adjectives: *sinbyrnende* ‘ever burning’, *sincaled* ‘perpetually cold’, *singrim* ‘exceedingly fierce’; nouns: *sinfrea* ‘overlord, husband’, *sinhiwan* ‘wedded couple’, *sinnið* ‘perpetual misery’.
- o. *un-* with a negative sense with adjectives and nouns: *unæðele* ‘of low birth’, *unawemmed* ‘unstained’, *unberende* ‘unbearable, unfruitful’,

unbrad ‘narrow’; *unar* ‘dishonour’, *unbealu* ‘innocence’, *unfrið* ‘enmity’, *unlif* ‘death’. With a pejorative sense meaning ‘bad(ly), excessive(ly)’ with adjectives: *unforht* ‘afraid’, *unhar* ‘very grey’; with nouns: *unæt* ‘gluttony’, *undæd* ‘wicked deed’, *unlæce* ‘bad physician’, *unlagu* ‘bad law, injustice’; with verbs denoting the undoing of the result of a pre-action: *unbindan* ‘unbind, loosen’, *undon* ‘undo’, *unlucan* ‘unlock’, *unwreon* ‘uncover’.

- p. *wan-* ‘lacking, not’ modifying nouns: *wanhæld* ‘weakness, sickness’, *wanhafa* ‘poor man’, *wanhoga* ‘thoughtless one’, *wansped* ‘poverty’; with adjectives: *wanhafol* ‘needy’, *wanhal* ‘unsound’, *wanscryd* ‘poorly clad’.

Figure 12: The inventory of Old English affixes (Jember 1975).

There is still a great contrast between Jember’s and Quirk and Wrenn’s inventory, the latter being larger. The reason is to be found in the presence of affixes that also appear as independent items in the lexicon. Thus we meet one of the main problems when studying the morphology of Old English, the difficulty to establish the borderline between derivation and compounding.⁶ I follow Quirk and Wrenn (1994) in my analysis, as all the doubtful cases will be treated as affixation rather than compounding. However, this, and other methodological matters, will be discussed in chapter 3.

2.4.3.2. Suffixation

As with the prefixes, before describing the set of suffixed proposed in Jember *et al.* (1975) I shall render the lists put forward by Kastovsky (1992) and Quirk and Wrenn (1994).

Kastovsky lists the commonest nominal suffixes *-d/-t/-ð*, *-do:m*, *-ele(e)/-l(a)/-ol*, *-els*, *-en*, *-end*, *-ere*, *-estre*, *-et(t)*, *-ha:d*, *-incel*, *-ing*, *-la:c*, *-ling*, *-ness*, *-ræ:den*, *-scipe*, *-ð(o)/-t*, *-ung/-ing*, *-wist*. What distinguishes this set from that of the prefixes is the presence of alternative forms for a single suffix. Once again, borderline cases between free morphemes and lexicalised items appear in this set, thus confirming that the distinction between compounding and derivation is not so

⁶ For a general discussion of the limits between affixation, compounding and inflection, I refer the reader to Dressler *et al.* eds. (2005).

clear-cut since it is hard to acknowledge the degree of lexicalisation of a particular item in a specific word. In order to approach the notion of lexicalisation I follow Kastovsky (1992: 356), who states that lexicalisation consists on the fact that *once formed, a lexeme may adopt additional semantic properties that are not predictable from the meanings of the constituents and the pattern underlying the combination*. This loss of semantic transparency may result in the difficulty of ascertaining whether the complex word is a compound or a derivative. Thus, if *scipe* ‘rank, position’ is considered a free lexeme, then *fracoðscipe* ‘scandalous conduct’ must be taken as a compound; but if *scipe* is considered to be lexicalised, then *fracoðscipe* may be analysed as a derivative and *scipe* as a suffix. As stated above, this and other methodological features will be discussed in chapter 3.

On the other hand, Quirk and Wrenn (1994) maintain their affixal organisation in terms of frequency occurrence, which provides the following classification: very high frequent suffixes include *-nes(s)/-nis/-nys* and *-ung/-ing*, the suffixes of high frequency are *-do:m*, *-end* and *-scipe*, and other common suffixes are *-bora*, *-el/-ol/-ul*, *-els*, *-en*, *-ere*, *-estre*, *-et(t)*, *-ha:d*, *-ing*, *-ing*, *-la:c*, *-ling*, *-oð/-að*, *-ræ:den*, *-ð(o)/-ð(u)*.

However, a consistent analysis of suffixation should not limit itself to a single category; this is why the following inventory, taken from Jember *et al.* (1975), is divided into nominal, adjectival and verbal suffixes.

Nominal suffixes include:

- a. *-d/-t/(o)ð*: deverbal nouns: *fiscoð* ‘fishing’, *huntoð* ‘hunting’.
- b. *-dom*: ‘judgement’, it derives denominal and deadjectival abstract nouns with the meaning ‘state, condition, fact of being, action of’. Denominal nouns are: *caserdom* ‘empire’, *martyrdom* ‘martyrdom’, *campdom* ‘contest’, *læcedom* ‘medicine’. Deadjectival nouns are: *freedom* ‘freedom’, *haligdom* ‘holiness, sanctuary’, *wisdom* ‘wisdom’.
- c. *-ele(e)/-l(a)/-ol*: they form nouns from verbs with the typical semantic characteristics of this category. Action nouns: *scendle* f. ‘reproach’, *ðreal* f. ‘reproof’, *hwyrfel* m. ‘circuit, whirlpool’, *ðweal* n. ‘washing’; agent nouns: *æftergengel* m. ‘successor’, *bydel* m. ‘herald’, *bæcslitol* m. ‘backbiter’; object/result nouns: *scytel* m. ‘dart, missile’, *fyndel* m. ‘invention’, *hangelle* f. ‘implement that hangs’, *bitol* n. ‘bridle’; instrumental nouns: *sceacel* m. ‘shackle’, *tredel* m. ‘sole of the foot’,

- spinel* f. ‘spindle’, *swingel(e)* f. ‘scourge’, *ðweal* n. ‘ointment’; locative nouns: *smygel* m. ‘burrow, retreat’, *stigel* m. ‘stile’, *setl* n. ‘seat’.
- d. *-els*: it forms masculine deverbals of the same semantic types: *rædels* ‘counsel’, *brædels* ‘carpet’, *gyrdels* ‘girdle’, *hydels* ‘hiding-place’.
- e. *-en*: it derives feminines from nouns denoting male beings: *fyxen* ‘vixen’, *gyden* ‘goddess’, *mynecen* ‘nun’. It derives also abstract and concrete deverbals and denominal derivatives: deverbals: action nouns: *sien* f. ‘sight’, *fillen* f. ‘falling’, *swefen* n. ‘sleep, dream’; object/result nouns: *rædenn* f. ‘reckoning, estimation’, *se(l)len* f. ‘gift’, *fæsten* f. ‘fortress’; instrumental nouns: *hlæden* m. ‘bucket’, *liften* f. ‘sustenance’, *fæsten* n. ‘fastener’; locative nouns: *hengen* f. ‘rack, cross’, *byrgen* f.n. ‘grave’. Denominal nouns: *areðeoden* m. ‘prince’, *dryhten* m. ‘lord’, *nyten* ‘animal’.
- f. *-end*: it forms deverbals from both weak and strong verbs. Masculine Agent nouns are: *biddend* ‘petitioner’, *lærend* ‘teacher’, *dælnimend* ‘participle’; masculine object nouns: *belifend* ‘survivor’, *gehæftend* ‘prisoner’; instrumental nouns: *(ge)bicnind* ‘forefinger’; action nouns: *nidnimed* ‘rapine’, *blinnende* ‘rest, ceasing’, *ðeofend* ‘theft’.
- g. *-ere*: it forms agent nouns. Deverbals: agent noun: *leornere* ‘disciple’; object/result noun: *sceawere* ‘mirror’; instrumental noun: *punere* ‘pestle’; locative noun: *wordsamnere* ‘catalogue’; action noun: *(dirne)-geligere* ‘sailor’. Denominal nouns form agent nouns: *scpere* ‘sailor’, *sco(h)ere* ‘shoemaker’, *sædere* ‘sower’.
- h. *-estre*: deverbals and denominal feminine agent nouns denoting females. Deverbals: *hleapestre* ‘female dancer’, *wæscestre* ‘washer’, *tæppestre* ‘female tavern-keeper’. Denominal nouns: *byrðestre* ‘female carrier’, *fiðestre* ‘female fiddler’, *lybbestre* ‘sorceress’.
- i. *-et(t)*: it forms abstract and concrete deverbals and denominal nouns. Deverbals: *rewett* ‘rowing’, *hiwett* ‘hewing’, *bærnnett* ‘burning’. Denominal nouns: *nierwett* ‘narrowness’, *ðiccett* ‘thicket’, *rymet* ‘space, extent’.
- j. *-had*: meaning ‘state, rank, order, condition, character’: *abbudhad* ‘rank of an abbot’, *camphad* ‘warfare’, *cildhad* ‘childhood’, *geoguðhad* ‘youth’.

- k. *-inzel*: neuter denominal diminutives: *boginzel* ‘small bough’, *businzel* ‘little house’, *scipinzel* ‘little ship’.
- l. *-ing*: masculine nouns denoting ‘proceeding or derived from’. Deadjectival nouns: *æðeling* ‘son of a noble, prince’, *ierming* ‘poor wretch’, *lytling* ‘child’; denominal nouns: *wicing* ‘pirate’, *Scylding* ‘descendant of the Scylds’; deverbal nouns: *fostring* ‘fosterchild’, *lising* ‘free man’, *wædling* ‘needy person’.
- m. *-lac*: meaning ‘state, act, quality, nature of’ from nouns and verbs. Denominal derivatives: *bodlac* ‘decree’, *brydlc* ‘marriage, marriage gift’, *lyblac* ‘witchcraft’; deverbal nouns: *breowlac* ‘brewing’.
- n. *-ling*: it derives personal nouns from adjectives and nouns and from verbs: deadjectival nouns: *deorling* ‘favourite’, *geongling* ‘youth’; denominal nouns: *cnæpling* ‘youth’, *fostorling* ‘fosterchild’, *ðeowling* ‘slave’; deverbal nouns: *hyrling* ‘hireling’, *ræpling* ‘prisoner’, *hwirfling* ‘that which turns’.
- o. *-ness*: it derives feminine abstract nouns from adjectives and verbs. Deadjectival nouns: *æðelness* ‘nobility’, *beorhtness* ‘brightness’, *biterness* ‘bitterness’, *clænness* ‘purity’. Deverbal nouns from the infinitive, present and past participle forms: action nouns: *blinness* ‘cessation’, *brecess* ‘breach’, *costness* ‘temptation’ (from infinitives) *ablinnendness* ‘cessation’, *astandendness* ‘continuance’, *gebetendness* ‘emendation, correction’ (from present participle), *agotenness* ‘effusion’, *uparisenness* ‘resurrection’, *cirredness* ‘turning’ (from past participle); object/reslut nouns: *onbærness* ‘incense’, *(a-/in-)setness* ‘ordinance, regulation’, *streowness* ‘bed, mattress’, *agendness* ‘property’, *alegedness* ‘interjection’, *forset(ed)ness* ‘preposition’, *afundenness* ‘device, invention’, *gegaderedness* ‘gathering of diseased matter, abscess’; instrumental and locative nouns: *fedness* ‘nourishment’, *gereordness* ‘ffod’, *smireness* ‘ointment’, *gefegedness* ‘conjunction’, *wuneness* ‘dwelling’, *behyledness* ‘secret place’. Doublets and triplets of infinitive and participle stems of the same noun: *tocnawness* / *tocnawenness* ‘knowledge, understanding’, *forgifness* / *forgifenness* ‘forgiveness’, *onginness* / *ongunness* ‘undertaking’, *ongietness* / *ongitenness* ‘understanding’, *leorness* /

leorendness / leoredness ‘departure, passing away’, *alisness / alisendness / alisedness* ‘redemption’.

- p. *-ræden*: it derives feminine denominal nouns with the meaning ‘state, act, condition’: *bebodræden* ‘command, authority’, *broðorræden* ‘fellowship, brotherhood’ *campræden* ‘war, warfare’.
- q. *-scipe*: it derives masculine abstract nouns from adjectives and nouns with the meaning ‘state, act, fact, condition’. Denominal nouns: *bodscipe* ‘message’, *freondscipe* ‘friendship’, *leodscipe* ‘nation, people’; deadjectival nouns: *gecorenscipe* ‘election, excellence’, *unwærscipe* ‘carelessness’, *hwætscipe* ‘activity, vigour’.
- r. *-ð(o)/-t*: it derives feminine deadjectival abstract nouns: *fylð* ‘filth’, *hiehð(o)* ‘height’, *iermð(o)* ‘poverty’, *læððo* ‘hatred’; deadjectival derivatives from *-leas*: *larleas/larliest* ‘ignorance’, *lifleas* ‘death’, *slæpleas* ‘sleeplessness’.
- s. *-ung/-ing*: they form deverbal nouns from both strong and weak verbs. Action nouns: *binding* ‘binding’, *huntung* ‘hunting’; agent nouns: *gaderung* ‘gathering, assembly’, *(ge)meting* ‘meeting, assembly’; object/result nouns: *beorning* ‘incense’, *agnung* ‘possessions’; instrumental nouns: *lacnung* ‘medicine’, *wering* ‘dam’; locative nouns: *cyping* ‘market’, *wunung* ‘dwelling’.
- t. *-wist*: meaning ‘being, existence’ it derives into a suffixoid deriving feminine abstract nouns: denominal nouns: *huswist* ‘household’; deadjectival noun: *loswist* ‘loss’, *stedewist* ‘constancy’; deadverbial noun: *midwist* ‘presence’.

Figure 13: Nominal suffixes in Jember (1975).

The set of adjectival suffixes is formed by:

- a. *-bære*: meaning ‘productive of, having, carying’: *æððelbære* ‘apple-bearing’, *atorbære* ‘poisonous’, *cornbære* ‘corn-bearing’.
- b. *-cund*: it derives denominal and deadjectival adjectives with the meaning ‘of the nature of, originating from’. Denominal adjectives: *engelcund* ‘angelic’, *gastcund* ‘spiritual’, *godcund* ‘divine’; deadjectival adjectives: *æðelcund* ‘of noble birth’, *innancund* ‘internal’, *yfelcund* ‘evil’.

- c. *-ed(e)/ -od(e)*: it derives possessive adjectives with the meaning ‘provided with’ from simple and compound nouns: *feowerfote*, *feowerfete* vs *feowerfotede* ‘four-footed’. With the meaning ‘resembling, having the character of’: *agimmed* ‘set with precious stones’, *gebleod* ‘beautiful, variegated’, *anhyrned* ‘having one horn’; *acæglod* ‘studded with pegs’, *gebyrnod* ‘corseleted’, *feowerhweolod* ‘four-wheeled’.
- d. *-en*: it derives denominal adjectives with the meaning ‘made of, consisting of, characterised by, manifesting’: *æscen* ‘made of ash-wood’, *ceoslen* ‘gravelly’, *hyrnen* ‘made of horn’.
- e. *-fæst*: it derives adjectives from nouns and adjectives with the meaning ‘having, characterised by, being’: from nouns: *arfæst* ‘virtuous’, *blædfæst* ‘glorious, prosperous’, *domfæst* ‘just, renowned’; from adjectives: *hogfæst* ‘prudent’, *soðfæst* ‘truthful’, *wisfæst* ‘wise’.
- f. *-feald*: it derives adjectives with the meaning ‘-fold’ from numerals and quantifiers: *anfeald* ‘single’, *ðrifeald* ‘threefold’, *manigfeald* ‘manifold’, *hundfeald* ‘hundredfold’.
- g. *-full*: adjectives from nouns, adjectives and verbs with the meaning ‘having’. Derivatives from nouns: *andgietfull* ‘intelligent’, *bealoful* ‘wicked’, *bismerful* ‘shameful’; from adjectives: *earnful* ‘wretched, miserable’, *geornful* ‘eager’, *gesundful* ‘unpaired’; from verbs: *hyspful* ‘contumelious, ridiculous’.
- h. *-ig*: it derives denominal, deadjectival and deverbal adjectives with the meaning ‘characterised by, having’: *adlig* ‘sick’, *blissig* ‘joyful’, *blodig* ‘bloody’, *untrymig* ‘infirm’, *ðystrig* ‘obscure, dark’, *gesyndig* ‘sound’; *ceorig* ‘querulous’, *cwamig* ‘sad, sorrowful’, *gefyndig* ‘capable’.
- i. *-iht*: meaning ‘having, characterised by’ deriving denominal adjectives: *adeliht* ‘filthy’, *flaniht* ‘related to darts’, *hæriht* ‘hairy’, *stæniht/staniht* ‘stony’, *ðorniht/ðyrniht* ‘thorny’.
- j. *-isc*: it derives denominal adjectives with the meaning ‘being like, having the character of’: *ceorlisc* ‘of a churl, common’, *cildisc* ‘childish’, *mennisc* ‘human’. Suffix also used for the derivation of ethnic adjectives: *denisc* ‘Danish’, *englisc* ‘English’, *scyttisc* ‘Scottish’, *weilisc* ‘Welsh, foreign’.
- k. *-leas*: ‘lack of’, it derives denominal adjectives: *bismerleas* ‘blameless’, *blodleas* ‘bloodless’, *broðorleas* ‘brotherless’.

- l. *-lic*: it derives denominal, deadjectival and deverbal adjectives with the meaning ‘being, characterised by, having’. Denominal adjectives: *ælmeslic* ‘charitable, depending on alms’, *andgielic* ‘intelligible’, *cildlic* ‘childish’; deadjectival adjectives: *æðellic* ‘noble’, *deoplic* ‘deep’, *bewependlic* ‘lamentable’; deverbal adjectives: *cieplic* ‘for sale’, *(ge)cwemlic* ‘pleasing, satisfying’.
- m. *-ol*: adjectives with the meaning ‘being, prone to’ from deverbal nouns and directly from verbs. Denominal adjectives: *deopðancol* ‘contemplative’, *gearodancol* ‘ready-witted’, *betedancol* ‘hostile’; deverbal adjectives: *beswicol* ‘deceitful’, *cwedol* ‘talkative, eloquent’, *forgitol* ‘forgetful’.
- n. *-sum*: meaning ‘being (characterised by)’. From nouns: *friðsum* ‘peaceful’, *geleafsum* ‘believing’, *gedeorfsum* ‘troublesome’; from adjectives: *ansum* ‘whole’, *fremsum* ‘beneficial’, *genyhtsum* ‘abundant’; from verbs: *(g)hiersum* ‘obedient’, *gecwemsum* ‘pleasing’, *healdsum* ‘careful’.
- o. *-weard*: ‘-wards’: *æfterweard* ‘following’, *beononweard* ‘transitory, going hence’, *norðe(e)weard* ‘northward’.
- p. *-wende*: deadjectival and denominal adjectives with the meaning ‘conductive of, consisting of’. From adjectives: *halwende* ‘healthful’, *hatwende* ‘hot’; from nouns: *lufwende* ‘amiable’, *hwilwende* ‘temporary’.

Figure 14: Adjectival suffixes in Jember (1975).

To finish off this section, the set of verbal suffixes follows:

- a. *-ett(an)*: frequentative or intensifying meaning, added to nominal and adjectival verbs. From nouns: *sarettan* ‘lament’, *botettan* ‘repair’; deadjectival: *agnettan* ‘appropriate, usurp’, *halettan* ‘greet, hail’; derivatives from verbs: *blicettan* ‘glitter, quiver’, *dropettan* ‘drop, drip’, *hleapettan* ‘leap up’.
- b. *-læc(an)* derives deadjectival verbs with the meaning ‘be, become, make’: *dyrstlæcan* ‘dare’, *geanlæcan* ‘make one, join’, *rihtlæcan* ‘put right’; and denominal verbs with the meaning ‘produce, grow, become’: *æfenlæcan* ‘become evening’, *loflæcan* ‘promise’, *sumorlæcan* ‘become summer’.
- c. *-n(cian)*: from misanalysis of zero-derived verbs: *fægenian* ‘rejoice’ < *fægen*, *openian* ‘open’ < *open*, *tacnian* ‘make a sign’ < *tacen*.

- d. *-s(ian)*: deadjectival and denominal verbs. Denominal verbs: *cildsian* ‘be childish’, *(g)eg(e)sian* ‘terrify, inspire with fear, awe’, *metsian* ‘feed, furnish with provisions’; deadjectival verbs: *bliðsian* ‘make glad’, *brycsian* ‘be, become useful’, *clænsian* ‘make clean’.

Figure 15: Verbal suffixes in Jember (1975).

2.4.4. Compounding

Compounding is the morphological process by means of which independent words are combined to form a higher word-unit. In Marchand’s words (1969) the relation between these two lexemes is one of *determinant* (modifier) / *determinatum* (head). I use the terms *adjunct* and *head* after Caballero González *et al.* (2004-2005) and Torre Alonso *et al.* (2008). In a Germanic language, such as Old English, the *determinant* always precedes the *determinatum*. This is the reason why the second element of compounds is grammatically and semantically dominant, that is, it is the part of the compound to which inflectional suffixes are attached, and, prototypically, determines the semantic category to which the compound belongs. Moreover, the compound inherits the grammatical and lexical category of the *determinatum*, as in Modern German. This can be illustrated by creations like *cu:tægl* ‘tail of a cow’ (masculine singular), made up of *cu:* ‘cow’ (femenine singular) and *tægl* ‘tail’ (masculine singular).

In his study on compounds, Kastovsky (1992) pays attention to the category of the resulting element as well as to the semantic function that the adjunct of the compound performs with respect to the base. This author defines three main types of compounding: nominal, adjectival and verbal, each of them with several sub-divisions.

Nominal compounding can be broken down into six main types *Noun + Noun*, *Noun (genitive) + Noun*, *Adjective + Noun*, *Verb (verbal stem) + Noun*, *Past Participle + Noun* and *Adverb + Noun*. A description of each of the patterns follows.

Noun +Noun: Depending on the relation between both items three subtypes can be observed, including additive, copulative and rectional compounds. Additive compounds are those that present the semantic-morphological structure ‘something consisting of X and Y. Take ‘*aðunswerian* ‘son-in-law and father-in-

law', and *suhtorgefædran* 'nephew and uncle' as the only examples found in Old English. Copulative compounds may be paraphrased by means of a construction with *be*, as in *eorforswin* 'pig (*swin*) which is a boar (*eofor*)'. Copulative compounds admit further sub-division, thus distinguishing between attributive and subsumptive compounds. The difference between them is that in attributive compounds the first element attributes a specific property to the base, as *cilforlamb* 'ewelamb', *cnihtcild* 'boy', *cucealf* 'heifer-calf', *fearhryðer* 'bull', *mægðmann* 'maiden', *gummann* 'man', *wifmann* 'woman', *assmyre* 'she-ass', *gatbucca* 'billy-goat', *olfendmyre* 'camel', or *rahdeor* 'roebuck', while in subsumptive compounds the first constituent denotes a subclass of the base. Examples of this subtype may be *colmase* 'coal-tit', *goldfinc* 'goldfinch', *ælepute* 'eel-pout', *sperewyrt* 'spearwort', *ederbeam* 'cedar', *cirisbeam* 'cherry-tree' and *marmanstan* 'marble'. The third type of compounds within the pattern Noun + Noun is that of the rectional compounds, those that do not admit a paraphrase with *be*. Rectional compounds may be synthetic, having a deverbal first element, or regular, also named pure nominal compounds. Synthetic compounds possess an agent noun as their base, but there are two classes. On the one hand those in which the first element denotes the goal, the place, the instrument of the action, as in *blodlætere* 'blood-letter', *eorðbuend* 'earth-dweller', *reordberend* 'speech bearer' or *sweordbora* 'sword-bearer', and those in which the first element indicates the agent, the goal, the place or the time of the action, as in *eorðbeofung* 'earthquake', *feaxfallung* 'shedding of hair', *hancred* 'cockcrow', *hlaforðswicung* 'treachery of a lord' or *sæebbing* 'ebbing of the sea'. Pure nominal compounds present the following typology: (a) The base represents an agent, the first element a goal, place, instrument or time in relation with some activity, or the activity itself: *broðorbana* 'fratricide', *dureweard* 'janitor', *æcermann* 'ploughman', *gathryde* 'goatherd', *sæfisc* 'seafish', *sæmann* 'seaman', *hereflyma* 'deserter', *sweordfreca* 'a warrior who uses his sword', *nihthraefen* 'night raven', *ceapmann* 'merchant', *fæstingmann* 'retainer'. (b) The base represents some object that can be regarded as somehow affected by an implied action or being in some state or position, the determinant specifies an agent, source, material, place, time, instrument or the action itself: *beobraed* 'honey', *smiðbelg* 'bellows', *sweostormsunu* 'sister's son', *fotspor* 'footprints', *hwætmelo* 'wheatflour', *arfæt* 'bronze vessel', *sigelean* 'reward for victory', *heafodwærc* 'headache', *æfensteorra* 'evening star',

sumorbæte ‘summer heat’, *rædhors* ‘riding-horse’, *bletsingboc* ‘benedictional’, *eringland* ‘arable land’. (c) The base is part of the first element: *bordrima* ‘edge of a plank’, *cawelstela* ‘cabbage-stem’, *earlæðða* ‘earlobe’, *earmsceanca* ‘arm-bone’, *hearpestreng* ‘harpstring’. (d) The base is a place to which the first element is related as object or action: *sealtfast* ‘salt-cellar’, *beorsele* ‘beer-hall’, *ealubus* ‘alehouse’, *melcingfæt* ‘milkpail’, *witungstow* ‘place of punishment’, *rædinsceamol* ‘lectern’, *eardungstow* ‘dwelling-place, tabernacle’. (e) The base represents an instrument, while the first element is an object or action related to it: *blæstbelg* ‘bellows’, *breostbeorg* ‘breastplate’, *fiscnett* ‘fishing-net’, *fugellim* ‘birdlime’, *snidisen* ‘lancet’, *blæshorn* ‘trumpet’, *ðrawing-spinel* ‘curling-iron’, *writing-feðer* ‘quill’, *bræding-ðanne* ‘frying-pan’. (f) The base represents a time, the determinant an action related to it: *hærfestmonað* ‘harvest-month’, *sædtime* ‘sowing-time’, *clænsungdæg* ‘day for purging’. (g) The base’s function is that of an intensifier and has partially or totally lost its literal meaning: *firenðearf* ‘dire distress’, *firesynn* ‘great sin’, *mægenbyrðen* ‘huge burden’, *mægenfultum* ‘great help’, *ðeodbealu* ‘great calamity’, *ðeodwiga* ‘great warrior’.

The second pattern of nominal compounds, *Noun (genitive) + Noun*, contains five kinds of constructions, those being the days of the week, *Sunnandæg* ‘Sunday’, *Monandæg* ‘Monday’, *Tiwesdæg* ‘Tuesday’, *Sæter(n)(es)dæg* ‘Saturday’; some formations involving temporal relationship between the constituents, like *gebyrðetid* ‘time of birth’, *restedæg* ‘rest day’, *uht(an)tid* ‘time of dawn’ or *sunnansetlgong* ‘sunset’; some nouns denoting persons, like *cynnesmann* ‘kinsman’, *landesmann* ‘native’, *rædesmann* ‘counsellor’, *ahtmann* ‘farmer’, *gatahierde* ‘goatherd’ or *oxanbyrde* ‘herdsman’; place names of the kind *cyn(in)gestun* ‘Kingston’ and finally plant names, as shown by *dægeseage* ‘daisy’ and *oxan-slyppe* ‘oxlip’.

The rest of the patterns include a non-nominal item as the first element. The third pattern within the nominal compounds is *Adjective + Noun* where the relationship between the first and the second element is one of attribution. This pattern is fairly productive and many examples can be found. Some of them are *cwile-seolfor* ‘mercury’, *ealdfæder* ‘ancestor’, *efenniht* ‘equinox’, *gyldenbeag* ‘golden crown’, *haligdæg* ‘holy day’, *heahbeorg* ‘high mountain’, *surmeolc* ‘sour milk’ or *wildgos* ‘wild goose’.

In the constructions of the kind *Verb (verbal stem) + Noun*, the base is regarded as an argument of the verbal determinant. The determinant can be either a weak or a strong verb. The pattern can be subdivided into six categories defined by the semantic function performed by the element to the right, including Verb + Agent/Subject present in *wigmann* ‘warrior’, *ridwiga* ‘mounted soldier’ or *spyremann* ‘tracker’; Verb+ Object like in *fealdestol* ‘folding-stool’, *bærnelac* ‘burnt offering’, *tyrnegeat* ‘turnstile’; Verb+ Locative as shown by *bæchus* ‘bakery’, *ærneweg* ‘racecourse’ and *writbred* ‘writing-tablet’; Verb+ Instrumental found in compound words like *bærnisen* ‘branding iron’, *scearseax* ‘razor’ and *hwetestan* ‘whetstone’; Verb + Temporal like in *restedæg* ‘rest day’ and finally the Verb + Cause structure of which the pairs *spiwdrenc/wecedrenc* ‘emetic’ or *fielleseocness/fiellewære* ‘epilepsy, falling sickness’ are good examples.

A second pattern containing a verbal element in the leftmost position is *Past participle + Noun*, represented mainly by *bahuvrihi* or exocentric compounds of the kind *broden-*, *sceaden-*, *wunden-mæl* ‘damascened sword’, *nægledcnearr* ‘nail-fastened vessel’ or *etenlæs* ‘pasture’.

The sixth and last pattern within the nominal compounds identified by Kastovsky is that of *Adverb + Noun* of which two main types can be distinguished. These compounds may be formed by an adverb plus a basic or derived noun, as happens in *oferealdormann* ‘chief officer’ or *oferbitterness* ‘excessive bitterness’; or the composite may be a derivative from a verbal compound *oferleornes* ‘transgression’ < *oferleoran* ‘transgress’, *ofersceawigend* ‘overseer, bishop’ < *ofersceawian* ‘superintend’. The question is raised here whether the elements in the last category should be treated as derivatives instead.

Kastovsky (1992) focuses then on adjectival compounding, of which he identifies five patterns: *Noun + Adjective*, *Adjective + Adjective*, *Noun/Adjective + Present Participle*, *Noun/Adjective + Past Participle* and *Adverb + Adjective*.

The typology within the pattern *Noun + Adjective* is made according to the relationship of the constituents: the determinant is regarded as complement of the adjective like in *æcræftig* ‘learned in the law’), *eagsyne* ‘visible to the eye’, or *ellenrof* ‘famed for strength’; the determinatum is compared to an implicit property of the determinant in words like *blodread* ‘blood-red’, *dæglang* ‘all day long’, *hetegrim* ‘fierce’ and *hunigswete* ‘sweet as honey’; the determinatum is an attribute of the determinant (these are commonly referred to as reversed

bahuvrīhis) like *seocmod* ‘having a sick heart’ wit a counterpart *modseoc* ‘sick with regard to the heart, sick at heart’, *ferhðgleaw* ‘prudent’ (*gleaw-ferð*), *ferðwerig* ‘soul-weary’ (*werigferð*), *modglæd* ‘joyful’ (*glædmod*), *leoðuwaç* ‘flexible *earmstrang* ‘strong of arm’.

As regards the pattern *Adjective + Adjective* the sub-classification is made in reference to the semantic relationships between the constituents. These relationships may be: (i) additive, as in *nearofah* ‘difficult and hostile’ or *earmcearig* ‘poor and sorrowful’; (ii) subordinate, as in *blæbæwen* ‘light blue’, *brunwann* ‘dusky’, *deorcegræg* ‘dark grey’ and *heardsælig* ‘unhappy’; (iii) intensifying/downtoning, as in *ealmihtig* ‘almighty’, *efeneald* ‘of equal age’, *felaþæcne* ‘very treacherous’, *gearosnotor* ‘very skilful’, *healfdead* ‘half-dead’ or *widmære* ‘far-famed’; (iv) the determinant functions as goal of the determinatum in predicates like *clængeorne* ‘yearning after purity’, *ellorþus* ‘ready to depart’ and *druncengeorn* ‘drunken’; finally, (v) the determinant is equivalent to a manner adverb modifying the verb contained in the determinatum (a deverbal adjective). These are synthetic compounds like *deopðancol* ‘contemplative’, *fæstgangol* ‘steady, faithful’, *earfoðrime* ‘hard to enumerate’, *eaðbede* ‘easy to be entreated’, *eaðþylige* ‘easily irritated’, *eaðcnæwe* ‘easy to recognise’, *eaðgesyne* ‘easily seen’, *felaspræce* ‘talkative’ and *hearmcwidol* ‘evil-speaking’.

In the adjectival compound pattern *Noun/Adjective + Present Participle* the first element functions as an argument of the verb; if it is an adjective, it has an adverbial function. The types of argument include Subject, as can be seen in *blodiernende* ‘having an issue of blood’ and *hunigflowende* ‘flowing with honey’; Object, in *bord-/lind-hæbbende* ‘shield-bearing’, *ealodrincende* ‘beer-drinking’ and *rihtfremmende* ‘acting rightly’ among others; Locative, in *bencsittende* ‘sitting on a bench’, *brim-/mere-/sæliðende* ‘seafaring’ and *foldbuende* ‘earth-inhabiting’; Instrumental, in *rond-/lindwigende* ‘fighting with a shield’ and Adjective, in the words *anbuende* ‘dwelling alone’, *feorbuende* ‘dwelling far off’, *grambycgende* ‘hostile’, *fulstincende* ‘foul-smelling’, *welwyrçende* ‘doing good’ and *widferende* ‘travelling far’.

Examples of the *Noun/Adjective + Past Participle* pattern, where the determinant functions as argument of the verb, are: *bearneacnod* ‘pregnant’, *cerlboren* ‘low-born’, *cifesboren* ‘bastard’, and *windfyllend* ‘blown down by the wind’, where the determinant plays the role of the subject of the construction;

beaghroden ‘adorned with rings’, *goldhlæden* ‘adorned with gold’ and *handgewriðen* ‘hand-woven’, in which the determinant is an instrument; in *æhtboren* ‘born in bondage’ and *heofoncenned* ‘heaven-born’ the first element acts as a locative; *æwumboren* ‘legally born’ and *wundor-agræfn* ‘wondrously engraved’, with the determinant implying manner and *æðelboran* ‘of noble birth’, *dierneforlegen* ‘adulterous’, *ealdbacen* ‘stale’, *heahgetimbrad* ‘high-built’, *healfbrocen* ‘half-broken’, *fullmannod* ‘fully peopled’, in which the first element may carry out the adjectival, complement or adverbial functions.

Finally, as regards the pattern *Adverb + Adjective*, the adverbs that occur as first elements of the compounds are: *æfter* ‘later, afterwards’, *ær* ‘earlier, before’, *eft* ‘again’, *fore* ‘before, very’, *forð* ‘very’, *in* ‘very’, *ofer* ‘over, above (local); too, very much’, *samod* ‘together’, *ðurh* ‘through, very’, *up* ‘up’, *wiðer* ‘against, opposing’. Instances of these compounds are *ærboren* ‘earlier born’, *eftboren* ‘born again’, *forecweden* ‘aforesaid’, *foremanig* ‘very many’, *forðsnotor* ‘very wise’, *ingemynde* ‘well-remembered’, *ofereald* ‘very old’, *oferhangen* ‘covered’, *samodfæst* ‘joined together’, *ðurhsyne* ‘transparent’, *ðurhlæred* ‘thoroughly learned’, *upheah* ‘uplifted’ and *wiðermede* ‘antagonistic’.

The picture of compounding would not be complete without considering this process within the verbal paradigm. Two main groups can be identified as regards verbal compounds: Verbal derivatives from nominal compounds like *gecynehelmian* ‘crown’ from *cynehelm* ‘crown’ and the pattern *Adverb/adposition + Verb*. Within this second group, two subtypes may be distinguished when the first element is an adposition: (i) separable compounds, the particle may be separated from the verb by the negative particle or other elements, and can even be placed after the verb, and (ii) inseparable compounds, where the adposition cannot be taken away from the verbal part of the construction. Consider the position of *forð* and *ofer* in the following compounds: *forðtobrenganne* ‘bring forth’ and *to oferfeohtanne* ‘conquer’.

Kastovsky’s (1992) study on Old English compounding, however, is inserted within a major work on derivational morphology, and thus, he does not analyse in detail the internal properties of compounds or the form and particular relationships between the constituents. This is why the following section is devoted to the review of three major works on Old English compounding,

Bergsten (1911), Carr (1939) and Gardner (1968), which, all together, may draw a complementary picture of this lexical creation processes.

2.4.4.1. Nominal compounds in Old English

The three works on Old English compounding above cited deal with the subject of study from different perspectives, in such a way that the three of them together offer a complete, though not yet exhaustive, approach to the matter. The three proposals include a semantic study of the relationships between the compounds. Nonetheless, Bergsten's (1911) proposal is old and somehow inefficient, whereas Carr's massive study devotes major attention to areas like the syntactic structure of compounds or the morphological properties of the constituents. The semantics of Old English compounds will be seen from Gardner's (1968) perspective. It is a more recent proposal and sets forth not only the relationships between the constituents, but also those of the compounds with their referents.

Bergsten (1911) approaches his subject of study, those appellative compounds made out of the combination of two nouns, from the perspective of their evolution and development throughout history, from Old English to contemporary English via Middle English (I only consider here questions relevant for the Old English period). The mere object of study indicates the lack of exhaustiveness in his work; and although he aims at carrying out a morphological and semantic study, the issues under analysis (as much as those not analysed) and the different depth with which they are treated confirm this point.

In his work, Bergsten (1911) makes a critical review of the late 19th Century notions of what a compound should be. In this respect, he considers compounds as having some degree of formal or semantic isolation, or even both types at the same type. However, despite this definition, he admits that *the exact limits between compounds and word groups cannot possibly be drawn, there being a broad boundary area where only intermediate stages are found, varying according to subjective views* (Bergsten 1911: 3). Nevertheless, he considers the matter of isolation as sufficient to establish his corpus of study, formal isolation being the most relevant distinction, and the one he uses to distinguish strong compounds (those with formal isolation) from weak compounds (all the rest).

But before analysing the morphological properties of strong and weak compounds, Bergsten (1911) devotes a section to comment on the obscuring of compounds. Obscured compounds are either compounds in which one or both of its constituents do not exist as independent words (even compounds borrowed from foreign languages) or compounds in which either the combined items have become so formally fused as to appear as a simplex, or in which one or both constituents present a form different from the normal simplex. In those compounds which make use of a non-extant predicate, we find examples of that special constituent occurring in initial position, as in *butsecarl* ‘boatman, mariner’ and *mugwort* ‘artimisa’, and in final position as in *a:ttorcoppa* ‘spider’ or *wealhstod* ‘interpreter’. No instances have been found in Old English where both constituents have disappeared as simplex forms from the lexicon. The second group of obscured compounds includes the nouns in which one or both constituents have undergone some kind of formal change. Consider the following examples: *carcern* ‘prison, jail’ (*carcer* + *ærn*), *e:orod* ‘troop, band’ (*eoh* + *ra:d*), *landefen* ‘measure or proportion of land’ (*land* + *andefn*), *la:re:ow* ‘teacher’ (*la:r* + *ðe:ow*), *latte:ow* ‘leader, guide’ (*la:d* + *ðe:ow*), *sulung* ‘in Kent, the fiscal unit corresponding to the hide’ (*swulh* + *lang*) and *we:ofod* ‘altar’ (*wi:g* + *be:od*).

As for the morphological study undertaken, two are the main characteristics that Bergsten takes into account when analysing strong compounds; the form of the first constituent, for what he pays attention to the composition joint, on the one hand, and the order of elements on the other.

The joint consonants undergo modifications in two respects. They may be produced by assimilation or by the dropping out of an element. Although the assimilation in phonetic terms may be progressive (the first consonant in a cluster causing the following one to be modified), regressive (the second consonant of the cluster modifying the articulation of the previous consonant) and reciprocal (both consonants affecting the articulation of each other), Old English just presents instances of the last two cases, in words like *bro:hðre:a* ‘dire calamity’, *crampul* ‘crane pool’, *elmboga* ‘elbow’ (regressive assimilation) and *la:tte:ow* ‘leader’, *orceard* ‘garden, orchard’ (reciprocal assimilation). In other cases, the joining of two predicates in a combined structure causes the loss of the final or initial sounds of the constituents. This occurs when the final consonant of the first element and the initial consonant of the second constituent are the same as in

emniht ‘equinox’ (*efn-niht*), *wigar* ‘war-spear’ (*wig-gar*), *wyrtruma* ‘root’ (*wyrtruma*) or *wyrtu:n* ‘garden’ (*wyrt-tu:n*), but also when the consonants are different. When this happens, either the initial consonant of the second constituent is lost as in *la:re:ow* ‘teacher’ (*la:r + ðe:ow*) or the final consonant of the first constituent is dropped as in *mearhæccel* ‘sausage-meat’ (*mearg-hæccel*) and *wæpmann* ‘male, man’ (*wæpn-mann*).

A second way in which the composition joint is observed is in relation to the morphological class to which the nouns in the first element belong. Bergsten (1911) analyses the behaviour and the form of the final part or the initial constituent according to the class the first element belongs to, including *-a* stems, *-ja* stems, *-wa* stems, *-o:* stems, *-jo:* stems, *-wo:* stems, *-i* stems, *-u* stems *-n* stems and consonant stems.⁷ The ending of the first constituent may be maintained, lost, there may be parallel forms with the ending present or lost, and finally there are cases in which the final vowel in the first constituent presents a different form from that of the simplex. Each nominal paradigm offers a different behaviour. In *-a* stem constituents, the nouns appear with their simplex form, generally with the loss of the final vowel. In some cases a linking *-e* appears as shown by *biderip* ‘compulsory service rendered to a landowner at harvest time’, *crætehors* ‘cart-horse’ or *dæg(e)weorc* ‘work of a day’. *-ja* stem nouns present an irregular behaviour. The final vowel may be lost as in *fiðer-slieht* ‘flapping of wings’ or *horder-wi:ce* ‘office of treasurer; it may be kept, as in *fe:ðe-cempa* ‘foot-soldier’ or *hierde-cnapa* ‘shepherd boy’; some compounds present dual forms with and without the vowel, as it is the case in *ci:es(e)-fæt* ‘cheese-vat’, *end-wærc* ‘pain in the buttocks’, *endedæg* ‘last day, day of death’ and *her(e)ge:at* ‘war-gear’. The *-wa* stem nouns may preserve the dictionary form as seen in *bealo-benn* ‘mortal wound’ or *searo-cæ:g* ‘insidious key’, but they also present parallel forms, with the dictionary form or with an *-e* ending, or even a third form with the final vowel lost. Consider the following couplets: *smeoro-*, *smere-mangestre* ‘butter-woman’ and *melu-*, *mealehu:s* ‘meal-house’, *mele-* *mil-de:aw* ‘honey dew, nectar’. Regarding *-o* stem first constituents, a great degree of variation is observed, with the final vowel being kept in *eowo-humele* ‘female hop-plant’ and *nafu-ga:r* ‘auger’; lost, as in *car-sorg* ‘sad anxiety’, *gief-sto:l* ‘gift-seat, throne’, *sæcc-full*

⁷ See Campbell (1987) on the nominal paradigms.

‘quarrelsome’ or *scol-mann* ‘scholar’. Other predicates present parallel forms with final *-e* or *-u* and without vocalic ending. Take as an example the couplets *ragu-finc* ‘name of a bird’, *ræg-ha:r* ‘grey (with lichen)’ and *lufe-stice* ‘lovage (plant)’, *luf-ta:cen* ‘love-token’. With long vowels, there is not as much variation as with short vowel stems. In *-jo:* stem predicates some examples present a linking *-e* which may equally be considered as inflectional as belonging to the stem. In *-wo:* stem nouns, long syllable nouns systematically present no vowel while the rest preserve it, as in *beado-folm* ‘battle-hand’ and *sceadu-genga* ‘wanderer in darkness’. Something similar occurs with *-i* stems: long-syllable nouns present no vowel, while short-syllable nouns present an irregular behaviour. The vowel is kept in *bryne-a:dl* ‘fever’, *ciele-gicel* ‘icicle’ and *ege-wielm* ‘source’; lost in *rug-ern* ‘month of rye-harvest’, *slit-cwealm* ‘death by rending’ and *sti:ca:dl* ‘pain in the side’; and duplicated forms, with and without vowel, can be seen in predicates like *ber(e)-land* ‘barley-land’, *cwid(e)-bo:c* ‘Book of Proverbs’ and *heg(e)-ræ:w* ‘hedgerow’. Initial constituents belonging to the *-u* stem paradigm offer a great deal of irregularity. The final vowel is lost in *sun-sunu* ‘grand-son’; kept in *brego-sto:l* ‘ruler’s seat’, *heoru-dre:or* ‘sword-blood’ and *magu-rinc* ‘youth, man’; dual forms with *-u* or *-e* endings are found in *wudu-bucca* ‘wild buck’, *wude-bricge* ‘natural bridge’; the dual may occur with the final *-u* being maintained or lost as seen in *medu-heall* ‘mead-hall’, *med-drosna* ‘dregs of mead’; finally, forms with an *-e* linking ending instead of the expected *-u* are also found as *side-full* ‘decorous’ shows. It is the nouns belonging in the weak class of the *-n* stems that present the greatest degree of variation as regards the composition joint. As in many other other constituents already observed, the final ending of the first constituent may be kept (*asce-geswa:p* ‘cinders, ashes’, *bera-scinn* ‘bear-skin’, *ciepele:ac* ‘leek’, *we:ada:d* ‘evil deed’) or lost (*a:glæ:c-wi:f* ‘female monster’, *ass-miere* ‘she-ass’, *ælmes-bæð* ‘gratuitous bath’, *bec-tre:ow* ‘beech-tree’, *bell-fli:es* ‘bell-wether’s fleece’), but presents up to four different types of parallel forms including the couplet *dictionary form* ~ *vowel lost* as in *galga-tre*, *gealg-tre:ow* ‘gallows-tree’, *æ:ddre*, *æ:dder-seax* ‘lancet’, and the triplets *dictionary form* ~ *-e* ~ *vowel lost* (*boga-*, *boge-nett* ‘wicker basket with a narrow neck for catching fish’, *bogtimber* ‘building-wood’), *dictionary form* ~ *-u* ~ *vowel lost* (*haga-*, *hagu-*, *hæg-ðorn* ‘hawthorn’) and *-u* ~ *-e* ~ *vowel lost* (*u:htu-*, *u:hte*, *u:hti:d* ‘twilight’). Finally, constituents belonging in the consonant stem are regular,

with the only exceptions of *hnutu*: *hnut-be:am* ‘nut tree’, *-cyrnel* ‘kernel of a nut’ and *nectigale*, *nihtegale* ‘nightingale’.

The question of the composition joint as presented by Bergsten (1911) does not provide any relevant information as for the morphological properties of the constituents beyond the mere descriptive effort. No explanations are offered as for the presence or absence of a final vowel in the first constituent, much less about the different types of variations presented. Some of the main reasons traditionally proposed to explain the abnormal presence of these vocalic linking segments are offered by Carr (1939) following Borowski (1921):

- (I) An old composition vowel may be abnormally retained in early texts.
- (II) A sporadic glide-vowel may appear in the bridge of the compound (in late texts, rather than in early ones).
- (III) The formation of the compound may be influenced by the nominative form (dropping of *-e* or *-i* in Northumbrian).
- (IV) The influence of foreign languages (especially Old Norse)
- (V) The influence of the secondary compounds with a genitive in the first part.
- (VI) Assimilation to the stem syllable.

Figure 16: Motivations for the composition joint vowel (based on Carr 1939).

A true morphological study should not be limited to observe one single aspect of the word form. It should also include a description of the morphological process behind each constituent, and the form adopted by the two combined words once they are set together. That is precisely what the research carried out in this doctoral work aims at, as it does not only focus on compounds but also on the other main lexical creation processes, both in internal and external modification.

Regarding the relative order of the elements, Bergsten limits himself to attach Old English to the group of *finaldeterminativa* languages, that is, those in which the generic term is placed on the right preceded by the limiting or determinative constituent. His analysis does not go further than acknowledging some examples in which the general rule by which the sex-indicating constituent goes first is subverted, something that is predictable, as we are dealing with tautological and pleonastic compounds. Examples of this reversed order are

offered in (24). (24a) Shows examples of a reversed order of constituents, and (24b) lists parallel forms with the general order being maintained and reversed.

(24)

- a. *ass-myre* ‘she-ass’, *ga:t-bucca* ‘he-goat’
- b. *be:ot-word* ‘boast’ vs. *word-be:ot* ‘promise’, *bealu-cwealm* ‘violent death’ vs. *cwealm-bealu* ‘death’.

The third aspect of consideration, as far as strong compounds regards, has to do with the notion of frequency, and the productivity of the morphological process. The fact that the language favours the creation of compounds, and that the resources to do it are innumerable, is confirmed, in Bergsten’s view, by the non-infrequent presence of triple compounds as (25) shows:

(25)

burh-waru-man ‘burgess’, *de:ofol-gyld-hu:s* ‘idol-temple’, *eafor-heafod-segn* ‘banner with a boar’s head design?’, *e:a-stre:am-y:ð* ‘stream, river’, *feld-gang-penig* ‘passage toll’, *gærs-tu:n-di:c* ‘meadow-dike’.

A special group within the strong compounds deserves a special mention on the part of the author, that being the group of plural compounds. Following Sweet (1900), plural compounds are those whose first item is a plural common. This type of compound is practically unknown in this stage of the language, and the author makes reference to only two examples, *bre:c-hrægel* ‘breeches’ and *Dene-mearc* ‘Denmark’, where the first elements are *pluralia tantum*. Other *pluralia tantum* appear as determinants in compounds, with two particular specifications: they are usually names of peoples, and the plural inflection is lost when combined with a second element as shown in (26):

(26)

Brettas ‘the Britons’: *Brett-wealas* ‘Brittons of Wales’; *Fran-can* ‘the Franks’: *fran-land* ‘France’; *Scottas* ‘the Scots’: *Scot-land* ‘Scotland’; *Swe:on* ‘the Swedes’: *Swe:o-ðe:od* ‘Swedes, Sweden’.

Regarding weak compounds, Bergsten (1911) provides a list of positively proved compounds. The difficulty to identify this kind of compounds, according to the author, lies in the impossibility to assess in each individual case if we are dealing with a complex word or with a genitival noun phrase. Among the weak compounds this author is able to identify, there are place names, as *Cantwaraburg* ‘city of Kent’ and *Oxenaford* ‘Oxford’, plant names, *cattes-minte* ‘cat mint’, *dæges-eage* ‘daisy’, *foxes-clate* ‘burdock’, *le:onfo:t* ‘lion’s foot’, names of days and other words of time, as *Sunnandæg* ‘Sunday’, *Ti:wesdæg* ‘Tuesday’, *Monan-niht* ‘sunday evening’, *u:htanti:d* ‘time of nocturns’, poetic devices such as kenningar *wulfes-he:afod* ‘head of a wolf, outlaw’, and a group of words for which no label has been set, including *æhte-mann* ‘farmer’, *burga-mann* ‘citizen’, *oxanhyrde* ‘herdsman’ and *steoresmann* ‘pilot, master of a ship’.

The second part of his research is engaged in semantic matter. The internal relations between the elements of compounds are observed, while psychologically motivated relationships, that is, the correspondence of the compound with the referent are not scrutinised. The nomenclature Bergsten makes use of follows Noreen (1903) and is now outdated.

The semantic classification Bergsten (1911) proposes puts an end to his work on English nominal compounds. In gross terms, the lack of exhaustiveness in the study of the corpus contrasts with a classification of the internal relationships of the constituents that is remarkable by the great number of types and sub-types in which the subject of analysis is organised. The system holds some inconsistencies and presents a high degree of inefficiency due precisely to the subtle differences between some of the distinctive features. The differences are so hard to assess, that some of the sub-types even lack a definition of their own and are defined in relation to previous sub-types. Consider for example the definitions of the *finis* and *commodi and incommodi* relations, both belonging in the *Status Dependendiae*. The *finis* relationship is defined as ‘the first constituent expressing the purpose or the aim of the main constituent’, and no examples in Old English are provided. The *commodi and incommodi* relationships are defined as ‘largely coincidental with the previous status’ with the examples *ciric-sceatt* ‘church-scot’, *eorl-ryht* ‘earl’s right’ and *faeder-feoh* ‘dowry paid by the father of the bride’ being mentioned (Bergsten 1911: 154).

As regards Carr (1939), the author acknowledges the lack of reference works on the field of Old English compounding. His references to outdated works (Storch 1886) or incomplete proposals (Bergsten 1911) justify his interest in carrying out a general study of nominal combination in Germanic. In order to do so, he presents a comparative analysis of different languages of the same branch of the Indo-European family.

The easiness with which the Germanic languages join lexical items to form higher word-units provides a wide corpus of analysis, thus becoming the second reason the author suggests to carry out his proposal. His corpus, in the part that is related to this work, that is, the Old English compounds, includes a total of 1,296 items. In this inventory, Carr lists as compounds those nouns which possess as second element lexical items that have ended up performing the role of suffixes, as *-dom*, *-scipe* or *-ha:d*, while leaving out compounds with an adverb as the first element.⁸

What is clear, in view of Carr's work, is that the inventory of compound nouns in Old English (and in other Germanic languages) is rich and diverse. Three are the main reasons the author establishes for compounding to proliferate in Germanic languages (Carr 1939: xvii-ff.), while derivation is the lexical creation process favoured in other coexistent languages of Indo-European origin. Two of the reasons are of linguistic origin, whereas the third is to be set on cultural grounds.

Firstly, phonology is the main reason assessed by Carr, as the accentual pattern of Germanic languages, fixing the main accent in the first root vowel, led to the loss of the rich affixal system of Indo-European, which in the long run came to be substituted with a system of combinations.

Secondly, the gradual fixation of word order in Germanic, originated in the simplification of the inflectional system, contributed to the development of syntactic phrases that could easily coalesce to compounds. This process increases the difficulties found in breaking up nominal phrases from compounds.

The third great motivator of compound creations is the literary technique of alliteration. For Anglo-Saxon poets, the form possessed greater importance than the content, and the need of lexical items that could fit in the metrical

⁸ I draw on Booij's (2005) notion of grammaticalization.

patterns favoured the creation of combined words. Literature is an invaluable source of lexical creation, though perhaps it is not a really productive system and many of the newly formed items are *hapax legomena*.⁹ Impelled by the interest in the form, the Germanic poet mastered the art of comparing and contrasting, adding subtle nuances of meaning by substituting the second element of compounds, thus extending the inventory in the lexicon. These practices could not be developed in a mainly derivative language, for suffixes do not admit great semantic variation (Carr 1939: xix).

In mentioning syntax as one of the reasons for the rapid development of compounds, the question of splitting the continuum syntactic phrase-compound is raised. Following Paul (1920), Carr (1939: xxiii-ff.) lists a number of criteria, based upon the notion of isolation, that should make a compound distinguishable from a phrase. Isolation may affect the semantic field, in such a way that the meaning of the compound is not obtained by the addition of its parts; isolation of form is also observed and it is manifested in two possible ways; either a constituent assumes a form that it does not possess as an independent word, or a compound is formed by a constituent that does no longer exist independently. The third and last of these criteria refers to isolation of the linking structure, that is, the constituents of a compound are linked together in a way that is not possible in the syntax of the language. Examples of lexemes showing the different kinds of isolation are presented in (27). Example (27a) shows semantic isolation; (27b) includes words subject to the different isolations of forms mentioned and (27c) refers to syntactic isolation:

(27)

- a. *hranra:d* ‘sea, ocean’ is not the same as *hran* ‘whale’ + *ra:d* ‘expedition, journey’
- b. *feorhgo:me* ‘means of subsistence’ is inflected differently from *go:ma* ‘inside of mouth or throat, palate, jaws’; *heaðubryne* ‘war-corslet’ (*heaðu* is present in a relevant number of compounds but does not exist on isolation)

⁹ See Bauer (2008) on the notion of *hapax legomena*.

- c. *wæteræ:dre* ‘spring of water’. In a syntactic phrase, any noun dependent on another noun should be in the genitive case.

Despite the application of these criteria, Carr has to accept that a neat separation of noun phrases from compounds is not at all possible, since compounds grow from syntactic phrases (Carr 1939: xxiv).¹⁰ At the same time, the lack of native speakers prevents the scholar from contrasting the way in which these complex constructions were perceived and interpreted.

In his classification of the syntactic relations between the constituents of the compounds, Carr distinguishes three main groups: copulative, determinative and exocentric compounds (Carr 1939: 40 ff.). Copulative compounds are only found in the *Noun + Noun* (*aðumswerian* ‘father and son’; *suhtorfædran* ‘nephew and uncle’) and the *Adjective + Adjective* structures (*wi:ðbra:d* ‘widespread’ and not ‘wide and broad’). Although as suggested by the definition given, compounds containing the second pattern are to be treated as determinatives rather than copulatives according to the author. Among the determinative compounds, Carr (1939) identifies six different patterns, those being: *Substantive + Substantive* (*e:agduru* ‘window’; *helleru:ne* ‘sorceress’, *manli:ca* ‘effigy’; *metbælg* ‘food wallet’); *Adjective + Substantive* (*ealwealda* ‘the Almighty, ruler, king’, *middangeard* ‘the earth’, *selfwill* ‘free will’); *Verbal Stem + Substantive* (*bærni:sen* ‘branding iron’); *Substantive + Adjective* (*bearnle:as* ‘childless’, *gærsgre:ne* ‘green as grass’, *handfull* ‘handful’, *wordwi:sa* ‘wise in words’); *Adjective + Adjective* (*la:ðwende* ‘hateful’, *eallbeorht* ‘very bright’, *wi:dcu:ð* ‘widely known’) and *Verbal Stem + Adjective* (*(ge)hi:ersum* ‘obedient’). In the exocentric compounds, four sub-classes are distinguished: *Imperative compounds* (a type that did not exist in primitive Germanic nor in later West Germanic developments); *Substantive Bahuvrîhis* (of which there are no records in early periods of Germanic). The words belonging in this group seem to be borrowings from Latin and other languages as *fî:ffingre* ‘cinquefoil’ or *hundeshe:afod* ‘snapdragon’; *Adjective bahuvrîhis* (inversed bahubrîhis) like *fe:owerdo:gor* ‘lasting four days’, *a:nnihte* ‘one night old’ and *Other Adjective bahuvrîhis* of the kind *bærfo:t* ‘barefooted’ and *ðru:stfell* ‘leprosy’.

¹⁰ See Booij (2005) on the process of lexicalization.

This syntactic classification is followed by a detailed analysis of the internal morphology of the compounds (referring to each of their constituents), and a classification of the semantic relations between constituents, and their distribution among the combinatory classes just described. As mentioned in the introduction to this section, the semantic classification is disregarded in this review. The analysis of the form of each of the constituents renders in Carr's work a total of twelve kinds of compound nouns: (i) *Triple compounds*: combinations of a compound and a simplex (*eaforhe:afodsegn* 'boarhead banner', *hagostealdmann* 'unmarried man, warrior'), or of a simplex and a compound (*æðelferðingwyr* 'stitchwort' *biscophe:afodli:n* 'bishop's head-ornament'); (ii) Compounds with a past participle in the first constituent both from strong verbs (*blandenfeax* 'grey-haired'; *bro:denmæ:l* 'damascened sword', *wundenstefna* 'with curved prow') and from weak verbs (*fæ:tedhle:or* 'with cheek ornaments', *hringedstefna* 'with curved prow', *nægledbord* 'with nailed sides'); (iii) Compound nouns with a present participle in the first part. Apart from the nominalised formations *a:gend-* and *wealdend-* only four compounds are identified (*helpendra:p* 'oppifera', *sce:awendspræ:c* 'buffoonery', *sce:awendwi:se* 'buffoon's song', *sweorcendferhð* 'sombre'); (iv) Compounds with comparatives and superlatives in the first element. The first elements belonging in this group are those in which the positive grade of the adjective has not survived or those which have been dissociated from the positive (*æ:rdagas* 'former days', *æ:rfæder* 'forefather', *betboren* 'of higher birth'); (v) Compound nouns with a past participle as the head (*goldhroden* 'ornamented with gold', *cyneboren* 'of royal birth', *be:ahhroden* 'adorned with rings', *handlocen* 'joined by hand', *elebacen* 'cooked in oil'); (vi) Present participles in the second part. These constituents present either a consonantal or a vocalic ending. The consonantal ending appears when the second element is an old noun as *bu:end*, 'dweller', *berend* 'bearer', *wi:gend* 'warrior' (*ceasterbu:end* 'citizen', *byrmwi:gend* 'corsleted warrior'); the vocalic ending appears when the compound noun is the result of the combination of a noun and a present participle phrase. These compounds retain the adjectival inflection of adjectives (*burgsittende* 'city-dwellers'). The coexistence of both kinds of structures gave rise to the apparition of dicotomies (*eorðbu:end* - *eorðbu:ende* 'earth-dweller', *foldbu:end* - *foldbu:ende* 'earth-dweller', *reordberend* - *reordberende* 'human being', *sæ:liðend* - *sæ:liðende* 'sailor', *seleræ:dend* -

seleræ:dende ‘hall-ruler’); (vii) Compounds with nomina agentis and low Ablaut grade in the second part. This group is formed by deverbal nouns that have lost their independent existence such as *-bora*, ‘ruler’, *-cuma* ‘stranger’, *-floga*, ‘fighter’, *-lida* ‘sailor’, *-loga* ‘liar, breaker’, *-toga* ‘leader’ (*-loga*: *wæ:rloga* ‘plege-breaker’, *tre:owloga* ‘traitor’, *-bora*: *mundbora* ‘guardian’, *wo:ðbora* ‘orator, prophet’). Although some semantic difference had been proposed by Kärre (1915) between compounds with an agentive nouns as second element and those with a present participle (the former would have singular value, whereas the latter would be used with plural character, thus *sæ:lida* would mean ‘an individual sailor’ and *sæ:lidende* ‘seafaring people’), Carr does not find evidence that justifies this distinction. (viii) Compounds with suffixed predicates in the first part. The nominal suffixes used in compositive constituents are not productive, however, that is not the case with the denominative adjectival suffixes identified, which are frequent in bahuvrīhi compounds. The noun suffixes Carr identifies are *-ing*, *-ung (-ing)*, *-ere*, *-nes(s)*, *-en*, *-l*, *-estre* and collectives with *ge-....-a* (*cyning*, *hæ:ring*, *penning*, *wi:cing*, *eardunghu:s* ‘tabernacle’, *langunghwi:l* ‘time of weariness’, *leorningcræft* ‘learning’, *hæ:lnesgrið* ‘privilege attached to a sanctuary’, *le:afnesword* ‘permission’, *gicelsta:n* ‘hailstone’, *miltestrehu:s* ‘brothel’). The set of adjectival suffixes in the first part of compounds if formed by *-ig*, *-isc*, and *-en* (*blo:digto:ð* ‘bloody-toothed’, *de:awigfeðere* ‘dewy-feathered’, *dre:origbord* ‘with foaming banks’, *i:sigfeðera* ‘with frsoted wings’, *salwigpa:d* ‘having dark plumage’, *æ:wenbro:ðor* ‘brother by the same marriage’, *gyldenbe:ag* ‘golden crown’, *li:nenhrægl* ‘linen cloth’, *li:nenwerd* ‘dressed in linen’); (ix) suffixed constituents as the head of the compound. Carr distinguishes between the pure suffixes *-ere*, *-ung* and *-nes(s)*, the first two not appearing in constructions prior to the 9th century (*a:rge:otere* ‘brass-founder’, *feohgi:tser* ‘miser’, *stæ:rwri:tere* ‘historian’, *bre:ostweorðung* ‘breast-ornament’, *ga:rmittung* ‘fight’, *he:ahðegnung* ‘important function’, *nihtfeormung* ‘shelter at night’, *godwrecnes* ‘wickedness, impiety’, *ru:mmo:dnes* ‘large-heartedness’) and the composition suffixes (affixoids) *-had*, *-do:m* and *-scipe*. Carr considers *-had* and *-do:m* as able to combine with full compounds, whereas *scipe* never derives full compounds and only appears once in this position (*a:gla:cha:d* ‘misery’, *hægstealdha:d* ‘unmarried state’ and *ðe:owdo:mha:d* ‘service’, *woroldweorðscipe* ‘worldly honour’, *la:tte:owdo:m* ‘leadership’, *æ:fenðe:owdo:m* ‘evening service’,

woroldðe:owdo:m ‘secular service’). The treatment given to the affixoids presents, in my view, several methodological and terminological problems. Carr (1939) overlooks the fact that if the rightmost element is a single suffix, and not a derived word, the complex word under analysis is a derivative and not a compound, and should then be omitted from his study (*ru:mmo:dnes* ‘large-heartedness’). In the case of the compositive suffixes, he considers these cases as the lexical item having still independent character, although placing them under the label ‘suffix’, which creates a discrepancy between the terminology used and the explanation provided. (x) Compounds the second part of which is declined differently from the simplex. Three are the manners in which the simplex that occupies the second element of a compound and the complex word may diverge in the inflection system: *Weak compound* vs. *Strong Simplex* (*æ:fenglo:ma* ‘gloaming’ < *glo:m* (also *æ:fenglo:m*); *Strong compound (-o stem)* vs. *Strong Simplex (other than -o stem)* (not occurring in Old English) and *Strong compound (-a stem)* vs. *Weak or Strong Simplex (other than -a stem if strong)* (*meremenn* ‘siren, mermaid’, *micgerne* ‘intestinal fat’, *midhriðre* ‘diaphragm’, *smæðearme* ‘small intestines’, *missere* ‘half year’); (xi) Prefixes in the second part. Leaving aside the prefix *ge-* whose presence is not at all regular, with parallels in which it is present or absent in all compared languages, or present in some of them alone, the only prefixed identified are the deverbal *be-* and *a-*. No sign of purely nominal prefixes is traced (*æ:bebod* ‘command of the law’, *earðbegenga* ‘inhabitant’, *earðbegengnes* ‘habitation’, *eorðbegenga* ‘earth dweller’, *færbefongen* ‘beset by dangers’, *feohbegenga* ‘cattle-keeper’, *landbegenga* husband-man, *wundoragræfen* ‘wondrously engraven’); (xii) Extended bahuvrîhis. The divergence between the nominal inflection of the second constituent of a bahuvrîhi, and the adjectival inflection of the compound itself disappears if pure nominal bahuvrîhis are extended by means of suffixation. The suffixes at stake here are the weak noun suffix *-an* (*manli:ca* ‘effigy’), the adjective suffixes *-e* (*ellende* ‘foreign parts’, *e:aðme:de* ‘humility, weakness’, *lætræ:de* ‘slow, deliberate’, *langli:fe* ‘long-lived’) and *-ig* (*e:aðmo:dig* ‘humble-minded’, *elreordig* ‘barbarous’, *gearowyrdig* ‘ready of speech’), the composition suffix *-lic* (*a:nmo:dli:ce* ‘unanimously’, *a:nræ:dli:c(e)* ‘unanimously’, *e:aðmo:dli:c* ‘humble, respectful’) and the weak participle ending *-ed*, by far the commonest way of extending bahuvrîhis in Old English (*a:ne:agede* ‘one-eyed’, *a:nstelede* ‘having

one stem', *blæcfeaxede* 'black-haired', *goldhilted* 'golden hilted', *ferhðgle:aw* 'prudent' < *gle:awferhð*, *ferhðwe:rig* 'soul-weary' < *we:rigferhð*, *mo:dge:omor* 'sorrowful' < *ge:omormo:d*, *mo:dglæd* 'joyful' < *glædmo:d*, *mo:dgle:aw* 'wise' < *gle:awmo:d*).

The importance of the process of combination in Germanic languages is such that, besides being productive throughout history, it underwent evolution as well, in such a way that it allows us to distinguish two different groups of compounds. In Carr's terminology 'Primary Compounds', a type inherited from Indo-European in which the first constituent appeared in the stem form without case endings, and 'Secondary Compounds', a type developing independently in several Germanic languages, whose main characteristic is the presence of a case form in the first constituent. One further characteristic of the secondary compounds in Old English is that they are usually hyphenated, which suggest a looser connection between its components. Examples of secondary compounds are: *the names of the days of the week and analogical formations* (*sunnandæg* 'sunday', *gebyrdeti:d* 'time of birth', *restedæg* 'day of rest', *sunnanle:oma* 'ray of light', *sunnansci:ma* 'sunshine', *sunnansetlgong* 'sunset', *u:htanti:d* 'time of nocturns'); *personal relationships* (*æ:htemann* 'farmer', *hyldemæ:g* 'near kinsman', *landesmann* 'inhabitant of a country', *oxancelf* 'ox-calf', *ræ:desmann* 'counsellor'); *plant names* (*ga:tetre:ow* 'cornel tree?', *haranhige* 'hare's foot', *hennebelle* 'henbane'); *parts of the body* (*ga:tehæ:r* 'goat's hair', *ylpesba:n* 'ivory'); *names of implements* (*tunnebtom* 'bottom of a cask', *wæ:dera:p* 'stay, rigging') and *names of dwellings and its parts* (*æ:hteland* 'territory', *feormeha:m* 'farm', *ga:tahu:s* 'goat-house', *hellegeat* 'gate of hell', *hli:epgeat* 'a low gate'); and the compounds with *-le:as*, *-wyrðe* and *-ha:d* (*mihtele:as* 'powerless', *ro:dewyrðe* 'deserving hanging' or *fæ:mmanha:d* 'virginity').

Carr's (1939) piece of research is the most extensive work on the inner structure of compounds. If some criticism can be put upon it, it is precisely that the huge amount of data he makes use of and the fact of carrying out a comparative study do not allow him to enter the intricacies of a particular language as Old English.

Finally, regarding the semantic structure of nominal compounds, I review Gardner's (1968) study. In his dissertation on the semantic pattern of Old English substantival compounds, Gardner intends to offer a more contemporary

classification of compounds. He criticises traditional approaches, especially Carr's organization, on the basis that they are over influenced by the early Indo-European grammarians. To put it in his own words:

The problem in all these systems can be traced back to Justi's establishment of his 'higher' and 'lower' classes. They all involve a coordination of the determinatives and the bahuvrīhis, with the highest principle of classification depending upon some special feature that should distinguish one of these types from the other. None of them, however, takes into consideration the fact that the basic distinction between these two types is primarily a question of syntactical application. [...] the primary criterion here is the (not always necessary) formal result of the difference in syntactical application and not the difference itself. (Gardner 1968:21)

As for the studies on the relationship of the compounds and their referents, two are the main problems Gardner raises.

The first attempts did not pay attention to individual referents, but to more ample spheres of reference, while later studies on poetical compounds ended up in turning all the Old English compounds into kennings without presenting an internal classification of this literary figure.

In order to carry out a study that should end up in a broad system of classification of compound referents, Gardner makes use of a distinction first put forward by Brodeur (1959) between *kennings* and *heitis*. While in a kenning the referent of the compound is not to be found in any of the referents of the constituents of the complex, a *heiti* is a simplex that becomes characterised or modified when combined with a limiting word, that is, the referent of the compound is already present in the referent of one of its members. The oversimplification of these definitions and the distinctions they provide are already assessed by the author, but he considers them to be sufficient to achieve his purpose.

Gardner's starting point differs from previous studies as those of Delbrück (1900) or Paul (1920) in that he does not accept the assumption, at least initially, that a compound must have some significant semantic distinction with the syntactic phrase from which it originated. He accepts and shares the conception

that a figurative semantic application will cause nearby elements to coalesce, but it is not impossible for syntactic phrase to have figurative value. The second argument to disregard the traditional position is that *it is very unlikely also that immediately in the act of composition the concepts of the constituent elements become so integrally fused together that they are no longer semantically equivalent to the independent elements which underlie them* (Gardner 1968: 7). This quote goes in the direction that the association of a compound to a given reference is forged gradually in the collective imaginary over a long period of time. Thus, the obscuring of the form and the loss of the referent of the individual constituents are not conscious processes and cannot occur immediately after a compound is formed. As Gardner (1968: 9) states *the semantic isolation does make it possible for semantic and phonological changes to gradually take place without the speaker's being aware of them and thus without his retarding of them through analogy and other such influences.*

Taking his claims a bit further, Gardner observes that a total semantic isolation cannot be proposed for all compounds. In some cases the isolation is not as strong as to avoid proposing two distinct referents for a single compound, one of which would be more figurative than the other as shown by (28):

(28)

gu:ðwine 'battle companion' or 'sword'

holtwudu 'battle shield' or 'forest'

The notion of semantic isolation understood, as Carr pointed out, as the impossibility to obtain the meaning of the complex from the addition of the meanings of the constituents is also negated in this work. In fact, Gardner assessed (1968: 11) that *when the referent of a constituent is lost, the structure ceases to be a compound.* This conception is behind one of the methodological principles of this research. In fact, taking this assumption as far as possible, all the complex lexemes that include a compositive suffix, in Carr's terminology, or an affixoid, to use a more up-to-date counterpart, are treated as derivatives and not as compounds. This question will be discussed in chapter 3.

His third claim so as not to intend a total dissociation of the compound from the original syntactic phrases is to be found in the structure of poetical texts.

It is not infrequent the presence of parallel syntactic structures and compounds in nearby lines in poems. The reason responds strictly to a matter of form and to the particular needs of the author to fill in a particular verse type. Thus, it is not necessary to suggest differentiated nuances of meaning between the compound and the noun phrase.

Finally, the last point in favour of a close referential conception of a complex and a phrase is to be observed in the characteristics of what we have previously referred to as *secondary compounds* following Carr. The presence of case forms in the first constituent may be motivated in the association of the compound with the underlying syntactic structure. Gardner (1968:14) suggests that this is probably a conscious process that *reflects a desire on the part of the speakers to associate these compounds with a general set of compositional principles that are familiar to them*.

With all these conceptual variants in mind, Gardner carries out the analysis of around 1,500 nominal compounds, a corpus obtained from a collection of poetical and prose texts, in terms of the internal relationships of the constituents, and in a second step, in terms of the relationship of the compound with its referent. I offer a summary of both classifications in turn.

Regarding the internal relationships between constituents, we must attend to the lack of cases of the so-called coordinated or dvandva compounds, and to the fact that in Old English the determinant never occupies the rightmost position (Old English compounds are *finaldeterminativa compounds*). The determinant is generally the grammatically dependent element and the base serves as the head when the compound is resolved into a syntactic structure.

Gardner identifies three structural types for the compounds. He advances that the compounds do not always come from syntactic structures of the proposed kinds. Rather, what happens is that most compounds can be resolved into these structural types. The distribution he proposes includes *structures of complementation, structures of modification, structures of coordination* and some *problematic compounds*. I shall now cope with them in turn:

Within the structures of complementation we observe two types: those compounds comprised by a *nomen agentis* and the objective complement of the underlying verb (*heretoga* ‘commander, general’) and those whose pattern is

verbale abstratum plus complement of the underlying verb (*beagðegu* ‘receiving of rings’).

The structures of modification offer a rich internal typology. In a first degree of complexity, two main groups are found, structures involving purely attributive modifiers and structures of casual (and prepositional) modification. Within the first group there are seven types of relationships, including: *common noun + primary adjectival determinant* (*heahsele* ‘high hall’); *noun + preverbal prefix* (*inland* ‘land in the lord’s own occupation’). In this group Gardner admits that we are dealing with complex structures other than compounds; *noun + desubstantive modifier* (*hwætecorn* ‘corn of wheat’); *appositional* (*heafodburg* ‘chief city’); *the transfer of a verb + adverb phrase to nominal function* (*widfloga* ‘wide-flier (of a dragon)’ and *utgefeoh* ‘external war’). The last two types are distinguished by the presence of a *nomen agentis* as the head in the former, and a *verbal abstratum* in the latter. As regards casual or prepositional modification, it shows three main sub-types: those compounds involving underlying genitival relationships of the kind *possessive genitive* (*eorlgestreon* ‘treasure, wealth’); *the genitive of relationship* (*burhweall* ‘city wall’ and *deaðcwealm* ‘death by violence’); the *genitivus qualitatis* (*wuldorcyning* ‘King of Glory’), they are more or less loose loan translations from Latin; the *subjective genitival phrase* (*yðgewinn* ‘wave-strife, life in the waves’) and the *separative genitive* (*worulgedal* ‘death’). The second sub-class in this group includes the compounds in which there exists a dative relationship between the constituents. Two are the structures identified: (i) those formed by a deverbal noun and an instrumental dative modifier (*attorsceaða* ‘poisonous enemy’) and (ii) those consisting in a deverbal noun and an expression of the location of the underlying verb (*ceastersæta* ‘citizen’). Finally a third sub-class can be observed, in which the structures involve prepositional phrases. Again, two structures are made visible: (i) the dative is replaced by a prepositional phrase (*sibcwide* ‘pacific speech’) and (ii) noun from a verb of motion and a noun expressing the location or objective of the motion (*sælida* ‘seafarer, sailor’).

Turning to the structures of coordination, there is only one type in Old English, and was by no means productive at this stage of the language (*suhtorgefæderan* ‘uncle and nephew’).

Lastly, some problematic plant and animal names are observed. The compounds belonging in these two semantic fields do not fit into the syntactic and relational structures presented. Nonetheless, it is possible in some of the compounds of the group to identify a specific pattern by which the final element is compared to the initial one (*sperewyrt* ‘spearwort, elecampane’).

As regards the relationships between the compound and its referent, the result of the observation of previous studies offers a three-level classification which includes literal compounds, compounds which name the referent ‘something that it is’ (*kent heiti*), and those that name the referent ‘something that it is not’ (*kennings/kenningar*), although the classification of the three types differed in various authors.¹¹ The vagueness of the definitions of the so-called *heiti*, and *kenning* compounds sets the ground for the revision of the system Gardner carries out. He also establishes a three-level system adding some specifications to the distinctive groups. His proposal includes *literal compounds*, *metonymous compounds* and *metaphorical compounds*:

A literal compound is that whose base calls the referent what it actually is. In all cases the determinant limits the semantic sphere of the base. In this group we find compounds in which the base is limited for the sake concretion (*campstede* ‘battlefield’), pleonastic compounds (*sæbat* ‘sea-boat’), compounds in which a foreign determinant is attached to a native general base (*ficbeam* ‘fig-tree’), intensifying compounds (*mægenwundor* ‘striking wonder’) and tautological compounds (*mægencræft* ‘main force, great strength’).

As for the metonymous compounds, those in which the base refers to the referent in terms of some contiguous aspect or feature, there are three subtypes: (i) the base expresses the referent in terms of its cause or effect, its container or the thing contained (*wigheafola* ‘helmet’), (ii) the base expresses one of the functions or activities of the referent (*hellehinca* ‘hell-limper, devil’) and (iii) the base involves a part of the referent of the whole of which the referent is a part, its material or one of its essential qualities (*wægðel* ‘ship, vessel’).

Finally, Gardner (1968) refers to the metaphorical compounds, those in which the base names the referent after something that it is not, but with which it

¹¹ See Brodeur (1960) and Brady (1952) on the different classifications.

shares some features. The author distinguishes between a general class of metaphorical compounds and a group he labels as miscellanea.

The general class includes the metaphors that show a ‘substantial similarity’ between the figurative and the literal referents (*sæhengest* ‘sea-horse, ship’). This similarity may be based on the physical appearance, or upon a similarity in quality, activity or function. When the similarity refers to the physical appearance, the metaphors are always of the type *concrete for concrete*, either ‘inanimate for inanimate’ (*godgimmas* ‘heavenly jewel?’), ‘animate for animate’ (*mereswin* ‘porpoise, dolphin’) or ‘inanimate for animate’ (*heafodgim* ‘head’s gem, eye’). When the similarity is based upon a different fact, we find *concrete for concrete* transfers of the kinds ‘inanimate for inanimate’ (*heorudrync* ‘sword-drink, blood shed by the sword’), ‘animate for animate’ (*wælwulf* ‘warrior; cannibal’), ‘inanimate for animate’ (*banhus* ‘body, chest, breast’), ‘animate for inanimate’ (*sæhengest*), and also *abstract for abstract* transfers (*sæhete*).

As accounts for the miscellaneous metaphorical types, two main classes are observed. The first one is the type *goldleaf* ‘gold leaf or plate’. The idea behind them is that of ‘regular transfer’ as stated in Stern (1932). The peculiarity of these compounds is that they do not involve a complex metaphor (if we consider there is metaphor involved), but rather a simple metaphor in the base. The determinant, then, simply specifies one of the literal meanings of the base. The second type in this category is the type *eoforðrote* ‘carline thistle’. They involve simple metaphors. They are transfers of literal combined expressions.

With this analysis of the relationship between the compound and the referent, Gardner rounds off a study that intends to set apart from the traditional approaches. In my view, the system, although taking a step forward Carr’s proposal, thus allowing the author to cast some light on many of the dubitative notions Carr advances, is somewhat inefficient, for many of the different subtypes are similar among themselves, and the structural and semantic nuances proposed to catalogue them as different items seem somewhat feeble. At the same type, he does not solve the question of the terminology, for he classifies the different groups by means of a particular lexical item belonging in the group, and not with the linguistic terminology expected.

Although the three works reviewed offer a picture of Old English nominal compounds from different angles, none of them specifically engages in the

question of the internal morphological structure of compounds. In fact, the literature on Old English word formation lacks, as far as I know, a study of the morphological properties of Old English nouns, or of the way in which the derivational processes combine to enlarge the lexicon of the language. This doctoral work aims at filling this gap. For the time being, it is necessary to close the revision of the Old English lexicon by considering the typological questions involved in the derivational morphology of the language.

2.5. The typological status of Old English word-formation

Kastovsky (1987, 1989) deals with the typological status of Old English word-formation and its historical development. The typological status of word-formation (whether it is root-based, stem-based or word-based) crucially depends on the inflectional system of the language under scrutiny, in such a way that a change in one of the areas of morphology, such as inflection, will invariably result in changes in the other, namely derivation. For Kastovsky (1987, 1989) the most important factors in determining the typological status of word-formation are the relationships between word, stem and root, and which of them is required for the description of the overall morphological system. Other relevant parameters include the position of the derivational and inflectional morphemes with respect to the base, the frequency/regularity of morphophonemic alternations of bases and affixes, the type of conditioning of the alternations (phonological vs. morphological) and the function of alternations. In a nutshell, the typological status of word-formation depends on the kind of input to the word-formation rules, that is, whether the input is a word, a stem, or a root. In Old English word-formation is in transition, given that there are three types of derivational pattern: root-based, stem-based and word-based. The root-based pattern, restricted to derivatives from strong verbs, is the oldest and, according to Kastovsky (1987, 1989) probably no longer productive. This pattern displays ablaut, which was originally partly phonologically conditioned (by stress and pitch variation), although it might have been related to morphological factors. In Indo-European the function of ablaut was to express aspect, but in Germanic ablaut took on the function of expressing tense, thus the vocalic contrasts found in the seven classes of strong verbs between the present, preterit and past participle forms. In deverbal

derivatives and suffixal derivatives, ablaut is clearly non-functional because derivation is made from practically all stem-forms without any systematic correlation between ablaut grade, inflectional class and semantic category. For Kastovsky (1986, 1989) this fact demonstrates that ablaut did not perform a derivational function in Old English. On the contrary, ablaut provides several root variants as the input for further derivation. Stem-based derivation and inflection is the defining morphological property of Old English, at least in the earlier stages of the language. The inflection of weak verbs, strong feminine nouns and weak nouns and derivation from these classes were stem-based. The situation in the rest of nouns and adjectives was different. The original masculine and neuter *a*-stems and the *i*-stems, whose nominative/accusative singular do not have explicit inflectional ending, have developed an unmarked base form and their derivatives are word-based, as in *ho:c* 'hook' > *ho:cede* 'hooked', *tre:ow* 'tree' > *tre:owen* 'wooden' or *be:am* 'ray' > *be:amian* 'shine'. Similarly, all deadjectival derivatives from the masculine nominative/accusative singular of the definite declension do not display any inflectional ending and can therefore be considered an unmarked base form and their derivatives are word-based, like *a:dlig* 'sick' > *a:dligian* 'to be sick'. Given that masculine and neuter *a*-stem nouns were the most numerous in nominal inflectional pattern denominal derivation in Old English was predominantly word-based. A similar reasoning is applicable to adjectives.

Kastovsky (1986, 1989) explains the evolution of stem-based to word-based inflection and derivation in terms of two main factors. Firstly, the fact that, at the end of the Old English period, word-based inflection and derivation had already become the dominant type in the nominal and adjectival system. Secondly, the gradual erosion of the verbal inflectional system resulting from typological pressure towards the establishment of an unmarked base like the nominal system turned out word-based inflection and derivation. Another parameter relevant for morphological typology is the position of the morphemes with respect to the base. In Old English inflection was suffixal and in word-formation the determinant precedes the determinatum, as is characteristic of the Germanic languages. Still another relevant aspect of morphological typology is the status of morphophonemic alternations and their functions. In Old English two layers of morphophonemic alternations could be observed. On the one hand, ablaut and, on the other hand, all the alternations triggered by phonological

changes such as Verner's Law, loss of nasals, umlaut, West Germanic consonant lengthening, palatalization, etc. Only ablaut had developed a morphological function in Old English, given that it was used to mark the past tense and the past participle of strong verbs, the rest of alternations being non-functional. The type of conditioning of the alternations, that is, whether it is phonological or morphological is another parameter when explaining the morphological typology of a language. All the Old English alternations had originally been phonologically conditioned but they became progressively more opaque and became morphologically conditioned, until the breakdown of the whole morphophonemic system that took place at the end of the Old English period. As Kastovsky (2006: 171) remarks:

Towards the end of the Old English period, the language was characterised by large-scale allomorphic variation, with most of these alternations being unpredictable. This eventually led to considerable analogical leveling in the Middle English period with the result of eliminating most of these alternations (...) Stem-alternation became a characteristic feature of the irregular part of inflection, whereas it disappeared from word-formation on a native basis except some unproductive cases such as *long ~ length*.

Pesquera Fernández (2009) has carried out an analysis of the strong verbs in the lexical database *Nerthus* (around 1,500) and identified 407 basic strong verbs, out of which 303 derivational paradigms have been defined. Of the *ca.* 30,000 headwords that *Nerthus* contains, Pesquera Fernández has grouped 4,853 non-basic predicates within the 303 derivational paradigms of strong verbs. By lexical class, there are 2,639 nouns, 793 adjectives, 329 weak verbs and 1,092 strong verbs. An important conclusion of Pesquera Fernández's study is that the four inflective forms of the strong verb (infinitive, preterit singular, preterit plural and past participle) constitute bases of derivation but the most productive forms are the infinitive and the past participle, the preterit singular being the less productive: this author provides 2,786 derivatives from the infinitive, 710 from the past participle, 235 from the preterit plural and 213 from the preterit singular. Another important contribution of Pesquera Fernández's is her revision of Kastovsky's (1968) vocalic alternations. She has found 909 instances (tokens) of vocalic

alternations between the strong verb stem and the derivative, which can be illustrated by type as follows (the figure between brackets is the number of tokens):

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>a:~a</i> (1) | 19. <i>e:~y</i> (2) |
| <i>sna:c</i> (pret.sg. <i>sni:can</i>)~ <i>snaca</i> | <i>be:dan</i> ~ <i>bydelæcer</i> |
| 2. <i>a:~æ</i> (9) | <i>be:dan</i> ~ <i>bydel</i> |
| <i>bla:c</i> (pret.sg. <i>bli:can</i>) ~ <i>blæc 1</i> | 20. <i>e:a ~ æ</i> (1) |
| 3. <i>a:~æ:</i> (56) | <i>ðwe:an</i> ~ <i>onðwægennes</i> |
| <i>ba:d</i> (pret.sg. <i>bi:dan</i>) ~ <i>a:bæ:dan</i> | 21. <i>e:a ~ e</i> (22) |
| 4. <i>a: ~ o:</i> (1) | <i>sle:an 1/2</i> ~ <i>forslegenlic</i> |
| <i>swa:pan</i> ~ <i>swo:pe</i> | 22. <i>e:a ~ i:e</i> (5) |
| 5. <i>a ~ æ</i> (62) | <i>he:awan</i> ~ <i>hi:ewet</i> |
| <i>bacan</i> ~ <i>gebæc 3</i> | 23. <i>e:a ~ o</i> (1) |
| 6. <i>a ~ æ:</i> (2) | <i>ðwe:an</i> ~ <i>unðwogen</i> |
| <i>bacan</i> ~ <i>bæ:cere 1</i> | 24. <i>e:o ~ a:</i> (4) |
| 7. <i>a ~ e</i> (46) | <i>ne:otan</i> ~ <i>na:ht 2</i> |
| <i>bannan</i> ~ <i>benn 2</i> | 25. <i>e:o ~ e</i> (3) |
| 8. <i>a ~ e:</i> (14) | <i>ge:otan</i> ~ <i>blægettan</i> |
| <i>calan</i> ~ <i>ce:lan 1</i> | 26. <i>e:o ~ i:</i> (4) |
| 9. <i>a ~ i</i> (38) | <i>bre:otan</i> ~ <i>forbri:tan</i> |
| <i>blandan</i> ~ <i>a:blindan</i> | 27. <i>e:o ~ i:e</i> (11) |
| 10. <i>a ~ o</i> (1) | <i>fle:on</i> ~ <i>a:fli:egan</i> |
| <i>blandan</i> ~ <i>unblonden</i> | 28. <i>e:o ~ o</i> (11) |
| 11. <i>a ~ u</i> (6) | <i>ce:osan</i> ~ <i>cost 1</i> |
| <i>gangan1</i> ~ <i>forewi:tegun</i> | 29. <i>e:o ~ y</i> (61) |
| 12. <i>a ~ y</i> (2) | <i>bre:otan</i> ~ <i>to:bryting</i> |
| <i>calan</i> ~ <i>fæ:rcyle</i> | 30. <i>e:o ~ y:</i> (12) |
| 13. <i>æ: ~ a:</i> (1) | <i>bre:otan</i> ~ <i>bry:tan 1</i> |
| <i>læ:tan</i> ~ <i>underla:tte:ow</i> | 31. <i>e ~ a</i> (12) |
| 14. <i>æ ~ a</i> (24) | <i>wrecan</i> ~ <i>forwræcened</i> |
| <i>cwæl</i> (pret.sg. <i>cwelan</i>) ~ <i>cwalu</i> | 32. <i>e ~ ea</i> (15) |
| 15. <i>æ ~ a:</i> (1) | <i>beran</i> ~ <i>bearn</i> |
| <i>frægn</i> (pret.sg. <i>frignan</i>) ~ <i>fra:gian</i> | 33. <i>e ~ eo</i> (10) |
| 16. <i>æ ~ e</i> (1) | <i>cweðan</i> ~ <i>cweorð</i> |
| <i>steppan</i> ~ <i>insteppan</i> | 34. <i>e ~ e:</i> (5) |
| 17. <i>e: ~ æ:</i> (1) | <i>metan</i> ~ <i>ungeme:t</i> |
| <i>se:can 1</i> ~ <i>bi:sæ:c</i> | 35. <i>e ~ i</i> (23) |
| 18. <i>e: ~ o:</i> (12) | <i>brecan</i> ~ <i>eodorbrice</i> |
| <i>bre:dan 1</i> ~ <i>bro:d</i> | 36. <i>e ~ i:</i> (3) |

cweðan ~ cwi:ðan
 37. *e ~ o* (3)
tredan ~ trod
 38. *e ~ u* (5)
beran ~ burðre
 39. *e ~ y* (102)
belgan ~ gebylgan 2
 40. *ea ~ ie* (4)
feallan ~ fiell
 41. *ea ~ y* (1)
feallan ~ ofyllan
 42. *eo ~ æ* (1)
hweorfan ~ hwærfan
 43. *eo ~ e* (14)
beorgan 1 ~ cinberg
 44. *eo ~ i* (10)
beorgan 2 ~ a:birgan
 45. *eo ~ ie* (6)
hweorfan ~ a:hwierfan
 46. *eo ~ y* (31)
beorgan 2 ~ onbyrgan 1
 47. *i: ~ e* (4)
ri:dan 1/2 ~ bedreda 1
 48. *i: ~ e:* (3)
ri:dan 1/2 ~ re:de
 49. *i: ~ e:* (3)
ri:dan 1/2 ~ re:de
 50. *i: ~ u* (1)
gni:dan ~ gnuddian
 51. *i: ~ y* (3)
bli:can ~ a:blycgan
 52. *i: ~ y:* (1)
dri:fan ~ frama:dry:fan
 53. *i ~ e* (71)
bindan ~ bend
 54. *i ~ eo* (1)
clifon (part. cli:fan) ~ cleofian
 55. *i ~ o* (1)
singan ~ wo:ðsong
 56. *i ~ y* (21)

climban ~ clymmian
 57. *i ~ y:* (1)
biddan 1/2 ~ by:dla
 58. *ie ~ æ* (15)
biernan ~ bærnian
 59. *ie ~ y* (2)
gietan ~ unandgytful
 60. *o: ~ e* (20)
fo:n ~ andfeng
 61. *o: ~ e:* (8)
blo:tan ~ ble:dan
 62. *o: ~ o* (3)
spo:n (pret.sg. spanan) ~ le:assponung
 63. *o ~ o:* (1)
broden (p.part. bre:dan 2) ~ misbro:den
 64. *u: ~ e:* (1)
bu:gan ~ onbe:gnes
 65. *u: ~ i:* (24)
bu:gan ~ bi:ging
 66. *u: ~ o:* (3)
bu:an ~ bo:gian
 67. *u: ~ y* (5)
bru:can ~ bryce 3
 68. *u: ~ y:* (13)
bru:can ~ bry:cian
 69. *u ~ e* (1)
spurnan ~ o:ðspurning
 70. *u ~ y* (46)
brunen (part brinnan) ~ bryne

Figure 17: Pesquera Fernandez's vocalic alternations.

Of the vocalic alternations proposed by Kastovsky (1968), Pesquera Fernández (2009) provides instances of A1, A1R, A2, A3 A4a, A4aR, A4b, A5, A6, A7, A8, A10 and A11. At the same time, the latter author has isolated more alternations, most of which conform to the evolution of *i*-mutation (whereby back vowels became front and short front vowels rose): *a*: ~ *æ*, *a* ~ *æ*:, *a* ~ *e*:, *a* ~ *i*, *æ* ~ *e*, *e* ~ *i*:, *e* ~ *o*, *i*: ~ *u* and *o*: ~ *e*. The alternations *æ*: ~ *a*:, *æ* ~ *a*:, *e*: ~ *æ*:, *e*: ~ *o*:, *i*: ~ *e*, *i*: ~ *e*:, *o*: ~ *e* and *o*: ~ *e*: involve back mutation: The alternations *a*: ~ *a*, *e* ~ *e*:, *o* ~ *o*: and *o*: ~ *o* consist of pairs long ~ short vowel. For Pesquera Fernández (2009), the spelling variant *i/y* could explain the alternation *u* ~ *i:/y*: in terms of *i*-mutation, while the spelling variant *e/y* could account for *u*: ~ *e/y* and *u*: ~ *e:/y*:, as a direct or reverse product of *i*-mutation. However, no explanation can be put forward on the grounds of *i*-mutation or spelling for *a*: ~ *o*:, *a* ~ *o*, *a* ~ *u*, *e* ~ *a*, *e* ~ *u*, *i*: ~ *o*, *i* ~ *o*, *u*: ~ *o*:, and *u* ~ *e*, which constitutes for the author an argument in favour of the morphological relevance of alternations for word-formation purposes.

In general, there is agreement on the fact that the typological shift from variable base to invariable base formation is over by the end of the Old English period. However, González Torres (2009) has dealt with the affixation of Old English nouns and reached the conclusion that the existence of more than one base available for the formation of nominal derivatives goes in the direction of variable bases and puts into a new perspective Kastovsky's (2006: 165) remark that nominal and adjectival inflection, and denominal and deadjectival derivation in Old English were predominantly word-based. As González Torres (2009) shows, it might be the case that Kastovsky (2006) underestimated the importance of stem formation because if Old English made extensive use of words as bases of derivation, a single base should be available. And, conversely, if Old English is still dependent on stem formation, more than one base can be singled out for a given derivative (or, rather, it is hard to assign lexical category to a verbal stem produced by inflectional means and used for derivational purposes). After processing 3,488 affixed nouns (351 by prefixation and 3137 by suffixation), the number of derived nouns for which González Torres (2009) identifies only one base is 2,369: 391 adjectives, 6 adverbs, 588 nouns, 1,383 verbs and 1 that belongs to other lexical categories. This author finds that the only prefix that can be derived from more than one base is *on-*, whereas practically one third of

suffixal nouns can be derived from two or more categories (944 out of 3,001). The affixes and instances provided by González Torres are as follows: *-icge* (1 instance), *-incel* (1 instance), *-ett* (3 instances), *-els* (7 instances), *-ing 1* (7 instances), *-l* (13 instances), *-ling* (14 instances), *-estre*, *-scipe* (17 instances), *-en 1* (18 instances), *-t* (33 instances), *-ere* (89 instances), *-end* (91 instances), *-ing 2* (302 instances) and *-ness* (348 instances). There is more than one base available for one third of the derivatives with *-ing 2* and for more than one fourth of *-ness* derivatives. The categories of the bases always include the class verb, except for the suffix *-scipe*, while there is always a noun available, except for *-ness*. For the author of the work, this is consistent with the traditional characterization of variable stem derivational morphology in Old English as based on the duet strong verb-neuter noun, which stresses the importance of formations on stems in Old English, at least, the ones involving nouns.

2.6. Closing remarks

The literature review carried out in this chapter has shown that word-formation is central to the organization of the Old English lexicon. However, a detailed account of the processes of lexical creation in Old English is still lacking, in spite of the value of the partial studies discussed above. Moreover, no account, either general or partial, has been put forward of the relationship among the different morphological processes that turn out derived words in Old English. For this reason, this doctoral undertaking aims at carrying out such an analysis. With this aim in mind, the next chapter deals with the methodological problems and found in the analysis and the solutions that have been proposed.

3. MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS FEEDING IN A LEXICAL DATABASE OF OLD ENGLISH

3.1. Introduction

The general aim of this doctoral dissertation is to render an exhaustive inventory of complex nouns in Old English and describe the morphological properties of their bases of derivation. Thus defined, this aim is twofold. On the one hand it is necessary to compile the part of the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus* corresponding to complex nouns. On the other, the analysis of complex nouns has to be carried out. Such an analysis should complete Martin Arista's (2008) preliminary study on the feeding processes that take part in the derivational morphology of Old English, and show the lack of lexical integrity in this historical stage of the language. The inventory of the predicates that take part in lexical creation processes will shed light on the productivity of the language, understood from the perspective of the possibilities of an item to be reused in complex words. At the same time, the study tries to set the combinatorial restrictions, if any, of the bound morphemes of Old English. It is then necessary to review the literature on Old English complex words with special emphasis in the formation of nouns, as well as to raise a number of theoretical aspects that help define the variables of analysis to be undergone by the object of study. Then, an explicit methodology of research is necessary that combines up-to-date linguistic theory and rigorous and exhaustive data analysis based on reliable sources. With these requirements in mind, I have organized this chapter as follows. Section 3.2 provides the justification of this work. Such justification includes descriptive justification (section 3.2.1) and theoretical justification (section 3.2.2.). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 are of special relevance because they, respectively, define the object of study as the study of process feeding in the formation of complex nouns in Old English and the points of convergence and divergence with previous approaches. Section 3.4 offers the corpus of research and insists on the idea that this doctoral undertaking has two well defined tasks: the compilation of the relevant part of the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus* as well as the analysis of the data retrieved from the database. The principles of analysis are presented in section 3.5, while some further methodological questions are left for section 3.6.

To close this chapter, section 3.7 introduces and illustrates the variables of the analysis that will be discussed in chapter 4.

3.2. Relevance of research

This section engages with the relevance of the research undertaken in this doctoral dissertation. To begin with, such relevance is justified on descriptive grounds in section 3.2.1 by reviewing the literature on Old English word-formation and concurring with Kastovsky (1992) that an exhaustive account of the derivational morphology of this stage of the English language is still pending, in spite of the contribution made by the partial studies that are discussed below. To continue, a theoretical section follows that inserts this analysis in up-to-date morphological and lexicological discussion. Section 3.2.2 is not intended as a full revision of current work in this area of linguistic study because the main aim of this work is not to draw theoretical conclusions. However, the discussion of theoretical topics allows centring the analysis on topics of current debate in the areas of morphology and lexicology.

3.2.1. Descriptive justification

The interest in the study of Old English, and more particularly, in the lexical creation processes in this stage of the language has been remarked in the previous chapter. This research is then grounded in the solid field that a long tradition of studies has set. Nonetheless, however large and fruitful this tradition may be, a complete description of Old English word-formation in particular, and of Old English morphology in general, still needs to be written. These descriptive shortcomings have been stressed by Kastovsky (1992: 299), who points out that there still does not exist a comprehensive treatment of Old English word-formation comparable to Marchand's (1969) treatment of the subject for Present-Day English:

A comprehensive history of English word-formation has still to be written (...) Jespersen (1942), Koziol (1937, 1972) and Marchand (1969) are basically descriptions of Modern English (...) The only major difference

between Marchand and these earlier handbooks is that Marchand on the whole includes only those patterns that are clearly productive (...) while Koziol and Jespersen also list definitely unproductive patterns (...) Despite their wealth of historical information, such descriptions of individual patterns do not add up to a comprehensive history of English word-formation (...) because they do not ask in what way the overall system of English word formation has changed in the course of time (Kastovsky 1986: 221).

The lack of such a description is all the more relevant given that, as pointed out in section 2.2, Old English is a Germanic languages in which the creation of new lexical items is based not on borrowing from foreign languages (as it is the case with later periods), but on the recoverability and reuse of already extant lexical items. This work precisely focuses on the these two properties and tries to give an account of, not only the lexemes that undergo recursivity to form more complex units, but the morphological processes that underlie the formation of these predicates.

3.2.1.1. Sources for the study of Old English

Old English is the diachronic variety of English spoken by the Germanic tribes that settled in Britain at the end of the 5th century AD. It has been traditionally accepted that the Old English period ends after the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. The classical variety of Old English, also known as *Anglo-Saxon*, corresponds to the 9th and 10th centuries AD and includes the writings of Alfred and Ælfric and is the base for most of the linguistic studies carried out so far. There have remained around 3,000 texts including some 3,000,000 words, most of them written in West-Saxon. We are then dealing with a convention (the label Old English) to explain from a synchronic perspective the properties of a language, many of which are probably the result of diachronic evolution. The difficulties found in establishing the differences between inflection and derivation, between derivation and compounding, and the cases of formal and semantic opaqueness are likely to be due, at least partially, to this conventionalization of the subject of study. However, despite these inconveniences, Old English has drawn

considerable attention and interest and many are the sources available to become acquainted with it. Leaving aside specifically focused works, some of which have been previously reviewed, there is an ample set of resources that can be referred to as primary and secondary. Within the first group corpora and textual material are to be found, along with works of general character. Hence, the main primary sources for the study of Old English include *The Helsinki Corpus of English Texts. Diachronic and Dialectal* (Rissanen and Ihalainen 1984) and *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus* (Healey 2004). The Helsinki corpus has been annotated as for category, syntactic function and clause structure for Old English (*The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose*) and Middle English (*The Penn-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Middle English*). Previous to the publication of the first letters of *The Dictionary of Old English*, which is being compiled at the University of Toronto, two works required by the Dictionary were published: a list of Old English texts (Cameron 1973) and a microfiche concordance of all available Old English (and Latin in Old English manuscripts) linguistic evidence (Venezky and Healey 1980; Venezky and Butler 1985). Finally, Marchand's (1969) study in English word-formation, although basically concerned with contemporary English, provides an insightful analysis of some aspects of the history of English affixation and compounding. *Nerthus: an online database of Old English derivation* (www.nerthusproject.com) can turn out the inflectional and derivational morphology of 30,000 Old English lexemes, as well as their derivational paradigms, and has proved a superb descriptive tool, without which the research reported in this work could not have been undertaken.

The secondary sources for the study of Old English include diachronic and synchronic dictionaries. General etymological works of Germanic include Holthausen's (1963) *Altenglisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, Etmüller's (1968) *Lexicon Anglosaxonicum* and Orel's (2003) *A Handbook of Germanic Etymology*. On the etymology of primary categories the works available include Seebold's (1970) *Vergleichendes und etymologisches Wörterbuch der germanischen starken Verben*, Heidermann's (1993) *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der germanischen Primäradjektive* and Rix's (2001) *Lexicon der indogermanischen Verben*. The list of synchronic dictionaries of Old English includes *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Supplement* (Bosworth and Toller 1973), *English-Old English, Old English-English Dictionary* (Jember et al. 1975),

The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon (Sweet 1976), *The Oxford English Dictionary* (Murray et al. 1987), *Wordcraft. Wordhoard and Wordlists. Concise New English to Old English Dictionary and Thesaurus* (Pollington 1993), *A Thesaurus of Old English* (Roberts and Kay 1995), *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (Clark Hall 1996), and *The Dictionary of Old English* (Healey 2003). *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Supplement* is the standard Old English dictionary because in spite of the fact that it is based in old-fashioned lexicographical criteria, it is the only unabridged full dictionary of the language. *The Dictionary of Old English*, in this respect, is far more complete and accurate than *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Supplement*, but it has reached the letter G only. Sweet's *Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* is a remarkable work for its accuracy in spelling and vowel quantity, while *The Thesaurus of Old English* provides definitions of the meaning of Old English words inserted into lexical fields.

Among the secondary sources for the study of Old English, there are also general descriptions of the language like Hogg ed. (1992) and de la Cruz Cabanillas and Martín Arista eds. (2001); grammars such as Visser (1963-1973), Mitchell (1985) and Campbell (1987); and, finally, other works, more theoretically-oriented, such as Denison (1993), Allen (1995), Pintzuk (1999), Fischer *et al.* eds, (2000) and Brinton and Closs Traugott (2005).

3.2.1.2. Previous work in the field of Old English word-formation

Kastovsky is the author that has approached this subject most often, and his chapter on the semantics of Old English published in the first volume of *The Cambridge History of the English Language* (1992) is probably the most comprehensive study of Old English derivational morphology, devoting sections to zero-derivation, compounding and derivation. Kastovsky has also dealt with the matter from other perspectives, such as morphological alternations (Kastovsky 1968), deverbal suffixes (Kastovsky 1971, 1986, 2000) and word-formation typology (Kastovsky 1990, 2006).

On the diachrony of morphological processes of word-formation, the works that deserve mention include de la Cruz (1975), Horgan (1980), Hiltunen (1983), Brinton (1986) and Brinton and Closs-Traugott (2005). These works insist

on the decay of the Old English affix system and its eventual replacement by a new system in Middle English. Throughout the Old English period affixes become increasingly blurred in their formal properties and meaning in such a way that they are considerably interchangeable with one another.

Considering specific processes, derivation has received more attention than compounding. Works on derivation include analysis of transparent derivation (affixation) and opaque derivation. As regards affixation, general studies of the process, such as de la Cruz (1975), are to be found along with analysis of particular affixes, among which I cannot but mention Hollmann (1936), Lindemann (1953), Lindemann (1970), Niwa (1966), Samuels (1949) and Weman (1933), who devoted their efforts to the study of the prefix *ge-*, by far the affix that has raised the greatest interest. Kastovsky (1971, 1986), Martín Arista (2006b), Schabram (1970) Streitberg (1943) and von Lindheim (1958) give accounts of agentive suffixes. Finally, a group of linguists paid attention to particular affixes among which I shall include *wiðer-* (Hohenstein 1912), *bi-* (Lenze 1909), *ge-* (Weick 1911 and Pilch 1953, not quoted in Lindemann 1953), *ond-* (Lüngen 1911), *-ettan* (Marckwardt 1942), *a:-* (Horgan 1980, Martín Arista 2006a), *un-* (Roberts 1980), *ofer-* (Röhling 1914), *for-* and *fore-* (Schrader 1913), *fore* (Siemerling 1909), and *-nes*, *-ing* and *-ung* (Weyhe 1910).

The question of the opaque derivation produced by zero-derivation and morphological alternations, although not so profusely studied, still includes a number of works worth mentioning, such as Adelung (1796) on word families, Jensen (1913) on the first and the second alternation, Bammesberger (1965) and Hinderling (1967) on strong verb stems from Indo-European to Germanic, Palmgren (1904) and Kastovsky (1968) on alternations strong verb-noun, Schuldt (1905) and Stark (1982) on weak verbs, Schön (1905) on adjectives and Nicolai (1907) on adverbs.

As I have stated above, compounding has not been studied in as much depth as derivation, and the publications on the content are reduced to Bergsten (1911), who gives a historical view on English compound nouns, Carr (1939), who offers a view of the process in Germanic through a comparison of different languages of the family, Gardner (1968), who focuses his study on the semantic characteristics of Old English compounds, Reibel (1963) and Talentino (1970).

3.2.2. Theoretical justification

This section reviews a few central questions of a theoretical nature that are required as a theoretical foundation for the analysis of the derivational morphology of the Old English noun, including the relationship between morphology and syntax (section 3.2.2.1), level-ordering and selection restrictions (section 3.2.2.2), lexical integrity and atomicity (section 3.2.2.3), word syntax (section 3.2.2.4), functional perspectives, (section 3.2.2.5) and morphological recursivity (section 3.2.2.6).

3.2.2.1. The consequences of the autonomy of syntax

In *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*, Chomsky put forward what has become one of the most influential statements in contemporary linguistics, the principle of the autonomy of syntax:

For the moment, I see no reason to modify the view, expressed in Chomsky (1957) and elsewhere, that although, obviously, semantic considerations are relevant to the construction of general linguistic theory (...) there is, at present, no way to show that semantic considerations play a role in the choice of the syntactic or phonological component of a grammar or that semantic features (in any significant sense of this term) play a role in the functioning of the syntactic or phonological rules (Chomsky 1965: 226).

The principle of the autonomy of syntax stipulates that semantic and phonological rules are subservient to syntactic rules, which, ultimately guarantees, on the theoretical side, the central role played by syntax in transformational grammar and, on the methodological side, the priority given to syntax in the Chomskian research programme.¹

The principle of the autonomy of syntax has far-reaching consequences for derivational morphology, which have been discussed under the heading of *lexicalism*. Lexicalism is the approach to derivational morphology based on the strict separation of syntactic rules and lexical rules, in such a way that the former

¹ For more detailed information on the lexicalist approach to word-formation, see Roeper (2005) and Scalise and Guevara (2005).

operate in the syntactic component of a generative grammar and the latter operate pre-syntactically, in the lexicon. The lexicalist approach to derivational morphology has stemmed from two seminal works, namely, Chomsky's *Remarks on Nominalizations* (1970) and Halle's *Prolegomena to the Theory of Word Formation* (1973).

In *Remarks on Nominalizations*, Chomsky (1970) accounted for some regularities in the lexicon in terms of lexical rules. Lexical rules are thus characterized as redundancy rules, which, unlike transformational rules, are not fully productive and semantically irregular. Chomsky (1970) evaluates the lexicalist position and the transformationalist position on word-formation with reference to nominalizations of the sort *destroy-destruction*.² Briefly stated, the transformationalist position relies on nominalizations generated in the syntactic component by means of structure-changing operations of a syntactic nature; and the lexicalist position favours nominalizations listed in the lexicon. The advantage of the transformationalist position is that syntactic nominalizations simplify the lexicon and, conversely, the advantage of the lexicalist position is that lexical nominalizations contribute to a lighter syntactic component which is, moreover, free of idiosyncratic information. Chomsky (1970) opts for the lexicalist analysis and concludes that derived nominals must be listed in the lexicon by means of contextual features that state the relationship between the derived nominal and the verbal base.

Halle's *Prolegomena to the Theory of Word Formation* (1973) focuses on derivational morphology and the structure of the lexicon. Halle distinguishes the static from the dynamic dimensions of word-formation. The list of morphemes statically contains all the morphemes of a particular language. The set of word-formation rules dynamically combines stems or words with affixes and assigns a categorial label to the output of the combination process. Unacceptable combinations are ruled out by a filter, which accounts for all idiosyncratic and irregular aspects of word-formation. All acceptable combinations of stem or word with affix find their way into a dictionary that provides words with the

² Nominalizations have been at the core of linguistic debate since the 1960s. In *Aspects*, Chomsky (1965: 184) devises nominalization transformations that deal with pairs like *destroy-destruction* in such a way that a phonological rule takes *destroy* as input and turns out *destruction*. See also Lees (1960) for a more syntactic solution in which compounds result from the application of transformations to sentences.

information necessary for the insertion into syntactic structures, which is carried out by lexical insertion transformations.

Chomsky's *Remarks on Nominalizations* (1970) and Halle's *Prolegomena to the Theory of Word Formation* (1973) have not only laid the foundations of the generative theory of word-formation but also acknowledged the importance of such a province of grammar and let morphological units and processes into the grammar. On the other hand, these works imposed a strict separation of the syntactic and the word-formation components, which has been guaranteed by the principle of lexical integrity, whose main tenets can be traced back to Siegel (1979). Siegel (1979) distinguishes two types of word-formation processes: pre-syntactic word-formation, which takes place in the lexicon and involves derivational morphology, and syntactic word-formation, for which the syntactic component is responsible, by inserting the inflectional morphology required by syntactic constructions. Although the first formulation of the principle of lexical integrity as such is due to Anderson (1992: 84), in Siegel (1979) the units and processes of derivational morphology are ordered relative to one another, in such a way that a strict separation between pre-syntactic and syntactic morphology is kept. Whereas Siegel (1979) considers units smaller than the word, for Aronoff (1976), the input and the output of word-formation processes is always a word. As Aronoff (1976: 21) puts it, *all regular word-formation processes are word-based. A new word is formed by applying a regular rule to a single already existing word. Both the new word and the existing one are members of major lexical categories.* As for affixes, which qualify as lexical items for Halle (1973) and Siegel (1979), they do not belong in the lexicon but in word-formation rules. Word-formation rules, for Aronoff (1976) are responsible for defining the possible words of a language. To this aim, word-formation rules are provided with restrictions on the information available to them and the operations they can perform. These restrictions can be phonological, syntactic and semantic. All in all, word-formation rules are lexical rules that operate in the lexicon. As in the other proposals reviewed in this section, a strict separation is kept by Aronoff (1976) between derivational morphology and syntax.

3.2.2.2. Level-ordering and selection restrictions in English morphology

According to Siegel (1979), four types of units can be identified in pre-syntactic word-formation: words, stems, prefixes and suffixes. Siegel identifies two classes of affixes, based on the boundaries present in each class. Class I prefixes are followed by +boundary, which does not block phonological processes taking place across the boundary and allows for shift of the main stress. Class II prefixes are followed by #boundary, which blocks phonological processes that can take place across +boundary and does not allow for shift of the main stress. Suffixes are also divided into Class I and Class II suffixes in terms of boundaries. Affixes thus classified apply cyclically. In general, derivational affixes are attached before inflectional affixes and, more specifically: in English Class I affixation applies before Class II affixation and stress assignment takes place between Class I affixation and Class II affixation. The input to Class I affixation includes stems, Class I affixes and underived words. The output of Class I affixation is Class I derived words. Class I derived words, Class II affixes and underived words are the target of cyclic stress assignment rules. The output of cyclic stress assignment rules consists of stressed Class I derived words, stressed underived words, stressed Class II affixes and unstressed Class II affixes.

The thrust of Siegel's (1979) argument is the non-occurrence of certain combinations of affixes, which has been questioned by Fabb (1988), who provides counterexamples which suggest that the generalization about non-occurrence of certain pairs of affixes does not always hold true. Fabb trots out instances of bracketing paradoxes such as *un-grammatical-ity* in which level 1 affix *-ity* must attach after level 2 *un-*; and pairs consisting of a level 2 affix preceding a level 1 affix, as in *argu-ment-al*. Instead of a solution based on level ordering, Fabb (1988) proposes a series of selection restrictions on suffixation, including: some suffixes never attach to an already-suffixed word, some suffixes attach outside other suffix, and some suffixes are subject to no selectional restriction at all. These selection restrictions are based on the class of the base word and the morphological properties of the base (many English suffixes take only simple bases).

For lexical phonology, as represented by Kiparsky (1982), Halle and Mohanan (1985) and Mohanan (1986), morphology and phonology apply simultaneously in word-formation, thus displaying remarkable interaction. Such

interaction justifies the existence of lexical strata defined as the sum of affixes that attach on it. Affixes on a lower stratum can occur inside affixes belonging in the same stratum, whereas affixes attached on an upper stratum cannot attach inside a lower stratum. Then the relevant phonological rules apply. The problem with such models is that *a number of (English) affixes display morphological and phonological behaviour that is consistent with (...) [two-RTA] strata* (Giegerich 1999: 3).

Aronoff and Fuhrhop (2002) take a further step in the identification of selection restrictions and point out that English allows only one Germanic suffix per word and that Latinate suffixes are much more susceptible to combination, in such a way that the Germanic and Latinate suffixes usually display complementary patterns. In this way, the key criterion remains historical origin. Giegerich (1999) also insists on the importance of the [+Latinate] and [-Latinate] features, which he considers necessary along with some sort of level ordering in morphological theory.

In the debate about the constraints on the combinatorial properties of English affixes (particularly suffixes), Hay (2000, 2002) and Hay and Plag (2004) have rejected the existence of lexical strata with strong restrictions holding between the different strata, as put forward by Siegel (1979), Kiparsky (1982), Halle and Mohanan (1985) and Mohanan (1986); as well as the approach based on selectional restrictions of individual suffixes, as represented by Fabb (1988), to espouse a psychological model of morphological complexity called *complexity base ordering* in which an affix that can be easily parsed in processing cannot occur inside an affix which cannot. The stronghold of the model is that affixes can be ordered along a hierarchy of complexity, with more separable affixes at one end and less separable prefixes at the other end. More separable affixes can attach to less separable affixes, whereas the reverse does not hold. This comes in the wake of Bybee (1985) who instead of considering the separability of affixes, turns to meaning and remarks that affixes more central to the meaning of the complex word appear nearest to the stem, whereas affixes which are less central appear furthest from the stem.

Lieber (2004: 156) makes a criticism of level ordering different from Hay and Plag's. She emphasizes the lack of a semantic approach to the question, since previous approaches are affix-oriented (level ordering) or base-oriented

(Giegerich 1999) but do not consider meaning restrictions on word-formation. In the same line of thinking, Plag (1999: 157) remarks that *the role of semantic compatibility of suffixes certainly deserves further attention since it seems that in this domain a number of interesting restrictions can be located*. Plag (1999: 78), for example, points out that the default affixes for forming agents from verbs are *ere/or*.³ Lieber (2004) proposes a restriction affecting the attachment of the prefixes *re-* and *un-* in English: these affixes select for verbs with impermanent results. Lieber (2004: 161), on more general grounds, proposes the Redundancy Restriction, which reads as follows: *affixes do not add semantic content that is already available within a base word*.

3.2.2.3. Lexical integrity and atomicity

Summarising, there are two extreme positions regarding the existence of morphology and its relations with syntax: the lexicalist position, which does not allow for interaction between morphology and syntax while accepting the existence of an independent morphology; and the syntacticist position, which does not consider the existence of an independent morphological component, thus reducing all derivational phenomena to syntactic operations.⁴ As Borer (1998: 152) remarks, *much of the work done in the 1970s and the early 1980s has been informed by the assumption that not only is there an independent word-formation component, but its interaction with the syntax is severely limited by some version of (...) [the-RTA] Lexical Integrity Hypothesis*. Borer (1998: 153) also points out that the output of the word-formation component is the input to the syntactic component. The relationship between word-formation and syntax thus mimics the one between phonology and syntax and ultimately guarantees the autonomy and centrality of the syntactic component. Di Sciullo and Williams (1987: 29) formulate the Atomicity Thesis with the following wording: *Words are atomic at the level of phrasal syntax and phrasal semantics. The words have features or properties, but these features have no structure, and the relation of these features to the internal composition of the word cannot be relevant in syntax*. Anderson

³ See Martín Arista (2006, fc. d) on semantic restrictions on affixation.

⁴ See Cortés Rodríguez (1997) and Den Dikken (2003) for a detailed review of the literature on the lexical and the syntactic approaches to nominalizations and their relevance for morphological theory.

(1992: 84), in the same vein, puts forward the Lexical Integrity Principle, which reads as follows: the syntax neither manipulates nor has access to the internal structure of words. By manipulation, it is generally understood that the movement, deletion or addition of word-internal material is not allowed. As Ackema and Neeleman (2003: 93) explain, *the syntax has access to the properties of complete words but not to those of their individual parts*. These authors provide the following evidence in favour of this theoretical position: parts of words cannot be moved out of the word, parts of words cannot be moved internally to the word, parts of words cannot be referential and binding across word boundaries is impossible.

3.2.2.4. The tradition of word syntax

Several apparent violations of the Lexical Integrity Principle have been found. Spencer (2005: 82) discusses four sets of such counterexamples: prefixoids combined with one another, as in *pre- as opposed to post-colonial*, combinations of some affixes, as in *dryclean- or wash-able*, affixations of phrases, as in *why-does-it-have-to-be-me-ish?* (Spencer 2005: 83) and whole phrases entering compounding, as in *why-does-it-have-to-be-me-attitude* (Spencer 2005: 83).⁵ However, this evidence has been furnished after the two major theoretical positions regarding the relationship between syntax and morphology had been adopted. In the previous sections I have reviewed the lexicalist approach. I turn to word syntax below.

While Chomsky (1970) and Halle (1973) deal with nominalizations, Roeper and Siegel (1978) focus on compounds, which these authors break down into root compounds that do not contain a verbal element, on the one hand, and verbal compounds, on the other. Verbal compounds are regular and, as such, constitute the output of transformations that take place in the lexicon and select the subcategorization frame of the verb as input. The First Sister Principle predicts that *verbal compounds are formed by incorporation of a word in first sister position of the verb* (Roeper and Siegel 1979: 208). Root compounds are listed in the lexicon, given that they are not regular. Contrary to what is held by lexicalism,

⁵ See Borer (1998) and Toman (1998) for more evidence.

these authors admit lexical transformations motivated by the syntactic information regarding the verb complements as stated by the subcategorisation frame.

Selkirk (1982), while adhering to the basic tenet of lexicalism of separating syntax and word-formation, thus rejecting the lexical transformations proposed by Roeper and Siegel, adopts the structure of the word to the X-bar theory of phrase and sentence structure. This is significant for two reasons: firstly, Selkirk (1982) devotes considerable attention to the notion of word structure; and, second, this linguist generalises word and sentence structure to word structure. Moreover, Selkirk (1982) paves the way for word headedness and morphological features, two elements central to the discussion in the tradition of word syntax. As Borer (1998: 157) explains, *much research in the mid-1980s onwards (...) can be characterized as an attempt to deny (much of) WF [word-formation-RTA] its status as an independent module. The thrust of the argumentation (...) is to show that WF phenomena (...) are best characterized as syntactic phenomena.* In this line, Baker (1985) draws on Selkirk (1982) on the application of x-bar syntax to word structure but Baker offers a more radical analysis than Selkirk in that the former proposes the Mirror Principle, stipulating that morphological derivations must directly reflect syntactic derivations and *vice versa* (Baker 1985: 375). This research programme has been pursued by Baker (1988) and Lieber, who remarks that *a truly simple theory of morphology would be one in which nothing at all needed to be added to the theory of syntax in order to account for the construction of words* (1992: 21). Along with word structure and headedness, Lieber (1992: 88) introduces the notion of categorial signature, which is *a frame of morphosyntactic features headed by the category features [$\pm N$], [$\pm V$] that are of syntactic relevance for a particular category in a particular language.* Features percolate, i.e. change of position up or across nodes in tree diagram word structure, following two conventions (Lieber 1992: 92): head percolation, whereby morphosyntactic features are passed from the head morpheme to the node dominating the head, thus propagating the categorial signature; and backup percolation, by means of which the value for a feature is percolated from an immediately dominated non-head branch marked for that feature, which propagates only values for unmarked features and takes place locally only.

3.2.2.5. The functional perspective

In the previous sections I have been using the term *syntax* to refer to the core grammar of the transformational tradition as represented by Chomsky (1965) and subsequent work in the generative school of linguistics. However, starting from Simon Dik's PhD dissertation (1968) and continuing through Dik (1979, 1997a, 1997b), the European school of functional linguistics has defended a less restricted view of syntax, in terms of which there is widespread interaction between the structure of linguistic expressions and its semantic and pragmatic motivation; a similar line of thinking has been followed by the North American functional school, represented by Foley and Van Valin (1984), Van Valin and LaPolla (1997) and Van Valin (2005). Both functional schools share the concern with the typological validity of the theory, the semantic and pragmatic grounding of syntactic structures and clausal relations and the centrality of the lexical component.⁶

The richer conception of syntax briefly reviewed in the previous paragraph imposes a different theory of morphology as well as a renewed relationship between these two areas of linguistic theory. Mairal Usón and Cortés Rodríguez (2000-2001) and Everett (2002) remark that morphology is the product of the interaction between the lexicon, on the one hand, and pragmatics, semantics and syntax, on the other. As Cortés Rodríguez (2006a: 43) puts it:

Word formation involves complex processes with two fundamental features. As a lexicological phenomenon, it is concerned with the semantic relations that hold between the components of a complex lexeme (...) As a grammatical phenomenon, derived lexical units are the morphosyntactic expression of a (group of) grammatical relation(s). The conjunction of these two perspectives offers a view of word formation as a systematic process of lexicalization of analytical (predicational) structures subject to a set of particular conditions that pertain to all the levels of a grammatical model: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

⁶ See Martín Arista (1999) and Butler (2003a, b) on the similarities and differences among the major functional theories of language. The latest development of Functional Grammar, Functional Discourse Grammar (Hengeveld and Mackenzie 2008) has not been included in this review.

Taking this line, the functional school has defined the word-internal functions that provide an external motivation of some morphological processes (Martín Arista 2009, fc. a, b, c, d) and the semantic representation of word-formation processes (Cortés Rodríguez 2006a; Cortés Rodríguez and Sosa Acevedo fc.). At the pre-theoretical level, Martín Arista (2008, 2009) has put forward a set of properties and definitions relevant for the relationship holding in a functional theory between morphology and the lexicon, which contains the inventory of predicates and the information necessary for deriving non-basic predicates from basic predicates:

(i) Categories are functional labels: the major lexical category to which potentially referential predicates belong is the Noun; the one to which predicates that express quality or relation belong is the Adjective; and the one to which predicates that express state or process (including activity, achievement and accomplishment) belong is the Verb.

(ii) Categories fall into two types: lexical categories and grammatical categories. Lexical categories combine with other lexical categories, thus displaying relations of complementation. Grammatical categories distribute across one another and across lexical categories to form paradigms.

(iii) The entries of the lexicon are lexemes, which belong either to the free or bound classes. Free lexemes belong to the major lexical categories. Bound lexemes are affixes that take part in derivational processes. Fully specified lexemes constitute predicates, containing the following information: categorial and combinatorial properties, the different forms, the features that motivate such forms, the stems, and the phonological representations.

(iv) Grammatical morphemes are available for insertion as operators into phrases or clauses and their final form is stated by constructive templates. The main property of grammatical morphemes is paradigmatic distribution.

(v) Derivational affixes are lexemes. Derivational affixes have complementation properties.

This set of properties and definitions concurs with the functional tradition in two basic aspects: the predicate as a fully specified entry to the lexicon (Dik 1997a, b) and the status of lexeme enjoyed by derivational affixes (Mairal Usón and Cortés Rodríguez 2000-2001; Cortés Rodríguez 2006a). Within the Role and Reference Grammar (RRG) school, Everett (2002) lays the foundations of a morphological theory of a structural-functional persuasion that can be summarised as follows:

(i) RRG morphology is inferential realizational: rules specify the pronunciation of words, which are stems plus features.

(ii) The maximal unit of morphology is the Word.

(iii) There are no derivations.

(iv) Word structure can be shaped or manipulated by syntax, semantics and/or pragmatics.

(v) The basic theoretical parallel established is between the Layered Structure of the Clause and the Layered Structure of the Word.

(vi) Derivation involves the combination of nuclei whereas inflection is the result of adding arguments to a Nucleus.

(vii) Lexical integrity holds as regards derivation: syntax cannot see into the Core of the Word.

Cortés Rodríguez (2006a, b) and Martín Arista (2008, 2009, *fc.* a, b) have contributed to the development word-formation from a functional perspective by agreeing in the absence of derivations, the parallel with the Layered Structure of the Clause adopted by RRG and the interaction with syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Moreover, both authors regard compounding as a word-formation process, which has the important theoretical consequence of allowing interaction between morphology and syntax (Spencer 1991; Martín Arista 2008). On the other hand, these authors have put forward slightly different analyses regarding

the relationship between syntax and word-formation. Cortés Rodríguez (2006b) remarks that *while word-formation is usually understood as the result of a reduction from analytical underlying structures similar to the ones that represent clauses or phrases (...) this does not involve that word-formation processes are identical to syntactic structures*. In order to stress the difference between word-formation and syntax, Cortés Rodríguez (2006b) distinguishes the word functions Determinant and Determinatum from the clause functions Actor and Undergoer, in such a way that the former is assigned at the level of W-syntax and the latter at the one of S-syntax. Martín Arista (fc. a, b) draws on Baker (2003) to acknowledge the limits of word syntax and separates word-internal structure from word-external structure. The functions used by Martín Arista (2008, 2009, fc. a, b), on the other hand, are the same at word, phrase and clause level. In a nutshell, the functional school admits limited interaction between morphology and syntax, which is probably due to the fact that syntax in the functional tradition includes semantic and pragmatic information that is not allowed into the core grammar by the transformational school.

3.2.2.6. The limits of morphological recursivity

In its most radical formulation, word syntax has been criticised because there is not much substantive evidence in favour of this theoretical stance. On the other hand, as Spencer (2005) admits, *it remains true that there are important ways in which syntax impinges on word formation*. Baker (2003: 280) redefines the aims of the research programme by acknowledging that *once the syntactically predictable morphology has been stripped away, there remains a residue of morphology that seems to have nothing to do with syntax*. Lieber's (2004) contribution to the theory of morphology must probably be seen from this angle. This linguist stresses the paradigmatic dimension of word-formation and distinguishes between the lexical semantic body and the lexical semantic skeleton. The lexical semantic body is encyclopaedic and non-decompositional. The lexical semantic skeleton is decompositional, hierarchically arranged and oriented towards those aspects of meaning that have consequences for the syntax. As Lieber (2004: 10) puts it, *the body will include many of the aspects of meaning that Pustejovsky encodes in his Qualia Structure*. I have already pointed out that

Lieber (2004), following Plag (1999) considers the question of the restrictions on non-recursive and recursive affixation from a semantic point of view. Plag studies combinatorial restrictions on affixations by looking not only at what affixes can be attached to but also at what attaches to them and, moreover, remarks that the restrictions on affixation must be semantic in nature (1999: 64). Of special relevance for the question of recursivity is that Lieber (2004: 161) advances the Redundancy Restriction, which excludes from affixation the semantic content that is already present in the base of derivation. Lieber herself proposes counterexamples to this restriction. For instance, there is double adjectival suffix in *geograph-ic-al*, *arithmetical*, *dramatical*, etc. Lieber (2004: 165) concludes:

While redundancy in affixation seems at least to be discouraged, full-scale repetition of affixes is by no means unheard of (...) Perhaps the Redundancy Restriction is not a semantic restriction at all, but the effect of a general pragmatic condition on expansion of the lexicon (...) Redundancy or even repetition is permitted in deriving words as long as what results is informative. To add extra affixes is otherwise linguistically perverse.

Lieber (2004: 166) elaborates on the point by stating that the repetition of the same features is possible if the new formation is useful and interpretable. In this view, once all phonological, semantic and syntactic restrictions have applied, more affixes can be attached in order to transpose a useful concept or augment the meaning of the base of derivation. To illustrate this point, Lieber (2004: 168) discusses affix loops like *organ-organise-organisation* and *confess-confession-confessional*, which do not admit further affixation in the form of, respectively, **organizationise* and **confessionalise*. As Lieber (2004: 168) observes, *it seems as if each affix can be used only once*.

3.3. Aims of research

This section defines the aims of research by elaborating on the synthesis that arises from the literature survey carried out in 3.2. Regarding Old English noun formation, an exhaustive analysis of the processes that play a role in this area of derivational morphology is still pending. As for the theoretical topics reviewed in

section 3.2.2, three questions are directly applicable to the analysis of the derivational processes of noun formation in Old English: affix loops and the limits of morphological recursivity, more separable and less separable affixes and the feature \pm native. Section 3.3.1 is more oriented towards terminology, while section 3.3.2 discusses the points of convergence and divergence with previous approaches. Section 3.3.3 raises the questions associated with the compilation of a lexical database of Old English that bear on this doctoral research.

3.3.1. Process feeding in Old English word-formation

Recursivity is a defining property of derivational morphology. Inflectional morphology is not recursive, probably because it is often syncretic.⁷ In plain terms, recursivity implies repetition. More technically, a recursive rule reduces complex instances to basic instances of a phenomenon, in such a way that the rule is applied inside the rule. Considered from the perspective of the process for which the recursive rule accounts, a process is recursive if a step of the process requires the repetition of the step in question so that the required output of the process is turned out. In linguistics, compounding illustrates the concept of recursive process neatly: by root compounding we get *medicine book* out of *medicine* and *book* and, by means of repeated application of the rule of root compounding, we get *medicine book shelf* out of *medicine book* and *shelf*. In affixation, *aware* plus *-ness* turn out *awareness*, which, by prefixation of *un-*, produces *unawareness*. This example, however simple it may look, raises a central question for the study of linguistic (including morphological) recursivity. The problem can be stated in the following terms: how restrictive must the definition of morphological process be in order to speak of recursivity properly? In other words, does *unawareness* involve some sort of recursivity? If recursivity is understood as repetition of a rule, it is not evident that prefixation and suffixation are governed by the same rules and, therefore, *unawareness* is not recursive. In general, the studies in affix combination focus on prefixation or suffixation, with much more attention paid to the latter. Level ordering, as is shown below, has concentrated on suffix combination. When constraints that

⁷ On syncretism in inflectional morphology, see Baerman, Brown and Corbett eds. (2005).

apply to both prefixation and suffixation have been proposed, they have been formulated indirectly, as in the semantic restrictions advanced by Lieber (2004). The case with *medicine book shelf* is different because the same rule is applied in both steps of compounding, namely root compounding.

To avoid this question as well as to align myself with the functional school of linguistics regarding the functional identity of affixation and compounding as far as the lexeme status of derivational affixes (Mairal Usón and Cortés Rodríguez 2000-2001) and the functional equivalence of derivation and compounding (Martín Arista 2008), I will distinguish general processes and specific processes.⁸ There is just one general process: lexical creation. The major specific processes of word-formation in Old English include zero-derivation, affixation and compounding. Affixation, in turn, can be broken down into prefixation and suffixation.⁹

This leaves us with two pending questions: infixation and circumfixation or parasyntesis on the one hand and stem vs. word-formation on the other. I revise them in turn.

I will not be concerned with infixation and circumfixation for two reasons. In the first place, they do not constitute major word-formation processes in Old English. Moreover, they affect mainly adjectives and verbs, not nouns, to which this work is devoted. In the province of infixation, verbs like the following display an infix following the prefix *ge-*: *gestillan* 'to calm'~*ge-un-stillan* 'to agitate', *gele:anian* 'to reward'~*ge-ed-le:anian* 'to reward'. As regards circumfixes, Martín Arista (fc. d), among other instances, offers parasyntetic adjectival formations such as *beard* 'beard'~*gebearded* 'bearded', *hielde* 'slope'~*gehieldelic* 'safe', *fæder* 'father'~*gefæderen* 'born of the same father', *cosp* 'fetter'~*gecospende* 'fettered' and *heald* 'custody'~*gehealdsum* 'provident'.¹⁰

Turning to stem vs. word-formation, Kastovsky (1987, 1989, 2006) and Lass (1994) stress the typological shift that takes place in Old English from variable base to invariable base formation (or from stem-formation to word-formation). Being aware of this evolution, I use word-formation as a cover term:

⁸ See further Dressler, Kastovsky, Pfeiffer and Reiner eds. (2005).

⁹ For the definition and discussion of these concepts, see Spencer and Zwicky eds. (1998) and Stekauer and Lieber eds. (2005).

¹⁰ In a lecture delivered at the Odense Historical Linguistic Circle (2008) Martín Arista related parasyntesis in Old English to type-frequent affixes like *ge-*, *un-* and *-lic*.

the output of morphological processes of derivation and inflection is a word, even though the input may be a word or a stem. In this sense, the lexicon of Old English contains affixes like *a-* in *ablysung* 'shame', stems like *-cum-* as in *tocuman* 'arrive', *cuma* 'stranger' and *cumliðnes* 'hospitality' and words such as *drifan* and its derivative *adrifan* 'drive' and *onwegadrifan* 'drive away' (Martín Arista 2008).

Summarising, this doctoral research will be concerned with the major specific processes of zero-derivation, affixation (prefixation and suffixation) and compounding as identifiable in the formation of Old English nouns. The input to these processes consists of affixes, stems and words. The output (assuming the required inflection) are words. The focus will be in the interaction of processes. A restrictive approach to the question of recursivity would exclude such interaction of derivational processes, given that only successive suffixation, for instance, could be considered. On the other hand, if recursivity is accepted when it involves different specific processes -accepting that the same general process applies, namely lexical creation- we can speak of process feeding. Process feeding is the relationship that holds between two or more specific processes of lexical creation that partake in the formation of a given complex word. Two further questions arise regarding this definition.

In the first place, it has to be determined whether process feeding is the same as a processing perspective on word-formation. As Rainer (2005: 337) points out, *some aspects of blocking (...), affix order (...) and choice of base(s) can only be fruitfully tackled down from a processing perspective*. In the review of the literature reported above, I have quoted Hay (2000, 2002) and Hay and Plag (2004) psychological model of morphological complexity called *complexity base ordering* in which an affix that can be easily parsed in processing cannot occur inside an affix which cannot be parsed in processing or, in other words, separable affixes can attach to less separable affixes, but not vice versa.

In the classical distinction between Item-and-Arrangement and Item-and-Process morphology drawn by Hockett and quoted by Spencer (1991), this proposal goes more in the line of the Item-and-Process approach. Whereas the Item-and-Arrangement is a top-down procedure for decomposing words into their component morphemes, the Item-and-Process approach is instead a way of relating basic to non basic forms by means of a series of processes. I have opted

for a theoretical stance pointing in this direction not only because my concern is with processes but mainly because a bottom-up dynamic procedure is consistent with the general outlook of both transformational and functional grammars of a generative basis which favour the dynamic and procedural aspects of linguistic production. Last but not least, the focus on processes stresses the gradual dimension of word-formation that proceeds stepwise, with the exceptional instances of parasynthesis to which I have referred.

The question of graduality deserves more comment at this point. The transformational school has assumed some sort of graduality understood as "one affix, one rule" (Aronoff 1976: 89) in a parallel with the binarity principle governing X'-syntax. In a similar vein, the Adjacency Condition (Siegel 1977) stipulates that in determining whether an affix can be attached to a complex word, the only relevant information is provided by the most recently attached element by means of a morphological rule. Williams (1981), as Spencer (1992: 187) notes, replaces the Adjacency Condition with the Atom Condition, which predicts that affixation processes can be sensitive only to the most recently attached morpheme. Although in a more indirect way than Aronoff (1976), Siegel (1977) and Williams (1981) also impose a graduality constraint on word-formation processes.

It is an aim of this research to carry out an overall analysis compatible with the monostratal layered structure put forward by functional grammars. The focus therefore is not on graduality but on the successive occurrence of processes. I have already commented on evidence for the existence of features with two exponents (or circumfixes) as in *geglofed* 'gloved'. The situation is one in which the verb **geglofian* does not exist, neither is it possible to find a noun like **geglof*. In consequence, parasynthesis has to be admitted, however restricted its scope is.

There are two stronger arguments in favour of analysing the successive occurrence of processes rather than one rule per affix, though. The first has to do with the nature of Old English. Old English is a linguistic convention. It covers a stretch of time similar to the one existing between the invention of the steam engine and the computer or, in more linguistic terms, from the 18th. Century lexicographical work to the compilation of the *British National Corpus*. It is a remarkable abstraction to assume linguistic unity and continuity in both cases, but

it is even more conventional to do so regarding Old English, which predates the invention of the printing press. This work assumes synchronic continuity throughout the Old English period, as is held in the field of English historical linguistics. But it must be borne in mind that synchronic continuity in Old English is a matter of convention and a monostratal representation that combines what is synchronically productive and diachronically recoverable (in the sense of Stark 1982) can turn out more explanatory.

The other argument against one rule per affix comes from a restriction known as the Monosuffix Constraint, proposed by Aronoff and Fuhrhop (2002). These authors identify closing suffixes that do not allow for further derivation once they have been attached to a base. In English, there are no closing suffixes, as in German, but the restriction obtains in terms of which the number of Germanic affixes per word is one as a maximum. The notion of closing suffix and the restriction of one Germanic affix per word call for an overall approach to the structure of the complex word in which the derivational history of the word (*history* meaning both synchronically productive and diachronically recoverable) is taken into account.

To close the question of graduality there remains to say a word on heads. Williams (1981: 248) puts forward the Righthand Head Rule, specifying that in morphology the head of a complex word is the righthand element. This is not a central concern of this work because, to begin with, headedness insists more on arrangement than on the processual dimension of word-formation. That is to say, the focus will be on the base of derivation that enters the successive processes of word-formation rather than the syntactic head of the resulting tree. And, more importantly, in an SVO language such as Old English, it only is predictable that the head of a deverbal compound is the righthand element and, for the same reason, that the head of a denominal compound corresponds to the righthand member of the compound. As a postfield language, Old English is fairly regular in displaying righthand heads in compounds, with the exceptions discussed in the next chapter.

3.3.2. Convergence and divergence with previous approaches

In order to recapitulate, the following topics of discussion have arisen from the previous review:

(i) Is the distinction between Germanic and Old English affixes comparable to the one between native and non-native holding in Present-Day English?

(ii) Is the difference between more separable and less separable affixes in Old English relevant?

(iii) Are there closing affixes in Old English?

(iv) Are there affix loops in Old English?

(v) Is there a restriction on the number of Germanic affixes attached to a base?

Apart from posing these questions, I have insisted on the necessity of carrying out an overall analysis of complex words in which the focus is on the successive occurrence of processes rather than the application of one rule per affix. To put it in other words, this approach considers recursivity, but not exclusively. I have already pointed out that a strict analysis of recursivity would overlook data of morphological significance. What is needed here is an account of the relations and restrictions that hold inside derivational processes and the relations and restrictions that hold among derivational processes. The literature survey has shown that phonological, morphological and semantic restrictions have been proposed if the question is addressed *intra-processes* and that more general statements of lexical integrity have been put forward to engage in the matter from an *inter-process* perspective.

González Torres (2009) has dealt with the question of recursivity in Old English noun formation in the *intra-process* dimension. Although she admits that her conclusions will be partial until more research in nouns and other categories is carried out, this author draws several conclusions regarding recursivity in the affixation of Old English nouns. This author distinguishes pre-terminal and terminal word-formation processes by drawing on Torre Alonso *et al.* (2008). The

input and output category of pre-terminal processes is a noun, whereas in terminal processes has to be a noun, but the output does not. The first conclusion reached by González Torres (2009) is that in pre-terminal processes, prefixes combine with suffixes only. González Torres's second conclusion is that the affixation that turns out nouns in Old English displays different degrees of recursivity: suffixation is more recursive than prefixation and terminal affixation is more recursive than non-terminal affixation. In general, suffixes combine more freely than prefixes. In the first place, prefixes can only combine with suffixes whereas suffixes can attach to words that have been previously prefixed or suffixed. In the second place, more suffixes than prefixes are affixed to previously derived words. In the third place, a higher number of different affixes take place in the affixation of such derived words. And, fourthly, the derived words displaying morphological recursivity belong to more different categories.

On the *inter-process* dimension, Martín Arista (2008) remarks that there is no lexical integrity in Old English if this concept is understood as relative ordering of morphological processes. Indeed, affixation feeds affixation in *hearm* 'evil': *hearmcweðan* 'speak evil of': *hearmcwiðol* 'evil-speaking': *hearmcwiðolian* 'speak evil of'; compounding feeds compounding in *path* 'path': *here-path* 'road': *ceaster-here-path* 'high road'; affixation feeds compounding in *ræding* 'reading': *æfen-ræding* 'reading during the evening meal' and compounding feeds affixation in *hreow* 'sorrow': *wæl-hreow* 'cruel': *wæl-hreowness* 'cruelty'. In spite of giving a new look at this question based on up-to-date linguistic theory, Martín Arista's (2008) analysis of the question of process feeding is preliminary and, moreover, does not consider zero-derivation. It is beyond a doubt, even in Martín Arista's examples that zero-derivation interacts with the other word-formation processes that can be identified in Old English. To give just two examples, *hreowan* and *druncen* are the product of zero-derivation in the following instances: *hreow* 'sorrow': *hreowan* (infinitive) 'make sorry': *ofhreowan* 'cause or feel pity' and *drincan* 'drink' (past participle *druncen*): *ofer-drincan* 'get drunk': *ofer-drunc-en* 'drunkenness': *ofer-drunc-en-nes* 'drunkenness'. As I see it, zero-derivation operating on stems is probably an even more generalized phenomenon in Old English than Kastovsky (1968) suggests. Zero-derivation is an integral part of any analysis of Old English word-formation. In this respect, González Torres (2009) excludes zero-derivation proper from her study and even leaves aside the

instances of what she calls derivation by inflectional means, as in *drinca* 'drinker' from *drincan* 'drink'. The analysis of zero-derivation offered by Pesquera Fernández (2009) focuses on the phonological motivation of morphosyntactic alternations thus taking a different line than is pursued here.

In general, there is consensus regarding the fact that the change from stem-formation to word-formation is over by the end of the Old English period. Kastovsky (2006: 165) states that nominal and adjectival inflection, and denominal and deadjectival derivation in Old English were predominantly word-based, but González Torres (2009) has shown convincingly that the existence of more than one base available for the formation of a significant number of nouns goes in the direction of variable bases produced by inflectional processes and made ready for derivation. In other words, Kastovsky (2006) might overestimate the importance of word-formation with the corresponding underestimation of stem-formation in the period.

For all these reasons, zero-derivation will be considered along with the other processes of word-formation here, the whole inventory including zero-derivation, affixation and compounding.¹¹

3.3.3. Building up a database of Old English derivational morphology

As has been shown in the previous sections, the shortcomings found in the description of the derivational morphology of Old English and the lexicon of this language in general, as well as the fact that many of the most relevant works on the subject are nowadays outdated, constitute the starting point of the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus*. Martín Arista (fc. c) remarks that word-formation, being central to an Old Germanic language, plays a very secondary role in standard lexicographical products of Old English. For this reason, The Principle of the Targets of Derivation constitutes the first descriptive principle of the lexical database *Nerthus* and states that predicates are provided with their derivational history. For example, the entry for *gifol* 'generous' states that this predicate results from the affixation of the suffix *-ol* to the infinitive stem *gif-* of the strong verb *giefan* 'give', whereas the fact that *gifolnes* 'liberality' is a

¹¹ On zero-derivation as derivation by inflectional means in Old English, see González Torres (2009) and Martín Arista (fc. e).

recursive derivative of *gifol* by means of the suffix *-nes* is available in the entry of *gifolnes*. Moreover, the morphological relationship among *giefan*, *gifol* and *gifolnes* is acknowledged by the derivational paradigm of *giefan* ‘give’, which contains all three items.

The second descriptive principle of *Nerthus* engages in derivational paradigms like the one of *giefan*. Derivational paradigms containing all the predicates morphologically related to a primary predicate have been gathered in order to deal both with synchronic productivity and diachronic recoverability (Stark 1982).¹² Thus defined, derivational paradigms contain word-formation rules, which are productive in the synchrony, as well as redundancy rules, which represent morphological relations based on productive and unproductive processes. Following Hinderling (1967), the derivational paradigms of strong verbs, which constitute for this author the core of Germanic derivation, have been picked up as the starting point of description. Consider, for example, the derivational paradigm *swe:g-/swo:-*:

(1)

a:nswe:ge ‘harmonious’, *a:swe:gan* ‘to thunder, intone’, *a:swo:gan* ‘to cover over, choke’, *bencswe:g* ‘bench-rejoicing’, *(ge)swe:ge* ‘sonorous, harmonious’, *geswe:gsumli:ce* ‘unanimously’, *geswo:gung* ‘swooning’, *ha:sswe:ge* ‘sounding hoarsely’, *hearpswe:g* ‘sound of the harp’, *hereswe:g* ‘martial sound’, *hlu:dswe:ge* ‘loudly’, *inswo:gan* ‘to invade’, *inswo:gennes* ‘onrush’, *midswe:gan* ‘to cover, choke’, *ona:swe:gan* ‘to sound forth’, *samodswe:gende* ‘consonantal’, *samswe:ge* ‘sounding in unison’, *selfswe:gend* ‘vowel’, *swe:g* ‘sound, noise, clamour, tumult; melody, harmony, tone; voice; musical instrument’, *swe:gan* ‘to make a noise, sound, roar, crash; import, signify’, *swe:gcræft* ‘music’, *swe:gdynn* ‘noise, crash’, *swe:gendlic* ‘vocal, vowel’, *swe:ghle:oðor* ‘sound, melody’, *swe:ging* ‘sound, clang, roar’, *swe:glic* ‘sonorous’, *swe:tswe:ge* ‘agreeable (of sound)’, *swi:ðswe:ge* ‘strong-sounding, heroic’, *swo:gan* ‘to sound, roar, howl, rustle, whistle, rattle’, *ungeswe:ge* ‘inharmonious, dissonant,

¹² See Pilch (1985) on diachrony and synchrony in word-formation.

discordant, out of tune, harsh', *ðurhswo:gan* 'to penetrate', *welswe:gende* 'melodious'

On the paradigm *swo:g-swe:g*, Martín Arista (fc. e) comments:

Seebold (1970) does not provide a strong verb etymology in Germanic. Holthausen (1963: 334) and Orel (2003: 393) give the noun **swegl* 'music', whereas Heidermanns (1993: 576) opts for the adjective **sweiga* 'still'. Kastovsky (1968: 109) analyses the morphological relation between the strong verb (VIIIf) *swo:gan* 'to sound' and the noun *swe:g* 'sound and identifies a vocalic alternation (A8) and a consonantal one (C4) caused, respectively, by *i*-mutation and palatalization. This reasoning reinforces the basic character of the strong verb, with the corresponding derived status of the noun.

In general, derivational paradigms revolve around strong verbs. Some exceptions arise, however, including the paradigm of the adjective *bra:d* 'broad' and the strong verbs *(ge)bræ:dan* 'to make broad', *forebræ:dan* 'to prolongue' and *oferbræ:dan* 'to spread over' (strong VIIe). As Martín Arista (fc. e) notes, Heidermanns (1993: 40) lists the Gmc. primary adjective *breida-* 'broad' while Orel (2003: 53) offers both the Gmc. adjective and weak verb, namely **braidaz* 'broad' and **braidjanan* > Old English *bræ:dan* 'to make broad', which suggests that the adjective, instead of the strong verb, is the base of derivation in the paradigm.

The third principle of description of *Nerthus* is a consequence of the Binary Branching Constraint as formulated, for example, by Kayne (1984) and Spencer (1991). By assuming binary branching, *Nerthus* describes word-formation processes in a stepwise fashion, in such one affix is attached by process. Empirical evidence has demonstrated that most derivational processes can be broken down into steps attaching one affix only, as in *hreow* 'sorrow' > *hreowlic* 'miserable' > *hreowlice* 'cruelly'. The principle of the gradualness requires the insertion of hypothetical predicates into defective derivations in order to reach exhaustivity of description. Consider, for instance, the compound *gli:whle:oðriendlic* 'musical', whose adjunct *gli:w* is attested whereas its base

hle:oðriendlic is not (Torre Alonso *et al.* 2008): although the derivation of *hle:oðriend* from *hleoðrian* poses no problem for stepwise derivation, the adjective *hle:oðriendlic_ø* is a hypothetical predicate represented with the subindex \emptyset . Hypothetical predicates are constrained in three ways. Firstly, for the existence of a hypothetical predicate to be admitted any explanation in terms of parasynthesis must have been excluded. Secondly, for a hypothetical predicate to exist, it has to constitute an intermediate step in a recursive derivation. It cannot be either the source or the input or the output of a recursive derivation. For example, in *hleoðrian* > *hleoðriend* > *hleoðriendlic_ø* > *gli:whleoðriendlic* the hypothetical predicate is an intermediate step between *hleoðriend* and *gli:whleoðriendlic*. A derivation like *hleoðrian* > *hleoðriend* > *hleoðriendlic_ø* is precluded by this constraint, even though the derivational process involving a present participle of a weak verb to which the suffix *-lic* is attached has been undergone by predicates like *gi:tsiendlic* ‘insatiable’, *li:ciendlic* ‘agreeable’, *mynegiendlic* ‘hortatory’, *sciriendlic* ‘derivative’ and *ðro:wiendlic* ‘suffering’, which constitutes the third constraint imposed on the insertion of hypothetical predicates, namely that the morphological process is well attested.

The fourth descriptive principle that guides research in the *Nerthus* project has been termed by Martín Arista (fc. d) *The principle of the bidirectionality of derivation*, which stipulates that derivation in a paradigm takes places mainly in two derivational waves. The formations on a given strong verb very often start from the strong verb under scrutiny and turns out, in the first place, a weak verb and, more typically, a noun (often neuter), or, less typically an adjective. In the second derivational wave, an adjective is zero-derived from the noun or, less often, the noun is zero-derived from the adjective. The bidirectionality of derivation has been inspired by Hinderling (1967) and is consistent with Kastovsky’s (1986, 1989, 1990, 2006) diachronic description of Old English derivational morphology as involving a typological shift from stem-formation to word-formation. In terms of this descriptive principle, when more than two directions of derivation can be identified, the diachronic stage of derivational morphology is no longer stem-formation but word-formation. For instance, the noun *(ge)hre:ow* ‘sorrow’ and the weak verb *hre:owian* ‘to repent’ are zero-derived from the strong verb *(ge)hreowan* ‘to repent’ (Martín Arista fc. d). Then, in the second derivational wave, still at the stem-formation stage, the adjective

(ge)hreow ‘sorrowful’ is zero-derived from the noun *(ge)hreow* ‘sorrow’. In the third derivational wave of word-formation, the following derivatives can be identified in the paradigm of the strong verb *(ge)hreowan* ‘to repent’, which result from the attachment of productive affixes or adjuncts of compounding, as can be seen in (2):

(2)

behre:owsian ‘repent’, *behre:owsung* ‘repentance’, *bloodhre:ow* ‘bloodthirsty’, *hre:owe* ‘sorry’, *hre:owcearig* ‘troubled’, *hre:owig* ‘sad’, *hre:owigmod* ‘sad at heart’, *hre:owlic* ‘miserable’, *hre:owlice* ‘cruelly’, *hre:owness* ‘penitence’, *hre:owsung* ‘sorrow’, *ofhre:owan* ‘to cause or feel pity’, *unbehre:owsigende* ‘unrepenting’, *wælhre:ow* ‘cruel’, *wælhre:owlic* ‘cruel’, *wælhre:owlice* ‘cruelly’, *wælhre:owness* ‘cruelty’.

Given these general principles, morphological relations are stated by means of derivational chains. Derivational chains account for productive and unproductive formations or, as has been put above, word-formation rules that turn out fully operational in a strictly synchronic analysis and redundancy rules which capture morphological relations no longer accountable for by word-formation rules. The procedure of derivational chains satisfies two requisites. On the one hand, the empirical requisite of making progress in the analysis of the lexicon of Old English, in such a way that the decision whether a process is fully operational or not can be postponed until a general picture of the lexicon is available, which will allow for a better informed decision. On the theoretical side, derivational chains fulfil the requisite of representing what Martín Arista (2009) considers the two main properties of derivational morphology, namely recursivity and recategorization. These aspects are discussed in more detail in the remaining of this section.

In order to offer an overall analysis of recursivity and recategorization, all the lexemes must be ascribed to a lexical category, while their internal morphological properties must be described in terms of terminal and non-terminal processes. Thus, each file in the database accounts for a single predicate, and its alternative spellings along with its translation, lexical category, and morphological class according to Clark Hall's *A Concise Dictionary of Old*

English (1996). The distinction between the canonical (predicate) and non-canonical (variants, alternative spellings) forms of a predicate has been made on the basis of Clark Hall's classification. Each predicate has also been classified in terms of its basic or non-basic status. Basic predicates do not undergo any derivational processes. Within non-basic predicates, a further distinction has to be made between those non-recursive derivative predicates (those which undergo a single derivational process of affixation, compounding or zero-derivation), and recursive derivative predicates (those which undergo a derivational process that puts an end to the derivation, i.e. terminal process, preceded by another process that does not put an end to the derivation, i.e. non-terminal process). The non-terminal process may be derivational, but also inflective. Consider (3) as illustration:

(3)

Basic: *Drinc* 'to drink'

Non-Recursive Derivative: *Drinc-a* 'drinker'

Recursive Derivative: *Druncen-nes* 'drunkennes'

In (3) the inflection of the verb *drinc* to form the past participle *druncen* is previous to the derivation with the suffix *-nes*. By definition, a predicate can only give account of a terminal process, and of a non-terminal process, if any. Once the general principles and theoretical bases have been established, I turn now to the way in which terminal and non-terminal processes are represented. Example (4) gives an account of non-terminal processes presented in the form of non-terminal chains (from Torre Alonso *et. al.* 2008):

(4)

a. [[a:][sendan]] file of *a:sendan*

b. [[halt][ung]] file of *haltung*

c. ((drincan)(druncen)) file of *druncen*

d. (ce:osan)(curon)) file of *cyre*

The terminal processes in which the instances in (4) take part follow in (5):

- (5)
- a. [[in][a:sendan]] file of *ina:sendan*
 - b. [[seal][haltung]] file of *sealhaltung*
 - c. [[druncen][nis]] file of *druncenis*
 - d. [(ce:osan)(curon)] file of *cyre*

A remark should be made upon the notation formalism. Square brackets represent derivational processes, while round brackets are used to account for inflections. A further relevant notation property is that both the terminal and non-terminal process make use of a metalanguage, and not actual realizations of the predicate. Thus, the terminal chain reflects the canonical form (as provided by *Nerthus*) even if the predicate in question displays a non-canonical form in any of its constituents. Examples are offered in (6):

- (6)
- a. [[lagu][stream]] terminal chain of *lahstream* 'sea, ocean'
 - b. [[wyf][mann]] terminal chain of *wyfman* 'wife'

In example (6), both *lah* and *man* have been identified as alternative spellings of *lagu* 'water' and *mann* 'man' respectively. The metalanguage of the non-terminal chains includes the canonical and non-canonical spellings, along with the derivational paradigm of the predicate. (7a) offers an example of verbal inflection, and (7b) an instance of nominal inflection.

- (7)
- a. *forsewennes* (forse:on)(foresewen) (past participle)
 - b. *Centesci:r* (Cent)(Centes) (genitive singular)

The question of transparency between the actual realization of the constituent and its representation in the terminal and non-terminal chains, requires here some deeper comment. The form inserted in the square brackets of the chain may correspond to a *stem* or to a *word*. We make use of stems when there does not exist a free predicate to be used as the base of the derivation. Furthermore, the

bases may undergo inflection before the derivation takes place. These variables allow us to distinguish four degrees of transparency (Torre Alonso *et. al.* 2008):

(i) More transparent derivation, when an affix is attached to the word with its inflective ending as in the prefixation of *ofhealdan* 'to withhold' from *healdan* 'to hold' or the suffixation of *glo:fung* 'supplying with gloves' from *glo:f* 'glove'

(ii) Less transparent derivation when an affix is attached to the stem, as in the suffixation of *ty:driend* 'propagator'. The lexicon includes *ty:dran* (verb) and *ti:edre* (adjective) but not **ty:dr*.

(iii) Less opaque derivation when an affix is added to the base and at the same time the vowel of the base is mutated, as in the derivation of *hyrnen* 'of horn' from *horn* 'horn'.

(iv) More opaque derivation when no affix is added to the base, but its vowel suffers mutation, as in *cyrf* 'cutting, what is cut off' from *ceorfan* 'cut'. This degree is the most opaque since no morphological process can be observed, just phonological conditioning.

The main advantage of the terminal chains lays in their descriptive power. Firstly, they avoid duplications of the reference forms, as all the alternative spellings are covered by a single metalinguistic form. Secondly, they unify the representational system in a way in which the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations between predicates are easily recoverable, as shown in (8):

(8)

- a. *hæ:ls* (N) n. 'good luck'
- b. *ha:ls* (N) f. 'salvation'
- c. *ha:lswurðung* (N) f. 'thanksgiving for safety'
- d. *ha:lsere* (N) m. 'soothsayer'
- e. *ha:lsian* (Wk.Vb) 'exorcise'
- f. *ha:lsung* (N) f. 'exorcism'
- g. *ha:lsunggebed* (N) n. 'prayer in a church service'

- h. *ha:lsungtima* (N) m. 'time of supplication'

However powerful, from the descriptive point of view, terminal chains may be, the fact of dealing with fragmentary parts of a dead language makes it impossible to propose a terminal chain for every predicate on the basis of already extant predicates. In these cases, a hypothetical form must be put forward, although certain restrictions and limitations are required in order to avoid an extensive use of hypothetical predicates. Firstly, the hypothetical predicate is a necessary step in the gradual derivation. It cannot be the final step of the derivation. Secondly, the morphological pattern that gives way to the hypothetical predicate must be well attested within the language, that is, they may be non-attested predicates, or predicates that would only represent logical operations on the part of the native speakers of the language. Take the example in (9), *goldfellen* 'of gilded leather', as illustration:

- (9)
- a. compounding [[gold][fell 1]] \emptyset (non-terminal)
 - b. affixation [[goldfell] \emptyset [en]] (terminal)

Although [[gold][fell 1]] \emptyset is hypothetical (hence the symbol \emptyset), the pattern Adjective > Adjective is well attested. Moreover, *fel* 'skin' appears as a base in the compound *æ:gerfelma* 'egg-skin', and as adjunct in the combinations *felcyrf* 'foreskin' and *fellstyccce* 'piece of skin'. The pattern neuter noun > adjective is attested in formations as *gafollic* 'fiscal', *swæ:red* 'oppressed' or *atollic* 'dire, terrible'.

The second major problem derived from the use of terminal chains has to do with the gradual analysis of the derivational processes. The relative transparency of the derivational processes (Kastovsky 1992), allows for a gradual analysis in which each derivation is a step forward in the process of lexical creation. This contrasts with the existence of some bracketing paradoxes. It is hard or even impossible sometimes to establish the relative or the gradual order of processes. This difficulty is often connected with the presence of hypothetical forms, as in (10a), although that is not always the case, as can be seen in (10b):

(10)

- a. *fæstgangol* 'steady, faithful'
[[fæst][gangol]ø]
[[fæstgang]ø[ol]]
- b. *ellenwyrtruma* 'root of elder'
[[ellen 2][wyrtruma]]
[[ellenwyrtr][truma]]

In cases like (10b) we assume that inflection occurs after derivation and, within derivation, affixation is previous to compounding. Following Hinderling (1967), and Martín Arista's (fc. d) principle of the bidirectionality of derivation, bracketing paradoxes are also solved by considering that the starting point of the derivations is the strong verb. The noun is most often the starting point of derivation when the category verb is not involved, while the adjective often plays this role when neither verbs nor nouns take part in the derivation. Bidirectional derivations arise mainly from strong verbs and in the realm of, or connected with, zero-derivation. A few illustrations from Schuldt (1905) will suffice:

- (11) Adapted from Schuldt (1905)
- a. Weak verb and neuter noun
bre:otan (strong II): *gebryttan* ~ *gebrot*
brecan (strong IV): *brocian* ~ *gebroc*
fleotan (strong II): *flotian* ~ *fleot*
- b. Weak verb and masculine noun
dre:opan (strong II): *dryppan* ~ *dropa*
he:ofan (strong VII): *he:ofian* ~ *he:of*
ðreotan (strong II): *ðre:atian* ~ *ðre:at*
- c. Weak verb and feminine noun
sacan (strong VI): *sæccan* ~ *sacu*
a:swi:can (strong I): *a:swician* ~ *a:swice*
ðurfan (strong with weak forms): *ðearfian* ~ *ðearf*
- d. Weak verb and adjective
fealdan (strong verb VIIc): *fieldan* ~ *feald*

- e. Weak verb, feminine noun and neuter noun
faran (strong VI): *ferian* ~ *faru* ~ *fær*

A final comment is due here on the terminology used with respect to the terminal and non-terminal chains. The chains are always two-element constructions. These elements are referred to as *bases* and *adjuncts*. In the case of the affixed predicates, the head is the free lexeme, no matter if it placed to the right (prefixation) or to the left (suffixation) of the complex structure. In the case of the compounds, with both constituents being free lexemes, the base of the construction is placed to the right of the chain, leaving the adjunct to the left. This has to do with the typology of Old English (verb-intermediate with remnants of verb-final) rather than with a general rule of head positioning as proposed by Williams (1981).

Further methodological questions will be discussed below. The following section engages in the explanation of the corpus of study.

3.4. Corpus of analysis

While the previous section has dealt with the general descriptive principles underlying the compilation of the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus*, this one focuses on the actual evidence provided by this database and the evidence selected for carrying out the analysis of the feeding of morphological processes involved in the formation of Old English nouns.

As has already been remarked, in its current state, the structure of headword entries to *Nerthus* consists of the following fields: predicate, spelling variants, category, predicate translation, inflectional class and inflectional paradigm. For strong verbs, the derivational paradigm is offered and the inventory of predicates of the derivational paradigm of a strong verb appear in the field *stem*. For example, the information on the strong verb *(ge)spurnan* ‘to strike against, kick; spurn, reject; stumble’ can be seen in figure 1:

Predicate: *(ge)spurnan*

Spelling variants: *(ge)spornan*

Category: verb

Predicate translation: to strike against, kick; spurn, reject; stumble
 Inflectional class: strong IIIb
 Inflectional paradigm: pret. sing. *spear*n, pret. plur. *spurnon*, past part. *spornen*
 Derivational paradigm: *ætspornung*, *andspurnan*, *andspurnes*, *a:spornan*, *(ge)spurnan*, *onspornend*, *onspurnan*, *o:ðsporning*, *oðspurnan*, *spearnlian*, *spornettan*, *sporning*, *spurnere*, *spyrnan*, *unætspornen*, *unforspornen*, *wiðspurnan*
 Stem: SPURNAN

Figure 1: Strong verb entry (from www.nerthus.com)

The information displayed in figure 1 has been drawn from a variety of sources, among which Clark Hall's (1996) *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Supplement* sticks out. Other sources include *The Dictionary of Old English* (di Paolo Healey 2003) and *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Supplement* (Bosworth and Toller 1973). Clark Hall's dictionary was preferred over Bosworth and Toller's because the former is more concise than the latter, which is convenient for the beginnings of a research project. As for the *Dictionary of Old English*, it is not complete, which excludes it as the reference work of a research project like this one. For the gathering of derivational paradigms, Holthausen's (1966) *Altenglisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, Etmüller's *Lexicon Anglosaxonicum* and Sweet's *The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* have been used.

Nerthus contains 29,987 predicates currently, which can be classified by category as follows in table 1:

Category	Predicates
Major lexical classes	
Noun	16,690
Adjective	5,785
Verb	5,618
Adverb	1,654
Minor lexical classes	
Adposition	80

Numeral	52
Pronoun	39
Conjunction	38
Interjection	21
Demonstrative/Article	8
Possessive	3
Total	29,987

Table 1: *Nerthus* predicates by category (from www.nerthusproject.com).

By initial letter, the predicates of *Nerthus* can be broken down as table 2 displays:

A 1376	Æ 581	B 1853	C 1074	D 634
E 1155	F 2537	G 2629	(GE-) 1457	H 2489
I 370	L 974	M 1268	N 568	O 1288
P 296	R 565	S 2866	T 990	ð 747
U 1790	V 1	W 2224	Y 255	

Table 2: *Nerthus* predicates by initial letter (from www.nerthusproject.com).

The definition of headwords is based on a principle of formal maximization stipulating that morphologically relevant differences are maximized. To stress morphological contrasts, *numbered entries have been defined, on the grounds of different category, different morphological class or different variants, for predicates otherwise equal* (Martín Arista *fc.* c). For instance, *a:bu:tan* 1 ‘on, about, around, on the outside, round about’ is an adposition and *a:bu:tan* 2 ‘about, nearly’, an adverb. Similarly, *andfenge* 1 ‘acceptable, agreeable, approved, fit, suitable’ belongs to the class of the adjective, whereas *andfenge* 2 ‘undertaker, helper, receptacle’ belongs to the category noun. Focusing on the difference in morphological class, *bese:on* 1 ‘to see, look, look round’, for example, is a Class V strong verb, whereas *bese:on* 2 ‘to suffuse’ qualifies as a Class I strong verb. In a similar vein, *byrðre* 1 ‘bearer, supporter’ is a masculine noun whereas *byrðre* 2 ‘child-bearer, mother’ is feminine. Turning to the question of variants, two or more predicates receive a different number if they have different spelling variants,

as is the case with *fo:dder* 1 ‘fodder, food; danel, tares’ with variants *fo:ddor* 1, *fo:ddur* 1, *fo:ter*, and *fo:dor*; *fo:dder* 2 ‘case, sheath’ with variants *fo:ddor* 2 and *fo:ddur* 2; and *fo:dder* 3 ‘hatchet’, with variants *fo:ddor* 3 and *fo:ddur* 3. The headword of each entry to *Nerthus* represents the canonical form of a predicate, while the variants of this predicate constitute its non-canonical forms. Non-canonical forms are the result of spelling variations such as the ones pointed out by Baker (2003): *ea* ~ *a*, which occurs in Mercian and Northumbrian before *l* + consonant, as in *ealdor* ~ *aldor* ‘life’ and *healdan*~*haldan* ‘hold’; *i:e/i:/y* ~ *e:o /i:o*, which occurs in Non-West Saxon dialects when *i:e/i:/y* results from *i*-mutation of *e:o/i:o*, as in *ði:estru* ~ *ðe:ostru* ‘darkness’ and *a:fierran* ~ *a:feorran* ‘remove’; and *i:e/i:/y* ~ *e:*, which occurs in Kentish when *i:e/i:/y* is from *i*-mutation of *e:a* as in *hliehhan* ~ *hlehhan* ‘laugh’ and *hi:eran* ~ *he:ran* ‘hear’. Late developments include *e* ~ *y* between *s* and *l* as in *self* ~ *sylf* ‘self’ and *sellan* ~ *syllan* ‘give’, *e:a* ~ *e:* before *c*, *g* and *h* or after *c*, *sc* and *g*, as in *sceal* ~ *scel* ‘must’ and *seah* ~ *seh* ‘saw’, *eo* ~ *u/o* between *w* and *r*, as in *weorðan* ~ *wurðan* ‘become’ and *weorold* ~ *woruld* ‘world’, *eo/i* ~ *u* after *w* when next syllable contains a back vowel *sweostor* ~ *swustor* ‘sister’ and *cwicu* ~ *cucu* ‘alive’, and *i* ~ *y* near labial consonants (*b*, *m*, *p*, *w*) and *r*, as in *clipian* ~ *clypian* ‘call’ and *micel* ~ *mycel* ‘large’. Other late spelling variations that take place in glides and are listed by Baker (2003) include *e:o* ~ *i:o* as in *Be:owulf* ~ *Bi:owulf* and *i:e* ~ *i:/y* as in *ni:ed* ~ *nyd/ni:d* ‘necessity’ and *iernan* ~ *irnan/yrnan* ‘run’. The field called *variant* in *Nerthus* often reflects different stages throughout the process of *i*-mutation, as in *a:cn-* = *e:acn-*, *æld-* = *ield-*, *e:b-* = *æ:b-*, *ield-* = *ild-*, *oeht-* = *e:ht-* and *yrm-* = *eorm-*, *ierm-*.

When the data for this doctoral work were retrieved from the lexical database *Nerthus*, it contained 30,170 predicates out of which 16,694 were nouns. Within the class of the noun, 2,824 were basic nouns and 13,670 non-basic nouns. Within non-basic nouns there were 4,084 derived nouns (1,025 by prefixation and 3,059 by suffixation), 8,347 compound nouns and 1,239 nouns created by means of zero-derivation. The difference with the current number of predicates found in *Nerthus* (29,987) is irrelevant and due to modifications produced throughout research in progress.

Since this dissertation deals with the internal morphological properties of Old English complex nouns, the category of the output predicates selected for the analysis must be the noun. Conversely, those predicates belonging in other

categories fall out of this study, even if the input of the derivation is a noun. At the same time, considering that it is a basic aim of this work to deal with the combinability of derivational processes from the perspective of recursivity and morphological interaction, those nouns that do not undergo derivational processes, that is, basic nouns, must be excluded from this research. In the same vein, those predicates prefixed with *ge-* in which the prefix seems to be somewhat inherent to the base as there seems to be no motivation for its presence, have also been left aside (a total of 271). The predicates in the corpus of study, including the basic nouns, are displayed in Appendix 5, along with their alternative spellings, morphological class and translation.

3.5. Principles of analysis

I consider it necessary at this moment to provide a definition of each of the categories involved in the analysis of complex nouns. I have already defined basic nouns as those not undergoing any process of derivation, this term being considered in its wider meaning of word-formation processes. Conversely, a complex noun constitutes the output of a word-formation process.

A distinction has now to be made between zero-derived, affixed and compound nouns. Under the term zero-derivation, I include those predicates that are formally and semantically related to a strong verb and do not undergo a process of external derivation, that is, there is no addition of free or bound morphemes and an alternation holds with respect to one of the reference forms of the verbs. This research only considers zero-derived those nouns which bear alternation to one of the four reference forms of strong verbs, that is, the infinitive, preterit singular, preterit plural and the past participle, or those nouns formed without alternation by the loss of the inflective ending of the infinitive. Examples in point are:

(12)

- a. *sang* 'song' < (*ge*)*singan* 'to sing' (via Pret. Sg.)
- b. *slæ:p* 1 'sleep' < (*ge*)*slæ:pan* 'to sleep' (vial loss of inflective ending)
- c. *gry:to* 'greatness' (basic with respect to the adjective *gre:at* 'great')

An affixed predicate is formed by the attachment of a bound morpheme to a free predicate, both in its prefield or in the postfield, in the case of Old English. Other languages admit infixation as well. As for compounding, it includes those complex predicates formed by means of the combination of two free lexemes. Nevertheless, the distinction between bound and free morphemes is not clear in functional terms. Mairal Usón and Cortés Rodríguez (2000-2001) have analysed derivational morphemes as predicates, thus doing away with the distinction between free forms (lexemes) and bound forms (derivational morphemes) because both are listed as predicates in the lexicon. In the same line, Martín Arista (2008, 2009) has demonstrated that the same word-functions can be performed by free and bound morphemes, that is, there is no functional difference between the insertion of a free or a bound form into the word slots. Although the borderline between derivation and compounding is not always clear, the distinction between both processes is maintained in this analysis in order to perform the gradual study of processes and focus on the restrictions that may be imposed on the different combinatory elements. This distinction however, poses the problem of ‘affixoids’ (Kastovsky 1992), borderline cases between derivation and compounding. They are elements that exist as independent lexemes in the lexicon of the language and which are going through a process of grammaticalization, whereby a lexical item becomes a bound form (Bauer 2007). The inventory of affixoids includes the prefixoids *æfter-* ('after'), *be-* ('by, near'), *fær-* ('calamity, sudden danger, peril, sudden attack'), *for-* ('before, from'), *fore-* ('before'), *forð-* ('forth, forwards'), *ful-* ('full'), *in-* ('in'), *of-* ('over, above'), *ofer-* ('over'), *on-* ('on'), *to:-* ('to'), *ðurh-* ('through'), *under-* ('under'), *up-* ('up'), *ut-* ('out, without'), *wan-* ('lack of'), *wið-* ('with, near, against'), *wiðer* ('against') and *ymb(e)-* ('around, about'). The set of affixoids also includes the postfield segments *-bora* ('bearer'), *-do:m* ('doom, condition'), *-ha:d* ('person, condition, state'), *-la:c* ('play, sacrifice'), *-mæ:l* ('mark, measure'), *-ræ:den* ('terms, condition') and *-wist* ('being, existence').

In general, the question of the separation between affixation and compounding regarding the affixoids has been solved by analysing the predicates in which these elements appear. When the number of lexicalized predicates is relevant, the affixoid has been treated as a pure affix. In the postfield, this treatment does not cause further problem, for in Modern English, those affixoids have been fully grammaticalized, as in *fre:onscipe* ‘friendship’ or *wi:sdo:m*

‘wisdom’. In the prefield, however, the question is more complex. By assuming total grammaticalization, I am considering as inseparable some forms which can, nowadays, be detached from the base predicate, as in *incuman* ‘to come in, to go into’ (providing the zero-derived noun *incyme* ‘entrance’), or *forðsendan* ‘to send forth’.¹³ The reason for this decision is that the analysis is more oriented towards form at this stage of the analysis.

The full inventory of the affixes identified for this research is as follows. Brackets represent spelling variants.¹⁴ The prefixes are *a:-* (*æ:-*), *æ:-*, *æfter-*, *and-* (*an-*, *on-*, *ond-*), *ante-*, *arce-*, *be-* (*bi-*, *bi:-*, *big-*), *ed-* (*æd-*, *et-*, *æt-*, *ead-*, *eð-*), *el-* (*æl-*, *ell-*), *fær-*, *for-* (*fore-*), *forð-*, *ful-*, *ge-*, *in-*, *med-* (*met-*), *mis-*, *of-* (*æf-*, *ef-*), *ofer-*, *on-* (*an-*), *or-*, *sa:m-*, *sam-*, *sin-1*, *sub-*, *to:-*, *ðurh-*, *un-* (*on-*), *under-*, *up-*, *ut-*, *wan-*, *wið-*, *wiðer-*, and *ymb-* (*ymbe-*). The suffixes include *-að* (*-oð* 4), *-noð*, *-uð*, *-eð*), *-bora*, *-do:m*, *-el* (*-ol*, *-ul*, *-ele*, *-la*, *-elle*, *-le*, *-l*, *-il*), *-els*, *-en* (*-n*, *-in*), *-en*, *-end*, *-ere* (*-era*), *-estre* (*-ystre*, *-istre*), *-et* (*-ett*), *-ha:d*, *-icge* (*-ecge*, *-ige*), *-incel*, *-ing* (*-ung*), *-la:c*, *-ling* (*-lung*), *-mæ:l*, *-ness* 2 (*-nes*, *-nis*, *-nyss*, *-nys*), *-ræ:den*, *-scipe* (*-scype*), *-t* (*-ð*, *-ðo*, *-ðu*) and *-wist*.

Although the current research within the *Nerthus* group is analysing the endings *-a*, *-e*, *-o*, *-u*, as inflective derivatives (thus González Torres 2009), I shall take here a more conservative perspective and treat them as purely inflective endings, leaving them out of the inventory of suffixes identified in this work.

3.6. Further methodological questions

The main guidelines for the compilation of a lexical database of Old English have already been discussed in section 3.3, while section 3.5 has engaged in principles of analysis relating to terminological questions. This section raises more specific methodological questions.

The first issue that must be commented on has to do with the identification of the base of affixed and zero-derived words, and the base and the adjunct in the case of compound words. As the purpose of the analysis is to identify the properties of recursive predicates, a stem-based analysis (Torre Alonso *et al.* 2008) and a multiple base proposal (González Torres 2009) have to be

¹³ See Mitchell (1978) on Old English separable prefixes.

¹⁴ See González Torres (2009) for a full description of the adjuncts of derivation.

disregarded. In this sense, whenever multiple bases might be proposed, I have tried to isolate a single form on the basis of phonological considerations. It has already been remarked that part of the strength of terminal chains lays on their power to overcome the opacity present in complex predicates by using a metalanguage including canonical and non-canonical forms. Opacity is also produced by the existence of truncated forms. It is the possibility of dealing with syncopated forms that allows me to part company with the multiple base proposal by González Torres (2009). Consider the examples in (13) where vocalic assimilation and vocalic syncope occur:

(13)

	Word Analysis	Multiple base analysis
a. <i>flitere</i> ‘disputer’	[[flite] _N [ere] _{Afl}] _N	[[FLIT] _{Stm} [ere] _{Afl}] _N (<i>flitan</i> (Vb), <i>flite</i> (N))
b. <i>mildnes</i> ‘mildness’	[[milde] _{Adj} [ness] _{Afl}] _N	[[MILD] _{Stm} [ness] _{Afl}] _N (<i>mildian</i> (Vb), <i>milde</i> (Adj))

The second degree of transparency, as stated in section 3.4, is not considered in the present research, as the information contained in derivational chains must have the form of a word. Taking into consideration the categories of the bases proposed by González Torres (2009), the single base was chosen by following the principle of the directionality of derivation (Hinderling 1967), and bearing formal transparency in mind. When multiple bases were at stake, the single base chosen followed from the hierarchy Noun > Adjective > Strong Verb > Weak Verb. Consider the cases in (14):

(14)

	Terminal Chain	Multiple base proposal
<i>æ:bylgð</i> ‘anger’	[[æ:bylg][t]]	<i>æ:bylg</i> (N)/ <i>a:bylgan</i> (V)
<i>fæsten 1</i> ‘fastness’	[[fæst][en 2]]	<i>fæst</i> (Adj)/ <i>fæstian</i> (V)/ <i>fæstan</i> (V)
<i>ielden</i> ‘delay’	[[ge]ieldian][en 2]]	(<i>ge</i>)ieldian (V)/(<i>ge</i>)ieldan (V)

An analysis carried out in these terms should finally produce an inventory of the lexical items that re-enter the system as input of new word-formations. Such an

inventory will allow a study in terms of productivity. It has already been remarked that the term *productivity* is understood as the possibility of a given lexical item to combine in word-formation processes. This means that we deal with type analysis, rather than token analysis. *Type frequency*, as expressed in Bauer (2004), is calculated from the number of different lexemes in which the affix occurs. The *token frequency* of a particular affix is calculated from the number of times that affix appears in a text, whatever base it is attached to. A low type frequency, together with a high token frequency would meet up as a sign of scarce productivity.¹⁵

Somewhat related with the notion of *type productivity* is the treatment of hypothetical forms in compound nouns. The notion of hypothetical predicate has already been presented above. A hypothetical form can be a predicate that does not exist in isolation (in the sources consulted for this research), or a predicate corresponding to a logical step a native speaker must fulfil to successfully carry out a derivation. I want to restrict myself here to the first definition. It seems only natural that if a form does not exist in isolation, the number of occurrences should be strongly limited, and its presence in a complex word would correspond to very specific circumstances (as the metrical needs of a line, for example). However, there exist in the corpus analysed a number of compound nouns which recurrently present a hypothetical predicate as the head of the derivation. This hypothetical predicates include, *-floga*, 'fighter' *-lida* 'sailor', *-loga* 'lier, breaker', and *-toga* 'leader'.

Following with the information accounted for in the terminal chains of compounds other aspects turn out relevant, as the fact of including a verbal predicate as the head of a compound. It is not infrequent to find nouns ending in *-end* for which it is impossible to carry out an analysis based on suffixation. It would be possible, nonetheless, to make use of a hypothetical form, a solution admitted by *Nerthus* under certain limitations. However, in those cases I have preferred an analysis based on inflection rather than in suffixation, which allows me to restrict the number of hypothetical predicates, as is shown by example (15):

¹⁵ For Pilch (1985: 427) productivity is the ability of a language to create items that can be added to an already existing open paradigm. See also Kastovsky (1986) and Lass (1994) on other notions of productivity and its application to the study of an historical language.

(15)

	Terminal Chain	Non-Terminal Chain
<i>firehigend</i> ‘adluteress’	[[firen][hicgan]]	((hicgan)(hicgend))
	*[[firen][hicgend]ø]	[[hicg]ø[end]]

It is also worth commenting on the question of conversion. Torre Alonso *et al.* (2008) define conversion as categorial change without formal impact. In other words, there is no morphological contrast between the input and the output. Consider the case in (16):

(16)

nihtes (gen. sg. of *niht* ‘night’) > *nihtes* (adv.) ‘at nights’

As I have already pointed out, there are a number of cases (167 to be precise) in which the nouns ending in *-end* do not allow for a suffix based study. I have treated these 167 predicates as basic nouns. (17) lists some examples:

(17)

berend ‘bearer, carrier’ < (*ge*)*beran*
fe:rend ‘sailor, messenger’ < *fe:ran* /
geha:lgigend ‘santifier’ < (*ge*)*ha:lgian*
mundiend ‘protector’ < (*ge*)*mundian*

One further methodological question has to do with the identification of the morphological class to which each constituent of a compound noun is assigned. I have already remarked that Old English, being a postfield language, regularly displays the base of compounds to the right. Nevertheless, in the analysis of the morphological properties of the compounds (category and gender) some instances appear in which the morphological properties of the compound seem not to be inherited from the ones of the rightmost element. The whole inventory of cases is displayed below, but consider (18), where the morphological class of the compound is given by the left hand element, as can be seen in (18a), or those in (18b) where the morphological class of the compound is not given by any of its constituents, thus turning out exocentric compounds:

(18)

	Input cat.	Output cat.	Compositive Pattern
a. <i>wætergela:d</i> ‘conduit’	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
b. <i>feldoxa</i> ‘field-ox’	noun m.	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.

The need to set the base on the righthand element has lead some linguists to treat compound nouns with an adjective to the right as reversed *bahuvrīhis*, even when there was not a proper counterpart for the reversion to occur.¹⁶ Some examples are presented in (19):

(19)

	Input cat.	Output Cat.	Compositive Pattern
<i>ellenwo:d</i> 1 ‘zeal’	adjective	noun f.	noun nm. + adjective
<i>eorðcryppel</i> ‘paralytic’	adjective	noun m.	noun f. + adjective

Regarding opaque word-formation processes, a total of 1,239 predicates have been identified in which the derivation is hardly attributable to productive processes of lexical creation. In order to analyse these cases, I have drawn on Lass (1994:109), who notes that resonant consonants (/l,r,m,n/) may have been predisposed to ablaut. A total of 147 predicates belong in this classification. A representative inventory is offered in (20):

(20)

bearhtm ‘brithness’ < *beorgan*
wæstm ‘growth, increase’ < *weaxan*
wefl 1 ‘woof, warp’ < *wefan*

Some remarks remain to be made on the treatment of affixation, particularly the manner in which the prefix *ge-* has been dealt with. The presentation of the subject of study stated that *ge-* prefixed predicates have been left out of the analysis. That is, the properties of the bases have not been analysed unless the

¹⁶ See Carr (1939).

motivation of *ge-* is clear, as in (21), where the presence of *ge-* is due to the collective character of the predicate:

- (21)
(ge)ceasterwaran ‘burghers, citizens’
(ge)ceasterware ‘burghers, citizens’
(ge)fyrndagas ‘days of yore’

A second comment on the treatment of *ge-* has to do with the fact that even if this prefix is not present in the derivation, of a compound noun for example, but the predicate that is identified a taking part in the derivation possesses *ge-* prefixation, the constituent has been analyzed as prefixed. This is so to set the bases of a future study on the presence and absence of *ge-* in the derivational paradigms of strong verbs. Take the example in (22) as clarification of this question:

- (22)
sweordle:oma ‘flashing of swords’

In this case, the predicate functioning as base of the compound is *(ge)le:oma* ‘ray of light, beam’, and, although *ge-* disappears throughout the derivation, still the base is regarded as a prefixed item.

3.7. Variables of analysis

To close this methodological chapter, this section offers the variables of analysis that follow from the principles and questions of analysis discussed above and will be applied to the corpus of analysis in the next chapter. Recapitulating, the aim of the analysis of data is to answer the following questions: (i) Is the distinction between Germanic and Old English affixes comparable to the one between native and non-native holding in Present-Day English? (ii) Is the difference between more separable and less separable affixes in Old English relevant? (iii) Are there closing affixes in Old English? (iv) Are there affix loops in Old English? and (v) Is there a restriction on the number of Germanic affixes attached to a base? The establishment of the morphological relation holding complex and simplex nouns, or in other words, the identification of the bases of complex nouns is the starting

point of this doctoral research. The formation patterns and the structural complexity of non-basic nouns are discussed below by considering the variables of analysis in a sequential order.

- (i) Underlying bases: The identification of a single, isolated form functioning as the launching pad for the lexicon of Old English to be implemented, allows for the study of the morphological intricacies of complex words.
- (ii) Terminal process: All complex nouns are set into one of the following categories: prefixation, as in *edwist* ‘being, substance’, suffixation, as in *brocung* ‘affliction, sickness’, compounding, as in *abbodri:ce* ‘abbey, abbacy, office or jurisdiction of a abbot’ and zero-derivation, as in *(ge)sceap* ‘shape, form created being’.
- (iii) Pre-terminal process: For all the complex predicates predicates, the morphological properties of the bases are also checked, stating whether they are basic, as in *wudere* ‘wood-carrier’ whose base is *wudu* ‘wood’, prefixed, as in *underto:da:l* ‘secondary division’ whose base is the prefixed noun *to:da:l* ‘partition, division’, suffixed, as in *wuldornytting* ‘glorious service’ with *nyttung* ‘profit, advantage’ as its base, compound, as in *ny:dnima* ‘one who takes by force’ from the compound verb *ny:dniman* ‘to take by force’, zero-derived as in *æcerweorc* ‘field-work’, inflected, as in *oferwriten* ‘superscription’ with the base being the past participle form of *wri:tan* ‘to write’.
- (iv) Hypothetical predicates: Sometimes the bases do not exist as free lexemes, and hypothetical forms are then proposed.
- (v) Base and adjunct: When the analysed predicate is a compound, then not only the head is checked to find pre-terminal derivation. In those cases, the adjuncts are also analysed to find out whether they are basic, complex or hypothetical as in *winterhu:s* ‘winter-house’,

unrihtcyst ‘vice’, *offringhla:f* ‘shew-bread’, *Cri:stelmae:lbe:am* ‘tree surmounted by a cross?’, *spre:cern* ‘place for speaking’, and *sunnanle:oma* ‘ray of light, sunbeam’ respectively.

- (vi) Internal structure: The sequential structuring of the Old English lexicon is traced back via the study of the morphological processes, thus allowing for the identification of the internal structure of complex words. Mind the example of *mishealdsumnes* ‘carlessness’
 [[mis]_{Af3}[[[heald]_N[sum]_{Af1}]_{Adj}[ness]_{Af2}]_N]_N
- (vii) Affixal recursivity: The study of recursive process feeding unfolds the internal structure of words, thus shedding light upon the different combinations available between free and bound morphemes. The observation of the relation between affixes aims at the identification of consistent affix loops, the establishing of a scale based upon the degree of separability different affixes may have, and the differences in use that can be attributed to the diachronic moment when affixes enter the language. Recursive affix combinations occur in all four possible forms; prefix-prefix, as in *underto:dal* or *unfortredde* , prefix-suffix, as in *foregi:mnes*, *forescieldnes*, or *to:æty:cnes*, *to:brenghnes* suffix-prefix, as in *arcebiscopha:d* or *edwi:tscipe* and suffix-suffix as in *andgietle:ast*, *sprecolnes* or *ðe:owtling*
- (viii) Feature percolation: Carr (1939) identified certain discrepancies between the morphological form of some compounds and those of the simplex underlying them. This study aims at establishing, via systematicity and exhaustiveness, the kinds of divergences that exist, attending to lexical category and morphological class variation. Feature percolation is found in *gumri:ce* ‘kingdom, earth’, a masculine compound formed by a masculine adjunct (*gum* ‘’) and a masculine head (*ri:ce* 2 ‘kingdom’). A prototypical case of morphological exocentrism would be *fo:tgemearc* ‘space of a foot’,

a neuter compound noun made up of the addition of the masculine *fo:t* ‘foot’ and the feminine *gemearc* ‘’.

With these variables under scrutiny, the analysis presented is organised as follows. The exhaustive description of terminal, and pre-terminal feeding process is stated in Appendixes 1 and 2 respectively, for the sake of space and clarity of description and explanation. Chapter 4 offers the inventory of the bases of Old English nouns and the predicates they give rise to, indicating the derivational process at stake. It also includes a summary of the quantitative data extracted from the above-mentioned appendixes, and introduces the implications of the different derivative combinations. It also exploits the result of applying the rest of the variables of analysis to the corpus of complex nouns compiled for this research, thus establishing the set of structures underlying the Old English nominal class, the inter-affixal relations, and the divergent inputs and outputs of compounds.

4. DECONSTRUCTING THE MORPHOLOGY OF OLD ENGLISH COMPLEX NOUNS

4.1. Introduction

After unfolding the whole array of methodological principles, questions and steps, this chapter carries out the analysis as devised in chapter 3. To begin with, the bases of derivation of complex nouns together with the adjuncts of compounds are given in section 4.2. In section 4.3, I deal with the combinatorial relations between processes from a double perspective: on the one hand, by distinguishing the final morphological process and identifying how they are fed by the different pre-final processes; and, on the other hand, by analysing prefixation, suffixation, compounding, zero-derivation and inflection as feeding processes. More specifically, section 4.3.1 deals prefixation as a final process, section 4.3.2 with suffixation as a final process, section 4.3.3 with compounding as a final process and section 4.3.4 with zero-derivation as a final process; while section 4.3.5 focuses on prefixation as a pre-final process, section 4.3.6 on suffixation as a pre-terminal process, section 4.3.7 on compounding as a pre-final process, section 4.3.8 on zero-derivation as a pre-final process and section 4.3.9 on inflection. The internal structure of Old English complex nouns, with its various degrees of complexity, is discussed in section 4.4. Section 4.5 addresses the question of selectional restrictions on affix combination at final and pre-final levels in Old English compound nouns. The issues of percolation and morphologically exocentric compounds are introduced in section 4.6. To round off, section 4.7 offers some closing remarks.

4.2. The bases of complex nouns

The analysis of the corpus described in the previous chapter yields the following distribution of the different predicates that may function as bases of complex nouns. The following figure includes the 4,362 base predicates, the complex items in which they appear, and the final lexical creation process that gives way to the

output predicate. Notice that Z stands for zero-derivation, P for prefixation, S for suffixation and C for compounding.¹

a:be:odan: *æ:boda* (Z); **a:belgan 1:** *æ:bylg* (Z), *æ:bylga* (Z); **a:birgan:** *a:birging* (S); **a:bisgian:** *a:bisgung* (S); **a:bla:wān:** *a:bla:wnes* (S), *a:bla:wning* (S); **a:blinn** *ø: una:blinn* (P); **a:blinnan:** *a:blinnednes* (S), *a:blinnendnes* (S); **a:blysian:** *a:blysung* (S); **abbod:** *abboddo:m* (S), *abbodha:d* (S), *ge:oabbod* (C); **abbodde:as** *ø: abbodde:ast* (S); **a:bre:otan:** *a:bre:otnes* (S); **a:broðen:** *a:broðennes* (S); **a:c:** *mæ:ra:c* (C), *scipa:c* (C); **acan:** *æcer* (Z), *æcern* (Z), *ece* (Z), *e:ht 1* (Z), *o:ht 1* (Z); **a:ce:ocian:** *a:ce:ocung* (S); **a:cennan:** *a:cennednes* (S), *a:cennend* (S), *a:cennicge* (S), *a:cenning* (S); **a:cennednes:** *fruma:cennes* (C); **a:cierrednes (Sweet):** *onwega:cyrrednes* (C); **a:cumendlic:** *a:cumendlicnes* (S); **acunda** *ø: u:tacunda* (C); **a:cwelan:** *a:cwellednes* (S); **a:de:afian:** *a:de:afung* (S); **a:dl:** *a:dlung* (S), *ælfa:dl* (C), *æ:ra:dl* (C), *brynea:dl* (C), *cancera:dl* (C), *ce:aca:dl* (C), *ceafla:dl* (C), *circula:dl* (C), *fe:fera:dl* (C), *feorha:dl* (C), *fi:ca:dl* (C), *fo:ta:dl* (C), *geala:dl* (C), *gealla:dl* (C), *horna:dl* (C), *hriða:dl* (C), *hringa:dl* (C), *ina:dl* (P), *lenctena:dl* (C), *lendena:dl* (C), *lifera:dl* (C), *liða:dl* (C), *londa:dl* (C), *lungena:dl* (C), *lyfta:dl* (C), *mo:nāða:dl* (C), *mu:ða:dl* (C), *poca:dl* (C), *si:da:dl* (C), *stica:dl* (C), *ðe:ora:dl* (C), *u:tsihtā:dl* (P), *wætera:dl* (C), *wæterælfa:dl* (C), *wamba:dl* (C), *yfela:dl* (C); **æ: 1:** *æfteræ:* (P), *ciricæ:w* (C), *mægdenæ:w* (C), *rihtæ:w* (C), *synderæ:* (C), *tungolæ:* (C); **æ:blæ:ce:** *a:blæ:cnes* (S), *a:blæ:cung* (S); **æbbung:** *sæ:ebbung* (C); **æ:bylg:** *æ:bylgnes* (S), *æ:bylgð* (S); **æcer:** *bo:cæceras* (C), *bydelæcer* (C), *flexæcer* (C), *ga:ræcer* (C), *he:afodæcer* (C), *li:nacer* (C), *mæ:dæcer* (C), *scriftæcer* (C), *sulhæcer* (C); **æcs:** *bra:dæx* (C), *bra:dla:stæx* (C), *ceorfæx* (C), *handæx* (C), *sta:næx* (C), *sy:læx* (C), *taperæx* (C); **æ:dre 1:** *ge:otendæ:der* (C), *he:afodæ:dre* (C), *lungenæ:der* (C), *middelædr* (C), *wæteræ:dre* (C), *windæ:ddre* (C); **æ:fen:** *æ:fnung* (S), *æ:fenla:c* (S), *Candelmasseæfen* (C), *E:asteræ:fen* (C), *fre:olsæ:fen* (C), *Fri:geæ:fen* (C), *giestranæ:fen* (C), *mæsseæ:fen* (C), *mo:nanæ:fen* (C), *Sunnanæ:fen* (C); **æ:fengereord:** *æ:fengereordung* (S); **æfterfolgian:** *æfterfolgere* (S), *æfterfylgednes* (S), *æfterfylgend*, *æfterfylgung* (S); **æfterfylgend:** *æfterfylgendnes* (S); **æfterga:n** *ø: æftergengel* (S), *æftergengnes* (S); **æfterweard:** *æfterweardnes* (S); **æfweard:** *æfweardnes* (S); **æ:g 1:** *hennæ:g* (C); **æ:hi:w:** *æ:hi:wnes* (S); **æ:ht 1:** *cwicæ:ht* (C), *goldæ:ht* (C), *onæ:ht* (P), *staðolæ:ht* (C), *wanæ:ht* (P), *worulðæ:ht* (C); **æ:l:** *sæ:æ:l* (C); **æ:lenge 2:** *æ:lengnes* (S); **ælf:** *du:nælf* (C), *innylfe* (P), *landælf* (C); **ælfen:** *beorgælfen* (C), *du:nælfen* (C), *feldælfen* (C), *muntælfen* (C), *sæ:ælfen* (C), *wæterælfen* (C), *wuduælfen* (C); **ælfremed:** *ælfremedung* (S); **ælmihhtig 1:** *ælmihhtignes* (S); **æ:melle:** *æ:melnes* (S); **æ:metta:** *æ:metla* (S), *unæ:metta* (P); **æ:mettig:** *æ:mtignes* (S); **æppel:** *bre:melæppel* (C), *ciseræppel* (C), *coddæppel 1* (C), *cornappla* (C), *eorðæppel* (C), *fi:cæppel* (C), *fingeræppla* (C), *godæppel* (C), *hunigæppel* (C), *palmæppel* (C), *weaxæppel* (C), *wuduæppel* (C); **æpsen 1:** *æpsenes* (S); **æ:r 3:** *æ:ring* (S); **æ:rende:** *æ:rendung* (S); **ærn:** *bæðern* (C), *bæcern* (C), *be:odærn* (C), *bereærn* (C), *blæ:cern* (C), *bre:awern* (C), *carcern* (C), *cweartern* (C), *dægðern* (C), *do:mæ:rn* (C), *eorðærn* (C), *foldærn* (C), *gangern* (C), *(ge)mo:tærn* (C), *gere:færn* (C), *giestærn* (C), *ha:ligern* (C), *healærn* (C), *he:ddern* (C), *holmærn* (C), *hordern* (C), *horsern* (C), *hu:særn* (C), *mæðelern* (C), *meduærn* (C), *meluhu:dern* (C), *metærn* (C), *moldærn* (C), *myltestrern* (C), *pundern* (C), *sealtern* (C), *slæ:pern* (C), *spre:cern* (C), *sta:lern* (C), *tigelærne* (C), *ðry:ðærn* (C), *wæscern* (C), *wi:nærn* (C), *wi:tern* (C); **ærn/iorn** *ø: blo:diorn* (C); **ærning:** *fæ:rærning* (C), *u:tirning* (P), *u:tyrning* (P); **æsc 1:** *ceasteræsc* (C), *darodæsc* (C); **æsceda:** *cornæsceda* (C); **æ:swic 1:** *æ:swicung* (S), *æ:swicnes* (S); **æ:t:** *æ:ræ:t* (C), *æ:tere* (S), *æ:ting* (S), *æ:tnes* (S), *fe:ondæ:t* (C), *flæ:scæ:t* (C), *oferæ:t* (P), *unæ:t* (P), *wyrmæ:te 1* (C); **æt 1:** *ætwest 1* (S); **æ:ta (BT):** *hla:fæ:ta* (C), *selfæ:ta* (C); **æ:te** *ø: selfæ:te* (C); **æ:tere:** *sce:apætere* (C); **ætfo:n:** *ætfung* (Z); **æ:tren:** *æ:trennes* (S); **ætspringan:** *ætspringnes* (S), *ætsprungennes* (S); **ætstandan:** *ætstandend*; **æty:can:** *æty:cnes* (S); **æty:cnes:** *to:æty:cnes* (P); **æðelboren:** *æðelborenes* (S); **æðelcund:**

¹ For detailed information on the morphological properties and meaning of the output predicates, I refer the reader to Appendix 5. As regards the properties of the base predicates, see Appendix 3.

æðelcundnes (S); **æðeling**: *æðelingha:d* (S), *sibæðeling* (C); **æðelu**: *æðeling* (S), *æðelnes* (S), *fæderæðelo* (C), *rihtæðelo* (C); **æ:ðryt 1**: *æ:ðrytnes 1* (S), *a:ðrytnes 2* (S); **æ:wfæst**: *æ:wfæstnes* (S); **æ:wisc 2**: *æ:wiscnes* (S); **a:fangennes**: *a:fangennes*: *u.pa:fangnes* (P); **a:feormian**: *a:feormung* (S); **a:fierran**: *a:fierrednes* (S); **a:findan**: *a:fandung* (S), *a:fundennes* (S); **a:fli:egan**: *a:fli:egung* (S), *a:flygennes* (S); **a:fli:ung (BT)**: *metea:fli:ung* (C); **afol**: *woruldafol* (C); **a:fo:n**: *a:fangennes* (S); **a:fremdan**: *a:fremðung* (S); **a:fyllan 1**: *a:fulliend*; **a:g (BT)**: *a:glæ:c* (S); **a:ga**: *una:ga* (P); **a:ga:n**: *æ:ht 1* (S), *a:ga* (Z), *a:ge* (Z), *a:gen* (Z), *a:gend* (S), *a:gnung* (S); **a:ge:otan**: *a:gi:ta* (Z), *a:gotenes* (S); **a:gen**: *a:genes* (S); **a:gend**: *bolda:gend* (C), *burga:gend* (C), *folda:gend* (C), *landa:gend* (C); **a:giefan**: *æ:gift* (Z); **a:glæ:c**: *a:glæ:cha:d* (S); **a:gnett**: *a:gnetting* (S); **a:gri:san**: *angrisla* (Z); **a:gyltan**: *a:gyltend*, *a:gylting* (S), *a:gyltnes* (S); **a:heardian**: *a:heardung* (S); **a:hebban**: *a:hafennes* (S); **a:hildan**: *a:hildnes* (S); **a:hreddan**: *a:hreddung* (S); **a:hy:ðan**: *a:hi:ðend* (S); **a:l**: *ona:l* (P); **a:læ:tan**: *æ:læ:te 1* (Z), *æ:læ:te 3* (Z), *a:læ:tnes* (S); **a:læ:tnes**: *onwega:læ:dnes* (C); **alan**: *æ:l* (Z), *æ:led* (Z), *a:l* (Z), *ealdor 1* (Z), *ealdor 2* (Z), *ill* (Z); **a:le:fian 1**: *a:le:fednes* (S); **a:legednes** \emptyset : *betwuxa:legednes* (C); **a:li:efan**: *a:ly:fednes* (S); **a:li:esan**: *a:li:esednes* (S), *a:li:esend*, *a:li:esing 1* (S), *a:li:esnes 1* (S); **a:li:esend**: *a:li:esendnes* (S); **alter**: *he:ahalta:re* (C); **a:ma:nsumian**: *a:ma:nsumung* (S); **ambiht 1**: *ambihtere* (S), *ambihtnes* (S); **ambihtsum** \emptyset : *ambihtsumnes* (S); **ampre 2**: *fenampre* (C), *sundampre* (C); **a:n 1**: *a:nett* (S), *a:nnes* (S), *na:n 2* (C); **anbid**: *(ge)anbidung* (S); **a:ndaga**: *rihta:ndaga* (C); **andcy:ðignes** \emptyset : *unandcy:ðignes* (P); **andet** \emptyset : *wliteandet* (C); **andfang**: *onfangend* (S); **andfeng**: *andfengend* (S), *andfengnes* (S); **andgietle:as**: *andgietle:ast* (S); **andian**: *andung 1* (S), *anung* (S), *angnes* (S); **andspurnan**: *andspurnes* (S); **andswaru**: *rihtandswaru* (C); **andswerian**: *andswaru* (Z); **andu:strian**: *andu:strung* (S); **andweardian** \emptyset : *andweardnes* (S); **andwi:s**: *andwi:snes* (S); **andwyrde**: *andwyrding* (S); **a:nett**: *a:netnes* (S); **a:nfeald**: *a:nfealdnes* (S); **a:nforlæ:tan**: *a:nforlæ:tnes* (S); **anginn**: *onginnes* (S); **Angle**: *Eastengle* (C), *Su:ðengle* (C); **angmo:d**: *angmo:dnes* (S); **angsum**: *angsumnes* (S); **a:nli:pe 1**: *a:nli:pnes* (S); **a:nmo:d**: *a:nmo:dnes* (S); **a:nræ:d**: *a:nræ:dnes* (S); **a:nræ:dnes**: *una:nræ:dnes* (P); **ansund**: *andsumnes* (S), *ansundnes 2* (S); **antefn**: *antefnere* (S); **a:nwille 1**: *a:nwilnes* (S); **a:pinsian**: *a:pinsung* (S); **apostol**: *apostolha:d* (S), *ealdorapostol* (C), *efenapostol* (C); **apulder**: *mæ:rapeldre* (C), *milscauldor* (C); **a:r 2**: *sixtigæ:re* (C); **a:r 3**: *a:rung* (S), *a:rigend* (S), *landa:r* (C), *una:r* (P), *worulda:r* (C); **a:ræ:d 1**: *a:ræ:dnes* (S); **a:ræ:dan**: *a:ræ:d 1* (Z); **a:ræ:ran**: *a:ræ:rend*, *a:ræ:rnes* (S); **arce 1**: *arceha:d* (S); **arcebiscop**: *arcebiscopdo:m* (S), *arcebiscopha:d* (S); **a:rfæst**: *a:rfæstnes* (S); **a:rle:as**: *a:rle:asnes* (S), *a:rle:ast* (S); **arod**: *arodnes* (S), *arodscipe* (S); **arodscipe**: *unarodscipe* (P); **a:rung**: *ha:da:rung* (C); **a:rweorð**: *a:rweorðnes* (S), *a:rweorðung* (S); **asce**: *ellenahse* (C); **a:secgan 1**: *a:segendnes* (S); **a:settan**: *a:setnes* (S); **a:sli:dan**: *a:sli:ding* (S); **a:sme:agan**: *a:sme:agung* (S); **a:smorian**: *a:smorung* (S); **a:smu:gan**: *æ:smogu* (Z); **a:solcen**: *a:solcennes* (S); **a:spornan**: *o:ðsporning* (S); **a:springan**: *æ:spryng* (Z), *a:sprungung* (S), *a:sprungennes* (S); **a:spyrian**: *a:spyrgend*, *a:spyrging* (S); **assa**: *assen* (S); **a:standan**: *a:standennes* (S); **a:sti:gan**: *a:sti:gend*, *a:sti:gnes* (S), *onsti:gend*; **a:stregdan**: *a:stregdnes 1* (S), *a:strogdnis* (S); **a:sty:pan**: *a:sty:pednes* (S); **a:styrian**: *a:styrigend*, *a:styrung* (S); **a:swa:pan**: *æ:swæ:pa* (Z); **a:swi:can**: *æ:swic 1* (Z), *æ:swica* (Z), *æ:swice* (Z); **a:swindan**: *a:swundennes* (S); **a:te:orian**: *a:te:orodnes* (S), *a:te:orung* (S); **a:tendan**: *a:tending* (S), *a:tendnes* (S); **a:tyhtan**: *a:tyhting* (S); **a:ð**: *cyrea:ð* (C), *forea:ð* (P), *friða:ð* (C), *holda:ð* (C), *hylða:ð* (C), *ma:na:ð* (C), *ri:ma:ð* (C); **a:ðenian 1**: *a:ðenung* (S), *a:ðenenes* (S); **a:ðindan**: *a:ðindung* (S), *a:ðundennes* (S); **a:ðre:otan**: *æ:ðrot* (Z), *æ:ðryt 2* (Z), *a:ðrotennes* (S); **a:ðswaru**: *ma:na:ðswaru* (C); **a:ðswerian**: *a:ðswaru* (Z), *a:ðswara* (Z), *a:ðswerung* (S); **a:wa:rnian**: *a:swa:rnung* (S); **a:we:stan**: *a:we:stednes* (S), *a:we:stend*; **a:weccan**: *a:wecenes* (S), *a:wehtnes* (S); **a:weggewi:tan**: *onweggewite* (Z); **awel**: *metea:wel* (C); **a:wemman**: *a:wemmendnes* (S); **a:wendan**: *a:wendennes* (S), *a:wendendnes* (S), *a:wending* (S); **a:wendendlic**: *a:wendendlicnes* (S); **a:wendendnes**: *wedera:wendednes* (C); **a:weorðan**: *a:werde* (Z), *a:wordennes* (S), *a:wyrðung* (S); **a:weorpan**: *æ:wyrp* (Z), *a:worpennes* (S), *nyðera:worpen* (C); **a:wierdan**: *a:wierding* (S), *a:wierdnes* (S); **a:wiergan**: *a:wyrgednes* (S), *a:wyrigung* (S); **a:worpennes**: *a:wega:worpnnes* (C), *betwuxa:worpennes* (C); **a:wri:tan**: *a:writ*

(Z); **ba:d**: *ni:edba:d* (C); **bæc 2**: *wi:lbec* (C); **bæ:dan**: *bæ:ddel* (S), *bæ:dend*, *bæ:dling* (S); **bæ:r 1**: *bedbæ:r* (C), *horsbæ:r* (C); **bæ:r 2**: *denbæ:r* (C), *po:l bæ:r* (C), *wealdbæ:r* (C), *werbæ:r* (C), *wudubæ:r* (C); **bærnett**: *wudubærnett* (C); **bæð**: *ælmæsbæð* (C), *bæzere* (S), *bæðung* (S), *fantbæð* (C), *fulwihðbæð* (C), *fy:rbæð* (C), *he:afodbæð* (C), *seolhbæð* (C), *sta:nbæð* (C), *stofbæð* (C); **ba:n**: *bre:ostba:n* (C), *ce:acba:n* (C), *cinba:n* (C), *elpendba:n* (C), *he:afodba:n* (C), *hle:orba:n* (C), *hringba:n* (C), *hrycgba:n* (C), *hweorfba:n* (C), *hypeba:n* (C), *lendenba:n* (C), *scinba:n* (C), *swe:orba:n* (C), *ylpesba:n* (C); **ba:snung**: *onba:snung* (P); **basu**: *wealhbaso* (C); **ba:t**: *mereba:t* (C), *sæ:ba:t* (C), *wuduba:t* (C); **beadu**: *beadula:c* (S); **be:ag**: *corenbe:g* (C), *dryhtenbe:ag* (C), *earmbe:ag* (C), *gyldenbe:ag* (C), *he:afodbe:ag* (C), *healsbe:ag* (C), *hro:stbe:ag* (C), *randbe:ag* (C), *sigebe:ah* (C), *swe:orbe:ag* (C), *wuldorbe:ag* (C); **beald**: *bealdnes* (S); **bealu 1**: *cwealmbealu* (C), *dryhtenbealu* (C), *ealdorbealu* (C), *feorhbealu* (C), *firenbealu* (C), *folcbealo* (C), *hellebealu* (C), *hreðerbealo* (C), *le:odbealu* (C), *ma:nbealu* (C), *morðorbealu* (C), *nihtbealu* (C), *sweordbealo* (C), *ðe:odbealu* (C), *unbealu* (P), *wi:gbealu* (C); **be:am 1**: *a:cbe:am* (C), *ananbe:am* (C), *begbe:am* (C), *cederbe:am* (C), *cirisbe:am* (C), *cistenbe:am* (C), *cri:stelmæ:lbe:am* (C), *cwicbe:am* (C), *de:aðbe:am* (C), *elebe:am* (C), *fi:cbe:am* (C), *firgenbe:am* (C), *ga:rbe:am* (C), *gli:wbe:am* (C), *gorstbe:am* (C), *hnutbe:am* (C), *laurbe:am* (C), *lawernbe:am* (C), *mo:rbe:am* (C), *pi:nbe:am* (C), *scearbe:am* (C), *sigebe:am* (C), *sulhbe:am* (C), *sunbe:am* (C), *wananbe:am* (C), *webbe:am* (C), *werbe:am* (C), *wi:nbe:am* (C), *wudube:am* (C), *wynbe:am* (C); **be:an**: *fuglesbe:an* (C); **beard**: *Longbeardan* (C), *wangbeard* (C); **bearg**: *mæstelberg* (C); **bearhtm 1**: *e:aganbyrhtm* (C); **bearn 1**: *cynebearn* (C), *dryhtbearn* (C), *folcbearn* (C), *fo:storbearn* (C), *fre:obearn* (C), *frumbearn* (C), *godbearn* (C), *hæ:lubearn* (C), *hu:selbearn* (C), *sigebearn* (C), *ste:opbearn* (C), *sweostorbearn* (C), *ðry:ðbearn* (C), *wæ:pnedbearn* (C), *woruldbearn* (C), *wu:scbearn* (C); **bearnle:as**: *bearnle:ast* (S); **bearwe**: *meoxbearwe* (C); **bebe:odan**: *bebe:odend*, *bebod* (Z); **bebod**: *æ:bebod* (C), *bebodræ:den* (S), *ny:dbebod* (C), *ti:enbebod* (C), *wordbebod* (C), *woruldbebod* (C), *wundorbebod* (C); **bebycgan**: *bebycgung* (S); **bebyrgan 1**: *bebyrgednes* (S), *bebyrgung* (S); **becly:san**: *becly:sung* (S); **beclyppan**: *beclypping* (S); **becuman**: *becyme* (Z); **becweðan**: *becweðere* (S); **bedd**: *æ:metbed* (C), *æscbedd* (C), *alorbedd* (C), *bedding* (S), *bry:dbedd* (C), *de:aðbedd* (C), *fe:rbedd* (C), *feðerbedd* (C), *fearnbed* (C), *fo:rbed* (C), *forligerbed* (C), *gærsbedd* (C), *gebedscipe* (S), *grundbedd* (C), *hildbedd* (C), *hlinbedd* (C), *hre:odbedd* (C), *læferbed* (C), *legerbedd* (C), *morðorbed* (C), *ne:obedd* (C), *restbedd* (C), *riscbedd* (C), *ro:sbedd* (C), *wælbedd* (C), *wyrtribedd* (C); **bedelfan**: *bedelfung* (S); **bedi:glian**: *bedi:gling* (S); **befri:nan**: *befri:nung* (S); **begang**: *begangnes* (S), *begangol* (S), *landbigong* (C); **begangan**: *begenga* (Z), *begang* (Z), *bi:geng* (Z), *bi:genga 1* (Z), *bi:genge* (Z); **begenga**: *eardbegenga* (C), *landbegenga* (C); **begengnes**: *eardbegengnes* (C), *eorðbi:gennes* (C), *landbegengnes* (C); **beger**: *wi:nbeger* (C); **begi:man**: *begi:men*, *begi:mend*, *begi:ming* (S); **begietan**: *bege:at* (Z), *begietend*; **begyrdan**: *bi:gyrdel* (S); **be:h o**: *be:hð* (S); **beha:t**: *feohbeha:t* (C), *munucbeha:t* (C); **beha:tan**: *behæ:s* (Z), *beha:t* (Z); **behabban**: *behæfednes* (S); **behæfednes**: *ni:edbehæ:fednes* (C); **behe:afdian**: *behe:afdung* (S); **behe:fe**: *behe:fnes* (S), *behe:fðu* (S); **behe:fnes**: *ni:edbehæ:fnes* (C); **behealdan**: *behealdend*, *behealdennes* (S), *behealdnes* (S); **behebban o**: *beho:f* (Z); **behogod**: *behogadnes* (S); **behre:owsian**: *behre:owsung* (S); **behweorfan**: *behwearfti* (S); **behy:dan**: *behy:dednes* (S); **behy:dig**: *behy:dignes* (S); **behy:ran**: *behy:rung* (S); **bela:dian**: *bela:digend*, *bela:dung* (S); **belæ:wan**: *belæ:wend*, *belæ:wung* (S); **belg**: *be:anbelgas* (C), *be:ancoddas* (C), *blæ:dbylig* (C), *blæstbelg* (C), *e:aðbelg* (C), *herðbelig* (C), *hierdebelig* (C), *metbælg* (C), *smiðbelg* (C), *wi:nbelg* (C); **beli:fan**: *beli:fend*, *bi:leofa* (Z); **belimp**: *unbelimp* (P); **bellan**: *belle* (Z), *bill* (Z), *bolla* (Z), *bolle* (Z), *beallucas* (Z), *bulluc* (Z); **belle**: *ciricbelle* (C), *handbelle* (C), *hennebelle* (C), *mo:tbell* (C), *no:nbelle* (C); **be:na**: *færbe:na* (P), *friðbe:na* (C), *fulwihðbe:na* (C); **benc**: *medubenc* (C); **bend**: *ancorbend* (C), *bealubend* (C), *cynebænd* (C), *fy:rbend* (C), *gyldenbend* (C), *he:afodbend* (C), *hellbend* (C), *hosebend* (C), *hygebend* (C), *inbend* (P), *i:senbend* (C), *le:odubend* (C), *orðancbend* (C), *scancbend* (C), *searobend* (C), *seonobend* (C), *synbend* (C), *wælbend* (C), *wi:tebend* (C); **beniman**: *beniming* (S); **benn**: *bealubenn* (C), *dolgbenn* (C), *feorhbenn* (C), *sa:rbenn* (C), *seaxbenn* (C), *seonobenn* (C), *wælbenn* (C); **be:o**: *feldbe:o* (C); **beorcan**: *bearce* (Z); **beorg**: *firgenbeorg* (C), *(ge)mo:theorh* (C),

he:afodbeorg 2 (C), he:ahbeorg (C), hearmberg (C), li:cbeorg (C), sæ:beorg (C), sandbeorg (C), Sionbeorg (C), sta:nbeorg (C); beorgan: bearg (Z), bearhtm 1 (Z), beorg (Z), beorht 2 (Z), bierhtu (Z), borg (Z), burg (Z), byrga (Z); beorht 1: (ge)beorhtnes (S); beorn 1: gu:ðbeorn (C), sigebeorn (C); be:ost: by:sting (S); bepæ:can: bepæ:cung (S), bepæ:cend, bepæ:cestre (S); bera: byren 1 (S); bere: gafolbere (C), lenctenbere (C); bere:afian: bere:afere (S), bere:afigend; berend: æ:wiscberend (C), æscterend (C), berendnes (S), denberende (C), discberend (C), feorhberend (C), fe:ðerberend (C), ga:rberend (C), ga:stberend (C), helmberend (C), le:ohthberend (C), li:gberend (C), reordberend (C), sa:wolberend (C), segnberend (C), si:ðberend (C), ta:cnberend (C), taporberend (C), wæterberend (C), weaxberende (C), wro:htberend (C); berere ø: wæterberere (C); berie: bre:melberie (C), byrigberge (C), eleberge (C), eorðberge (C), hæ:ðberie (C), heorotberge (C), hindberge (C), hundesberie (C), i:wberge (C), laurberie (C), mo:rberie (C), stre:awberige (C), we:deberge (C), wi:nberge (C); bersting (BT): mu:ðberstung (C); besce:awian: besce:awung (S); besce:awod: besce:awodnes (S); besce:awung: onbesce:awung (P); besceaduwan: besceadwung (S); bescieran: bescierednes (S), bescirung (S); bese:on 1: bisen (Z); besmi:tan: besmitenes (S); besmitenes: flæ:scbesmitennes (C); beswi:can: beswic (Z), beswica (Z), beswi:cend, beswicenes (S), beswi:cung (S); be:ta ø: dæ:dbe:ta (C), fy:rbe:ta (C); be:tend: gebe:tendnes (S); bete:on: betogenes (S); be:tere ø: dæ:dbe:tere (C); bety:nan: bety:nung (S); beweddian: bewedding (S); bewerian: bewerenes (S), bewerigend, bewerung (S); bewre:on: bewrigennes (S); bi:d: bi:ding (S); biddan: bedu (Z), biddend, biddere (S), by:dla (Z); bieldo: unbieldo (P); bi:eme: by:mere (S), heofonby:me (C), hereby:me (C), scipby:me (C), sigeby:me (C); biernan: beorning (S), byrne (Z), bryne 1 (Z), brand (Z), bru: (Z), bru:neða (Z), byrnete (Z); bi:etl: slegeby:tl (C); bifian: bifung (S); bifung: eorðbeofung (C); bi:geng: begengnes (S), bi:gengere (S), bi:gengestre (S); bi:genga 1: eorðbi:genga (C), feohbi:genga (C), ro:dbi:genga (C); bi:ging: cne:owbi:gung (C); bi:gnes: le:oðubi:gnes (C); bilewit: bilewines (S); bill: ce:asbill (C), cweornbill (C), fo:dderbill (C), gu:ðbill (C), hildebill (C), sta:nbill (C), twibill (P), wi:gbill (C), wudubill (C); binde: wudubinde 1 (C), wudubinde 2 (C); binn: hunigbin (C), yrsebin (C); biseop: arcebiscop (P), biseopdo:m (S), biseopha:d (S), biseopung (S), burhbiscop (C), ealdorbiscop (C), efenbiseop (C), forebiscop (P), gedwolbiscop (C), he:afodbiscop (C), he:ahbiscop (C), hehbiscop 1 (C), le:odbiseop (C), sci:r biseop (C); biseopha:d: biseopha:dung (S); biseopwyr: feldbiseopwyr (C); bisen: bisenung (S), forebysen (P), gebisnere (S), geli:cbisen (C), la:rbyšn (C); bisgu: bisgung (S), ny:dbysgu (C), woruldbisgu (C); bisgung: mo:dbysgung (C), woruldbisgung (C); bisig: bisignes (S); bismere: bismieriend (S), bismernes (S), (ge)bismierung (S), woruldbismer (C); bi:snung (BT): geli:cbisnung (C); bita: andbita (P), hrædbita (C), næ:derbita (C); bite: gristbite (C), la:ðbite (C), sweordbite (C); biter: biternes (S); biternes: oferbiternes (P); bitung ø: gristbitung (C); bla:c: bla:cung (S); bladesian: bladesnung (S), bladesung (S); blæc 2: bo:cblæc (C); blæd: a:rblæd (C), e:arblæd (C), le:acblæd (C); blæ:d 1: a:torgeblæ:d (C), fæ:rblæ:d (C), i:sgeblæ:d (C), mægðblæ:d (C), ðistelgeblæ:d (C), ðorngelblæ:d (C), wætergeblæ:d (C), wi:gble:d (C), wuldorblæ:d (C), wyrmgelblæ:d (C); blæse: blæsere (S); bla:were: hornbla:were (C); ble:d 1: blæ:dnes (S), plu:mblæ:d (C), wudublæ:d (C); bledu: heolorbledu (C); blendan 1: blendnes (S); ble:tsung: bry:dble:tsung (C), fantble:tsung (C), unble:tsung (P); blica ø: oferblica (P); bli:can: blæc 2 (Z), blæ:ce (Z), blæ:co (Z), blæ:cða (Z), blanca (Z), blice (Z); bliccettan ø: bliccettung (S); blind: blindnes (S); blinn: blinnes (S); blinnes: betwuxblinnes (C); bliss: blissung (S), he:ahbliss (C), i:delbliss (C), unbliss (P), woruldbliss (C); bli:ð 1: bli:ðnes (S); blo:d: mo:næðblo:d (C); blo:ma: goldblo:ma (C); blysa: blisgere (S), blysig (S), bæ:lbyl (C); bo:c: æ:be:c (C), æ:rendbo:c (C), bi:spellbo:c (C), bo:cere (S), bo:cung (S), ble:tsingbo:c (C), canonbo:c (C), ciricbo:c (C), cne:orisbo:c (C), cræftbo:c (C), cwidbo:c (C), do:mbo:c (C), fi:fbe:c (C), fo:rbo:c (C), fre:olsbo:c (C), fro:forbo:c (C), geanbo:c (C), gecyndbo:c (C), geri:mbo:c (C), godspellbo:c (C), ha:lgungbo:c (C), handbo:c (C), healsbo:c (C), hierdebo:c (C), la:rbo:c (C), læ:cebo:c (C), læ:denbo:c (C), landbo:c (C), mæssebo:c (C), mynsterbo:c (C), nambo:c (C), pistolbo:c (C), ræ:dingbo:c (C), sangbo:c (C), scriftbo:c (C), sealmbo:c (C), sinoðbo:c (C), si:ðbo:c (C), spellbo:c (C), sumorbo:c (C), trahthbo:c (C), ðe:nungbo:c (C), wi:sbo:c (C), wi:tegunngbo:c (C), ymenbo:c (C),

yrfefe:c (C); **boda**: *bry:dboda* (C), *e:ðelboda* (C), *gebyrdboda* (C), *he:ahboda* (C), *ny:dboda* (C), *si:ðboda* (C), *spellboda* (C), *ðunorbodu* (C), *wilboda* (C); **bodig**: *foranbodig* (C); **bodung**: *godspelbodung* (C), *la:rbodung* (C); **bo:g**: *bo:gincel* (S), *wæterbo:h* (C), *wi:nbo:h* (C), *wi:ngeardbo:g* (C); **boga**: *brægdboga* (C), *elnboga* (C), *fla:nboga* (C), *geocboga* (C), *hornboga* (C), *hringboga* (C), *re:nboga* (C), *sadolboga* (C), *scu:rboga* (C), *sta:nboga* (C), *sunboga* (C), *wi:rboga* (C); **bo:gan**: *bo:gung* (S); **bogett**: *bogetung* (S); **bold**: *cynebotl* (C), *ealdorbold* (C), *feorhbold* (C), *foldbold* (C), *he:afodbotl* (C); **bolla**: *he:afodbolla* (C), *ðrotbolla* (C), *wæterbolla* (C); **bolle**: *be:odbolle* (C); **bolster**: *bedbolster* (C), *he:afodbolster* (C), *hle:orbolster* (C), *langbolster* (C); **bo:nda**: *hu:sbonda* (C), *hu:sbonde* (C); **bor**: *lynibor* (C), *næfebor* (C); **bord**: *bæcbord* (C), *ble:obord* (C), *gu:ðbord* (C), *hildebord* (C), *hle:obord* (C), *ste:orbord* (C), *ðry:ðbord* (C), *wæ:gbord* (C), *wi:gbord* (C), *y:ðbord* (C); **borg**: *anburge* (P), *borgiend* (S), *friðborh* (C), *godborg* (C), *hy:reborg* (C), *inborh* (P), *werborg* (C); **bo:sm**: *seglbo:sm* (C), *sweglbo:sm* (C); **bo:t**: *brycgbo:t* (C), *burhbo:t* (C), *ciricbo:t* (C), *cynebo:t* (C), *dæ:dbo:t* (C), *dolgbo:t* (C), *efibo:t* (C), *fæ:hðbo:t* (C), *feohbo:t* (C), *gearbo:t* (C), *godbo:t* (C), *ha:dbo:t* (C), *hlo:ðbo:t* (C), *mæ:gbo:t* (C), *mægðbo:t* (C), *manbo:t* (C), *mo:næðbo:t* (C), *sa:rbo:t* (C), *synbo:t* (C), *we:ofodbo:t* (C), *woruldbo:t* (C), *wucubo:t* (C); **botm**: *bydenbotm* (C), *tunnebotm* (C); **box**: *gewyrbox* (C), *hu:selbox* (C), *sa:pbox* (C), *sealfbox* (C); **bra:d 1**: *bra:dnes* (S); **bra:de**: *wegbra:de* (C); **bræ:c**: *ciricbræ:c* (C), *fearnbracu* (C), *friðbræ:c* (C); **bræ:d 1**: *bræ:ding* (S), *hrycgbræ:dan* (C); **bræ:d 2**: *fre:abregd* (P), *le:asbre:d 2* (C), *nearobregd* (C); **bræ:de**: *lendenbræ:de* (C), *weargbræ:de* (C); **bræ:dnes (BT)**: *le:ohtræ:dnes* (C); **bræ:ð**: *wyrtræ:ð* (C); **bræ:w**: *e:agbræ:w* (C), *oferbra:w* (P); **brand**: *brando:m* (S); **bre:ad**: *be:obre:ad* (C), *picgbre:ad* (C), *symbolbre:ad* (C); **breahm 1**: *breahmung* (S); **breca (BT)**: *æ:wbreca* (C), *ha:dbreca* (C), *lahbreca* (C), *wiðerbreca* (P); **brecð (BT)**: *æ:brecð* (C), *eodorbrecð* (C); **bred**: *fo:tbred* (C), *gyrdelbred 1* (C), *handbred* (C), *nambred* (C), *rihtebred* (C), *tæppelbred* (C), *weaxbred* (C), *writbred* (C); **bre:gan**: *bre:gnes* (S); **bregdan**: *bræ:d 1* (Z), *bræ:d 2* (Z), *bræ:de* (Z), *bræ:du* (Z), *brigd* (Z), *brod* (Z), *bro:d* (Z), *brygd 1* (Z); **bre:mel**: *he:opbre:mel* (C), *heorotbrembel* (C); **bremman**: *bremung* (S); **brenghes**: *to:brenghes* (P); **bre:ost**: *angbre:ost* (C), *forebre:ost* (P); **bre:otan**: *bratt* (Z), *bry:ting* (S), *brytta* (Z); **bre:r**: *bre:melbræ:r* (C), *heorotbræ:r* (C), *hindbræ:r* (C); **bring**: *onbring* (P); **bri:w**: *cealerbri:w* (C); **bro:c 1**: *wæ:dbre:c* (C); **bro:c 2**: *mæ:rbro:c* (C), *sealtbro:c* (C); **bro:ga**: *brynebro:ga* (C), *gryrebro:ga* (C), *hellebro:ga* (C), *hellewi:tebro:ga* (C), *herebro:ga* (C), *sæ:bro:ga* (C), *sperebro:ga* (C), *wæterbro:ga* (C), *wi:tebro:ga* (C), *wiðerbro:ga* (P); **brogdettan**: *brogdetting* (S); **broð**: *be:onbroð* (C), *bryðen* (S), *hennebroð* (C); **bro:ðorlic**: *bro:ðorlicnes* (S); **bru::** *oferbru:* (P); **bru:can**: *broc 1* (Z), *bro:c 1* (Z), *bro:c 2* (Z), *bru:cung* (S); **brycg**: *e:abrycg* (C), *eorðbrycg* (C), *sta:nbrycg* (C), *ðelbrycg* (C); **brycgung** *o:li:frycgung* (C); **bry:d 1**: *bry:dla:c* (S); **brygd 1**: *ble:obrygd* (C), *candelbryd* (C), *gearobrygd* (C); **bryne**: *brynenes* (S), *fæ:rbryne* (C), *fiscbry:ne* (C), *fy:rbryne* (C), *hellebryne* (C), *hu:sbryne* (C), *inbryne* (P), *li:gbryne* (C), *ma:nbryne* (C), *sunbryne* (C), *synbryne* (C), *wo:lbryne* (C); **brynig**: *healsbrynige* (C); **bryrdan**: *gejbryrdnes* (S); **brytta**: *berebrytta* (C), *fo:dderbrytta* (C), *hla:fbrytta* (C), *sincbrytta* (C), *wi:nbrytta* (C); **bu: 1**: *bu:end* (S), *by:ing 2* (S), *gebu:nes* (S); **bu:c**: *re:celsbu:c* (C), *wæterbu:c* (C); **bucca**: *firgenbucca* (C), *ga:tbucca* (C), *sta:nbucca* (C), *wæterbucca* (C), *wudubucca* (C); **budda**: *scearnbudda* (C); **bu:end**: *a:nbu:end* (C), *ceasterbu:end* (C), *eorðbu:end* (C), *foldbu:end* (C), *grundbu:end* (C), *he:rbu:ende* (C), *i:egbu:end* (C), *inbu:end* (P), *landbu:end 1* (C), *landbu:end 2* (C), *ne:ahbu:end* (C), *sundbu:ende* (C), *ðe:odbu:ende* (C), *woruldbu:end* (C); **bu:r**: *bedbu:r* (C), *bry:dbu:r* (C), *giftbu:r* (C); **burg**: *burhræ:den* (S), *burgscipe* (S), *ealdorburg* (C), *eardungburg* (C), *eorðbyrig* (C), *fre:oburh* (C), *friðburg* (C), *foreburh* (P), *(ge)burhscipe* (S), *goldburg* (C), *he:afodburh* (C), *he:ahburg* (C), *hle:oburh* (C), *hordburg* (C), *inburg* (P), *le:odburg* (C), *li:cburg* (C), *mæ:gburg* (C), *meduburg* (C), *randburg* (C), *Ro:meburg* (C), *sæ:burg* (C), *scildburh* (C), *sta:nburg* (C), *underburg* (P), *wederburg* (C), *wi:nburg* (C), *wynburh* (C); **burgwaran**: *innanburhware* (C); **burna**: *cweornburna* (C), *winterburna* (C); **burne**: *wæterburne* (C), *wæ:ðeburne* (C), *wylleburne* (C); **butere**: *cu:butere* (C); **buterfle:oge**: *nihtbuterfle:oge* (C); **bycgan**: *beccen* (S); **byden**: *be:orbyden* (C), *bre:ostbyden* (C), *wæterbyden* (C); **bydenestre** *o:gli:wbydenestre* (C); **byge**: *frambyge* (P), *bygen* (S); **bygen**: *gebedbigen* (C),

le:odbygen (C); **by:l**: *liferby:l* (C), *wenby:l* (C); **byrd 1**: *byrdistre* (S), *byrdicge* (S), *byrding* (S), *byrdling 2* (S), *byrdscype* (S), *endebyrd* (C), *frumbyrd* (C), *læthbyrd* (C), *lambyrd* (C), *misbyrd* (P), *mundbyrd* (C), *swæ:rbyrd* (C), *swearbyrd* (C); **byrd 2**: *stefnbyrd* (C); **byrding**: *inbyrdling* (P); **by:re**: *cu:by:re* (C); **byrele**: *wi:nbyrele* (C); **byrga**: *le:odgebyrga* (C); **byrgen**: *eorðbyrgen* (C); **byrne**: *gu:ðbyrne* (C), *heaðubyrne* (C), *herebyrne* (C), *i:senbyrne* (C); **by:rild ø**: *ne:ahgeby:rild* (C); **byrst 1**: *te:mbyrst* (C); **byrst 2**: *eorðgebyrst* (C); **byrsta ø**: *wiðerbersta* (P); **byrðen**: *mægenbyrðen* (C), *sorgbryðen* (C), *synbyrðen* (C); **byrðling**: *hyseberðling* (C); **byrðre 1**: *wudubyrðra* (C); **byrðre 2**: *hyseberðre* (C); **bytme**: *bytming* (S); **bytt 1**: *elebytt* (C); **cæfian**: *cæfing* (S); **cæ:g**: *cæ:gbora* (S), *searocæ:g* (C); **cæ:ga**: *le:oducæ:ga* (C); **cæppe**: *cantercæppe* (C); **cærese**: *e:acerse* (C), *fencerse* (C), *holecerse* (C), *le:accærese* (C), *tu:ncerse* (C), *tu:ncressa* (C), *wordigcærese* (C), *wyllecærese* (C), *wordcærese* (C); **ca:f**: *ca:fnes* (S), *ca:fscipe* (S); **ca:fscipe**: *unca:fscipe* (P); **calan**: *ceald 2* (Z), *ceolas* (Z), *ciele* (Z); **calic**: *symbolcalic* (C); **calla (BT)**: *hildecalla* (C); **camb**: *flæðecomb* (C), *horscamb* (C), *hunigcamb* (C), *wulfscamb* (C), *wullcamb* (C); **cancettan**: *cancetung* (S); **candel**: *candelbora* (S), *dægandel* (C), *friðcandel* (C), *heofoncandel* (C), *merecandel* (C), *sweglcondel* (C), *weaxcandel* (C), *wedercandel* (C), *woruldandel* (C), *wyncondel* (C); **ca:p ø**: *cantelca:p* (C); **capitol**: *mæssecapitel* (C); **carful**: *carfulnes* (S); **carl**: *butsecarl* (C), *hu:scarl* (C); **carle:as**: *carle:asnes* (S), *carle:ast* (S); **carr**: *sta:ncarr* (C); **caru**: *bre:ostcearu* (C), *ealdorcearu* (C), *gu:ðcearu* (C), *li:fcearu* (C), *mæ:lcearu* (C), *mo:dcearu* (C), *sorgcearu* (C), *u:htcearu* (C), *woruldcearu* (C); **Ca:sere**: *ca:serdo:m* (S), *ca:sern* (S), *ca:sering* (S), *he:ahca:sere* (C); **castel 1**: *sta:nceastel* (C); **cawl 2**: *hæ:ðcole* (C); **ce:ac**: *ce:acbora* (S); **ceaf**: *windwigceaf* (C); **ceafil**: *helleceafil* (C); **ceafor**: *eorðcafer* (C); **ceahhetan**: *ceahhetung* (S); **ceald 1**: *cealdnes* (S); **ceald 2**: *sincaidu* (P); **cealf 1**: *cu:cealf* (C), *hindcealf* (C), *oxancealf* (C); **ce:ap**: *ce:apung* (S), *ci:eping* (S), *cy:pend* (S), *lahce:ap* (C), *landce:ap* (C), *orlegce:ap* (C), *searocce:ap* (C), *te:odungce:ap* (C); **ce:apung**: *wo:hce:apung* (C); **cearcettan ø**: *cearcetung* (S); **ce:asega (BT)**: *wælce:asega* (C); **ce:ast**: *lotwrencceast* (C), *unce:ast* (P); **ceaster**: *ne:ahceaster* (C), *sæ:ceaster* (C); **ce:gung ø**: *ince:gung* (P); **cempa**: *cempestre* (S), *efencempa* (C), *fe:ðecempa* (C), *incempa* (P), *ræ:decempa* (C), *sigecempa* (C), *woruldempa* (C); **ce:ne 1**: *ce:nðu* (S); **cennend**: *wordcennend* (C); **cennes**: *eftcynnes* (C), *symbolcennes* (C); **cennige ø**: *sunucennige* (C); **cenning 1**: *miscenning* (P), *frumcenning* (C); **Centingas**: *West-Centigas* (C); **ceorl**: *æcerceorl* (C), *be:oceorl* (C), *hæ:medceorl* (C); **ceorran**: *cierr* (Z); **ceosel**: *waducerfille* (C); **ce:ce**: *ce:ce* (C); **ce:ere ø**: *be:ocere* (C); **cerfelle**: *waducerfille* (C); **ci:cen ø**: *wennci:cen* (C); **ciele**: *ce:ling* (S), *fæ:rcyle* (C), *(ge)ce:lnes* (S); **cielle**: *fy:rencylle* (C), *sto:rcille* (C); **ci:eping**: *flæ:scy:ping* (C); **cierr**: *edcierr* (P), *frumcyrr* (C), *ge:ancyrr* (P), *(ge)cierring* (S), *ofercierr* (P), *sæ:cir* (C), *wiðercyr* (P), *ymbcerr* (P); **cifes**: *cifesdo:m* (S), *cifesda:d* (S); **cild**: *cildha:d* (S), *cildsung* (S), *cnihcild* (C), *cradolcild* (C), *fo:storcild* (C), *hysecild* (C), *leorningcild* (C), *mæ:dencild* (C), *mæ:gcild* (C), *mo:dorcild* (C), *munuccild* (C), *ste:opcild* (C), *wæ:pnedcild* (C), *wi:fcild* (C); **cimban**: *camb* (Z), *cimbing* (S), *cumb* (Z), *cumbol* (Z); **ci:nan**: *cine 2* (Z), *cinn 1* (Z); **circul**: *getælcircul* (C), *ta:cencircol* (C); **cirice**: *ciricend* (S), *ciricha:d* (S), *feldcirice* (C), *he:afodcyrice* (C), *ne:ahcyrice* (C), *tu:ncirice* (C); **cirm**: *herecirm* (C), *sa:rigcirm* (C), *wi:gcirm* (C); **ci:s**: *ci:snes* (S); **cist 1**: *bo:ccest* (C), *hrægclyst* (C), *mæstcyst* (C), *ma:ðmcyst* (C), *mereciest* (C); **citelian**: *citelung* (S); **ci:ð**: *cornci:ð* (C), *gærsci:ð* (C), *mædereci:ð* (C); **clæ:fre**: *heorotclæ:fre* (C), *hwi:teclæ:fre* (C), *ðunorclæ:fre* (C); **clæmman**: *clæmnes* (S); **clæ:ne 1**: *clæ:nnes* (S), *unclæ:no* (P); **clæ:nsend (BT)**: *e:arclæ:nsend* (C); **clæppettan**: *clæppetung* (S); **clamm**: *bealuclomm* (C), *fæ:rclamm* (C), *fy:rclomm* (C), *hæfteclomm* (C), *helleclamm* (C), *ne:adclamm* (C), *wælclomm* (C), *wundorclam* (C); **clangettan ø**: *clangettung* (S); **cla:te**: *foxescla:te* (C), *wuducla:te* (C); **cla:ð**: *bearmcla:ð* (C), *bearmhægl* (C), *beddcla:ð* (C), *be:odcla:ð* (C), *bordcla:ð* (C), *cildcla:ðas* (C), *crismcla:ð* (C), *eaxlcla:ð* (C), *feaxcla:ð* (C), *flyhtecla:ð* (C), *fo:gcla:ð* (C), *handcla:ð* (C), *he:afodcla:ð* (C), *hedecla:ð* (C), *offringcla:ð* (C), *pistolcla:ð* (C), *sa:rcla:ð* (C), *swa:tcla:ð* (C), *swe:orcla:ð* (C), *wætercla:ð* (C); **cla:wan**: *clawu* (Z), *cla:wung* (S), *cleweda* (Z); **cleofa**: *clu:storcleofa* (C), *ealuchyfa* (C), *ferhðcleofa* (C), *he:ahcleofa* (C), *hordcleofa* (C), *incleofe* (P), *ma:ðmcleofa* (C), *meteclyfa* (C), *ny:dcleofa* (C); **cle:ofan**: *cle:ofung* (S), *clufu* (Z); **cleric**: *clericha:d*

(S); **clif**: *brimclif* (C), *ecgclif* (C), *he:ahclif* (C), *hengeclif* (C), *holmclif* (C), *oferclif* (P), *sæ:clif* (C), *sta:nclif* (C), *weallclif* (C); **clife**: *foxescli:fe* (C), *ga:rclife* (C), *hegeclife* (C); **clifer**: *rindeclifer* (C); **clifrian**: *clifrung* (S); **cli:m** *ø*: *calwercli:m* (C); **clipung**: *to:clypung* (P); **clu:d**: *sta:nclu:d* (C); **clu:s**: *muntcly:se* (C), *myensterclu:se* (C); **clypp**: *clypnes* (S), *clypping* (S); **cly:san**: *cly:sung* (S); **clyster**: *wi:nclyster* (C); **cnafa**: *hierdecnafa* (C), *mæ:gcnafa* (C), *munuccnafa* (C), *ðe:owcnafa* (C); **cna:wla̅:c**: *cna:wela̅:cing* (S); **cnearr**: *nægledcnearr* (C); **cne:oreso** *ø*: *æftercne:oreso* (P); **cne:orism**: *eftcneoreso* (C), *forecne:owrism* (P); **cne:ow**: *cne:owung* (S), *frumcne:ow* (C); **cnihht**: *bu:rcnihht* (C), *ce:apcnihht* (C), *cnihtha:d* (S), *hellcnihht* (C), *heorðcneohht* (C), *hi:redcnihht* (C), *horscnihht* (C), *incnihht* (P), *la:rcnihht* (C), *leorningcnihht* (C), *ra:dcnihht* (C); **cnoll**: *mæ:rcnoll* (C), *sta:ncnoll* (C); **cnoppa** *ø*: *wullcnoppa* (C); **cno:sl**: *fæderencno:sl* (C), *geogudcno:sl* (C); **cnyll**: *forecnyll* (P), *sco:cnyll* (C); **cnys** (BT): *heortancnys* (C); **cocc**: *sæ:cocc* (C), *wuducocc* (C); **codd**: *leðercodd* (C), *sce:atcod* (C); **cofa**: *cofincel* (S), *ba:ncofa* (C), *bedcofa* (C), *bedcofe* (C), *bre:ostcofa* (C), *bry:dcofa* (C), *flæ:scofa* (C), *ga:stcofa* (C), *heolstorcofa* (C), *hordcofa* (C), *hreðercofa* (C), *incofa* (P), *landcofa* (C), *mearhcofa* (C), *mordorcfofa* (C), *ne:adcofa* (C), *ru:ncofa* (C), *ðe:ostorcfofa* (C); **col**: *heofoncolu* (C), *sæ:col* (C); **co:l**: *co:lnes* (S); **colc** *ø*: *wi:ncolc* (C); **colla** (BT): *morgencolla* (C); **collatio** *ø*: *æ:fencollatio* (C); **copp**: *hre:accopp* (C); **cordor**: *hildecordor* (C), *mægenicordor* (C); **corn**: *berecorn* (C), *giðcorn* (C), *hwæ:tecorn* (C), *hwi:tcorn* (C), *li:nse:tcorn* (C), *lybcorn* (C), *metecorn* (C), *moldcorn* (C), *nebcorn* (C), *piporcorn* (C), *sandcorn* (C), *sundcorn* (C), *sunnancorn* (C); **cosp**: *fo:tcosp* (C), *handcops* (C), *swe:orcops* (C); **co**ss: *sibbecoss* (C); **cossetan** *ø*: *cossetung* (S); **cost 1**: *costere* (S), *costigend* (S), *gecostnes* (S), *(ge)costung* (S); **cot**: *bu:rcot* (C); **coða**: *bancoda* (C), *uncoda* (P); **coðu**: *bancodu* (C), *bræ:ccodu* (C), *e:arcodu* (C), *fæ:rcodu* (C), *fo:tcodu* (C), *heortcoða* (C), *heortcoðu* (C), *incoðu* (P), *lungencoðu* (C), *miltcode* (C), *mu:ðcoðu* (C), *swe:orcoðu* (C), *uncoðu* (P), *wambecoðu* (C); **cra:cettan**: *cra:cetung* (S); **cracian**: *cracelung* (S); **cradol**: *cildcradol* (C); **cræft**: *æ:cræft* (C), *a:glæ:ccræft* (C), *a:torcræft* (C), *beaducræft* (C), *bealucræft* (C), *ble:ocræft* (C), *bo:ccræft* (C), *de:ofolcræft* (C), *dre:amcræft* (C), *dry:cræft* (C), *ellencræft* (C), *eorðcræft* (C), *fe:ðercræft* (C), *firencræft* (C), *flitcræft* (C), *fyrðcræft* (C), *galdorcraeft* (C), *(ge)dwolcræft* (C), *(ge)ri:mcræft* (C), *getælcræft* (C), *getingcræft* (C), *gli:wcræft* (C), *grammaticcræft* (C), *gu:ðcræft* (C), *handcræft* (C), *he:ahcræft* (C), *hellcræft* (C), *hygecræft* (C), *la:rcræft* (C), *læ:cecræft* (C), *le:ascræft* (C), *le:oðcræft* (C), *leoducræft* (C), *leorningcræft* (C), *lybcraeft* (C), *mægenicræft* (C), *me:tercræft* (C), *mo:dcraeft* (C), *mordorcraeft* (C), *mundcræft* (C), *nearocræft* (C), *ofercræft* (P), *ðylcræft* (C), *sangcræft* (C), *scinncræft* (C), *scipcræft* (C), *scopcræft* (C), *searocræft* (C), *smiðcræft* (C), *snytrucraeft* (C), *so:ncraeft* (C), *stæfcræft* (C), *sundorcraeft* (C), *swe:gcræft* (C), *swicræft* (C), *swinsungcræft* (C), *syncræft* (C), *towcræft* (C), *tungolcræft* (C), *uncræft* (P), *wælcræft* (C), *weorcraeft* (C), *wi:gcræft* (C), *wiccecræft* (C), *wo:ðcræft* (C), *wordcræft* (C), *woruldcræft* (C), *wundorcraeft* (C), *wyndecraeft* (C); **cræftiga**: *æ:craeftig 2* (C), *dry:craeftiga* (C), *galdorcraeftiga* (C), *he:ahcraeftiga* (C), *ri:mcræftiga* (C), *scinncraeftiga* (C), *smiðcraeftiga* (C), *sta:ncraeftiga* (C), *tungolcraeftiga* (C), *woruldcræftiga* (C); **cræt**: *horscræt* (C), *nægledcræt* (C); **cra**fian: *craefing* (S); **cra**fiŋg: *unrihtcraefing* (C); **cranc** *ø*: *crencestre* (S); **cre:as**: *cre:asnes* (S); **cre:da**: *mæssecre:da* (C); **Cri:st**: *Antechrist* (P); **cri:sten 1**: *cri:stendo:m* (S), *cri:stnere* (S), *cri:stnung* (S), *cri:stennes* (S); **croda**: *lindcroda* (C); **croft**: *berecroft* (C), *hwæ:tecroft* (C), *wuducroft* (C); **cro:g**: *wætercro:g* (C); **cropp**: *cla:tacrop* (C), *gagelcroppan* (C), *heortcrop* (C), *hramsacrop* (C), *i:figcrop* (C), *sta:ncrop* (C); **cru:ce**: *fy:rcru:ce* (C), *wætercru:ce* (C); **crumb**: *crymbing* (S); **crundel**: *cealccrundel* (C), *mordcrundel* (C); **crypel 1**: *crypelles* (S); **crypel 2**: *eorðcryppel* (C); **cu::** *folccu:* (C), *metecu:* (C); **culfer**: *wuduculfre* (C); **cuma**: *cwealmcuma* (C), *wilcuma* (C); **cumb**: *fildcumb* (C), *hli:pcumb* (C), *mæ:rcumb* (C); **cumbol**: *eoforcumbol* (C), *heorucumbul* (C), *herecombol* (C), *hiltecumbor* (C); **cumli:ðe**: *cumli:ðnes* (S); **cunelle**: *wuducu:nelle* (C); **cuppe**: *drenccuppe* (C), *scencingcuppe* (C), *sopcuppe* (C); **curs**: *cursung* (S); **cwacian**: *cwacung* (S); **cwalu**: *de:aðcwalu* (C), *feorhcwalu* (C), *ga:stcwalu* (C), *hearmcwalu* (C), *hellcwalu* (C), *li:gwalu* (C), *mordorcwalu* (C), *ni:ðcwalu* (C), *pi:necwalu* (C), *selfcwalu* (C), *selfcwalu* (C), *su:slcwalu* (C), *swyltcwalu* (C); **cwa:nian**: *cwa:nung* (S); **cwealm**: *cwylmend* (S), *cwylming* (S), *cwealmnes* (S), *beaducwealm* (C), *bealucwealm* (C),

beorðorcwealm (C), *bro:ðorcwealm* (C), *de:aðcwealm* (C), *fæ:rcwealm* (C), *feorhcwealm* (C), *ga:rcwealm* (C), *mæ:gcwalm* (C), *mancwealm* (C), *morðorcwealm* (C), *ni:ðcwealm* (C), *ofercwealm* (P), *orfcwealm* (C), *slitcwealm* (C), *u:tcwealm* (P), *wælcwealm* (C), *yrfcwealm* (C); **cwealmbæ:re:** *cwealmbæ:rnes* (S); **cwelan:** *cwalu* (Z), *cwealm* (Z), *cwild* (Z); **cwelc** *ø:* *hundescwelcan* (C); **cwellere:** *flæ:scwellere* (C); **cwe:n:** *dryhtcwe:n* (C), *folccwe:n* (C), *gu:ðcwe:n* (C), *rihtædelcwe:n* (C), *sigecwe:n* (C), *ðe:odcwe:n* (C); **cwene:** *ho:rcwene* (C), *portcwe:ne* (C); **cweorn:** *esulcweorn* (C), *handcwyrn* (C), *piporcwyrn* (C); **cweorra** *ø:* *metecweorra* (C); **cwic 2:** *cwicla:c* (S); **cwiddian:** *cwiddung* (S); **cwide:** *æ:rcwide* (C), *bi:cwide* (P), *ca:lendcwide* (C), *edcwide* (P), *folccwide* (C), *galdorcwide* (C), *gegncwide* (C), *gielpcwide* (C), *he:afodcwide* (C), *heardcwide* (C), *hearmcwide 1* (C), *hle:oðorcwide* (C), *hospcwide* (C), *la:rcwide* (C), *leahtorcwide* (C), *le:oðcwide* (C), *mædelcwide* (C), *sa:rcwide* (C), *sealmcwide* (C), *sibcwide* (C), *so:ðcwide* (C), *spellcwide* (C), *te:oncwide* (C), *torncwide* (C), *wamcwide* (C), *wordcwide* (C); **cwild:** *cwild:* *mancwylð* (C); **cwi:ðan:** *cwi:ðnes* (S), *cwi:ðung* (S); **cwudu:** *hwi:tcwudu* (C), *mæringcwudu* (C); **cyll:** *wi:tecyll* (C); **cyme:** *ha:mcyme* (C), *he:rcyme* (C), *hidercyme* (C), *hle:oðorcyme* (C), *onge:ancyme* (C), *seldcyme* (C), *ðidercyme* (C), *ðrymcyme* (C), *ymbcyme* (P); **cy:me:** *cy:mnes* (S); **cyneccynn:** *rihtcyneccynn* (C); **cynelic 1:** *cynelicnes* (S); **cyning:** *æftercyning* (P), *ædelcyning* (C), *beorncyning* (C), *brytencyning* (C), *cynedo:m* (S), *cyneha:d* (S), *cynescipe* (S), *e:alandcyning* (C), *e:astcyning* (C), *eorðcyning* (C), *e:ðelcyning* (C), *folccyning* (C), *ga:stcyning* (C), *ge:arcyning* (C), *gu:ðcyning* (C), *hæ:ðencyning* (C), *he:ahcyning* (C), *heofoncyning* (C), *le:odcyning* (C), *mægencyning* (C), *rihtcyning* (C), *rodorcynning* (C), *sæ:cyning* (C), *segncyning* (C), *So:ðcyning* (C), *sweglcynning* (C), *ðe:odcyning* (C), *ðrymcynning* (C), *ðry:ðcyning* (C), *undercyning* (P), *woruldcynning* (C), *wuldorcynning* (C); **cynn 1:** *a:ccynn* (C), *æ:cin* (C), *ælfcyynn* (C), *æppelcynn* (C), *Angelcynn* (C), *a:torcyn* (C), *be:ancynn* (C), *bisceopcynn* (C), *bo:ccyn* (C), *cro:gcynn* (C), *cyneccynn* (C), *cynling* (S), *de:ofolcynn* (C), *de:orcynn* (C), *earfoðcynn* (C), *engelcynn* (C), *entcynn* (C), *eormencynn* (C), *eorðcynn* (C), *fæderencynn* (C), *fe:fercyn* (C), *feorhcynn* (C), *fi:felcynn* (C), *fiscicyynn* (C), *fle:ohcynn* (C), *framcynn* (P), *frumcyn* (C), *fugelcynn* (C), *fy:rcynn* (C), *gimcynn* (C), *gli:wcyynn* (C), *godwebbcyn* (C), *gumcynn* (C), *hæ:ðencyynn* (C), *hafocicyynn* (C), *hellecynn* (C), *heoloðcynn* (C), *hræfncynn* (C), *hre:odcynn* (C), *hwæ:tecyynn* (C), *læ:cecynn* (C), *mancynn* (C), *martyrcynn* (C), *me:drencynn* (C), *mo:dorcynn* (C), *næ:dercynn* (C), *ni:etencyynn* (C), *o:mcynn* (C), *orfcynn* (C), *pysecynn* (C), *rihtcynn* (C), *sæ:dcynn* (C), *sealfcynn* (C), *sigorcynn* (C), *spræ:ccyn* (C), *sta:ncynn* (C), *tre:owcynn* (C), *tyndercynn* (C), *ðyrncin* (C), *wæ:pnedcynn* (C), *wætercynn* (C), *We:alcynn* (C), *Wealhcyynn* (C), *wercyn* (C), *wi:fcynn* (C), *wildd:orcyn* (C), *wi:ncynn* (C), *wuducynn* (C), *wyrmcynn* (C), *wyrtcynn* (C); **cynren:** *forecynren* (P), *wyrtcynren* (C); **cyrf:** *cyrfel* (S), *felcyrf* (C), *ofcyrf* (C); **cyrige** *ø:* *wælcyrige* (C); **cyrnel:** *æppelcyrnel* (C), *hnutcyrnel* (C); **cyrten 1:** *cyrtenes* (S); **cyst 1:** *gu:ðcyst* (C), *gumcyst* (C), *hercyst* (C), *hildecyst* (C), *læ:cecyst* (C), *mancyst* (C), *oredcyst* (C), *stæfcyst* (C), *unrihtcyst* (C); **cystel:** *sta:ncysten* (C); **cystig:** *cystignes* (S); **cy:ðnes (BT):** *andcy:ðnes* (P); **cy:ðð:** *uncy:ðð* (P), *sundorcý:ððu* (C), *wi:fcý:ððu* (C); **dæ:d 1:** *ælmesdæ:d* (C), *æ:rdæ:d* (C), *bealudæ:d* (C), *de:ofoldæ:d* (C), *ellendæ:d* (C), *fa:cendæ:d* (C), *firendæ:d* (C), *forðdæ:d* (P), *fracoðdæ:d* (C), *ge:odæ:d* (C), *go:ddæ:d* (C), *handdæ:d* (C), *la:cdæ:d* (C), *lofdæ:d* (C), *ma:ndæ:d* (C), *mægendæ:d* (C), *misdæ:d* (P), *morðdæ:d* (C), *oncy:ðdæ:d* (C), *sceðdæ:d* (C), *syndæ:d* (C), *undæ:d* (P), *unrihtdæ:d* (C), *wamdæ:d* (C), *we:adæ:d* (C), *weldæ:d* (C), *weorcdæ:d* (C), *wo:hdæ:d* (C), *worulddæ:d* (C), *wundordæ:d* (C), *yfeldæ:d* (C); **dæ:da** *ø:* *ny:ddæ:da* (C); **dæ:dbot:** *dæ:dbot:nes* (S); **dæftnes** *ø:* *ungedæftnes* (P); **dæg:** *æ:rdæg* (C), *a:ndaga* (C), *a:rdagas* (C), *Bæðdæg* (C), *beboddæg* (C), *be:ndagas* (C), *blæ:ddæg* (C), *bodungdæg* (C), *Candelmaessedæg* (C), *ce:apdæg* (C), *clæ:nsungdæg* (C), *cy:pedæg* (C), *dægwist* (S), *dagung* (S), *de:aðdæg* (C), *do:mdæg* (C), *E:asterdæg* (C), *ealddagas* (C), *ealdordæg* (C), *earfoðdæg* (C), *endedæg* (C), *fæstendæg* (C), *feorhdagas* (C), *Fi:ftigdæg* (C), *forandæg* (C), *fre:olsdæg* (C), *Fri:andæg* (C), *Fri:gedæg* (C), *fugeldæg* (C), *gangdæg* (C), *ge:ardagas* (C), *ge:odæg* (C), *Ge:oldæg* (C), *gearwungdæg* (C), *(ge)beddagas* (C), *gebyrddæg* (C), *gefeohdæg* (C), *(ge)fyrndagas* (C), *(ge)gearcungdæg* (C), *gehealddagas* (C), *gemynddæg* (C), *gereorddæg* (C), *(ge)sweotolungdæg* (C), *geswincdagas* (C), *giestrاندæg* (C), *gilddagas* (C), *ha:dungdæg* (C), *ha:ligdæg* (C),

ha:redagas (C), *he:ofungdæg* (C), *hla:fmæssedæg* (C), *læ:ndagas* (C), *lenctendæg* (C), *li:fdæg* (C), *mæ:ldæg* (C), *mæssedæg* (C), *middæg* (P), *middeldæg* (C), *midnedæg* (C), *mo:nandæg* (C), *morgendæg* (C), *oferdæg* (P), *offringdagas* (C), *palmdæg* (C), *restdæg* (C), *Sæterndæg* (C), *si:ðdagas* (C), *Sunnandæg* (C), *swæ:senddagas* (C), *swi:gdagas* (C), *swyltdæg* (C), *symbeldæg* (C), *te:oðingdæg* (C), *ti:ddæg* (C), *Ti:wesdæg* (C), *Twelfiadæg* (C), *ðeorfdagas* (C), *ðro:wungdæg* (C), *ðunresdæg* (C), *wederdæg* (C), *weorðundæg* (C), *weorcæg* (C), *wildæg* (C), *windæg* (C), *winterdæg* (C), *Wo:dnesdæg* (C), *wo:ldæg* (C), *wucdæg* (C), *wyndæg* (C), *Ymbrendæg* (C); **dæl:** *ofdæle* (P); **dæ:l:** *dæ:lend* (S), *dæ:lere* (S), *dæ:ling* (S), *dæ:lnes* (S), *e:astdæ:l* (C), *e:astsu:ðdæ:l* (C), *feorðandæ:l* (C), *hwugudæ:l* (C), *middeldæ:l* (C), *ne:ahdæ:l* (C), *niðerdæ:l* (C), *norðdæ:l* (C), *su:ðdæ:l* (C), *twidæ:l* (P), *ðriddandæ:l* (C), *westdæ:l* (C); **dæ:lnimend:** *dæ:lnimendnes* (C); **dærst:** *endeðræ:st* (C), *be:ordræste* (C); **dalc:** *ste:ordalc* (C); **de:ag:** *de:agung* (S), *fiscde:ah* (C); **de:agan:** *de:ag* (Z); **dearf:** *dearfscipe* (S); **de:að:** *æ:rde:að* (C), *de:ðing* (S), *endede:að* (C), *fæ:rde:að* (C), *gu:ðde:að* (C), *merede:að* (C), *swyltde:að* (C), *wælde:að* (C), *wundorde:að* (C); **de:aðbæ:re:** *de:aðbæ:rnes* (S); **de:aðlic:** *de:aðlicnes* (S); **de:aw:** *de:awung* (S), *melede:aw* (C), *sunde:aw* (C); **decan:** *decanha:d* (S); **decli:nian:** *decli:nung* (S); **de:ma:** *ealdorde:ma* (C), *he:ahde:ma* (C), *heofonde:ma* (C), *selfde:ma* (C), *sigede:ma* (C), *woruldde:ma* (C), *yfelde:ma* (C); **Dene 1:** *West-Dene* (C); **denn:** *ðe:ofdenn* (C); **denu 1:** *de:aðdenu* (C), *eorðdenu* (C), *sta:ndenu* (C); **de:ofol:** *de:ofolscipe* (S), *ealdorde:ofol* (C), *hellede:ofol* (C), *hildede:ofol* (C); **de:ofolse:oc:** *de:ofolse:ocnes* (S); **de:op 1:** *de:opnes* (S); **de:ope** *ø:grundde:ope* (C); **de:or 1:** *he:ahde:or* (C), *merede:or* (C), *ra:hde:or* (C), *sæ:de:or* (C), *wæ:gde:or* (C), *wilddde:or* (C); **deorc:** *deorcung* (S), *deorcnes* (S); **de:ore 1:** *de:orling* (S); **derian:** *derung* (S), *gederednes* (S); **di:acon:** *arcedi:acon* (P), *di:aconha:d* (S), *he:ahdi:acon* (C), *subdi:acon* (P), *underdi:acon* (P); **di:c:** *di:cere* (S), *di:cung* (S), *fæstendi:c* (C), *gærstu:ndi:c* (C), *mæ:ddi:c* (C), *mæ:rddi:c* (C), *mearddi:c* (C), *mylendi:c* (C), *wealldi:c* (C); **di:egol 1:** *di:egolnes* (S); **di:egolnes:** *indi:egolnes* (P); **diht:** *dihtere* (S); **dimm:** *dimnes* (S); **disc:** *bæ:rdisc* (C), *fearnedisc* (C), *hlæddisc* (C), *hu:seldisc* (C), *offringdisc* (C); **discipul:** *discipulha:d* (S); **do:c:** *do:cincel* (S); **docce:** *:adocce* (C), *fingerdocca* (C), *wududocce* (C); **dofian:** *dofung* (S); **do:gor:** *endedo:gor* (C), *fe:owerdo:gor 1* (C); **dohtor:** *bro:ðordochter* (C), *fre:odohtor* (C), *goddochter* (C), *ste:opdohtor* (C); **dol 1:** *dolscipe* (S); **dolg:** *blo:ddolg* (C), *feorhdolg* (C), *heorudolg* (C), *seonodolg* (C), *syndolh* (C); **do:m:** *do:mere* (S), *do:mfæstnes* (S), *rihtdo:m* (C), *undo:m* (P); **do:mfæst:** *do:mfæstnes* (S); **doppa** *ø:du:fedoppa* (C); **doppe** *ø:fugeldoppe* (C); **dor:** *ciricdor* (C), *fi:feldo:r* (C), *helledor* (C), *helledor* (C), *wealldor* (C); **draca:** *eorðdraca* (C), *fy:rdraca* (C), *li:gdraca* (C), *ni:ðdraca* (C), *sæ:draca* (C); **dra:f:** *dræ:fend* (S); **dre:am:** *æ:fendre:am* (C), *dre:amere* (S), *dre:amnes* (S), *e:ðeldre:am* (C), *gli:wdre:am* (C), *goddre:am* (C), *gumdre:am* (C), *heofondre:am* (C), *mandre:am* (C), *medudre:am* (C), *orgeldre:am* (C), *pi:pdre:am* (C), *sangdre:am* (C), *seledre:am* (C), *sindre:am* (P), *swegldre:am* (C), *wo:ddre:am* (C), *wo:dendre:am* (C), *worulddre:am* (C), *wuldordre:am* (C), *wyndre:am* (C); **drenc:** *a:cdrenc* (C), *alordrenc* (C), *berigdrenc* (C), *clæ:nsungdrenc* (C), *dolhdrenc* (C), *du:stdrenc* (C), *eceddrenc* (C), *(ge)bræ:cdrenc* (C), *medudrenc* (C), *morgendrenc* (C), *slæ:pdrenc* (C), *spiwdrenc* (C), *ðe:ordrenc* (C), *wecedrenc* (C), *wyrtrenc* (C); **dre:or:** *dre:ariend* (S), *cwealmdre:or* (C), *heorudre:or* (C), *sa:woldre:or* (C), *wældre:or* (C); **dre:orig:** *dre:orignes* (S); **drepe:** *de:aðdrepe* (C); **droht 1:** *drohtað* (S); **drohtian:** *(ge)drohtnung* (S); **dropa:** *hle:ordropa* (C), *mæ:ldropa* (C), *re:ndropa* (C), *spe:ddropa* (C), *wæ:gdropa* (C), *wo:pdropa* (C), *wro:htdropa* (C), *yfesdrype* (C); **droppetan:** *droppetung* (S); **dro:s:** *meddrosna* (C); **druncen 2:** *druncenha:d* (S), *druncennes* (S), *druncenscipe* (S), *druncning* (S); **dry::** *dry:icge* (S); **dry:ge:** *dry:gnes* (S); **dryhten:** *dryhtendo:m* (S), *fre:adrihten* (P), *gumdryhten* (C), *hle:owdryhten* (C), *mandryhten* (C), *sigidryhten* (C), *winedryhten* (C), *worulddrihten* (C); **dryre:** *fæ:rdryre* (C); **dugan:** *duguð* (S); **duguð:** *æðelduguð* (C), *ealdorduguð* (C), *heofonduguð* (C), *woruldduguð* (C); **dumb:** *dumbnes* (S); **du:n 1:** *æfdy:ne* (P), *ne:ahdu:n* (C), *winterdu:n* (C), *wiðerdu:ne* (P); **dung 2:** *dingiung* (S); **durran:** *daru* (Z), *dora* (Z), *darod* (Z); **duru:** *ciricduru* (C), *e:agduru* (C), *foreduru* (P), *helleduru* (C), *hli:nduru* (C), *norðduru* (C), *su:ðduru* (C); **dwelan:** *dolg* (Z), *dolgswæðu* (Z), *dylsta* (Z); **dwosle** *ø:dweorgedwosle* (C); **dydrian:** *dydrung* (S); **dyncge:**

mixendynge (C); **dyrnegeilige 1:** *dyrnegelegerscipe* (S); **dysig 1:** *dysgung* (S), *dysigdo:m* (S), *dysignes* (S); **dysig 2:** *frumdysig* (C); **e:a 1:** *ne:ahe:a* (C); **e:aðbyilige:** *e:aðbyilgnes* (S); **e:aca:** *æte:aca* (P), *mægene:aca* (C), *manne:aca* (C), *ofere:aca* (P); **e:acan:** *e:aca* (Z); **e:ad:** *e:adnes* (S); **e:adan:** *e:ad* (Z); **e:adig:** *e:adignes* (S); **e:age:** *cu:e:age* (C), *dægese:age* (C), *nihte:age 2* (C); **eaht:** *eahtend* (S), *eahtere* (S), *(ge)eahtung* (S), *geehtung* (S), *ma:ðmæ:ht* (C), *yambeht* (P); **e:aland:** *ne:ahe:aland* (C); **eald:** *ealddo:m* (S), *ealdnes* (S), *ealdung* (S); **ealdland:** *ealdlandræ:den* (S); **ealdor 1:** *ealdordo:m* (S), *ealdorscipe* (S), *bisceopealder* (C), *burhealdor* (C), *campealdor* (C), *he:ahealdor* (C), *te:oðingealdor* (C), *ðu:sendealdor* (C); **ealdordo:m:** *ealdordo:m:scipe* (S); **ealdordo:mlic:** *ealdordo:mlicnes* (S); **ealdorlic:** *ealdorlicnes* (S); **ealdormann:** *dryhtealdorman* (C), *he:ahealdormann* (C), *oferealdormann* (P), *ðu:sendealdorman* (C); **ealu:** *æfterealu* (P), *bry:deala* (C), *mealtealoð* (C); **ealuðel ø:** *ce:apealeðel* (C); **ealuga:l:** *ealuga:l:nes* (S); **earc 1:** *my:derce* (C); **earð:** *eardere* (S), *eardiend* (S), *e:ðeleard* (C), *forierð* (P), *geardung* (S), *heargeard* (C), *samodeard* (C), *wi:ceard* (C); **earfoðe 1:** *earfoðnes* (S), *firenearfeðe* (C), *mægenearfeðe* (C), *mo:dearfoð* (C), *woruldearfoð* (C); **earfoðlic:** *earfoðlicnes* (S); **earg:** *eargnes* (S), *eargscipe* (S), *iergðu* (S); **earm 1:** *innanearn* (C), *sæ:earn* (C); **earm 2:** *earming* (S), *earmðu 1* (S); **earmheort:** *earmheortnes* (S); **earn 1:** *i:searn* (C); **earnung:** *forgeearnung* (P); **ears:** *openærs* (C)v; **e:ast 2:** *norðe:ast 1* (C); **e:aðe 3:** *e:aðnes* (S); **e:aðelic:** *e:aðelicnes* (S); **e:aðmo:d:** *e:aðmo:d:nes* (S); **ebba:** *æbbing* (S); **ece:** *e:age:ce* (C), *fo:tece* (C), *he:afodece* (C), *heortece* (C), *hypeba:nece* (C), *lendenece* (C), *si:dece* (C), *to:ðece* (C), *ðe:ohece* (C); **e:ce 1:** *e:cnnes* (S); **eceddrenc:** *wyrteceddrenc* (C); **ecg:** *ecgung* (S), *heardecg 2* (C), *niðerecg* (C), *su:ðecg* (C); **edgro:wán ø:** *edgro:wung* (S); **edgyldan:** *edgyldend*; **edle:an:** *edle:aniend* (S), *geedle:anend* (S), *(ge)edle:anung* (S); **edlesan ø:** *edlesung* (S); **edni:we 1:** *edni:wigend* (S), *(ge)edni:wung* (S); **edwend:** *edwenden* (S); **edwi:t:** *edwi:t:scipe* (S), *heardmedwi:t* (C); **edwi:tan:** *edwi:t* (Z); **efen 1:** *efenling* (S), *efennes* (S), *efning* (S); **efenðro:wian:** *efenðro:wung* (S); **efenheorte:** *efenheortenes* (S); **efenherian:** *efenherenes* (S); **efenhle:oðor:** *efenhle:oðrung* (S); **efenlic (BT):** *efenlicnes* (S); **efensa:rgian:** *efensa:rgung* (S); **efes:** *norðefes* (C); **efne 4:** *andefn* (P), *landefne* (C); **efta:cenned:** *efta:cennednes* (S); **efta:ri:san:** *efta:rist* (Z); **eftcuman:** *eftcyme* (Z); **eftflo:wán:** *eftflo:wung* (S); **eftle:an:** *eftle:aniend*; **eftle:as ø:** *eftli:sing* (S); **egðe:** *egðere* (S); **ege:** *e:gnes* (S), *sa:rege* (C), *woruldege* (C); **egele:as:** *egele:asnes* (S); **egesa:** *bæ:legsa* (C), *blo:degesa* (C), *e:odegsa* (C), *flo:degsa* (C), *folcegsa* (C), *gle:degesa* (C), *hildegesa* (C), *li:gegesa* (C), *mæ:gðegesa* (C), *nihtegesa* (C), *wæteregsa* (C); **egesful:** *egesfulnes* (S); **e:ht 1:** *e:htere* (S), *e:htnes* (S), *e:htung* (S); **e:htung:** *one:hting* (P); **elcian:** *elciend*, *elcung* (S); **ele:** *fulwihtele* (C), *smiringe* (C), *wynele* (C); **elele:as ø:** *elele:ast* (S); **ellen 1:** *mægenellen* (C); **ellenwo:d 1:** *ellenwo:dnes* (S); **elreordig:** *elreordignes* (S); **elðe:od:** *elðe:odung* (S); **elðe:odig:** *elðe:odignes* (S); **ende:** *burgende* (C), *e:astende* (C), *earsendu* (C), *norðe:astende* (C), *norðende* (C), *norðwestende* (C), *su:ðe:astende* (C), *su:ðende* (C), *u:pende* (P), *westende* (C), *westsu:ðende* (C), *woruldeende* (C); **endebyrd:** *endebyrdend* (S), *endebyrdnes* (S); **endebyrdnes:** *rihtendebyrdnes* (C), *to:endebyrdnes* (P); **endele:as:** *endele:asnes* (S); **endemest 2:** *endemestnes* (S); **endene:hst:** *endene:hstnes* (S); **ened:** *dopened* (C); **engel 1:** *he:ahengel* (C), *heofonengel* (C), *u:pengel* (P); **eorl:** *eorldo:m* (S), *eorlscipe* (S); **eorðe:** *e:odeorðe* (C), *lenctenerðe* (C), *mægdeneorðe* (C); **eorðstyren:** *eorðstyrennes* (S); **e:ow 4:** *e:owestre* (S); **erian:** *eriung* (S); **ern 1:** *ernð* (S), *rugern* (C); **esne:** *efenesne* (C), *fyrdesne* (C); **e:st:** *æfest* (P), *e:stnes* (S), *ofost* (C); **e:stful:** *e:stfulnes* (S); **e:stig:** *e:stines* (S); **etol:** *etolnes* (S); **e:ðel 1:** *bisceope:ðel* (C), *fædere:ðel* (C); **e:ðgung:** *ine:ðung* (P), *one:ðgung* (P); **fa:cen:** *fa:cennes* (S); **fæc:** *ge:arfæc* (C), *hwi:lfæc* (C), *li:ffæc* (C), *sibfæc* (C), *wræcfæc* (C); **fæ:cne 1:** *fæ:cning* (S); **fæder:** *æ:rfæder* (C), *cumpæder* (C), *ealdfæder* (C), *ealdfæder* (C), *forðfæder* (P), *fo:storfæder* (C), *fulwihtfæder* (C), *godfæder* (C), *he:ahfæder* (C), *ieldrafæder* (C), *mynsterfæder* (C), *ne:ahfæder* (C), *So:ðfæder* (C), *ste:opfæder* (C), *Wuldorfæder* (C); **fædera:** *suhtergefæderan* (C); **fæderencynn:** *rihtfæderencynn* (C); **fæ:ge:** *fæ:gð* (S); **fæger 1:** *fægernes* (S); **fægernes:** *woruldfægernes* (C); **fægn:** *(ge)fægning* (S); **fæ:hð:** *ma:nfæ:hðu* (C), *unfæ:hð* (P), *wælfæ:hð* (C), *werfæ:hð* (C); **fæ:mne:** *fæ:mnha:d* (S), *mynsterfæ:mne* (C), *nunfæ:mne* (C); **fær:** *færnes* (S), *framfær* (P), *ge:anfær* (P); **fæ:r 1:** *fæ:rnes* (S); **fæ:ran:** *fæ:ring* (S); **færelld:** *fyrdfærelld* (C), *ha:mfærelld* (C), *onfærelld*

(P), onwegfærelld (C), sæ:færelld (C), scipfærelld (C), u:pfærelld (P), wealhærelld (C); **fæ:rnes:** gramfæ:rnes (C); **fæst 1:** fæsten (S), fæsting (S), fæstnes (S); **fæsten:** bro:mfæsten (C), burgfæsten (C), e:ðelfæsten (C), he:ahfæsten (C), lagufæsten (C), landfæsten (C), mo:rfæsten (C), sæ:fæsten (C), ðellfæsten (C), wæterfæsten (C), weallfæsten (C), wudufæsten (C); **fæstendæg:** dihtfæstendæg (C), rihtfæstendæg (C); **fæstenti:d:** rihtfæstenti:d (C); **fæsthafol:** fæsthafolnes (S); **fæsting:** ræ:ðefæsting (C); **fæstnes:** ble:ofæstnes (C), mo:dstaðolfæstnes (C), swi:ðfæstnes (C), ungewitfæstnes (C), ymbfæstnes (P); **fæstræ:d:** fæstræ:dnes (S); **fæt:** æppelfæt (C), a:lfæt (C), a:ndrencefæt (C), a:rfæt (C), bæðfæt (C), ba:nfæt (C), be:odfæt (C), byndenfæt (C), cy:sefæt (C), dryncfæt (C), ealufæt (C), ecedfæt (C), elefæt (C), eorðfæt (C), fæ:tels (S), fantfæt (C), gemetfæt (C), glæsfæt (C), gle:dfæt (C), goldfæt (C), hordfæt (C), hu:sselfæt (C), la:mfæt (C), le:ohtfæt (C), li:cfæt (C), lyftfæt (C), ma:ðdumfæt (C), meolcfæt (C), metefæt (C), re:celsfæt (C), sadolfæt (C), scipfæt (C), sealmfæt (C), sealtfæt (C), seolforfæt (C), si:ðfæt (C), sincfæt (C), sta:nfæt (C), stencfæt (C), sto:rfæt (C), ðe:ningfæt (C), wæ:gæt (C), wæterfæt (C), wearpfæt (C), wi:nfæt (C), wundorfæt (C), wyrftfæt (C); **fæ:tels:** sweordfætels (C); **fæ:tt 1:** fæ:tnes (S); **fæðm:** heorufæðm (C), lagufæðm (C), wælfæðm (C); **fa:g 1:** fa:gnes (S), fa:gung (S), dropfa:g 2 (C), gryrefa:h 2 (C); **fa:gettan:** fa:getung (S); **fa:h 2:** ealdgefæ: (C), fæ:hð (S); **fald:** de:orfald (C), hindfald (C), hri:ðfald 1 (C), pundfald (C), ri:ðfald (C), sto:dfald (C), wudufald (C); **fana:** gu:ðfana (C); **fang:** feaxfang (C), feohfang (C), gearofang (C), healsfang (C); **fann:** windfona (C); **farod:** brimfarod (C), merefarod (C), sæ:farod (C), waroðfaruð (C); **faru:** a:dfaru (C), ælfaru (C), æxfaru (C), cildfaru (C), earhfaru (C), feldefare (C), fyrdfaru (C), ga:rfaru (C), ha:mfaru (C), hagolfaru (C), huntadfaru (C), innefaran (C), manfaru (C), ni:edfaru (C), stre:amfaru (C), wægnfaru (C), wolcenfaru (C), y:ðfaru (C); **fe:a 2:** fe:anes (S), (ge)fe:awnes (S); **fealh:** fylging 2 (S); **fealle:** beswicfalle (C), mu:sfealle (C); **feallung o:** feaxfeallung (C); **fearh:** sti:fearh (C); **fearn:** eoforfearn (C), fenfearn (C); **fe:asceaft:** fe:asceaftnes (S); **feax:** feaxnes (S), forefex (P), locfeax (C), wi:ffex (C); **feaxede:** he:ahfexede (C); **felafeald:** felafealdnes (S); **felaspecol:** felaspecolnes (S); **felawyrde:** felawyrdes (S); **feld:** hæ:ðfeld (C), herefeld (C), ma:nfeld (C), mylenfeld (C), o:retfeld (C), sci:nfeld (C), snæ:ðfeld (C), sunfeld (C), wælfeld (C), wudufeld (C); **felge:** sadolfelg (C); **fell:** æ:gerfelma (C), bo:cfell (C), goldfell (C), onfeall (P), ðrustfell (C); **felt:** bedfelt (C); **fenn:** gyrwefenn (C); **feoh:** ælmesfeoh (C), fæderfeoh (C), forfangfeoh (C), herefeoh (C), innefeoh (C), læ:cefeoh (C), landfeoh (C), meldfeoh (C), Ro:mfeoh (C), scru:dfeoh (C), sundorfeoh (C), ði:efefeoh (C), woruldfæoh (C), wudufeoh (C); **feohgeorn:** feohgyrnes (S); **feohle:as:** feohle:asnes (S); **feohsum o:** gefeohsumnes (S); **fe:olaga:** fe:olagscipe (S); **fe:ond:** ealdfe:ond (C), fe:ondræ:den (S), fe:ondscipe (S), ðe:odfe:ond (C); **feorh:** feorhbora (S), midfeorh 1 (P); **feorm:** be:nfeorm (C), cumfeorm (C), cyningfeorm (C), dægfeorm (C), E:asterfeorm (C), feormend 1 (S), feormend 2 (S), feormere (S), feormung (S), fli:emanfeorm (C), fyrmð 1 (S), fyrmð 2 (S), giftfeorm (C), gytfeorm (C), luffeorm (C), orfiermu (P), winterfeorm (C); **feormung:** nihtfeormung (C); **feorr 1:** feornes (S), feorrung (S), oferfyr (P); **fe:orða:** fe:orðling (S), fe:orðung (S); **fe:oung:** unrihtfe:oung (C); **fe:ran 1:** fe:rend, (ge)fe:rnes (S), (ge)fe:rscipe (S); **fe:rend:** scipfe:rend (C), wegfe:rend (C); **fercian:** fercung (S); **ferhð:** geogudfeorht (C), wi:deferhð 1 (C); **fers:** be:odfers (C), healffers (C), me:terfers (C), tælfers (C); **ferðe:** felofeorð (C); **fetor:** fo:tfeter (C), i:senfeter (C); **fe:ða:** gumfe:ða (C), herefe:ða (C); **fe:ðe:** fe:ðung (S); **feder 1:** healsrefeder (C), plu:mfeder (C), wri:tingfeder (C); **fierd:** fyrding (S), landfyrd (C), scipfierd (C); **fi:gan:** fa:h 2 (Z), fe:ond (Z); **fille:** wudufille (C); **fi:n:** li:mfi:n (C), wudufi:n (C); **finc:** goldfinc (C), ragufinc (C); **finger:** e:arefinger (C), fi:ffingre (C), goldfinger (C), hringfinger (C), læ:cefinger (C), le:awfinger (C), middelfinger (C), scytefinger (C); **firen:** de:aðfieren (C), hellfieren (C); **first 1:** langfirst (C), yrfe fyrst (C); **fisc:** æ:lfisc (C), e:afisc (C), fenfisc (C), fiscað (S), fiscere (S), gafolfisc (C), hornfisc (C), hranfix (C), me:cefisc (C), merefix (C), sæ:fisc (C), sciellfisc (C); **fiðele:** fiðelere (S), fiðelestre (S); **fla::** gu:ðfla: (C), heorufla: (C); **flæ:sc:** (ge)flæ:scnes (S), go:seflæ:sc (C), le:onflæ:sc (C), flæ:sclicnes (S); **flæ:sclic:** flæ:sclicnes (S); **flasce:** wæterflaxe (C); **fla:n 1:** gu:ðfla:n (C), inwitfla:n (C); **fle:ah 1:** e:agfle:ah (C); **fle:am:** fle:amdo:m (S); **fle:an:** flacg (Z), fleax (Z), flett (Z), flo:h (Z); **fle:oge:** buterfle:oge (C), hundesfle:oge (C), mo:rfle:oge (C); **fle:otan:** fle:ot (Z), fli:ete (Z), flot (Z), flota (Z); **fle:ring:**

u:pfle:ring (P); **fli:ema:** *herefly:ma* (C); **fli:emanfeorm:** *fli:emanfeorming* (S); **fli:es:** *belfly:s* (C), *wulfly:s* (C); **fli:ete:** *muscfle:ote* (C); **fli:ta** (BT): *derflita* (P); **flo:d:** *brimflo:d* (C), *Co:ferflo:d* (C), *cwildeflo:d* (C), *drencflo:d* (C), *fiscflo:du* (C), *fylleðflo:d* (C), *geofonflo:d* (C), *he:ahflo:d* (C), *heofonflo:d* (C), *laguflo:d* (C), *mereflo:d* (C), *ne:pflo:d* (C), *sæ:flo:d* (C), *wæterflo:d* (C), *wyllflo:d* (C); **flo:de:** *citelflo:de* (C), *mæ:rflo:de* (C); **floga:** *a:nfloga* (C), *gu:ðfloga* (C), *lyftfloga* (C), *u:htfloga* (C), *wi:dfloga* (C); **flogena** *ø:* *wuldorgeflogena* (C); **flo:r:** *bereflo:r* (C), *fle:ring* (S), *helleflo:r* (C), *middelfle:ra* (C), *middelfle:re* (C), *niðerflo:r* (C), *sta:nflo:r* (C), *ðerscelflo:r* (C), *u:pflo:r* (P), *u:pflo:re* (P); **flota:** *æ:gflota* (C), *hærnflota* (C), *sæ:flota* (C), *scipflota* (C), *unfriðflota* (C), *wæ:gflota* (C); **flo:wān:** *fle:wsa* (Z), *flo:d* (Z), *flo:de* (Z), *flo:wednes* (S), *flo:wing* (S); **flyge:** *onflyge* (P); **flyhte:** *cla:ðflyhte* (C); **flyne:** *flehtraflyne* (C); **fne:osan:** *fnæ:st* (Z), *fne:osung* (S), *fnora* (Z), *(ge)fnæd* (Z); **fo:da:** *fo:dnoð* (S), *fy:rfo:da* (C); **fo:dder 1:** *fo:ddornoð* (S), *fo:drere* (S); **fo:dder 2:** *bo:cfo:dder* (C), *bogefo:dder* (C), *sticfo:dder* (C); **folc:** *ælfylce* (P), *Angelfolc* (C), *bi:fylce* (C), *burgfolc* (C), *ceorlfolc* (C), *dryhtfolc* (C), *e:astfolc* (C), *folcræ:den* (S), *folcscipe* (S), *hæ:ðenfolc* (C), *herefolc* (C), *ingefolc* (P), *landfolc* (C), *mægenfolc* (C), *norðfolc* (C), *si:dfolc* (C), *sigefolc* (C), *su:ðfolc* (C), *unri:mfolc* (C), *wi:dfolc* (C); **folgoð:** *bisceopfolgoð* (C), *prafostfolgoð* (C), *sunderfolgoð* (C), *underfolgoð* (P), *woruldfolgað* (C); **folm:** *beadufolm* (C), *ma:nfolm* (C); **fo:r 1:** *forðfo:r* (P), *fyrðfo:r* (C), *sæ:fo:r* (C), *su:ðfo:r* (C), *wegfo:r* (C); **forbærnan:** *forbærnednes* (S); **forbe:odan:** *forbod* (Z), *foreboda* (Z), *forebod* (Z); **forbelgan:** *forðbylding* (S); **forbor** *ø:* *wyrftforbor* (C); **forbri:tan:** *forbry:tednes* (S); **force:** *meoxforce* (C); **forcierran:** *forcierrednes* (S), *forcierring* (S); **forcuman:** *forecyme* (Z), *forðcyme* (Z); **ford:** *mæ:rford* (C), *mearcford* (C); **fordæ:dla** (BT): *ma:nfordæ:dla* (C); **forde:man:** *forde:mednes* (S), *forde:mend*, *forde:ming* (S); **fordri:fan:** *fordrifnes* (S); **foreberan** *:* *forbyrd* (Z); **forebod:** *forebodere* (S), *forebodung* (S); **forecennan** *ø:* *forecennednes* (S); **foreceorfān** *ø:* *foreceorfend*; **forecostian:** *forecostung* (S); **forecweðan:** *forecwide* (Z); **forefo:n:** *forefengnes* (S); **forega:n:** *foregengel* (S); **foregangan:** *foregenga* (Z); **foregearwian:** *foregearwung* (S); **foregeha:tan:** *foregeha:t* (Z); **foreiernan:** *foreiernend*, *foreiernere* (S); **forele:oran:** *forle:ornes* (S), *forðgele:orednes* (S); **foremæ:re:** *foremæ:rnnes* (S); **foresce:awian:** *foresce:awere* (S), *foresce:awung* (S); **forescy:wa:** *forescy:wung* (S); **forescegan:** *foresægdnes* (S); **foresce:on:** *foresce:ond* (Z), *foresce:ones* (S), *forsewen* (Z); **foresettan:** *foresetnes* (S); **foresingan** *ø:* *foresingend*; **foresprecān 1:** *forespræ:c* (Z), *forespreca* (Z); **forestæppan:** *forestæppend*, *forestæppung* (S); **forete:gan:** *forestige* (Z); **forestihtian:** *forestihtung* (S); **forete:on:** *foreta:cn* (S); **foreteohhian:** *foreteohhung* (S); **foreðancol:** *foreðancolnes* (S); **foreðingian:** *foreðingere* (S), *foreðingiend*, *foreðingung* (S); **foreweard 3:** *foreweardnes* (S); **foreweorðan:** *foreweard 1* (Z), *foreword* (Z), *forewyrð* (Z); **forewi:tegian:** *forewi:tegun* (S); **forewitol:** *forwitolnes* (S); **forewriten:** *forewritennes* (S); **forewyrcean** *ø:* *forewyrceand*; **forfaran:** *forðfo:r* (Z); **forfo:n:** *forfang* (Z); **forge:gan:** *forge:gednes* (S), *forge:gend*, *forge:gung* (S); **forgiefan:** *forgefenes 1* (S), *forgiefednes* (S), *forgiefnes* (S), *forgifestre* (S), *forgifu* (Z), *forgifung* (S); **forgietan:** *forgiting* (S); **forgifnes** (BT): *eftforgifnes* (C); **forgitel:** *forgitelnes* (S); **forgniden:** *forgnidennes* (S); **forgrindān 1:** *forgrindet* (S); **forhabban:** *forhæbbend*; **forhæfed:** *forhæfednes* (S); **forhæfednes:** *unforhæfednes* (P); **forhealdan:** *forhealdnes* (S); **forhergian:** *forhergend* (S), *forhergung* (S); **forhogian:** *forhogiend* (S), *forhogodnes* (S), *forhogung* (S); **forht:** *forhtnes* (S), *forhtung* (S); **forhtle:as** *ø:* *forhtle:asnes* (S); **forhtle:asnes:** *unforhtle:asnes* (P); **forhwierfan:** *forhwierfednes* (S); **forlæ:tan:** *forlæ:tennes* (S), *forlæ:ting* (S), *forlæ:tu* (Z), *forle:tere* (S); **forlæ:tennes:** *betwi:nforle:tnes* (C), *forðforlæ:tenes* (P); **forle:osan:** *forlor* (Z), *forlorenes* (S); **forlegnes:** *dyrneforlegernes* (C); **forli:ðan:** *forliðennes* (S); **forlicgan:** *forlegnes* (S), *forlegris* (S), *forlicgend*, *forliger 1* (S), *forliger 2* (S); **formolsnian:** *formolsnung* (S); **forræ:dan:** *forræ:da* (Z); **forrotian:** *forrotednes* (S); **forsacan:** *forsacung* (S), *forsacennes* (S); **forscamian:** *forscamung* (S); **forsceap:** *forscapung* (S), *forscieppan: *forsceap* (Z); **forscrencan:** *forscrencednes* (S), *forscrencend*; **forscyrian:** *forscired* (Z); **forse:on:** *forsewestre* (S), *forsewennes* (S); **forsli:tan:** *forsliet* (Z); **forspanan:** *forspaning* (S); **forspennan:** *forspennend*, *forspennestre* (S), *forspenning* (S); **forspillian:** *forspillednes* (S); **forst:** *hri:mforst* (C); **forstregdan:** *forstrogdnes* (S); **forseworcan:** *forseworcennes* (S); **forswerian:***

forswarung (S); **forswigian**: *forsuwung* (S); **forsworen**: *forsworenes* (S); **fortog**: *innanfortog* (C); **fortogen**: *fortogenes* (S); **fortredan**: *fortreding* (S), *unfortredde* (P); **fortru:wian**: *fortru:wodnes* (S), *fortru:wung* (S); **fortyhtan**: *fortyhtigend*; **forð 1**: *forðscype* (S), *forðung* (S); **forðgangan**: *forðgang* (Z); **forðgewitan**: *forðgewitenes* (S); **forðræ:sted**: *forðræ:stednes* (S), **forðryccan**: *forðryccednes* (S), *forðrycnes* (S); **forðstæppan**: *forðstæpping* (S); **forðung**: *scipforðung* (C); **forðweard 1**: *forðweardnes* (S); **forðwegan**: *forðweg* (Z); **forðyldian**: *forðyldegung* (S); **forwandian**: *forwandung* (S); **forweallan**: *foreweall* (Z); **forwened**: *forwenednes* (S); **forweorðan**: *forweard 1* (Z), *foreweard 2* (Z), *forword 1* (Z), *forwyrd* (Z); **forweorpan**: *forweorpnnes* (S), *forwyrpnnes* (S); **forwerod**: *forwerodnes* (S); **forwiernan**: *forwiernednes* (S); **forwyrca 1**: *forwyrhta* (Z); **forwyrd**: *onforwyrd* (P); **forwyrht**: *ma:nforwyrht* (C); **fo:stor**: *cildfo:stre* (C), *fo:string* (S), *fo:storling* (S), *fo:strað* (S), *info:ster* (P), *offe:stre* (P), *tu:ddorfo:ster* (C); **fo:t**: *foxesfo:t* (C), *ho:hfo:t* (C), *hræfnesfo:t* (C), *le:onfo:t* (C), *middelfo:t* (C), *wanfo:ta* (P); **fox**: *foxung* (S); **fracoð 1**: *fracoðnes* (S), *fracoðscipe* (S); **fracoðlic**: *fracoðlicnes* (S); **fracu ø**: *ne:odfracu* (C); **fræfel 2**: *fræfelnes* (S); **frætenes**: *he:afodfrætennes* (C); **frætwa**: *goldfrætwe* (C); **frætwednes**: *hrægelgefrætwednes* (C); **frætwing**: *woruldfrætwing* (C); **fram 3**: *framnes* (S), *framscipe* (S); **framcuman**: *framcyme* (Z); **framfaran (DOE)**: *framfærelð* (Z), *framfaru* (Z); **fre:a 1**: *a:gendfre:a 1* (C), *a:gendfre:a 2* (C), *ealdorfre:a* (C), *folcfre:a* (C), *gumfre:a* (C), *he:ahfre:a* (C), *hundfre:a* (C), *li:ffre:a* (C), *ma:nfre:a* (C), *sinfre:a* (P); **frec**: *frecnes* (S); **freca**: *gu:ðfreca* (C), *hildefreca* (C), *scildfreca* (C), *sweordfreca* (C), *wi:gfreca* (C); **fre:cednes (BT)**: *oferfre:cednes* (P); **fre:cen**: *fre:cennes* (S); **frecu (DOE)**: *scyldfrecu* (C); **fre:fer**: *fre:fernes* (S), *fre:frend* (S), *fre:fung* (S); **fre:frend**: *forefre:frend* (P); **fremful**: *fremfulnes* (S); **fremmere ø**: *unrihtæ:medfremmere* (C); **fremnes (BT)**: *welfremnes* (C); **fremsum**: *fremsumnes* (S); **fremu**: *fremung* (S); **fre:o 1**: *fre:odo:m* (S), *fre:ola:c* (S), *fre:ot* (S), *fri:gnnes* (S); **fre:odo:m**: *sunderfre:odo:m* (C); **fre:ols 1**: *blo:stmfre:ols* (C), *færelðfre:ols* (C), *fre:olsend* (S), *fre:olsung* (S), *ga:lfre:ols* (C), *he:ahfre:ols* (C), *hri:ðerfre:ols* (C), *sunderfre:ols* (C); **fre:olsdæg**: *E:asterfre:olsdæg* (C), *he:ahfre:olsdæg* (C); **fre:olsti:d**: *he:ahfre:olsti:d* (C); **fre:ond**: *fre:ondræ:den* (S), *fre:ondscipe* (S), *ne:ahfre:ond* (C), *ne:odfre:ond* (C), *wi:ffre:ond* (C), *woruldfre:ond* (C); **fre:ondle:as**: *fre:ondle:ast* (S); **friegan**: *friht* (Z), *gefræ:ge 1* (Z), *fregen* (Z); **Fri:gedæg**: *Langafri:gedæg* (C); **friht**: *frihtere* (S), *frihtung* (S), *wamfrehht* (C); **frið**: *friðiend* (S), *ciricfrið* (C), *de:orfrið* (C), *mæðelfrið* (C), *unfrið* (P), *woruldfrið* (C); **friðland**: *unfriðland* (P); **friðmann**: *unfriðmann* (P); **friðscip**: *unfriðscip* (P); **friðu**: *fenfreoðu* (C), *wi:cfreoðu* (C); **frogga**: *wæterfrocga* (C); **frum 1**: *frumræ:den* (S), *frymð 1* (S); **fruma**: *dæ:dfruma* (C), *e:adfruma* (C), *hildfruma* (C), *landfruma* (C), *le:odfruma* (C), *le:ohtfruma* (C), *li:ffruma* (C), *ordfruma* (C), *ti:rfruma* (C), *ðe:odfruma* (C), *wi:gfruma* (C), *woruldfruma* (C); **frumbyrd**: *frumbyrdling* (S); **fu:ge ø**: *fe:ferfu:ge* (C); **fugol**: *brimfugol* (C), *carlfugol* (C), *cwenfugol* (C), *dopfugol* (C), *fe:delfugol* (C), *fenfugol* (C), *fugelnoð* (S), *fuglere* (S), *fuglung* (S), *go:sfugol* (C), *gu:ðfugol* (C), *hafocfugol* (C), *hennfugol* (C), *heofonfugol* (C), *herefugol* (C), *ne:fugol* (C), *tre:owfugol* (C), *wudufugol* (C); **fu:l 1**: *fu:lnes* (S); **fu:l 2**: *fy:lð* (S); **fulbrecan**: *fullbryce* (Z); **full 1**: *fullere* (S), *fullnes* (S); ; **fullfremed**: *fullfremednes* (S); **fullfremming ø**: *unfulfremming* (P); **fullsum ø**: *fullsumnes* (S); **fullðungen**: *fullðungennes* (S); **fultum**: *a:ðfultum* (C), *ciricfultum* (C), *feormfultum* (C), *fultumgestre* (S), *(ge)fultumiend* (S), *mægenfultum* (C), *manfultum* (C), *scipfultum* (C), *scru:dfultum* (C); **fulwiht**: *fulwihtere* (S), *fulwihtha:d* (S); **fundian**: *fundung* (S); **fundung**: *framfundung* (P); **furh**: *ðweorhfero* (C); **fu:s**: *fu:snes* (S); **fylen ø**: *mo:nædfylen* (C); **fylled ø**: *scipfyllæð* (C), *Winterfyllæð* (C); **fyllere ø**: *fætfyllere* (C); **fyllese:oc**: *fyllese:ocnes* (S); **fylo**: *fyllað* (S), *(ge)fylling* (S), *(ge)fyllnes* (S), *goldfyll* (C), *unti:dfyl* (C), *wælfyll* (C), *wistfyll* (C), *wælfyll* (C); **fyne**: *a:dfini* (C); **fy:r**: *æ:ledfy:r* (C), *a:dfy:r* (C), *bæ:lgy:r* (C), *be:acenfy:r* (C), *cwicfy:r* (C), *fonfy:r* (C), *he:ahfy:r* (C), *headufy:r* (C), *hellefy:r* (C), *heofonfy:r* (C), *li:gfy:r* (C), *wælfy:r* (C), *wanfy:r* (P), *wielmfy:r* (C), *wildefy:r* (C); **fyrðing**: *landfyrðing* (C), *scipfyrðung* (C); **fyrhtnes**: *wæterfyrhtnes* (C); **fyrmd 2**: *æ:fyrmda* (P); **fyrn**: *gefyrrnes* (S); **fyrðrung**: *fyrðringnes* (S), *scipfyrðrung* (C); **fyrwit 2**: *fyrwitnes* (S); **fyrwitgeorn**: *fyrwitgeornnes* (S); **gadertang**: *gadertangnes* (S); **gæd**: *gædeling* (S); **gæ:lan**: *gæ:ling* (S); **gæ:ls**: *ga:lsere* (S); **gælstre ø**: *wyrtgælstre* (C); **gærstu:n**: *horsgærstu:n* (C); **gaffettan ø**: *gaffetung* (S); **gafol 1**: *beregafol* (C), *ealugafol* (C), *feohgafol* (C),

gafolræ:den (S), *huniggafol* (C), *landgafol* (C), *metegafol* (C), *mylengafol* (C), *ne:adgafol* (C), *ræ:degafol* (C); **gafolgyld:** *gafolgyldere* (S); **ga:l 2:** *ga:lnes* (S), *ga:lscipe* (S); **galdor:** *cargealdor* (C), *galdre* (S), *galdricge* (S), *he:ahgealdor* (C), *sigegealdor* (C), *wyrmgealdor* (C); **galdre:** *wyrmgaldere* (C); **galend:** *galdorgalend* (C); **galere:** *galdorgalere* (C); **ga:lnes:** *woruldga:lnes* (C); **gamen:** *gamenung* (S), *gli:wgamen* (C), *healgamen* (C); **gang:** *be:ogang* (C), *ciricgang* (C), *earsgang* (C), *eodorgong* (C), *faldgang* (C), *fe:ðegang* (C), *forliggang* (C), *ge:angang* (P), *handgang* (C), *healsgang* (C), *heregang* (C), *hingang* (C), *hla:fgang* (C), *hu:selgang* (C), *ingang* (P), *mynstergang* (C), *niðergang* (C), *oxangang* (C), *relicgang* (C), *setlgang* (C), *stæpegong* (C), *stalgong* (C), *sulhgang* (C), *u:pgang* (P), *wæfergange* (C), *wintergegong* (C); **gangan:** *gang* (Z), *gegang* (Z), *gegenga* (Z), *(ge)genge 2* (Z), *(ge)genge 3* (Z), *geonga* (Z), *geongra* (Z), *geongre* (Z); **ga:nian:** *ga:nung* (S); **ga:r 1:** *ætga:re* (P), *ætga:r* (P), *banga:r* (C), *hygega:r* (C), *nafoga:r* (C), *to:ðga:r* (C), *wælgæ:r* (C), *wi:gar* (C); **ga:ra:** *frumga:r* (C), *fyrsga:ra* (C), *sadolga:ra* (C); **ga:rsecg:** *e:astga:rsecg* (C), *norðga:rsecg* (C), *su:ðga:rsecg* (C), *u:tga:rsecg* (P); **ga:st:** *æ:rendga:st* (C), *carge:st* (C), *ellengæ:st* (C), *ellorga:st* (C), *fro:forga:st* (C), *ge:oscaftga:st* (C), *he:ahgæ:st* (C), *hellega:st* (C), *ðe:ningga:st* (C), *wælgæ:st* (C), *wuldorga:st* (C); **ga:t:** *firgenga:t* (C), *hæferga:t* (C), *wæterga:t* (C), *wuduga:t* (C); **(ge)æ:lan:** *æ:ling* (S); **(ge)æ:wnian:** *æ:wnung* (S); **(ge)ærnan 1:** *ærning* (S); **geafung** *ø:* *eftgeafung* (C); **(ge)a:gnian:** *a:gnere* (S), *a:gnett* (S), *a:gniend*, *gea:gnung* (S); **gealla:** *eorðgealla* (C), *me:argealla* (C), *ramgealla* (C); **gealpettan:** *gealpettung* (S); **geandbyrdan:** *anbyrdnes* (S); **ge:ancyrr:** *ge:ancyrnes* (S); **(ge)andettan:** *andetla* (S), *andettere* (S), *andettung* (S), *(ge)andetnes* (S); **(ge)a:nlæ:can:** *o:læ:cung* (S); **ge:anhweorfan:** *ge:anhworfennes* (S), *ge:anhwurf* (Z), *ge:anhwyrft* (Z); **geanme:dan:** *anme:dla* (S); **ge:ap 1:** *earnge:ap* (C), *ge:apnes* (S), *ge:apscipe* (S), *te:aforge:ap* (C); **gear** *ø:* *mylengear* (C); **ge:ar:** *earnge:ap* (C), *fi:fgæ:ar* (C), *fre:olsge:r* (C), *fyrnge:ar* (C), *gebanngæ:ar* (C), *hungerge:ar* (C), *restenge:ar* (C), *te:aforge:ap* (C); **geard 1:** *burhgeard* (C), *e:adorguard 1* (C), *ealdorguard 1* (C), *eardeard* (C), *fædergeard* (C), *friðgeard* (C), *geardung* (S), *le:odgeard* (C), *mæ:rgeard* (C), *metgeard* (C), *middangeard* (C), *ortgeard* (C), *sceadugeard* (C), *wi:ngeard* (C), *windgeard* (C), *wi:tegeard* (C), *wyrmgeard* (C), *wyrtgeard* (C); **gearn:** *nettger* (C); **gearowitol:** *gearowitolnes* (S); **gearowitolnes:** *ungearuwitolnes* (P); **gearwe 2:** *fe:ðergearwe* (C), *(ge)gearwung* (S), *goldgearwe* (C), *metegearwa* (C); **(ge)a:scian:** *(ge)a:scung* (S); **(ge)a:syndrian:** *a:syndrung* (S); **geat:** *bengeat* (C), *burggeat* (C), *crypelgeat* (C), *de:orge:at* (C), *fæstengeat* (C), *hæcgeat* (C), *hellegeat* (C), *hli:epgeat* (C), *hlidgeat* (C), *hordgeat* (C), *hringgeat* (C), *ludgæt* (C), *mynsterge:at* (C), *portgeat* (C), *sta:ngeat* (C), *tempelgeat* (C), *tyrngeat* (C), *weallgeat* (C); **geatwe:** *e:oredgeatwe* (C), *fyrdegeatwe* (C), *gryregeatwe* (C), *gu:ðgeatwe* (C), *heregeatu* (C), *hildegeatwe* (C), *læ:cegeatwa* (C), *wi:ggeta:we* (C); **gebæc:** *bæcere 1* (S), *bæcestre* (S); **gebæ:re:** *gebæ:rnes* (S); **(ge)bærnan:** *bærnett* (S), *bærning* (S), *bærnela:c* (S), *bærnnes* (S); **gebæ:rnes:** *gagolbæ:rnes* (C), *wo:lba:rnes* (C); **gebæ:te:** *bæ:ting* (S); **gebann 1:** *bannend* (S); **(ge)bannan:** *be:na* (Z), *be:ne* (Z), *gebann 1* (Z), *(ge)be:n* (Z), *gebenn* (Z); **(ge)ba:snian:** *ba:snung* (S); **gebe:acnian:** *gebe:acnung* (S); **gebe:at:** *be:atere* (S), *fy:stgebe:at* (C); **gebe:or:** *(ge)be:orscipe* (S); **(ge)be:acen:** *forebe:acen* (P), *friðobe:acen* (C), *heofonbe:acen* (C), *herebe:acen* (C), *sigebe:acn* (C), *sigorbe:acen* (C), *wuldorbe:acn* (C), *wundorbe:acen* (C); **(ge)be:atan:** *be:ost* (Z), *bi:etl* (Z), *bitela* (Z), *butruc* (Z), *bytme* (Z), *bytt 1* (Z), *botm* (Z), *gebe:at* (Z), *(ge)be:ot* (Z), *gebytilu* (Z); **(ge)bearu:** *a:cbearo* (C), *æppelbearu* (C), *elebearu* (C), *i:figbearo* (C), *palmbearu* (C), *sunbearu* (C), *wudubearo* (C); **(ge)bed:** *æ:fengebed* (C), *cne:owgebed* (C), *(ge)bedræ:den* (S), *ha:lsunggebed* (C), *u:htgebed* (C); **gebetta:** *healsgebetta* (C); **gebetti:d:** *morgengebedti:d* (C); **gebelg:** *belgnes* (S); **(ge)belgan:** *belg* (Z), *bealu 1* (Z), *bold* (Z), *bolca* (Z), *bealdor* (Z), *gebelg* (Z); **(ge)belimpan:** *belimp* (Z); **(ge)be:n:** *forbe:n* (P), *onbe:n* (P); **(ge)be:odan:** *be:od* (Z), *be:odend*, *boda* (Z), *bydel* (S), *(ge)bod* (Z); **gebeorg:** *ba:nbeorge* (C), *ba:ngeberg* (C), *bre:ostgebeorg* (C), *cinberg* (C), *fearthgebeorh* (C), *fy:rgebeorh* (C), *gebeorhnes* (S), *he:afodbeorg 1* (C), *healsbeorg* (C), *herebeorg* (C), *hle:orberg* (C), *mundbeorg* (C), *randgebeorh* (C), *scancgebeorg* (C), *scu:rbeorg* (C); **(ge)beorðor:** *cnihtgebeorðor* (C), *hysebeorðor* (C); **(ge)be:ot:** *(ge)be:otung* (S), *wordbe:ot* (C); **(ge)be:otung:** *wordbe:otung* (C); **(ge)beran:** *bæ:r 1* (Z), *bearn 1* (Z), *beorn 1* (Z), *berend*, *biren* (S), *bora* (Z), *burðre* (Z), *byrd 1* (Z),

byrd 2 (Z), *byre* (Z), *byrele* (S), *byres* (Z), *byrst* 3 (Z), *byrðen* (S), *byrðestre* (S), *byrðincel* (S), *byrðling* (S), *byrðre* 1 (S), *byrðre* 2 (S), *gebæ:re* (Z), *(ge)beorðor* (Z), *gebyrd* 1 (Z), *(ge)byre* (Z), *gebyrðen* (S); **(ge)berstan:** *byrst* 1 (Z), *byrst* 2 (Z), *geberst* (Z), *gebrastl* (Z); **(ge)be:tan:** *be:tend*, *be:tnes* (S), *gebe:tung* (S); **(ge)bi:cnan:** *gebi:cnend*, *(ge)bi:cnigend* (S), *(ge)bi:cnung* (S); **(ge)bi:cnung:** *forebi:cnung* (P); **(ge)bi:dan:** *ba:d* (Z), *bi:d* (Z); **gebiddan:** *(ge)bed* (Z); **(ge)bi:egan:** *bi:gels* (S), *bi:ging* (S), *bi:gnes* (S), *gebi:gednes* (S), *gebi:gendnes* (S), *gebi:gnes* (S); **gebind:** *bindele* (S), *bindere* (S), *binding* (S), *forgebind* (P), *i:sgebind* (C); **(ge)bindan:** *bend* (Z), *binde* (Z), *bo:nda* (Z), *bund* (Z), *gebind* (Z), *gebundennes* (S); **gebirg:** *birging* (S), *birgnes* (S); **(ge)bi:tan:** *bita* (Z), *bite* (Z), *bitol* (Z), *gebitt* (Z); **gebitt:** *orfgebitt* (C); **(ge)bla:wan:** *blæ:d* 1 (Z), *blæ:dre* (Z), *blæse* (Z), *blæst* (Z), *blæstm* (Z), *bla:wend*, *bla:were* (S), *bla:wung* (S), *blegen* (Z); **(ge)blæ:dfæst:** *geblæ:dfæstnes* (S); **(ge)bland:** *e:argebland* (C), *gicelgebland* (C), *sna:wgebland* (C), *sunðgebland* (C), *windbland* (C), *y:ðgebland* (C); **(ge)blandan:** *blindetetele* (Z), *(ge)bland* (Z); **(ge)ble:o:** *wundorable:o* (C); **(ge)ble:tsian:** *ble:tsung* (S); **(ge)blo:t:** *blo:tere* (S), *blo:tung* (S); **(ge)blo:wan 1:** *blæ:d* 1 (Z), *blo:d* (Z), *blo:ma* (Z), *blo:stm* (Z); **(ge)bod:** *æ:bod* (C), *bodere* (S), *bodiend* (S), *bodung* (S), *bodla:c* (S), *(ge)bodscipe* (S), *gewilbod* (C); **gebræc:** *ba:ngebrec* (C), *cumbolgebrec* (C), *fy:rgebræc* (C); **(ge)bræ:c:** *hræ:cgebræ:c* (C), *nebbebræ:c* (C); **gebrastl:** *brastlung* (S); **gebregd:** *gebregdnes* (S); **gebregdan:** *gebregd* (Z); **(ge)bre:owan:** *bri:w* (Z), *broð* (Z); **(ge)brecan:** *bræc* (Z), *bræ:c* (Z), *breahtm* 1 (Z), *brecung* (S), *brecða* (Z), *broht* (Z), *gebræc* (Z), *(ge)bræ:c* (Z), *(ge)brecnes* (S), *(ge)broc* (Z), *(ge)bryce* 1 (Z), *landbræ:ce* (C); **(ge)bregan 1:** *bregnes* (S), *gebregnes* (S); **(ge)bringan:** *bring* (Z); **(ge)broc:** *brocung* (S), *hla:fgebroc* (C), *scipbroc* (C), *scipgebroc* (C), *weallgebrec* (C), *woruldbroc* (C); **(ge)brosnian:** *(ge)brosnung* (S); **(ge)brosnung:** *unbrosnung* (P), *ungebrosnung* (P); **gebrot:** *corngebrot* (C); **(ge)bro:ðor:** *æ:wenbro:ðor* (C), *bro:ðorra:den* (S), *bro:ðorscipe* (S), *fæderenbro:ðor* (C), *fo:storbro:ðor* (C), *fre:obro:ðor* (C), *gebro:ðorscipe* (S), *hornungbro:ðor* (C), *rihtgebroðru* (C), *sigebro:ðor* (C), *wedbro:ðor* (C), *willgebro:ðor* (C); **(ge)bry:san:** *gebry:sednes* (S); **(ge)bryce 1:** *onbryce* (P), *a:ðbryce* (C), *ba:nbryce* (C), *borgbryce* (C), *burgbryce* (C), *ciricbryce* (C), *eodorbrice* (C), *fæstenbryce* (C), *fre:olsbryce* (C), *griðbryce* (C), *ha:ðbryce* (C), *he:afodbryce* (C), *hu:sbryce* (C), *lahbryce* (C), *lenctenbryce* (C), *mundbryce* (C), *ny:dbrice* (C), *regolbryce* (C), *sa:mbryce* (P), *sta:nbryce* (C), *wedbryce* (C); **(ge)brytnian:** *brytnere* (S), *brytnung* (S); **(ge)bu:an:** *bu:* 1 (Z), *bu:r* (Z), *by:re* (Z), *(ge)bu:r* (Z); **(ge)bu:gan 1:** *be:ag* (Z), *boga* (Z), *byge* (Z), *gebygu* (Z); **gebu:nes:** *landbu:nes* (C); **(ge)bu:r:** *ne:ahgebu:r* (C), *tu:ngebu:r* (C); **gebyrd 1:** *bearngebyrda* (C), *e:aggebyrd* (C), *eorlgebyrd* (C), *flæ:scgebyrd* (C), *sibgebyrd* (C), *woruldgebyrd* (C); **(ge)byrgan:** *byrgels* (S), *byrgen* (S), *byrgend*, *byrgere* (S), *byrging* 1 (S), *byrignes* 1 (S), *gebyrgednes* (S); **gebytlu:** *(ge)bytlung* (S); **(ge)camp 1:** *campdo:m* (S), *campha:d* (S), *campræ:den* (S), *campung* (S), *woruldcamp* (C); **(ge)ceasterwaran:** *efenceasterwaran* (C); **(ge)ce:lnes:** *edce:lnes* (P); **(ge)cennan:** *cennend*, *cennes* (S), *cennestre* (S), *cenning* 1 (S), *gecennes* (S); **(ge)ceorfan:** *æ:cyrf* (Z), *cyrf* (Z); **(ge)ceorian:** *ceorung* (S); **(ge)ce:osan:** *ce:ast* (Z), *cost* 1 (Z), *cyre* (Z), *cyst* 1 (Z), *gecor* (Z); **(ge)ce:owan:** *ce:ac* (Z), *ce:ace* (Z), *ce:owung* (S), *cocer* (Z), *cycel* (Z), *gecow* (Z); **geci:d:** *ci:dere* (S), *ci:dung* (S); **(ge)ci:egan:** *ci:gere* (S), *geci:gednes* (S), *geci:gnes* (S), *(ge)ci:gung* (S); **(ge)cierran:** *gecierrednes* (S); **(ge)ci:gung:** *namcyging* (C); **(ge)clæ:man:** *clæ:ming* (S); **(ge)clæ:nsian:** *clæ:nsere* (S), *(ge)clæ:nsung* (S); **(ge)clæ:nsung:** *mynsterclæ:nsung* (C); **(ge)clipian:** *clipung* (S), *(ge)clipung* (S); **(ge)cna:wan:** *gecna:wnes* (S); **(ge)cne:atian:** *cne:atung* (S); **gecneord (BT):** *(ge)cneordnes* (S); **(ge)cneordnes:** *ungecnyrdnes* (P); **(ge)cnyssan:** *cnyssung* (S); **(ge)cnyttan:** *cnyttels* (S); **geco:cnian:** *co:cnung* (S); **geco:p:** *co:penere* (S); **(ge)coren:** *(ge)corennes* (S), *(ge)corenscipe* (S); **(ge)corennes:** *to:gecorennes* (P); **(ge)costung:** *flæ:sccestnung* (C), *ofercostung* (P), *ny:dcosting* (C); **(ge)cra:wan:** *cra:wa* (Z), *cra:we* (Z); **(ge)cre:opan:** *cre:opere* (S), *cre:opung* (S), *croft* (Z), *cruft* (Z), *crufte* (Z), *crypel* 1 (Z); **(ge)crimman:** *crompeht* (Z), *cromphet* (Z), *cruma* (Z); **(ge)cringan:** *cranc* (Z), *cring* (Z); **gecroð (BT):** *hlo:ðgecroð* (C), *lindgecroð* (C); **(ge)cuman:** *cuma* (Z), *cyme* (Z), *u:tancumen* 2 (C); **(ge)cunnan:** *cann* (Z), *cu:ða* (Z), *cwe:n* (Z), *cwene* (Z), *cyning* (Z), *cyninge* (Z), *cynn* 1 (Z), *cy:ðð* (Z), *(ge)cynd* (Z), *(ge)cy:ðð* (Z), *uncu:ða* (Z); **(ge)cunnian:** *cunnere* (S), *cunnung* (S); **(ge)cu:ð:** *cu:ðnes* (S); **gecwed:** *gecwedra:den* (S);

gecwedræ:den: *gecwedræ:dnes* (S); **(ge)cwe:me:** *(ge)cwe:ming* (S), *(ge)cwe:mnes* (S); **(ge)cweccan:** *cweccung* (S); **(ge)cwellan:** *cwellend; cwellere* (S); **(ge)cweðan:** *cwide* (Z), *gecwed* (Z), *gecwide* (Z); **(ge)cwician:** *gecwicung* (S); **gecwide:** *wordgecwide* (C); **gecwis:** *fa:cengecwis* (C); **(ge)cynd:** *ealdgecynd* (C), *gecyndnes* (S), *inwitgecynd* (C), *me:drengencynd* (C), *mo:naðgecynd* (C), *sundorgecynd* (C); **(ge)cy:ðan:** *gecy:ðednes* (S); **(ge)cy:ðð:** *cy:ðere* (S), *cy:ðing* (S), *(ge)cy:ðnes* (S); **gedafen 2:** *gedafenes* (S); **gedafenlic:** *(ge)dafenlicnes* (S); **(ge)da:l:** *ælmesgeda:l* (C), *de:aðgeda:l* (C), *ealdorgeda:l* (C), *feorhgeda:l* (C), *friðgeda:l* (C), *ga:stgeda:l* (C), *hi:wgeda:l* (C), *li:fgeda:l* (C), *ny:dgeda:l* (C), *orda:l* (P), *sa:wolgeda:l* (C), *to:da:l* (P), *ðe:odengeda:l* (C), *weggeda:l* (C), *woruldgeda:l* (C), *yrfegeda:l* (C); **gede:fe 1:** *gede:fnes* (S); **gedelf:** *delfere* (S), *delfung* (S), *le:adgedelf* (C), *marmsta:ngedelf* (C), *sta:ngedelf* (C), *ymbgedelf* (P); **(ge)de:man:** *de:mend*, *de:mere* (S), *selfde:mende* (C); **(ge)de:on:** *meolcde:ond* (C); **(ge)deorf:** *gedeorfnes* (S); **(ge)deorf:** *(ge)deorf* (Z); **(ge)dihtan:** *dihtnere 1* (S), *(ge)dihtnung* (S); **(ge)di:legian:** *di:lignes* (S); **(ge)do:n:** *ælmesdo:nd* (C), *dæ:d 1* (Z), *do:ere* (S), *go:ddo:nd* (C), *unrihtdo:nd* (C), *yfeldo:nd* (C); **(ge)dragan:** *dræge* (Z), *droht 2* (Z), *traht* (Z); **(ge)dreccan:** *(ge)dreccednes* (S), *(ge)dreccung* (S), *gedrehtnes* (S); **(ge)dre:fan:** *dre:fre* (S), *dre:fung* (S), *(ge)dre:fednes* (S), *(ge)dre:fend*, *gedre:fnes* (S); **gedre:fnes:** *folcgedre:fnes* (C); **(ge)dre:og:** *dre:am* (Z), *droht 1* (Z), *dryhten* (Z), *gedræg* (Z), *gedre:og 1* (Z), *gedryht* (S), *(ge)dryht* (S), *gedryhta* (Z); **(ge)dre:opan:** *dre:opung* (S), *drop* (Z), *dru:pung* (S), *gedropa* (Z); **(ge)dre:osan:** *dre:or* (Z), *dre:orung* (S), *dryre* (Z); **(ge)drepan:** *drepe* (Z), *gedrep* (Z); **(ge)drinc:** *blo:ddrync* (C), *drincere* (S), *gedryncnes* (S), *heorudrync* (C), *ma:ndrinc* (C), *medudrinc* (C), *ofergedrync* (P), *wæterdrinc* (C), *wi:ndrinc* (C), *wi:ngedrinc* (C); **(ge)drincan:** *drenc* (Z), *druncen 1* (Z), *drync* (Z), *(ge)drinc* (Z), *gedrinca* (Z), *gedrinca* (Z); **(ge)dri:fan:** *dra:f* (Z), *gedri:f* (Z), *(ge)drif* (Z); **gedri:tan:** *dri:ting* (S); **(ge)dru:gian:** *dru:god* (S), *dru:gung* (S); **(ge)dryht:** *indryhto* (P), *dryhtdo:m* (S), *dryhtscipe* (S), *folcdryht* (C), *hy:gedriht* (C), *magodryht* (C), *sibgedryht* (C), *wilgedryht* (C); **(ge)du:fan:** *de:afu* (Z); **(ge)dwæ:s 1:** *dwæ:snes* (S); **(ge)dwild:** *misgedwield* (P); **gedwol:** *dwolscipe* (S), *dwolung* (S); **(ge)dy:fan:** *dy:fing* (S); **(ge)dyne:** *eorðdyne* (C), *swe:gdynn* (C); **gedyre:** *foredyre* (P), *oferdyre* (P); **(ge)dyrfan:** *dyrfing* (S); **(ge)dyrstig:** *(ge)dyrstignes* (S); **(ge)e:acnian:** *(ge)e:acnung* (S); **geeardung:** *wundoreardung* (C); **(ge)earnian:** *earnung* (S); **geedcennan:** *edcennung* (S); **(ge)edhwyrfan:** *edhwyrft* (S); **(ge)edlæ:can:** *edlæ:cung* (S); **(ge)edstaðelian:** *(ge)edstaðeligend*, *(ge)edstaðelung* (S); **(ge)edwyrpan:** *edwyrping* (S); **(ge)efenlæ:can:** *efenlæ:cend* (S), *geefenlæ:cestre* (S), *(ge)efenlæ:cung* (S); **(ge)efesian:** *efesung* (S); **(ge)eftbe:tan:** *eftbe:tung* (S); **(ge)egesian:** *egesung* (S); **(ge)elnian:** *elnung* (S); **(ge)endian:** *geendadung* (S), *(ge)endung* (S); **(ge)etan:** *æ:t* (Z), *eoten* (Z), *etend 1*, *eting* (S); **(ge)e:ðian:** *e:ðgung* (S); **(ge)fadian:** *fadiend*, *(ge)fadung* (S); **(ge)fadung:** *li:ffadung* (C); **gefæd 2:** *ungefæd* (P); **(ge)fægen:** *fægennes* (S); **(ge)fær:** *gedwolfær* (C), *scipgefær* (C), *wæ:gfær* (C); **(ge)fæstan :** *endefæstend* (C); **(ge)fæsten:** *æ:wfæsten* (C), *dægæsten* (C), *E:asterfæsten* (C), *gecwedfæsten* (C), *la:cfæsten* (C), *la:rfæsten* (C), *lenctenfæsten* (C), *rihtfæsten* (C), *Ymbrenfæsten* (C); **(ge)fæstnung:** *ymbfæstnung* (P), *handfæstnung* (C), *staðolfæstnung* (C); **gefara:** *ealfara* (C), *merefara* (C), *ni:fara* (C), *ny:dfara* (C), *ti:dfara* (C); **(ge)faran:** *fær* (Z), *færelð* (Z), *farod* (Z), *faru* (Z), *fierd* (Z), *fo:r 1* (Z), *fyrðnoð* (Z), *(ge)fær* (Z), *gefara* (Z), *gefere:ra* (Z), *gefere:re 1* (Z), *gefere:re 2* (Z), *scipfarend* (C), *wi:dfarend* (C); **(ge)fe:a:** *gefere:anes* (S), *ungefere:a* (P); **(ge)fealdan:** *fylð* (Z); **(ge)feallan:** *cerfelle* (Z), *cerfille 1* (Z), *fealle* (Z), *fell* (Z), *fyllo* (Z), *fille* (Z), *fillen 3* (Z), *ful 1* (Z), *fulla* (Z), *fulloc* (Z), *fillen* (S), *(ge)fiell* (Z); **(ge)fe:dan:** *fe:dels* (S), *fe:ding* (S), *fe:dnes* (S); **gefeg:** *(ge)fe:ging* (S), *gefeg:nes* (S), *rihtgefeg* (C), *stæfgefeg* (C); **(ge)fe:gan:** *gefeg:gednes* (S); **(ge)fe:ging:** *tre:owfe:ging* (C); **gefeg:le:** *(ge)fe:lnes* (S); **(ge)feng:** *fengnes* (S), *inwitfeng* (C); *ðe:offeng* (C); **gefeg:og:** *fe:ogað* (S), *fe:oung* (S); **(ge)feoht:** *feohtend* (S), *feohtere* (S), *feohtla:c* (S), *feohtling* (S), *flettgefeg* (C), *folcgefeg* (C), *gescotfeoht* (C), *ingefeg* (P), *infihht* (P), *ongefeg* (P), *scipgefeg* (C), *sigegefeg* (C), *ðurhgefeg* (P), *u:tgefeg* (P), *woruldgefeg* (C); **(ge)feohtan:** *fitt 1* (Z), *(ge)feoht* (Z), *(ge)feohte* (Z); **(ge)fe:olan:** *felge* (Z), *filmen* (Z), *fylst 1* (Z), *gefylsta* (Z), *fe:olaga* (Z); **(ge)fe:on:** *feax* (Z), *feoh* (Z), *(ge)fe:a* (Z), *gefeg:g* (Z), *(ge)fe:owung* (S), *gefeg:g 1* (Z); **gefeg:ra:** *campgefeg:ra* (C), *ealdgefeg:ra* (C), *ny:dgefeg:ra* (C), *simbelgefeg:ra* (C), *wealhgefeg:ra* (C); **gefeg:re 2:**

gefe:rræ:den (S); **(ge)ferian:** *ferigend, fering* (S); **(ge)fe:rnes:** *hrædfe:rnes* (C), *langfe:rnes* (C); **gefetan:** *fetor* (Z), *fitt 2* (Z); **gefic:** *ficung* (S); **(ge)fiell:** *fiscfell 1* (C), *(ge)fylnes 1* (S), *hra:fyll* (C), *sta:ngefeall* (C), *wætergefeall* (C); **(ge)findan:** *fandere* (S), *fandung* (S), *findend, finding* (S), *fyndeale* (S); **(ge)firenian:** *æ:wiscferinend* (C), *æ:wiscfirina* (C); **(ge)flæ:scnes:** *inflæ:scnes* (P), *onflæ:scnes* (P); **(ge)fleard:** *fleardere* (S); **(ge)fle:ogan:** *fle:a 1* (Z), *fle:ah 1* (Z), *fle:ge 1* (Z), *fle:oge* (Z), *fle:ogenda* (Z), *flyge* (Z), *flyht* (S), *fle:ah 2* (Z), *flogoda* (Z), *geflog* (Z), *lyftfle:ogend* (C); **(ge)fle:on:** *fle:am* (Z); **(ge)fli:eman:** *fli:eming* (S); **(ge)flit:** *fyrngeflit* (C), *samodgeflit* (C), *woruldgeflit* (C), *yrfeflit* (C); **(ge)fli:tan:** *fli:tere* (S), *(ge)flit* (Z); **(ge)flitful:** *geflitfulnes* (S); **gefo:g 1:** *sta:ngefo:g* (C); **gefo:g 2:** *ungefo:g 2* (P); **(ge)folgian:** *sunfolgend* (C); **(ge)fo:n:** *fang* (Z), *fe:ðe* (Z), *fengel* (Z), *(ge)feng* (Z); **(ge)forðfe:ran:** *forðfe:rednes* (S), *forðfe:ring* (S); **(ge)frætwan:** *frætenes* (S), *frætwednes* (S), *(ge)frætwung* (S); **(ge)frætwung:** *woruldfrætwung* (C); **(ge)fra:sian:** *fra:sung* (S); **gefre:dan:** *gefre:dnes* (S); **(ge)fremman:** *(ge)fremednes* (sufijado), *(ge)fremming* (S), *go:dfremmend* (C), *gu:ðfremmend* (C), *na:htfremmend* (C), *wo:htfremmend* (C); **(ge)fremming:** *ungefremmung* (P), *welfremming* (C); **(ge)fre:ogan:** *gefre:ogend*; **(ge)fre:osan:** *forst* (Z); **(ge)frignan:** *frægning* (S), *frægning* (S), *frigedo:m* (S), *frignung* (S), *(ge)frignes* (S); **(ge)fro:for:** *fro:fornes* (S), *hildefro:for* (C), *hygefro:for* (C); **(ge)fulwian:** *fulwere* (S); **(ge)fylgan:** *fylgend*, *fylgestre* (S), *fylging 1* (S), *fylignes* (S); **(ge)fyllan 1:** *gefyllednes* (S); **(ge)fylling:** *byttfylling* (C), *cyllfylling* (C); **(ge)fylstan:** *(ge)fylstend*; **(ge)fyrht:** *fyrhtnes* (S); **(ge)fyrðran:** *fyrðriend*, *fyrðrung* (S), *gefyrðring* (S); **gegadere:** *(ge)gaderscipe* (S), *(ge)gaderung* (S), *(ge)gaderwist* (S); **(ge)gaderung:** *sta:ngaderung* (C); **(ge)gadrian:** *gegaderednes* (S); **(ge)galan:** *æfgæld* (P), *ga:l 1* (Z), *galdor* (Z), *galend*, *galere* (S), *galung* (S), *gilm* (Z), *nihtegale* (C), *orgel* (Z); **(ge)gearcian:** *gearcung* (S); **(ge)gearwung:** *gegearwungnes* (S), *midgearwung* (P); **gegegnian:** *ge:annes* (S), *ge:anod* (S); **gegenga:** *æftergenga* (P), *a:ngenga 2* (C), *fræ:tgenga* (C), *hindergenga* (C), *hu:selgenga* (C), *ma:ngenga* (C), *nihgenga* (C), *nihtgenge* (C), *ny:dgenga* (C), *ra:pgenga* (C), *sæ:genga* (C), *sceadugenga* (C), *sundorgenga* (C), *wæ:lgenga* (C), *wæ:rgenga* (C), *wealdgenga* (C); **gegot:** *glæsgegot* (C), *le:adgota* (C); **gegrind:** *grindere* (S); **(ge)ge:otan:** *gegot* (Z), *ge:otend*, *ge:otere* (S), *guttas* (Z), *gyte* (Z); **(ge)gield:** *de:ofolgiel* (C), *fe:ondgyld* (C), *friðgild* (C), *(ge)gildscipe* (S), *gildræ:den* (S), *godgiel* (C), *hæ:ðengiield* (C), *i:delgild* (C), *scuccgyld* (C), *wi:ggild* (C); **(ge)gieldan:** *(ge)gilda* (Z), *gegilde* (Z), *(ge)gield* (Z), *giel* (Z); **(ge)gierela:** *bisceopgegyrelan* (C), *cynegierela* (C), *di:aconegegyrela* (C), *earmgegyrela* (C), *feohtgegyrela* (C), *godwebgyrla* (C), *hro:ðgyrela* (C), *mæssegyrela* (C), *munucgegyrela* (C), *scancgegyrela* (C), *woruldgyrla* (C); **(ge)gierwan:** *gegiering* (S); **(ge)gilda:** *friðgegilda* (C), *hæ:ðengilda* (C), *hy:regilda* (C), *me:dgilda* (C), *ne:adgylda* (C), *rihtgegylta* (C), *ny:dgylda* (C); **(ge)giwian:** *giwung* (S); **(ge)gremian:** *gremung* (S); **(ge)gre:tan:** *gre:ting* (S); **(ge)gri:n:** *inwitgryn* (C), *lustgryn* (C), *syngrin* (C); **(ge)grindan:** *gegrind* (Z), *gegrynd* (Z), *grinde* (Z), *grindel* (Z), *grund* (Z), *grynde* (Z); **(ge)gri:pan:** *gegripennes* (S), *gra:p* (Z), *gripa* (Z), *gripe* (Z), *gri:pend*, *gripu* (Z); **(ge)gro:wian:** *gro:wnes* (S); **gehæcca:** *mearhgehæc* (C); **(ge)hæft 1:** *gehæftend* (S), *hæftedo:m* (S), *hæften* (S), *hæftincel* (S), *hæfting* (S), *hæfiling* (S), *hæftung* (S); **(ge)hæftan:** *gehæftednes* (S), *hæftnoð* (S), *hæftnung* (S); **gehæg:** *wudugehæg* (C); **(ge)hæ:led:** *gehæ:lednes* (S); **(ge)hæ:man:** *hæ:mend*, *hæ:mere* (S); **gehæplic:** *gehæplicnes* (S); **(ge)ha:l:** *ha:lnes* (S); **(ge)ha:lettan:** *ha:lettend*, *ha:lettung* (S); **(ge)ha:lgian:** *geha:lgigend*, *(ge)ha:lgung* (S), *hæ:lgere* (S); **(ge)ha:lgung:** *bisceopha:lgung* (C), *ciricha:lgung* (C), *crismha:lgung* (C), *eallha:lgung* (C), *fantha:lgung* (C), *hu:selha:lgung* (C), *sealtha:lgung* (C), *templha:lgung* (C), *timberha:lgung* (C), *wæterha:lgung* (C); **(ge)hangian:** *hangelle* (S), *hengen* (S); **(ge)ha:t:** *a:ðgeha:t* (C), *feohgeha:t* (C), *worngeha:t* (C); **gehata:** *cirichata* (C), *dæ:dhata* (C), *le:odhata* (C), *mannhata* (C), *mynsterhata* (C), *scyldhata* (C); **(ge)ha:tan 1:** *(ge)ha:t* (Z); **(ge)ha:theort:** *ha:theortnes* (S); **(ge)hatian:** *hatigend*, *hatung* (S); **(ge)ha:wian:** *ha:were* (S), *ha:wung* (S); **(ge)healdan:** *gehealden* (Z), *(ge)hield* (Z), *heald 1* (Z), *helde 1* (Z), *hild* (Z), *hiede* (Z), *hold 3* (Z), *hyl*do (Z); **(ge)healdsumnes:** *mishealdsumnes* (P); **gehe:aw:** *heardhe:aw* (C), *onhe:aw* (P); **(ge)he:awan:** *gehe:aw* (Z), *hi:ewet* (S); **(ge)hebban:** *(ge)hæft 3* (Z), *gehygd* (Z), *gehyht* (Z), *(ge)hyht* (Z), *hæf 1* (Z), *hæf 2* (Z), *hæfe 1* (Z), *hafela* (Z), *hafoc* (Z), *he:afod* (Z), *hefe 1* (Z), *hefeld* (Z), *ho:h* (Z), *hof* (Z), *ho:f* (Z), *hofding* (Z),

ho:fe (Z), *hofer* (Z), *hoga 2* (Z), *hogu* (Z), *hyge* (Z), *lindhæbbende* (C); **(ge)helan:** *hæle* (Z), *hell* (Z), *hele* (Z), *helle* (Z), *helma* (Z), *hielfe* (Z), *ho:l* (Z), *hol 2* (Z), *holc* (Z), *holca* (Z), *hold 2* (Z), *hulc* (Z), *hulu* (Z), *hylu* (Z); **(ge)helpan:** *help* (Z); **gehende 1:** *gehendnes* (S); **(ge)heorcnian:** *heorcnung* (S); **geherd:** *(ge)heordnes* (S), *(ge)heordræ:den* (S), *geheordung* (S); **(ge)hergian:** *hergað* (S), *hergiend*, *hergung* (S); **(ge)hield:** *gehieldnes* (S), *hylding* (S), *hyldræ:den* (S); **(ge)hi:enan:** *hi:enend*, *hi:ennes 1* (S), *hi:enð* (S), *hy:nes 1* (S); **(ge)hi:eran:** *gehi:erend*, *(ge)hi:ernes* (S), *gehy:rung* (S), *hi:ering 1* (S); **(ge)hierdan:** *hierdnes* (S), *hierdung* (S); **(ge)hi:ernes:** *mishe:rnes* (P), *ni:edhi:ernes* (C), *ungehy:rnes* (P); **(ge)hi:ersum:** *(ge)hi:ersumnes* (S); **(ge)hi:ersumnes:** *ungehi:rsumnes* (P); **(ge)hiertan:** *hierting* (S); **(ge)hierwan:** *hierwend*, *hierwing* (S), *hierwnes* (S); **(ge)hilte:** *fetelhilt* (C), *hilding* (S), *midhilde* (P); **(ge)hladan:** *hladung* (S), *hlæd* (Z), *hlædel* (Z), *hlæden* (Z), *hlæ:der* (Z), *hle:da* (Z); **(ge)hle:apan:** *hle:apere* (S), *hle:apestre* (S), *hle:apung* (S), *hli:ep* (Z), *hli:epe* (Z); **(ge)hle:otan:** *gehlæ:g* (Z), *gehlot* (Z), *gehlyta* (Z), *gehlytta* (Z), *gehlytto* (Z), *hli:et* (Z), *hlot* (Z), *hlyte* (Z), *hlytta* (Z), *hlytm* (Z); **(ge)hle:ow:** *hle:ownes* (S), *hle:owð* (S), *hle:owung* (S); **gehle:ða:** *wilgehle:ða* (C); **(ge)hliehhan:** *hleahor* (Z); **(ge)hlinian:** *(ge)hlinung* (S), *hliniend*, *hny:lung* (S); **(ge)hly:d:** *hly:ding* (S); **(ge)hlyst:** *hlystend* (S), *hlystere* (S), *hlysting* (S); **gehlytta:** *efenhlytta* (C); **gehlytto:** *to:gehlytto* (P); **(ge)hnæ:gan 2:** *hnæ:gung* (S); **gehnæ:st:** *cumbolgehna:st* (C), *ho:pgehna:st* (C), *wolcengehna:st* (C); **(ge)hremman:** *hremming* (S); **(ge)hre:osan:** *gehrorenes* (S), *gehror* (Z), *hri:sel* (Z), *hri:stung* (S), *hru:se* (Z), *hryre 1* (Z), *hry:sc* (Z); **(ge)hre:ow 1:** *hre:ownes* (S); **(ge)hre:owan:** *(ge)hre:ow 1* (Z); **(ge)hre:owsian:** *hre:owsung* (S); **(ge)hre:ran:** *hre:rednes* (S), *hre:renes* (S); **(ge)hrif:** *ingehrif* (P), *midhrif* (P), *mo:dorhrif* (C); **(ge)hri:nan:** *(ge)hrine* (Z), *hri:ning* (S); **(ge)hrine:** *(ge)hrinenes* (S), *handhrine* (C); **(ge)hu:sa:** *ne:ahgehu:sa* (C); **(ge)hu:slian:** *hu:slung* (S); **gehwæ:de:** *gehwæ:dnes* (S); **gehwearf:** *gehwearfnes* (S); **gehworf 1:** *sigelhworf* (C); **(ge)hworfan:** *gehworf* (Z), *gehworf 1* (Z), *(ge)hwyrft* (S), *hwearf 2* (Z), *hwearfa* (Z); **(ge)hwierfan:** *gehwyrfednes* (S), *hwyrfel* (S), *hwyrfling* (S), *hwyrflung* (S), *hwyrfnes* (S); **(ge)hwyrft:** *twhyrft* (P), *gehwyrftnes* (S), *onge:anhwyrft* (C), *wundorgehwyrft* (C); **(ge)hy:dan 1:** *gehy:dnes 1* (S), *hy:dels* (S); **(ge)hyrgan:** *wiðerhygcende 2* (P); **gehygd:** *bre:ostgehygd* (C), *elhygd* (P), *ga:stgehygd* (C), *ingehygd* (P), *misgehygd* (P), *mo:dgehygd* (C), *wanhygd* (P), *ymbhygd* (P); **(ge)hyht:** *æ:risthyht* (C), *hihting 1* (S), *hyhting* (S), *to:hyht* (P), *woruldhyht* (C); **(ge)hyrst:** *heofonhyrst* (C), *trindhyrst* (C), *wi:ghyrst* (C); **(ge)hyscan:** *hyscend*; **(ge)hy:ðegian:** *hy:ðegung* (S); **(ge)hy:ðelic:** *gehy:ðelices* (S); **gehy:ðnes:** *ongehy:ðnes* (P); **(ge)i:ecan:** *i:cend*, *i:cestre* (S); **(ge)i:ewan :** *e:awdnes* (S); **(ge)ierman:** *ierming* (S), *iermð* (S); **(ge)iernan 1:** *ierning* (S); **(ge)iersian:** *iersung* (S); **gei:ðrian:** *i:èdrung* (S); **(ge)inli:htan:** *inli:htend*, *inli:hines* (S); **(ge)la:cnian:** *la:cnung* (S), *la:cnystre* (S); **(ge)la:d:** *brimla:d* (C), *e:ala:d* (C), *ge:nla:d* (C), *lagula:d* (C), *merela:d* (C), *wætergela:d* (C); **gelæ:ca:** *ellenlæ:ca* (C), *gu:ðgelæ:ca* (C); **(ge)læccan:** *læccung* (S); **(ge)læ:dan:** *læ:dend*, *læ:dere* (S), *læ:dnes* (S); **gelæ:r:** *læ:rnes* (S); **(ge)læ:red:** *gelæ:rednes* (S); **(ge)læ:tan:** *blo:dlæ:te* (C), *gelæ:te 1* (Z); **gelæ:te 2:** *ðe:ohgelæ:te* (C), *wætergelæt* (C), *weggelæ:te* (C); **(ge)læ:wana:** *læ:wend*; **gelan:** *ga:l 1* (Z), *gilm* (Z); **(ge)la:st:** *fle:amla:st* (C); **(ge)laðian:** *(ge)laðung* (S); **gelda ø:** *borggelda* (C); **geled:** *geocled* (C), *geocleta* (C), *sci:rlett* (C); **(ge)le:af:** *le:afnes* (S); **(ge)le:afa:** *ungele:afa* (P); **(ge)le:afful:** *gele:affulnes* (S); **(ge)leahtrian:** *le:ahtrung* (S); **gelege:** *ealdorlegu* (C), *feorhlegu* (C); **(ge)le:ogan:** *le:ag 1* (Z), *leger* (Z), *le:ogere* (S), *lyge 1* (Z), *lygen 1* (S), *lygnes* (S); **(ge)le:oma:** *æ:ledle:oma* (C), *beadule:oma* (C), *brynele:oma* (C), *dægre:dle:oma* (C), *fy:rle:oma* (C), *heofonle:oma* (C), *hildele:oma* (C), *sunnanle:oma* (C), *sweordle:oma* (C); **(ge)le:on:** *læ:n 1* (Z), *le:an 1* (Z), *leax* (Z), *lox* (Z); **(ge)le:oran:** *(ge)le:orednes* (S), *(ge)le:orendnes* (S), *(ge)le:ornes* (S); **(ge)leornian:** *leornere* (S), *leornes* (S), *leornestre* (S), *leornung* (S); **(ge)lettan:** *lettend*, *letting* (S); **geli:c 1:** *(ge)li:cung* (S), *(ge)li:cnes* (S), *ongelic* (P); **geli:ca:** *efengeli:ca* (C), *efenli:ca* (C), *manli:ca* (C), *selfli:ce 1* (C); **(ge)licgan:** *forlegis* (Z), *gelagu* (Z), *gelege* (Z), *geligere* (S), *laga* (Z), *lagu 1* (Z), *lagu 2* (Z), *onlegen* (P), *sme:agelegen* (C), *u:plegen* (C); **(ge)li:cung:** *welli:cung* (C); **(ge)li:cwyrðe:** *li:cwyrðnes* (S); **(ge)li:efan 1:** *ungeli:fend* (P); **geli:efen:** *gele:fenscipe* (S), *geli:efenscipe* (S); **(ge)li:esan:** *li:esing 1* (S), *li:esing 2* (S), *li:esnes* (S); **geli:fnes ø:** *ungeli:fnes* (P); **geligere:** *dyrnegeligre 2* (C), *geligernes* (S); **gelimp:** *misgelimp* (P), *ungelimp* (P), *we:asgelimp* (C); **(ge)limpan:** *gelimp* (Z), **gelimplic:** *gelimplicnes* (S);

(ge)li:ðan 1: *e:ali:ðend* (C), *(ge)la:d* (Z), *headuli:ðende* (C), *la:d* (Z), *lið 1* (Z), *li:ð 1* (Z), *lið 2* (Z), *li:ð 2* (Z), *liðule* (Z), *mereli:ðende* (C); **gella ø:** *sta:ngella* (C); **(ge)lo:gian:** *gelo:gung* (S); **(ge)lo:ma:** *andlo:man* (P), *i:sengelo:ma* (C); **(ge)lo:mlæ:can:** *gelo:mlæ:cing* (S), *gelo:mlæ:cnes* (S); **gelo:mlic:** *gelo:mlicnes* (S); **(ge)lu:can:** *le:ac* (Z), *loc 1* (Z), *locā* (Z), *locor* (Z); **(ge)lufian:** *lufiend*; **gelustful:** *(ge)lustfulnes* (S), *(ge)lustfullung* (S); **(ge)lu:tan:** *ly:tel 3* (Z), *ly:tile* (Z); **(ge)mæc:** *gemæcnes* (S), *gemæcscipe* (S); **gemæcca:** *efengemæcca* (C), *fyrðgemaca* (C), *handgemaca* (C), *he:afodgemæcca* (C), *landgemaca* (C), *rihtgemæcca* (C), *ungemaca* (P); **gemæ:dan:** *gemæ:dla* (S); **gemæ:dla:** *wi:fgemæ:dla* (C); **(ge)mæ:g 1:** *cne:owmæ:g* (C), *fæderenmæ:g* (C), *fre:omæ:g* (C), *he:afodmæ:g* (C), *hle:owmæ:g* (C), *hyldemæ:g* (C), *le:odmæ:g* (C), *mæ:græ:den* (S), *ma:hling* (S), *me:drenmæ:g* (C), *ne:ahmæ:g* (C), *unmæ:g* (P), *winemæ:g* (C), *woruldmæ:g* (C); **(ge)mæ:g 2:** *(ge)mæ:gð 1* (S), *mægden* (S), *wynmæ:g* (C); **(ge)mæ:gð 1:** *fæderenmæ:gð* (C), *folcmæ:gð* (C), *mæ:gðræ:den* (S), *su:ðmæ:gð* (C); **(ge)mæ:ne:** *gemæ:nnes* (S), *gemæ:nscipe* (S), *gemæ:nung* (S); **(ge)mæ:nelic:** *gemæ:nelicnes* (S); **(ge)mæ:re:** *ealdgemæ:re* (C), *e:astgemæ:re* (C), *eorðgemæ:re* (C), *landgemæ:re* (C), *middelgemæ:ru* (C), *norðgemæ:re* (C), *norðwestgemæ:re* (C), *rihtgemæ:re* (C), *sæ:gemæ:re* (C), *su:ðgemæ:re* (C), *u:tgemæ:re* (P); **(ge)mæ:rsian :** *(ge)mæ:rsung* (S), *mæ:rsere* (S), *mæ:rsung* (S); **(ge)mæ:tan:** *mæ:ting* (S); **(ge)ma:h:** *gema:hnes* (S); **gema:hlic:** *gema:hlicnes* (S); **gema:na:** *beddema:na* (C), *cifsgema:na* (C), *cirigema:na* (C), *hæ:medgema:na* (C), *restgema:na* (C), *wi:fgema:na* (C); **(ge)manian:** *maniend*, *manung* (S); **gemang:** *æ:ggemang* (C), *blo:ðgemang* (C), *gemangennes* (S), *mangere* (S), *mangung* (S), *wyrtgemang* (C); **gemadel:** *madelere* (S), *maðelung* (S); **(ge)mearc:** *Denemearc* (C), *e:aggemearc* (C), *e:ðelmearc* (C), *firstmearc* (C), *fo:tgemearc* (C), *ge:argemearc* (C), *(ge)mearcung* (S), *landgemirce* (C), *landmearc* (C), *le:odmearc* (C), *mearcung* (S), *mearcere* (S), *mi:lgemearc* (C), *mircels* (S), *tælmearc* (C), *ðinggemearc* (C), *westmearc* (C), *wihtmearc* (C), *wordgemearc* (C), *yrðmearc* (C); **gеме:de 1:** *oferme:de 1* (P); **(ge)melcan :** *meolc 2* (Z), *molcen* (Z); **(ge)meltan 1:** *meltung* (S), *mealt 1* (Z), *milte* (Z), *milt* (Z); **(ge)mengan:** *gemengednes* (S), *gemengung* (S), *mengung* (S); **(ge)met:** *burhgemet* (C), *dryncgemett* (C), *elngemet* (C), *eorðgemet* (C), *fo:tgemet* (C), *gemetnes* (S), *healfgemet* (C), *metend* (S), *ofergemet 1* (P), *rihtgemet* (C), *tælmet* (C), *wermet* (C); **(ge)me:tan :** *geme:tednes* (S), *geme:tend*, *(ge)me:ting* (S), *me:tere* (S), *me:ting* (S); **geme:tednes:** *weorðmetednes* (C), *wiðme:tednes* (P); **gemetfæst:** *gemetfæstnes* (S); **(ge)metgian:** *gemetgiend*, *(ge)metgung* (S); **(ge)metgung:** *ungemetgung* (P); **gemetic:** *gemeticung* (S); **(ge)metsian:** *metsung* (S); **(ge)mi:gan:** *meox* (Z), *micga* (Z), *micge* (Z), *miggung* (S), *migoða* (S), *mist 1* (Z), *mixen* (Z); **(ge)miclian:** *(ge)miclung* (S); **(ge)minsian:** *minsung* (S); **(ge)mittan:** *(ge)mitting* (S); **(ge)mitting:** *ga:rmitting* (C), *wordmitting* (C); **(ge)mo:d:** *a:nme:de* (C), *e:aðme:du* (C), *e:aðme:ttu* (C), *ma:dmo:d* (C), *mihtmo:d* (C), *mo:dnes* (S), *ðolmo:d 2* (C), *unmo:d* (P), *wa:cmo:d 1* (C); **gemo:dsum:** *gemo:dsumnes* (S); **(ge)mo:t:** *burhgemot* (C), *ce:apunggemot* (C), *folcgemot* (C), *gu:ðgemot* (C), *handgemot* (C), *hundredgemot* (C), *mæ:ggemot* (C), *mo:tere* (S), *mo:tung* (S), *sci:rgemot* (C), *torngemot* (C), *witenagemot* (C); **gemun:** *gemuning* (S); **(ge)munan:** *mann* (Z), *mand* (Z), *gemang* (Z), *(ge)mynd* (Z), *gemynde 2* (Z), *gemynt* (Z), *manna 1* (Z), *menigdu* (Z), *menigu* (Z), *mennisc 2* (Z), *menniscu* (Z), *mo:na* (Z), *mo:nað* (Z), *mund 1* (Z), *mund 2* (Z), *mu:ð* (Z), *mu:ða* (Z), *myne 1* (Z); **(ge)mundian:** *mundiend*; **(ge)mynd:** *æ:mynd* (P), *fyrngemynd* (C), *ga:stgemynd* (C), *ge:argemynd* (C), *ingemynd* (P), *misgemynd* (P), *mo:dgemynd* (C), *ungemynd* (P), *u:pgemynd* (P), *weorðmynd* (C); **gemyndiglic:** *gemyndiglicnes* (S); **(ge)myndgian:** *(ge)myndgung 1* (S), *myndgiend*; **(ge)myndle:as:** *gemyndly:st* (S); **genacod 1:** *næcednes* (S); **(ge)næ:tan:** *næ:ting* (S); **(ge)ne:adian 1:** *ne:adung* (S); **gene:ahwian:** *ne:awung* (S); **(ge)ne:alæ:can:** *ne:alæ:cung* (S); **gene:at:** *be:odgene:at* (C), *ealdgene:at* (C), *heorðgene:at* (C); **(ge)nemnan:** *nemning* (S); **(ge)ner:** *ealdorneru* (C), *feorhgener* (C), *feorhneru* (C), *li:fneru* (C), *nergend* (S), *nerung* (S); **(ge)nerian:** *generednes* (S); **(ge)nesan:** *pohha* (Z); **(ge)ne:ðan:** *ne:ðing* (S); **(ge)nierwan:** *nirewett* (S); **(ge)niman:** *dæ:lnimend* (C), *næ:m* (Z), *na:m* (Z), *niming* (S); **(ge)ni:pan:** *genip* (Z), *nip* (Z); **geni:ðla:** *cyninggeni:ðla* (C), *ealdgeni:ðla* (C), *feorhgeni:ðla* (C), *ferhðgeni:ðla* (C), *ga:stgeni:ðla* (C), *la:ðgeni:ðla* (C), *ma:ngeni:ðla* (C), *sweordgeni:ðla* (C), *torngeni:ðla* (C); **genugan:** *genyht* (S), *gene:ah* (Z);

(ge)nyhtsum: *genyhtsumnes* (S), *genyhtsumung* (S); **ge:o:** *muntygi:u* (C); **ge:oc:** *ge:ocend* (S); **geocsian:** *geocsung* (S); **(ge)offrian:** *offrung* (S); **geoguð:** *cildgeogod* (C), *cnihtiugod* (C), *magogeogud* (C), *geogudha:d* (S), **geoguðha:d:** *geogudha:dnes* (S); **geoht:** *hy:rgeoht* (C); **geolu:** *æ:gergelu* (C); **ge:omor:** *ge:omornes* (S); **ge:omrian:** *ge:omrung* (S); **geondscri:ðan:** *geondscri:ðing* (S); **geondstre:dan:** *geondstre:dnes* (S); **geong 1:** *geogud* (S), *geongling* (S); **geonglic:** *geonglicnes* (S); **geongor** *ø:* *geongordo:m* (S); **geonli:cian:** *geonli:cung* (S), *onli:cnes* (S); **geonðracian:** *onðracung* (S); **ge:opan:** *go:p* (Z); **(ge)openung:** *landopenung* (C); **georn:** *(ge)flitgeorn* (C), *geornnes* (S), *geornung* (S), *healdendgeorn* (C); **geornful:** *geornfulnes* (S); **geornnes:** *gielpgeornes* (C), *lustgeornnes* (C), *sibgeornes* (C), *wæ:fergeornnes* (C), *wi:fgeornes* (C), *yfelgiornes* (C); **(ge)orrettan:** *orretscipe* (S); **ge:otend:** *blo:dge:otend* (C); **ge:otere:** *a:rge:otere* (C); **ge:oting** *ø:* *inge:oting* (P); **(ge)pu:nian:** *pu:nere* (S); **gera:d 1:** *gera:dscipe* (S); **gera:d 2 :** *ungera:d 2* (P); **(ge)ræ:dan:** *geræ:de 2* (Z), *ræ:d 1* (Z), *ræ:d 3* (Z), *ræ:de* (Z), *ræ:delse* (Z), *ro:d 1* (Z), *rodor* (Z); **geræ:de 1:** *seglgeræ:de* (C); **(ge)ræ:dend:** *magoræ:dend* (C), *selæ:dend* (C); **(ge)ræ:dnes:** *hi:wcu:ðræ:dnes* (C), *woruldgeræ:dnes* (C); **(ge)ræ:pan:** *ræ:pling* (S); **(ge)ræ:w:** *fyræ:w* (C), *hæselæ:w* (C), *hegeræ:w* (C), *hlinæ:w* (C), *stæfræ:w* (C), *wi:ðigræ:w* (C); **gera:r:** *ra:runng* (S); **gera:wan:** *(ge)ræ:w* (Z); **gerec:** *gerecnes* (S), *ingerec* (P), *ungerec 1* (P); **(ge)recan:** *gerec* (Z), *(ge)riht 1* (Z), *geriht* (Z), *raca* (Z), *racente* (Z), *racu 1* (Z), *ræcc* (Z), *reced* (Z), *ri:ca* (Z), *ri:ce 2* (Z), *rinc* (Z); **(ge)reccan:** *(ge)recednes* (S), *gerecenes* (S), *reccend*, *reccere* (S), *reccing* (S); **(ge)re:fa:** *æfgere:fa* (P), *burhgere:fa* (C), *feohgere:fa* (C), *folcgere:fa* (C), *gafolgere:fa* (C), *gere:fscipe* (S), *he:ahgere:fa* (C), *hi:redgere:fa* (C), *mo:tgere:fa* (C), *portgere:fa* (C), *sci:rgere:fa* (C), *swa:ngere:fa* (C), *tu:ngere:fa* (C), *ðriðinggere:fa* (C), *undergere:fa* (P), *wængerefa* (C), *weorcgere:fa* (C), *wi:cgere:fa* (C); **gere:fland:** *sundorgere:fland* (C); **gere:ne:** *gere:nung* (S); **(ge)re:nian:** *re:niend*; **(ge)reord 1:** *læ:dengereord* (C), *scopgereord* (C); **(ge)reord 2:** *æ:fengereord* (C), *be:odgereord* (C), *cyninggereordu* (C), *gereordnes* (S), *(ge)reordung* (S), *no:ngereord* (C), *symbolgereord* (C), *underngereord* (C); **(ge)rest:** *gerestscipe* (S), *windgereste* (C); **(ge)re:ðra:** *scipre:ðra* (C), *ste:orre:ðra* (C); **(ge)re:ðru:** *webgere:ðru* (C); **gerid:** *bedgerid* (C), *e:oredgeri:d* (C), *sandrid* (C), *ðe:orgerid* (C); **geri:dan:** *gera:d 1* (Z), *gerid* (Z); **(ge)riht 1:** *æ:riht* (C), *ælmesriht* (C), *bo:criht* (C), *bu:rgeriht* (C), *burhgeriht* (C), *burhriht* (C), *ciricgeriht* (C), *cyneriht* (C), *ealdgeriht* (C), *ealdriht* (C), *eorlriht* (C), *e:ðelriht* (C), *folcriht 1* (C), *fre:oriht* (C), *ge:argeriht* (C), *gene:atriht* (C), *gerihtnes* (S), *lahriht* (C), *landriht* (C), *le:odriht* (C), *ny:driht* (C), *portgeriht* (C), *rihtend* (S), *rihtere* (S), *rihting* (S), *rihtnes* (S), *sundorriht* (C), *swa:nriht* (C), *ðegnriht* (C), *ðræ:lriht* (C), *unriht 1* (P), *wiðerriht* (P), *wordriht* (C), *woruldgeriht* (C), *woruldriht* (C); **(ge)rihtlæ:can:** *rihtlæ:cung* (S); **(ge)rihtwi:sian:** *gerihtwi:sung* (S); **(ge)ri:m:** *cne:owri:m* (C), *dægri:m* (C), *do:gorgeri:m* (C), *enderi:m* (C), *fæðmri:m* (C), *foreri:m* (P), *ge:argerim* (C), *ge:arri:m* (C), *getælri:m* (C), *hæ:medri:m* (C), *he:afodgeri:m* (C), *manri:m* (C), *nihtgeri:m* (C), *ri:mre* (S), *scillingri:m* (C), *ðu:sendgeri:m* (C), *ungeri:m 1* (P), *unri:m 1* (P), *wintergeri:m* (C); **geri:nan:** *gere:ne* (Z), *ungerisnes* (P); **(ge)rinnan 1:** *gerinning* (S), *geru:na* (Z), *(ge)ry:ne* (Z), *re:on* (Z), *rinnelle* (Z), *ringing* (S), *ru:n* (Z), *ryniga* (Z), *ryne* (Z), *rynel 2* (Z), *ryning 1* (S); **(ge)ri:p:** *bedri:p* (C), *be:nri:p* (C), *ri:pere* (S), *ri:pnes* (S), *ri:pð* (S), *ri:pung* (S); **(ge)ri:pan:** *(ge)ri:p* (Z), *ra:p* (Z); **(ge)ri:san 1:** *æ:rist* (Z), *geri:s* (Z), *gerisen* (Z), *ræ:s* (Z); **(ge)risne 1:** *gerisnes* (S); **(ge)risne 2:** *ungerisnu* (P), *woruldgery:snu* (C); **gerisnes:** *ungerisnes* (P); **(ge)ri:ðe:** *wæterri:ðe* (C); **(ge)rotian:** *rotung* (S); **gero:tsian:** *ro:tsung* (S); **(ge)ro:wan:** *re:wet* (S), *ro:wend*, *ro:wing* (S), *ro:wnes* (S); **(ge)ru:m 2:** *ru:mnes* (S); **gery:de:** *ungery:de 2* (P); **(ge)ry:man:** *ry:met* (S), *ry:mð* (S); **(ge)ry:ne:** *ga:stgery:ne* (C), *wordgery:ne* (C); **(ge)ry:nig:** *helry:negu* (C); **gery:pan 1:** *ry:pere* (S), *ry:ping* (S); **(ge)sacu:** *woruldsacu* (C); **(ge)sæ:gan:** *(ge)sæ:gednes* (S); **(ge)sæ:lan 1:** *gesæ:lnes* (S), *(ge)sæ:lð* (S); **(ge)sæ:lig:** *gesæ:lignes* (S); **gesæ:lnes:** *heardsæ:lnes* (C); **(ge)sæ:lð:** *medse:lð* (P), *ofersæ:lð* (P), *heardsæ:lð* (C), *ungesæ:lð* (P), *woruldsæ:lða* (C), *woruldgesæ:lða* (C); **(ge)samhi:wan:** *rihtgesamhi:wan* (C); **(ge)samnian:** *(ge)samnung* (S); **(ge)samnung:** *bo:cgesamnung* (C), *he:ahgesamnung* (C), *pre:ostgesamnung* (C), *wordsamnung* (C); **(ge)sa:rgian:** *sa:rgung* (S); **(ge)sa:wan:** *sæ:d* (Z), *sæ:wet* (S), *sa:wend*, *sa:were* (S), *sa:wol* (Z); **(ge)scafan:** *gesce:adnes* (S), *scafa* (Z); **gesce:ad:** *ungesce:ad 1* (P); **(ge)sce:adan:** *gesce:adnes* (S), *sce:ad* (Z),

sci:d (Z); **(ge)sce:adwi:s**: *sce:adwi:snes* (S); **(ge)sceaft**: *ealdorgesceaft* (C), *eorðgesceaft* (C), *edsceaft* (P), *forðgesceaft* (P), *frumsceaft* (C), *ge:osceaft* (C), *handgesceaft* (C), *he:ahgesceaft* (C), *hygesceaft* (C), *insceaft* (P), *landgesceaft* (C), *li:fgesceaft* (C), *mæ:lgesceaft* (C), *metodsceaft* (C), *orlegsceaft* (C), *unsceaft* (P), *watergesceaft* (C), *wansceaft* (P), *woruldgesceaft* (C), *woruldsceaft* (C); **(ge)sceap**: *frumgesceap* (C), *fyrngesceap* (C), *he:ahgesceap* (C); **(ge)scearfian**: *scearfung* (S); **(ge)sce:awian**: *sce:awere* (S), *sce:awigend*, *sce:awung* (S); **(ge)scendan**: *gescendō* (S), *gescento* (S), *gescendnes* (S), *scendle* (S), *scendung* (S); **gesceorfan**: *gesceorf* (Z); **(ge)sce:otan**: *(ge)scot* (Z), *gescota* (Z), *sce:at* (Z), *sce:ata* (Z), *sceatt* (Z), *sce:otend*, *scyte* (Z), *scy:te* (Z), *scytel 1* (S), *scytel 2* (S), *scytere* (S), *scytta* (Z); **(ge)sceōðan**: *sceaðung* (S), *sceōnes* (S), *sceōðend*; **(ge)sciold**: *(ge)scildend* (S), *(ge)scildere* (S), *(ge)scildnes* (S), *scilden* (S), *scildung* (S); **(ge)sciëppan**: *frumscepend* (C), *(ge)sceaft* (Z), *(ge)sceap* (Z), *gesceapennes* (S), *(ge)sciëppend*, *gescipe* (Z), *scipe* (Z), *scipen* (Z), *scop* (Z); **(ge)scieran**: *scear* (Z), *sceard 1* (Z), *scearpe 2* (Z), *sce:arra* (Z), *scearu 1* (Z), *sciering* (S), *sci:r 1* (Z), *sci:re 2* (Z), *scora* (Z), *scoru* (Z); **(ge)scildnes**: *forescioldnes* (P); **(ge)sci:ran**: *sci:rnes* (S); **(ge)scirian**: *scirung* (S); **(ge)scot**: *corngesceot* (C), *feohgesceot* (C), *flexgescot* (C), *le:ohgesceot* (C), *mealtgescot* (C), *melugescot* (C), *sa:wolscot* (C), *scotung* (S), *scypgesceot* (C), *selegesceot* (C), *weaxgesceot* (C); **(ge)scræf**: *du:nscræf* (C), *eorðscræf* (C), *heortscræf* (C), *sta:nscræf* (C), *wi:tescræf* (C), *wra:ðscræf* (C); **(ge)screncan**: *gescencednes* (S); **(ge)scre:pe 2**: *gescre:pnes* (S); **(ge)scri:fan**: *gescri:f* (Z), *rihtscri:fend* (C), *scri:f* (S); **(ge)scunian**: *scunung* (S); **(ge)scyld 1**: *de:aðscyld* (C), *frumscyld* (C), *godscyld* (C), *ma:nscild* (C), *ni:edscyld* (C), *unscyld* (P); **(ge)se:can 1**: *se:cnes* (S), *so:cn* (Z); **(ge)secgan**: *(ge)segen* (S); **(ge)se:fte**: *se:fnes* (S); **(ge)segen**: *ealdgesegen* (C), *fyrnsægen* (C), *so:ðsegen* (C); **(ge)segnian**: *gesegnes* (S); **(ge)selenes**: *eftselenes* (C); **gesella (BT)**: *handgesella* (C); **(ge)sellan**: *æ:sellend* (C), *(ge)sealdnes* (S), *selen* (S), *sellend*, *syllestre* (S); **gese:m**: *se:mend* (S); **(ge)sendan**: *sendnes* (S); **(ge)se:oðan**: *gesyd* (Z), *syde* (Z), *se:að* (Z), *se:aða* (Z); **(ge)se:on**: *gesiht* (S), *gesihðnes* (S), *seohhe* (Z), *seohter* (Z), *seohtrere* (Z), *si:en* (Z), *sihð* (Z); **(ge)set**: *angset* (C), *be:anset* (C), *fyrngesetu* (C), *(ge)setnes* (S), *sæ:geset* (C), *seten* (S), *settend* (S), *sunset* (C); **gesetennes**: *forðsetennes* (P); **gesetla**: *a:ncorsetla* (C), *cotsetla* (C), *landseðla* (C), *we:stensetla* (C); **(ge)setnes**: *æ:gesetnes* (C), *frumsetnes* (C), *insetnes* (P), *ongesetenes* (P), *rihtgesetednes* (C); **(ge)se:ðan**: *(ge)se:ðend*, *gese:ðnes* (S), *(ge)se:ðung* (S); **(ge)sibb 1**: *(ge)sibling* (S), *sibre:den* (S); **(ge)sibb 2**: *gesibnes* (S); **(ge)sibsum**: *gesibsumung* (S), *sibsumnes* (S); **(ge)si:de**: *sulhgesi:du* (C); **(ge)sierwan**: *sierwung* (S); **(ge)si:gan 1**: *sa:g* (Z), *sige 1* (Z), *si:gend*; **gesiht**: *insiht* (P), *u:tsiht* (P); **(ge)singan**: *æftersingend* (P), *midsingend* (C), *sang* (Z); **(ge)sinhi:wan**: *sinhi:wscipe* (S); **(ge)sinscipe**: *rihtgesinscipe* (C), *rihtsinscipe* (C); **(ge)sittan 1**: *bencsittend* (C), *burgsittende* (C), *fletsittend* (C), *gesæt* (Z), *gesæ:te* (Z), *(ge)set* (Z), *gesetennes* (S), *gesetl* (Z), *gesetla* (Z), *heallsittend* (C), *hringsittend* (C), *sæ:t* (Z), *sæ:ta* (Z), *sæ:te* (Z), *setl* (Z), *sess* (Z); **gesi:ð 1**: *dryhtgesi:ð* (C), *ealdgesi:ð* (C), *folcgesi:ð* (C), *(ge)si:ðscipe* (S), *midgesi:ð* (P), *samodgesi:ð* (C), *we:agesi:ð* (C), *wegge:si:ð* (C), *wilgesi:ð* (C), *wyngesi:ð* (C); **gesi:ð 2**: *gesi:ðræ:den* (S); **(ge)slæ:pan**: *slæ:p 1* (Z); **gesle:an**: *geslieht* (Z); **geslit**: *slitnes* (S); **(ge)sli:tan**: *æ:sli:tend* (C), *geslit* (Z), *slite 1* (Z), *sli:tere* (S), *sli:tung* (S), *slota* (Z); **(ge)sme:agan**: *(ge)sme:aung* (S), *sme:að* (Z); **(ge)sme:aung**: *ofersme:aung* (P), *rihtsme:aung* (C), *scearpsme:awung* (C), *ymsme:agung* (P); **(ge)sni:ðan**: *(ge)snid* (Z), *snid* (Z), *snide 1* (Z), *sni:ðung* (S); **(ge)snyttu**: *unsnyttu* (P); **(ge)spanan**: *gespan* (Z), *spane* (Z); **gespann**: *eaxelgespann* (C); **(ge)spannan**: *(ge)spang* (Z), *gespann* (Z), *spann* (Z), *spennels* (S); **(ge)spillan**: *spillend*, *spillere* (S), *spilling* (S); **(ge)spinnan**: *spinel* (S); **(ge)spo:wan**: *spe:d* (Z); **(ge)spreca**: *e:argespeca* (C), *edwi:tspreca* (C), *midspreca* (P); **(ge)sprecan**: *gesprec* (Z), *(ge)spreca* (Z), *midspecend* (C), *onge:ansprecend* (C), *spræ:c* (Z), *spræ:ce* (Z); **(ge)sprengan**: *sprenging* (S); **(ge)springan**: *spring* (Z); **(ge)spurnan**: *spurnere* (S), *sporning* (Z); **(ge)spyrian**: *spyrigend*, *spyrung* (S); **(ge)stæ:nan**: *stæ:ning* (S); **(ge)stæppan**: *stæpe* (Z), *stapa* (Z), *stapela* (Z), *stapol* (Z), *stappel* (Z), *sto:pel* (Z); **(ge)stæððig**: *(ge)stæððignes* (S); **(ge)sta:l**: *onsta:l* (P); **(ge)stalu**: *stalung* (S); **(ge)standan**: *a:nstandende 2* (C), *stæð* (Z), *stadol* (Z), *stede* (Z), *studu* (Z), *stund* (Z); **gesteald**: *æ:htgesteald* (C), *flettgesteald* (C), *hagosteald 2* (C), *hagosteald 3* (C), *hagosteald 4* (C), *ingesteald* (P), *ma:ððumgesteald* (C), *ðry:ðgesteald* (C),

willgesteald (C), wuldorgesteald (C); **gestealla (BT)**: *eaxlgestealla* (C), *folcgestealla* (C), *fyrðgestealla* (C), *handgestealla* (C), *lindgestealla* (C), *ny:dgestealla* (C), *oferstealla* (P), *willgestealla* (C); **(ge)stelan**: *(ge)sta:l* (Z), *gestala* (Z), *(ge)stalu* (Z); **(ge)ste:pan 1**: *sti:pel* (S); **(ge)stice**: *fæ:rstice* (C), *instice* (P), *lufestice* (C), *sticel 1* (S), *sticels* (S), *sticung* (S); **(ge)sti:gan**: *gestiht* (Z), *sti:g* (Z), *stige* (Z), *stigel* (S); **gestiht**: *(ge)stihung* (S), *stihend* (S), *stihtere* (S); **(ge)stre:on**: *æ:htgestre:on* (C), *æ:rgestre:on* (C), *bearngestre:on* (C), *bo:cgestre:on* (C), *boldgestre:on* (C), *dryhtgestre:on* (C), *ealdgestre:on* (C), *eorlgestre:on* (C), *eorðgestre:on* (C), *fædergestre:on* (C), *feohgestre:on* (C), *folcgestre:on* (C), *fyrngestre:on* (C), *he:ahgestre:on* (C), *hordgestre:on 1* (C), *horngestre:on* (C), *langgestre:on* (C), *ma:ðmgestre:on* (C), *sincgestre:on* (C), *ðe:odgestre:on* (C), *ungestre:on* (P), *unrihtgestre:on* (C), *wo:hgestre:on* (C), *woruldgestre:on* (C); **(ge)stre:wian**: *stre:wung* (S); **(ge)stri:can**: *(ge)stric* (Z), *strica* (Z), *stricel* (Z); **(ge)stri:enan**: *stri:nend*; **gestrod**: *unrihtgestrod* (C); **(ge)stru:dan**: *gestrod* (Z), *stru:dend*, *stru:dere* (S), *stru:dung* (S); **(ge)stylan**: *fæ:rstylt* (C); **(ge)styrian**: *eorðstyren* (C), *gestyrenes* (S), *styrenes* (S); **gesundful**: *(ge)sundfulnes* (S); **(ge)su:pan**: *sopa* (Z), *sopp* (Z), *sufel* (Z), *sype* (Z); **(ge)swæ:s**: *(ge)swæ:snes* (S), *geswæ:sscipe* (S), *swæ:sung* (S); **(ge)swa:pan**: *geswæ:pa* (Z), *geswo:pe* (Z), *swæ:p* (Z), *swiflre* (Z), *swipa* (Z), *swipu* (Z); **geswelg**: *(ge)swelgend* (S), *swelgend* (S), *swelgere* (S), *swelgnes* (S); **(ge)swelgan**: *geswelg* (Z); **(ge)swelgend**: *swelgendnes* (S); **geswell**: *fo:tgeswell* (C), *ingeswel* (P), *swelling* (S); **(ge)swellan**: *geswell* (Z), *swelca* (Z), *swyle* (Z); **(ge)sweltan**: *swylt* (Z); **(ge)swencan**: *geswencednes* (S); **gesweorc**: *gesweorcenes* (S); **(ge)sweorcan**: *(ge)swe:or* (Z), *gesweorc* (Z), *geswe:oru* (Z), *swæ:r 2* (Z), *sweard* (Z), *swearm* (Z), *swe:or 1* (Z), *swe:or 2* (Z), *swe:ora* (Z), *sweord* (Z); **gesweorf**: *a:rgesweorf* (C); **(ge)sweorfan**: *gesweorf* (Z); **gesweostor**: *willgesweostor* (C); **(ge)sweðrian**: *gesweðrung* (S); **(ge)swi:can**: *geswic* (Z), *geswicennes* (S), *geswi:cung* (S), *geswicu* (Z), *swic* (Z), *swica* (Z), *swice 1* (Z), *swice 3* (Z), *swi:cend*, *swi:cung* (S); **(ge)swimman**: *laguswimmend* (C), *sund* (Z); **(ge)swinc**: *gerihtgeswinc* (C), *geswincnes* (S), *woruldgeswinc* (C); **(ge)swincan**: *(ge)swenc* (Z), *(ge)swinc* (Z); **(ge)swincful**: *geswincfulnes* (S); **geswing**: *handgeswing* (C), *sweordgeswing* (C), *swinglung* (S); **(ge)swipor**: *geswipornes* (S); **gesyflan**: *syfling* (S); **(ge)syngian**: *syngung* (S); **(ge)tæ:can**: *tæ:cung* (S), *tæ:cnend*, *tæ:cning* (S); **getæl 1**: *boldgetæl* (C), *folcgetæl* (C), *ge:argetæl* (C), *he:afodgetæl* (C), *mi:lgetæl* (C), *ri:mgetæl* (C), *rincgetæl* (C), *sealmgetæl* (C), *seofongetæl* (C), *tigelgetæl* (C), *ðu:sendgetæl* (C), *wintergetæl* (C); **(ge)tæ:se 1**: *getæ:snes* (S); **(ge)tæ:se 2**: *ungetæ:se 1* (P); **(ge)tang**: *fyr:rtang* (C), *i:sentange* (C), *mæ:ltang* (C), *mæ:ltange* (C); **gete:ama**: *herete:ma* (C); **(ge)teld**: *bu:rgeteld* (C), *ganggeteld* (C), *geteldung* (S); **(ge)teldan**: *(ge)teld* (Z); **(ge)temprian**: *temprung* (S); **gete:oh**: *egeðgetigu* (C), *sulhgete:og* (C); **(ge)te:on 1**: *geta:h* (Z), *ta:cen* (Z), *ta:cn* (Z), *ta:cor* (Z), *te:on 2* (Z), *te:ona* (Z), *te:one* (Z), *teosu* (Z), *ti:d* (Z), *tihle* (Z), *ti:ma* (Z), *tyge* (Z), *tyht 1* (Z); **(ge)te:orian**: *(ge)te:orung* (S), *te:orodnes* (S); **(ge)teran**: *geter* (Z), *taru* (Z), *teors* (Z), *tord* (Z), *torn 1* (Z); **(ge)ti:egan**: *ti:ging* (S); **(ge)tilð**: *eorðtilð* (C); **(ge)timber**: *bo:htimber* (C), *bolttimber* (C), *fugeltimber* (C), *getimbernes* (S), *he:ahtimber* (C), *heofontimber* (C), *hro:ftimber* (C), *magotimber* (C), *ontimber 1* (P), *untimber* (P); **getimbre**: *boldgetimbru* (C), *(ge)timbrung* (S), *he:ahgetimbru* (C), *sta:ngetimbre* (C), *timbriend* (S); **(ge)timbrung**: *mynstertimbrung* (C); **getingan**: *mu:tung* (Z), *tunge* (Z), *tungol* (Z); **getog**: *togung* (S); **(ge)torfian**: *torfung* (S); **(ge)trahtnian**: *trahtnung* (S); **(ge)tredan**: *tredde* (Z), *tredel* (S), *tredend*, *trod* (Z), *trodu* (Z); **(ge)tre:owful**: *getre:owfulnes* (S); **(ge)tre:owle:as**: *getre:owle:asnes* (S); **(ge)tre:owð**: *ungetre:owð* (P), *untre:owð* (P); **(ge)trifolian**: *trifelung* (S); **getrum**: *a:ngetrum* (C), *folcgetrum* (C), *fyrðgetrum* (C), *ga:rgetrum* (C); **(ge)tru:wa**: *ofertru:wa* (P); **(ge)tru:wian**: *getru:wung* (S); **(ge)twæ:man**: *twæ:ming* (S); **(ge)twe:o**: *untwe:o* (P); **(ge)twe:on 2**: *twe:onung* (S); **(ge)twifeald**: *twifealdnes* (S); **getwinn**: *getwinnes* (S), *li:fgetwinnan* (C); **(ge)ty:n**: *gety:dnes* (S); **(ge)tynge 1**: *getyngnes* (S); **(ge)ðaca**: *bordðaca* (C); **geðæf (BT)**: *(ge)ðafung* (S); **(ge)ðafettan**: *ðafetere* (S); **geðafsum**: *geðafsumnes* (S); **(ge)ðanc**: *æfðanc* (P), *bealudonc* (C), *bre:ostgedanc* (C), *foreðanc* (P), *heteðanc* (C), *hygeðanc* (C), *ingedanc* (P), *inwitðanc* (C), *mo:dgedanc* (C), *nearoðanc* (C), *orðanc 1* (P), *searoðanc* (C), *ðancung* (S), *ungeðanc* (P), *undanc* (P), *yumbedanc* (P); **geðeaht**: *geðeahtend* (S), *(ge)ðeahtere* (S), *(ge)ðeahtung* (S), *ræ:dgeðeaht* (C), *ungeðeaht* (P); **(ge)ðeahtere**: *ræ:dðeahtere* (C); **(ge)ðeahtung**: *forðeahing* (P),

forðeahung (P), ræ:dðeahung (C); **(ge)ðeccan:** ðecen (S), ðeccend (S); **(ge)ðennan:** ðenning (S); **geðe:ode:** læ:dengeðe:ode (C); **(ge)ðe:ofian:** ði:efð (S); **(ge)ðe:on 1:** ðe:oging (S), ðæ:sma (Z), ði:sl (Z), ði:sle (Z); **geðersc:** ðerscel (S), ðerscing (S); **(ge)ðerscan:** ðerscald (Z), geðersc (Z), ðrysce (Z), ðreax (Z); **(ge)ðicgan:** ðigen (S), ðegn (Z); **geðingan:** ðengel (Z); **(ge)ðingung:** eððingung (P), eftðingung (C); **geðingð:** burhgeðingð (C); **geðofta:** tre:owgeðofta (C), willgeðofta (C); **(ge)ðo:ht:** geðo:htung (S), ingeðo:ht (P), mo:dgeðo:ht (C), synneðo:ht (C), woruldgeðo:ht (C); **(ge)ðræc:** wæ:pengeðræc (C); **geðræf:** ðræft (S); **(ge)ðræ:stan:** geðræ:stednes (S), geðræ:stnes (S), ðræ:stnes (S), ðræ:stung (S); **geðrafu 1:** ðrafung (S); **(ge)ðra:wān:** ðra:were (S), ðre:a (Z), ðre:al 1 (Z); **(ge)ðre:agan:** ðre:agend, ðre:agung (S); **(ge)ðreodian:** ðreodung (S); **geðring:** eoforðring (C), he:ahgeðring (C); **(ge)ðringan:** geðrang (Z), geðring (Z), ðryng (Z); **(ge)ðri:stlæ:can:** geðri:stlæ:cung (S), ðri:stlæ:cnes (S); **(ge)ðro:wian:** ðro:wiendha:d (S), ðro:wend, ðro:were (S), ðro:wung (S); **(ge)ðryccan:** ðrycnes (S), (ge)ðryccednes (S); **(ge)ðryccednes:** oferðryccednes (P); **geðun:** unung (S); **geðungen 1:** (ge)ðungennes (S); **(ge)ðwæ:re:** (ge)ðwæ:rnes (S), geðwæ:rung (S); **(ge)ðwe:an:** ðwæ:le (Z), ðwæ:le (Z), ðwe:al (S); **(ge)ðweran:** buitergeðwe:or (C), ðwe:re (Z), ðwiril (Z); **geðwing ø:** hellgeðwing (C); **(ge)ðyld:** ofergeðyld (P), ungeðyld (P); **geðyldmo:d:** geðyldmo:dnes (S); **(ge)ðyncðo:** le:odgedincð (C), woruldgedincð (C); **(ge)uferian:** uferung (S); **(ge)unnan:** e:st (Z), unna (Z), unne (Z), unnend, y:st (Z); **geuntrum:** untrumha:d (S), untrumnes (S); **geunðwæ:rian:** unðwæ:rnes (S); **(ge)unwlitegian:** unwlitegung (S); **(ge)wadan:** gewe:d (Z), gewe:de (Z), wo:da (Z), wæ:dl (Z), wæ:dla 2 (Z), wadung (S), wadum (Z), weðel (Z), Wo:den (Z); **(ge)wæ:can:** gewæ:cednes (S); **gewæ:ge:** sincgewæ:ge (C); **gewæ:gnian:** wæ:gnere (S); **(ge)wæ:pnian:** (ge)wæ:pnung (S); **gewæsc:** wætergewæsc (C); **gewand:** wandung (S); **gewanhæ:lan:** wanhæ:lð (S); **gewealc:** gewilcð (S), wealcere (S); **(ge)wealcān:** gewealc (Z), wealca (Z); **geweald:** æ:htgeweald (C), a:nwald (C), handgeweald (C), ny:dgewald (C), ðe:ohgeweald (C); **(ge)wealdan:** geweald (Z), gewield (Z), weald 1 (Z), weald 2 (Z), wuldor (Z); **(ge)weaxan:** (ge)weaxnes (S), o:wæstm 1 (Z), weax (Z), weaxung (S), web (Z), webba (Z), wæstm (Z); **(ge)weccan:** weccend; **gewe:d:** we:dung (S); **gewef:** weft (S); **(ge)wefan:** gewef (Z), gewif (Z); **(ge)wegan:** wæ:g 1 (Z), wæ:ge 2 (Z), wægn (Z), weg (Z), wegu (Z), wigca (Z), wigc (Z), gewiht (Z), wæ:ge 1 (Z), gewæ:ge (Z), (ge)wihite (Z); **(ge)wemman:** gewemmednes (S), (ge)wemmend, (ge)wemming (S); **(ge)wemming:** unwemming (P); **(ge)wendan:** wendend, wendere (S), wendung (S); **geweorc:** æ:fengeweorc (C), æ:rgeweorc (C), a:lgeweorc (C), brycgeweorc (C), castelweorc (C), ciricsceatweorc (C), dæ:dweorc (C), ealdgeweorc (C), ealugeweorc (C), fæstengeweorc (C), fe:ðergeweorc (C), fla:ngeweorc (C), frumgeweorc (C), frumweorc (C), fyrngeweorc (C), goldweorc (C), græftgeweorc (C), gu:ðgeweorc (C), handgeweorc (C), he:ahgeweorc (C), landgeweorc (C), me:tergeweorc (C), ni:ðgeweorc (C), ofergeweorc (P), sta:ngeweorc (C), sulhgeweorc (C), templgeweorc (C), tigelgeweorc (C), timbergeweorc (C), tre:owgeweorc (C), underngeweorc (C), weallgeweorc (C), webbgeweorc (C), wuldorgeweorc (C); **geweorp:** sandgeweorp (C), wandeweorpe (C), weorpere (S), wintergeweorp (C); **(ge)weorpan 1:** geweorp (Z), wearp (Z), werp (Z), wierp (Z), wurpul (Z), wyrp (Z), wyrpe 1 (Z); **(ge)weorðan:** (ge)wyrð (Z), gewyrde 1 (Z), gewyrðe (Z), weard 1 (Z), weard 2 (Z), weorð 1 (Z), word 1 (Z), word 2 (Z), wyrð 1 (Z), wyrðe 2 (Z); **(ge)weorðian:** ro:dwurðiend (C); **(ge)we:pan:** wo:p (Z); **(ge)we:san:** wesing (S); **gewesnes:** to:wesnes (P), oferwe:snes (P); **(ge)wi:can:** wa:c 2 (Z), wince (Z), wi:cing (Z), wincel 1 (Z), wucu (Z); **gewidere:** misgewidere (P), ungewidere (P), unwidere (P), unti:dgewidere (C); **gewield:** wieldend (S), wielding (S); **(ge)wierdan:** wierding (S), wierdnes (S); **(ge)wi:fung:** frumwi:fung (C); **(ge)wi:glung:** li:cwi:glung (C); **gewiht:** le:adgewiht (C), seolforgewiht (C); **gewill:** (ge)willung (S), gewilnes (S), unrihtgewill (C); **gewilnes:** hrædwilnes (C), woruldwilnung (C); **(ge)wilnian:** (ge)wilnung (S); **(ge)wilnung:** unrihtwilnung (C); **gewind:** locgewind (C), moldgewind (C), ðearmgewind (C), windung (S); **(ge)windan:** gewand (Z), gewind (Z), gewynde (Z), wand (Z), wend (Z), Wendle (Z), windel (Z), wund 1 (Z), wundor (Z); **gewinde:** wiðowinde (P); **gewindla ø:** hringgewindla (C); **(ge)winn:** æ:rgewinn (C), ealdgewinn (C), folcgewinn (C), fyrngewinn (C), ga:rgewinn (C), ga:stgewinn (C), gu:ðgewinn (C), handgewinn (C), ingewinn (P), le:odgewinn (C), ongewinn (P), stre:amgewinn (C), waroðgewinn (C),

winnend (S), wo:lgewinn (C), woruldgewinn (C), y:ðgewinn (C); **(ge)winna:** ealdorgewinna (C), la:ðgewinna (C), mo:ðgewinna (C); **gewinnan:** (ge)winn (Z), (ge)winna (Z); ; **(ge)wisnes:** ungewi:snes (P); **gewiss 1:** (ge)wissung (S), ungewiss 1 (P); **(ge)wissian:** wissend; **(ge)wistfullian:** (ge)wistfulgend, (ge)wistfullung (S), wistfullnes (S); **(ge)wita:** æ:wita (C), Angelwitan (C), burhwita (C), ealdwita (C), folcwita (C), fyrnwita (C), gearowita (C), he:ahwita (C), la:rwita (C), lahwita (C), le:asgewita (C), le:odwita (C), ræ:dwita (C), ru:nwita (C), sci:rwita (C), sti:wita (C), ðe:odwita (C), unwita (P), woruldwita (C); **(ge)wi:tan:** gewitennes (S), gewitendnes (S), wi:tega (Z), (ge)witt (Z), (ge)wita (Z), wi:te (Z); **(ge)wi:tegian:** wi:tegdō:m (S), wi:tegestre (S), wi:tegun (S); **gewitendnes:** a:weggewitenes (C); **(ge)wines:** ingewitnes (P), le:asgewitnes (C); **(ge)wi:tnian:** wi:tnere (S), wi:tnigend, wi:tnung (S); **(ge)witle:as:** witle:asnes (S), (ge)witle:ast (S); **(ge)witt:** ferhðgewit (C), fyrwit 1 (C), (ge)witnes (S), gewitscipe (S), inwit 1 (P), rihtgewitt (C), ungewitt (P), weggewit (C); **(ge)wittig:** wittignes (S); **gewlæ:tan:** wlæ:tung (S); **gewraxl:** wraxlere (S), wraxlung (S); **(ge)wre:gan :** gewre:gednes (S), wre:gend, wre:gere (S), wre:gistre (S), wre:gung (S), wre:htend; **(ge)wre:on:** gewrixl (Z), wrigenes (S), wrixl (Z), wrixla (Z); **gewrid 1:** hæselwri:d (C), tre:owgewrid (C); **(ge)writ:** æ:rendgewrit (C), dyrngewrit (C), friðgewrit (C), frumgewrit (C), fyrngewrit (C), ge:angewrit (P), geforewrit (P), gewritræ:den (S), handgewrit (C), lahwrit (C), mæ:ggewrit (C), ofergewrit (P), oferwrit (P), ræ:dengewrit (C), woruldgewritu (C), yrfegewrit (C); **(ge)wri:tan:** (ge)writ (Z); (ge)wri:tere (S), oferwriten (P), wri:ting (S), yrfewri:tend (C); **(ge)wri:tere:** cranicwri:tere (C), ealdwri:tere (C), (ge)wyrdwri:tere (C), inwri:tere (P), notwri:tere (C), rihtwri:tere (C), stærwri:tere (C), ti:dwri:tere (C), unwri:tere (P), yrfewardwri:tere (C); **gewrið:** wriðels (S); **(ge)wri:ðan:** gewrið (Z), gewriðennes (S), gewri:ðing (S), wra:ð 2 (Z), wraðu (Z), wrist (Z), wriða (Z); **gewrixl:** (ge)wrixlung (S), wæ:pengewrixle (C); **(ge)wuldrian:** wuldrung (S); **(ge)wuna:** E:astergewuna (C), ne:adgewuna (C), ungewuna 1 (P), woruldgewuna (C); **(ge)wundian:** wundiend; **(ge)wundrian:** wundrung (S); **(ge)wunian:** wunigend, wunung (S), wunenes (S); **(ge)wyrca:** gewyrhta (Z); **gewyrde 1:** andwyrde (P); **gewyrht:** æ:rgewyrht (C), ealdgewyrht (C), forwyrht (P), fyrngewyrht (C), sta:nwyrht (C), unwyrht (P); **gewyrhta:** lygewyrhta (C), ma:ngewyrhta (C); **gewyrpe:** landgewyrpe (C), sandgewyrpe (C); **(ge)wy:scan:** gewy:scing (S), gewy:scednes (S); **(ge)yfelsacian:** yfelsacend, yfelsacung (S); **(ge)yfelsian:** yfelsung (S); **gicce:** gicenes (S); **gicela:** cielegicel (C), hildegicel (C), hri:mgicel (C); **gicða:** wambegicða (C); **giedd:** cwiedgiedd (C), foregidd (P), fyrngidd (C), ge:omorgidd (C), gieddung (S), so:ðgid (C), wordgydd (C); **gieddung:** aldgeddung (C), le:oðgidding (C); **gief:** æ:tgiefa (C), ælmesgifa (C), be:aggifa (C), blæ:dgifa (C), e:adgiefa (C), feorhgiefa (C), fre:olsgefa (C), fre:otgifa (C), goldgiefa (C), hyhtgifa (C), la:cgeofa (C), le:angyfa (C), ma:ððumgyfa (C), ræ:dgifa (C), ru:mgifa (C), sincgiefa (C), symbelgifa (C), wilgiefa (C); **giefan:** gafol 1 (S), gafol 2 (Z), gefestre (S), giefu (Z), giefu (Z), gif 2 (Z), gifola (Z); **giefl:** æ:fengi(e)fl (C), underngiefl (C); **giefu:** ælmesgifu (C), be:aggifu (C), bry:dgifu (C), duguðgifu (C), e:adgiefu (C), eardgyfu (C), feorhgiefu (C), fo:ddergifu (C), fre:otgifu (C), frumgifu (C), ga:stgifu (C), hyhtgiefu (C), ma:ððumgifu (C), morgengifu (C), rihtgifu (C), sincgifu (C), sundorgifu (C), sweordgifu (C), ungifu (P), woruldgifu (C), wo:ðgiefu (C), wuldorgifu (C), wundorgiefu (C); **gield:** a:ngilde 1 (C), bro:ðorgyld (C), brynegield (C), ce:apgyld (C), cynegild (C), fe:owergild (C), frumgyld (C), gafolgyld (C), gelegergield (C), heregild (C), hi:dgild 1 (C), hy:ðgild (C), hy:dgild (C), le:odgeld (C), nihtgild (C), ny:dgild (C), scipgyld (C), twigilde 3 (P), ðe:ofgild (C), ðegngylde (C), ungyld (P), wergild (C); **gielda ø:** gafolgielða (C); **giellan:** galloc (Z), gellet (Z), geolster (Z), gillister (Z), gillistre (Z); **gielp:** gielping (S), gielpnes (S), dolgilp (C), i:delgielp (C), le:asgielp (C), unrihtgilp (C), woruldgilp (C); **gielpa:** gielp (Z), gielpna (Z), gilp 1 (Z); **gi:eme:** gi:emen (S), gi:emend (S), gi:eming (S); **gi:emele:as:** gi:emele:asnes (S), gi:emele:ast (S); **gi:emen:** gi:emenes (S), ungy:men (P); **gi:emenes:** oferge:mnes (P); **gierd:** cynegyrd (C), forðegegyrdu (P), forðgyrd (P), hefeglyrd (C), hre:odgyrd (C), pre:ostgyrd (C), seglgyrd (C), sigegyrd (C), sundgyrd (C), ðearmgyrd (C); **giest:** be:odgæst (C), brimgiest (C), fe:ðegest (C), giesting (S), giestning (S), gryregæst (C), hildeguest (C), inwitgæst (C), ni:ðgæst (C), ryngiest (C), selegyst (C), stælguest (C), wilgæst (C); **gietan:** geat (Z), geatwe (Z); **gif 2:** giefend (S), giefnes (S), gifnes (S), gift (S), gifung (S); **gi:fer:** gi:fernes (S); **gifol:**

gifolnes (S); **gift**: *bry:dgifta* (C), *edgift* (P), *feohgift* (C), *handgift* (C), *hla:fordgift* (C), *ræ:dgift* (C), *wi:fgifta* (C); **gi:hte** \emptyset : *sungi:hte* (C); **gimm**: *blæcgymm* (C), *bri:delgym* (C), *godgim* (C), *he:afodgimm* (C), *searogimm* (C), *sincgim* (C), *tungolgim* (C), *wælgimm* (C), *wuldorgim* (C); **gi:mnes**: *foregi:mnes* (P); **gin 1**: *ginung* (S); **gi:nan 1**: *gesca* (Z), *gin 1* (Z); **ginn**: *anginn* (P), *ginnes* (S); **gipian**: *gypigend*, *gypung* (S); **gi:sl**: *foregi:sl* (P), *friðgi:sl* (C), *gi:slha:d* (S), *gi:sldu* (S); **gi:tsere**: *feohgi:tsere* (C), *woruldgi:tsere* (C); **gi:tsian**: *gi:tsere* (S), *gi:tsiendnes* (S), *gi:tsung* (S); **gi:tsung**: *de:ofolgi:tsung* (C), *feohgi:tsung* (C), *na:htgi:tsung* (C), *unrihtgi:tsung* (C), *woruldgi:tsung* (C); **glæd 1**: *(ge)glædnes* (S), *glædscipe* (S), *gladung* (S); **glædmo:d**: *glædmo:dnes* (S); **glæs 1**: *glæsful* (S); **glæterian**: *glæterung* (S); **gle:aw**: *gle:awnes* (S), *gle:awscipe* (S); **gle:awnes**: *gereordgle:awnes* (C); **glemm**: *headuglemm* (C), *inwithlemm* (C); **gleng**: *forli:sgleng* (C), *glengnes* (S), *woruldglenge* (C); **gle:san**: *gle:sing* (S); **glidder**: *gliderung* (S); **glitenian**: *glitenung* (S); **gli:w**: *bismergle:ow* (C), *chorgle:o* (C), *gli:were* (S), *gli:wiend* (S), *gli:wung* (S), *geflitgli:w* (C), *geslitgli:w* (C), *sealmgli:g* (C); **gli:were**: *cimbalgli:were* (C); **glo:f 1**: *foxesglo:fa* (C), *glo:fung* (S); **glo:m**: *æ:fenglo:m* (C), *glo:mung* (S), *mistglo:m* (C), *nihtglo:m* (C); **glo:mung**: *æ:fenglo:mung* (C); **glo:wan**: *gle:d* (Z), *gle:de* (Z), *glo:m* (Z); **gnagan**: *nægl* (Z); **gna:st**: *fy:rgna:st* (C); **gne:að**: *gne:aðnes* (S); **gne:aðlic** \emptyset : *gne:aðlicnes* (S); **gni:dan**: *gnidil* (Z), *gni:ding* (S); **gnorn 1**: *gnornung* (S); **gnornung**: *he:ahgnornung* (C); **God 1**: *de:aðgodas* (C), *gedwolgod* (C), *godha:d* (S), *goding* (S), *gyden* (S), *he:ahgod* (C), *hellgod* (C), *u:pgodu* (P), *Wealdendgod* (C), *wo:hgod* (C), *Wuldorgod* (C); **go:d 1**: *(ge)beterung* (S), *go:dnes* (S), *go:dscipe* (S); **go:d 2**: *cofgodas* (C), *feohgo:d* (C), *ungo:d 2* (P), *unri:mgo:d* (C), *woruldgo:d* (C); **godcund**: *godcundnes* (S); **godcundlic**: *godcundlicnes* (S); **godsibb**: *godsibbræ:den* (S); **godspel**: *godspellere* (S); **godðrymm**: *godðrymnes* (S); **godwebb 1**: *hwe:olgodweb* (C); **godwebb 2**: *ealgodwebb* (C); **go:ian**: *go:ung* (S); **gold**: *cynegold* (C), *fæ:tgold* (C), *he:afodgold* (C), *smæ:tegold* (C); **goldlæfer 1**: *re:adgoldlæfer* (C); **go:ma**: *feorhgo:ma* (C), *feorhgo:me* (C); **goretan**: *goretung* (S); **go:s**: *græ:ggo:s* (C), *hwi:tego:s* (C), *wildgo:s* (C); **gra:d**: *ræ:dinggra:d* (C); **græ:d**: *hancre:d* (C); **græ:dig**: *græ:dignes* (S); **græf 1**: *eorðgræf* (C), *foldgræf* (C), *grafere* (S), *grafet* (S), *græft* (S), *i:sengræf* (C), *moldgræf* (C); **græ:fa**: *mearcgræ:fa* (C), *wi:rgræ:fe* (C); **græg** \emptyset : *coltgræg* (C); **græs 1**: *beregræs* (C); **gra:f**: *pirgra:f* (C), *wyngra:f* (C); **gra:fa**: *ellengra:fa* (C), *erscgra:fa* (C); **grafan**: *græf 1* (Z), *græf 2* (Z); **grama 1**: *ni:ðgrama* (C); **grammatic**: *grammaticere* (S); **gra:nian**: *gra:nung* (S); **gra:p**: *eorðgra:p* (C), *fe:ondgra:p* (C), *gra:pung* (S), *hildegra:p* (C), *nearogra:p* (C), *ny:dgra:p* (C); **gre:at**: *gre:atnes* (S); **gre:ne 1**: *gre:nnes* (S); **gre:ne 2**: *singre:ne 1* (P); **grennian**: *grennung* (S); **gre:ofa**: *elegre:ofa* (C); **gre:osan**: *gre:osn* (Z), *gorn 1* (P), *gryre* (Z); **gre:p**: *feltu:ngre:p* (C); **gri:ma**: *beadugri:ma* (C), *egesgri:ma* (C), *heregri:ma* (C); **grimm**: *grimnes* (S); **grimsian**: *grimsung* (S); **gri:pa**: *frumgri:pa* (C), *hæ:rgripa* (C); **gri:pe**: *fæ:rgripe* (C), *handgri:pe* (C), *mundgri:pe* (C), *ni:ðgri:pe* (C), *ny:dgri:pe 1* (C), *ongrype* (P), *sta:ngri:pe* (C), *sweordgri:pe* (C); **gri:st**: *gri:stra* (S); **gristan**: *gristlung* (S); **gristle**: *næsgristle* (C), *nosugrisle* (C); **grið**: *ciricgrið* (C), *ha:dgrið* (C), *hæ:lnesgrið* (C), *handgrið* (C); **grorn 1**: *grornung* (S); **grot 1**: *meregrot* (C), *meregrota* (C), *sandgrot* (C); **grund**: *brytengru:nd* (C), *e:argrund* (C), *eormengrund* (C), *grundling* (S), *hellegrund* (C), *meregrund* (C), *sæ:grund* (C), *wætergrund* (C); **grunian**: *grunnung* (S); **grut**: *hellegrut* (C), *turfgrut* (C); **grymettan**: *grymettung* (S); **grynde**: *æfgrynde* (P); **gryre**: *fæ:rgryre* (C), *hellegryre* (C), *heortgryre* (C), *hinsi:ðgryre* (C), *le:odgryre* (C), *wælgryre* (C), *we:stengryre* (C), *wi:ggryre* (C); **grytta**: *hwæ:tegryttan* (C); **guma**: *bry:dguma* (C), *dryhtguma* (C), *seldguma* (C), *ðe:odguma* (C); **gund**: *healsgund* (C); **gyden**: *gyrlgyden* (C); **gylan**: *gylung* (S); **gylt**: *æ:gylt* (C), *gyltend* (S), *gylting* (S); **gyrdan**: *gyrdel* (S); **gyte**: *blo:dgyte* (C), *wætergyte* (C); **habban**: *hæbbednes* (S), *hæbbing* (S), *hæfen 1* (S), *(ge)hæft 1* (S), *heofonhæbbend* (C), *randhæbbend* (C), *searohæbbend* (C); **hacele**: *mæssehacele* (C), *oferhacele* (P); **ha:d**: *ha:dung* (S); **ha:desmann**: *fæ:mnha:desmon* (C); **ha:dung**: *unha:dung* (P); **hæbbere** \emptyset : *sulhhæbbere* (C); **hæcc 1**: *fo:dderhec* (C); **hæccel** \emptyset : *mearhæccel* (C); **hæf 1**: *handhæf* (C), *he:ahhæf* (C); **hæfen 1**: *landhæfen* (C); **hæfern**: *wæterhæfern* (C); **hæfta** \emptyset : *hellehæfta* (C); **hæftling**: *hellehæftling 1* (C); **hæftni:ed**: *hæftni:edling* (S), *hæftni:ednes* (S); **hæ:l 1**: *mu:ðhæ:l* (C); **hæ:l 3**: *hæ:lend* (S), *hæ:lestre* (S), *hæ:ling* (S), *hæ:lnes* (S), *hæ:lð* (S); **hæle**: *hæleð* (S); **hæ:lu**: *unhæ:lu* (P), *wundorhæ:lo* (C); **hæ:med**: *hæ:medla:c* (S), *hæ:medscipe* (S),

mæ:ghæ:med (C), *ni:edhæ:med* (C), *rihthæ:med* (C), *unrihthæ:med 1* (C), *wo:hhæ:med* (C); **hæ:mend:** *wo:hhæ:mend* (C); **hæ:mere:** *ny:dhæ:medre* (C), *wo:hhæ:mere* (C); **hæ:mestre** *ø:* *ny:dhæ:mestre* (C); **hæ:r:** *ga:tehæ:r* (C), *he:afodhæ:r* (C), *hrycghæ:r* (C), *tæglhæ:r* (C); **hæ:s:** *hæ:sere* (S), *ne:adhæ:s* (C); **hæt:** *wuduhætt* (C); **hæ:te:** *hæ:ting* (S), *hæ:ðung* (S), *sumorhæ:te* (C); **hæ:tu:** *lenctenhæ:to* (C); **hæ:ð 1:** *mo:rhæ:ð* (C); **hæ:ða:** *æfterhæ:ða* (P); **hæ:ðen 1:** *hæ:ðendo:m* (S), *hæ:ðennes* (S), *hæ:ðenscipe* (S); **hafa** *ø:* *wanhafa* (P); **hafela:** *wi:gheafola* (C); **hafenle:as:** *hafenle:ast* (S); **hafoc:** *go:shafoc* (C), *gu:ðhafoc* (C), *hafocere* (S), *hafocung* (S), *mu:shafoc* (C), *spearhafoc* (C), *wealhha:foc* (C), *wealhha:foc* (C); **haga:** *a:nhaga* (C), *bo:chaga* (C), *bordhaga* (C), *cumbolhaga* (C), *fæ:rhaga* (C), *gemæ:rhaga* (C), *salthaga* (C), *swi:nhaga* (C), *turfhaga* (C), *tyrfhaga 1* (C), *wi:ghaga* (C), *wulfhaga* (C), *ymbhaga* (P); **hagosteald 1:** *hagostealdha:d* (S), *hagostealdnes* (S); **ha:lga:** *sundorha:lga* (C); **ha:lig 1:** *ha:ligdo:m* (S); **ha:ls:** *ha:lsere* (S), *ha:lsung* (S), *ha:lsigend* (S); **ha:lsere:** *wyrmhæ:lsere* (C); **ha:lwende:** *ha:lwendnes* (S); **ham 1:** *byrnham* (C), *fyrðhom* (C); **ha:m 1:** *bisceopha:m* (C), *cyneha:m* (C), *feormeha:m* (C), *heofonha:m* (C), *mynsterha:m* (C), *sce:apha:m* (C); **hama:** *cildhama* (C), *fearhhama* (C), *fe:ðerhama* (C), *fīðerhama* (C), *flæ:schama* (C), *goldhoma* (C), *græ:ghama* (C), *heorthama* (C), *li:chama* (C), *wuldorhama* (C); **ha:ma:** *hylleha:ma* (C); **hamm 1:** *flexhamm* (C), *flo:dhamm* (C), *minthamm* (C), *stigelhamm* (C); **hamor:** *clodhamer* (C), *du:ðhamor* (C), *handhamur* (C), *sciphamor* (C); **ha:mcyld** *ø:* *rihtha:mcyld* (C); **ha:mso:cn:** *rihtha:mso:cn* (C); **hana:** *holthana* (C), *wo:rhana* (C), *wuduhona* (C); **hand 1:** *borhhand* (C), *bra:dhand* (C), *handle* (S), *handful* (S), *herehand* (C), *mæ:ghand* (C), *rihthand* (C), *sperehand* (C), *wæ:pnedhand* (C), *wi:fhand* (C), *yrfehand* (C); **handdæ:da:** *rihthanddæ:da* (C); **handle:** *handlung* (S), *sulhandla* (C); **hanga (BT):** *li:changa* (C); **hangra:** *a:changra* (C), *æ:sphangra* (C), *sealhangra* (C); **ha:r 1:** *ha:rnes* (S), *ha:rung* (S); ; **hara:** *heardhara* (C); **ha:rwele:** *ha:rweungnes* (S); **ha:s:** *ha:snes* (S); **ha:t 1:** *ha:tung* (S), *ha:tnes* (S); **ha:t 2:** *sumorha:t* (C); **ha:ta** *ø:* *be:oha:ta* (C); **ha:te** *ø:* *wi:nha:te* (C); **he:af:** *hellehe:af* (C); **he:afod:** *andhe:afod* (P), *efenhe:afda* (C), *foranhe:afod* (C), *forhe:afod* (P), *fyrgenhe:afod* (C), *he:afodling* (S), *healfhe:afod* (C), *hundeshe:afod* (C), *myranhe:afod* (C), *wulfeshe:afod* (C); **he:afodli:n** *ø:* *bisceophe:afodli:n* (C); **he:afodling:** *efenheafodling* (C); **he:afodsegn:** *eoforhe:afodsegn* (C); **he:ah 1:** *he:ahha:d* (S), *he:anes* (S), *hi:ehðu* (S); **he:ahmo:d:** *he:ahmo:dnes* (S); ; **he:ahðrymm:** *he:ahðrymm:* *he:ahðrymmnes* (S); **heald 1:** *(ge)healdend* (S), *(ge)healdnes* (S), *healdiend* (S), *healding* (S), *u:pheald* (P); **healdind:** *ri:cehealdend* (C), *duruhealdend* (C); **healdsum:** *(ge)healdsumnes* (S); **healf 2:** *e:asthealf* (C), *fæderenhealf* (C), *mo:dorhealf* (C), *nordhealf* (C), *sæ:healf* (C), *si:dhealf* (C), *sperehealf* (C), *spinelhealf* (C), *su:ðe:asthealf* (C), *su:dhealf* (C), *u:thealf* (P), *wæ:pnedhealf* (C), *westhealf* (C), *wi:fhealf* (C); **healfhe:afod:** *oferhealfhe:afod* (P); **healh:** *risciealh* (C); **he:alic:** *he:alicnes* (S); **heall 1:** *gifheall* (C), *gildheall* (C), *heofonheall* (C), *meduheall* (C); **healm 1:** *berehalm* (C), *hwæ:tehealm* (C); **heals:** *mundheals* (C); **he:amol:** *he:amolscipe* (S); **he:an:** *he:annes 1* (S); **he:ap:** *e:oredhe:ap* (C), *efenhe:ap* (C), *ga:rhe:ap* (C), *he:annes 1* (S), *he:apung* (S), *mæ:denhe:ap* (C), *mægenhe:ap* (C), *munuche:ap* (C), *pre:osthe:ap* (C), *wi:ghe:ap* (C), *wuldorhe:ap* (C); **heard 1:** *harding* (S), *hardnes* (S), *hardung* (S); **hearde:** *i:senhearde* (C); **heardheort:** *heardheortnes* (S); **heardlic:** *heardlicnes* (S); **heardmo:d:** *heardmo:dnes* (S); **hearg:** *hergere* (S); **hearmcweðan:** *hearmcweðend*; **hearmcwidol:** *hearmcwidolnes* (S); **hearpe:** *hearpere* (S), *hearpestre* (S), *hearpung* (S); **heaðu** *ø:* *heaðula:c* (S); **he:awere** *ø:* *hri:ðerhe:awere* (C), *wuduhe:awere* (C); **hebban** *ø:* *he:afodhebban* (C); **hefe 1:** *hefen 1* (S); **hefig:** *hefignes* (S); **hefigtyme:** *hefigtymnes* (S); **hege:** *æcerhege* (C), *burghege* (C), *cwichege* (C), *de:orhege* (C), *fearnhege* (C), *mæ:rhege* (C), *ra:hhege* (C), *sta:nhege* (C), *Sta:nhege* (C), *swi:nhege* (C), *wyrttu:nhege* (C); **hele:** *eorðhele* (C), *helung* (S); **hell:** *ni:ðhell* (C); **helm 1:** *ba:nhelm* (C), *ba:rhelm* (C), *cynehelm* (C), *gri:mhelm* (C), *gu:ðhelm* (C), *heoloðhelm* (C), *i:senhelm* (C), *leðerhelm* (C), *lyfthelm* (C), *misthelm* (C), *nihthelm* (C), *sceaduhelm* (C), *sundhelm* (C), *wæterhelm* (C), *wuldorhelm* (C); **help:** *helpend* (S), *midhelp* (P), *ny:dhelp* (C); **hengen:** *ro:dehengen* (C); **hengest:** *brimhengest* (C), *fæ:thengest* (C), *faroðhengest* (C), *friðhengest* (C), *merhengest* (C), *sæ:hengest* (C), *sundhengest* (C), *wæ:ghengest* (C), *y:ðhengest* (C); **henn:** *edischenn* (C), *erschen* (C), *ha:mhenn* (C), *wo:rhenn* (C); **he:of 1:** *he:ofung* (S);

he:ofan: *he:af* (Z), *he:of 1* (Z); **heofon:** *u:pheofon* (P), *hu:shefen* (C); **heoloð** *ø:* *hindhælede* (C); **heolor:** *heolorung* (S), *twiheolor* (P); **he:oloðe** *ø:* *hindhælede* (C); **heolstor 2:** *heolstrung* (S); **heorð:** *we:ofodheorð* (C); **heord 1:** *gafolheord* (C), *hri:ðerheord* (C), *inheord* (P), *sce:apheord* (C); **heorte:** *bucheort* (C), *efenheorte* (C), *ha:theort* (C), *we:denheort 2* (C); **heorð:** *we:ofodheorð* (C); **heortnes** *ø:* *oferheortnes* (P); **he:oðu:** *hellheoðu* (C); **here:** *æsçhere* (C), *e:gorhere* (C), *fē:ðehere* (C), *flothere* (C), *forðherge* (P), *ganghere* (C), *gu:ðhere* (C), *hæ:ðenhere* (C), *herescipe* (S), *hereð* (S), *horshere* (C), *innhere* (P), *i:senhere* (C), *landhere* (C), *norðhere* (C), *ræ:dehere* (C), *ri:dehere* (C), *sciphere* (C), *sinhere* (P), *stælherige* (C), *ðe:odhere* (C), *unfriðhere* (C), *u:there* (P), *wælhere* (C); **herepað:** *ceasterherpað* (C), *folcherepað* (C), *friðherpað* (C), *portherpað* (C), *sealtherpað* (C), *wi:cherpað* (C), *wuduherpað* (C); **hergung:** *ne:ahhergung* (C); **herian 1:** *(ge)herenes* (S), *herigend*, *herung* (S); **herung:** *lofherung* (C), *samodhering* (C); **hete:** *billhete* (C), *cumbolhete* (C), *ecghete* (C), *ellenhete* (C), *le:odhete* (C), *mo:dhete* (C), *morðorhete* (C), *ni:ðhete* (C), *sæ:hete* (C), *scildhete* (C), *te:onhete* (C), *wæ:penhete* (C), *wi:ghete* (C); **hetol:** *hetolnes* (S); **hettan:** *hettend*; **hettend:** *ealdhettende* (C); **hicga** *ø:* *firenhicga* (C); **hicgan:** *firenhicgend* (C); **hicge** *ø:* *firenhicge* (C); **hiede:** *norðhylde* (C); **hierde:** *be:orhyrde* (C), *cæ:ghiorde* (C), *cu:hyrde* (C), *cwe:nhirde* (C), *ga:thyrde* (C), *grundhyrde* (C), *he:ahhyrde* (C), *horshierde* (C), *hri:ðerhyrde* (C), *ma:ðmhyrde* (C), *mu:lhyrde* (C), *oxanhyrde* (C), *swi:nhyrde* (C), *sce:aphyrde* (C); **hierste:** *hiersting* (S); **hi:ewet:** *sta:nhy:wet* (C), *wuduhi:ewet* (C); **hi:gian:** *hi:gð* (S), *hi:gung* (S); **hi:gung:** *to:hi:gung* (P); **hinca** *ø:* *hellehinca* (C); **hinder 1:** *hinderling 1* (S), *hindernes* (S), *hinderscipe* (S); **hi:red:** *bisceophi:red* (C), *hi:redwist* (S), *inhi:red* (P), *nunhi:red* (C), *pre:osthi:red* (C), *wi:fhi:red* (C); **hi:redwist:** *unhi:redwist* (P); **hi:w 1:** *æ:hi:w* (P), *(ge)hi:wung* (S), *hi:wen* (S), *hi:were* (S), *hi:wiend* (S), *hi:wnes* (S), *hi:wra:den* (S), *hi:wscipe* (S), *hi:wung 1* (S), *hi:wung 2* (S), *scinnhi:w* (C), *spæ:cehe:ow* (C), *wyrmhi:w* (C); **hi:wan:** *inhi:wan* (P), *rihtgehi:wan* (C), *rihthi:wa* (C); **hi:wcu:ð:** *hi:wcu:ðnes* (S); **hi:wisc:** *fæderhi:wisc* (C); **hi:wung 2:** *frumhe:owung* (C); **hlacerian:** *hlacerung* (S); **hlæ:der:** *sciphlæ:der* (C); **hlæ:ne:** *hlæ:nnes* (S); **hlæ:w:** *bre:rhlæ:w* (C); **hlæst:** *brimhlæst* (C), *hlæsting* (S), *sciphlæst* (C); **hla:f:** *ælmeshla:f* (C), *heofonhla:f* (C), *hierstinghla:f* (C), *hwi:tehla:f* (C), *offringhla:f* (C), *oflæ:thla:f* (C), *osterhla:f* (C), *ðeorfhla:f* (C), *weaxhla:f* (C); **hla:fle:as** *ø:* *hla:fle:ast* (S); **hla:ford:** *cynehla:ford* (C), *ealdhla:ford* (C), *hla:forddo:m* (S), *hla:fording* (S), *hla:fordscipe* (S), *holdhla:ford* (C), *hu:shla:ford* (C), *landhla:ford* (C), *rihthla:ford* (C), *sciphla:ford* (C), *woruldhla:ford* (C); **hla:forddo:m:** *rihthla:forddo:m* (C); **hla:fordhyldo:** *rihthla:fordhyldo* (C); **hle:ap:** *u:thle:ap* (P); **hleahtor:** *tæ:lhlehter* (C); **hlem:** *hildehlem* (C), *u:hthlem* (C), *wælhlem* (C); **hience:** *wælhience* (C); **hle:o:** *hu:shle:ow* (C), *turfhle:ow* (C); **hle:onian:** *hle:onað* (S); **hle:owung:** *teldgehli:wung* (C); **hle:oðor:** *efenhle:oðor* (C), *hle:oðrere* (S), *hle:oðrung* (S), *swe:ghle:oðor* (C), *wordhle:oðor* (C); **hlid 1:** *ceasterhlid* (C); **hli:dan:** *hlid 1* (Z); **hli:ep:** *æ:hly:p* (P), *clifhly:p* (C); **hli:epe:** *stæðhly:pe 2* (C); **hli:et:** *midhly:t* (P); **hli:fan:** *hlæ:fdige* (Z), *hla:f* (Z); **hlimman:** *hlem* (Z); **hlinc:** *mæ:rhlinc* (C), *mearchlinc* (C), *sta:nhlinc* (C); **hli:sa:** *unhli:sa* (P), *woruldhli:sa* (C); **hli:se:adig:** *hli:se:adignes* (S); **hli:we:** *poshli:we* (C); **hlið 1:** *beorghlið* (C), *burghlið* (C), *fenhleoðu* (C), *he:ahhlið* (C), *misthlið* (C), *næshlið* (C), *sandhlið* (C), *sta:nhlið* (C), *wulfhlið* (C); **hloccettan:** *hloccetung* (S); **hlosnian:** *hlosnere* (S); **hlo:ð:** *herehlo:ð* (C), *hlo:ðere 1* (S); **hlo:wan:** *hlo:wung* (S); **hlu:d:** *hlu:dnes* (S); **hlu:tor:** *hlu:tornes* (S), *hly:tere* (S); **hlu:torlic** *ø:* *hlu:torlicnes* (S); **hly:ttrian:** *hly:ttrung* (S); **hlysnan:** *hlysnere* (S); **hlystend:** *la:rhlystend* (C), *le:afhlystend* (C), *to:hlystend* (P); **hlytta:** *ta:nhlyta* (C); **hnappian:** *hnappung* (S); **hne:aw :** *hne:awnes* (S); **hnesce 1:** *hnescnes* (S); **hnitu:** *swe:orhnitu* (C); **hnutu:** *eorðnutu* (C), *hæselhnutu* (C), *pi:nhnutu* (C), *wealhhnutu* (C); **ho:c:** *hinderho:c* (C), *tygeho:c* (C), *we:odho:c* (C), *webho:c* (C), *wi:ngeardho:c* (C); **hof:** *ceasterhof* (C), *cynehof* (C), *dimhof* (C), *giesthof* (C), *gnornhof* (C), *grornhof* (C), *heolstorhof* (C), *mearchhof* (C), *morðorhof* (C), *sandhof* (C), *sta:nhof* (C), *su:slhof* (C), *y:ðhof* (C); **ho:fe:** *merscho:fe* (C), *tu:nho:fe* (C); **hoga 2:** *anhoga* (P), *hogung* (S), *hogascipe* (S), *wanhoga* (P), *ymbhoga* (P); **hogu:** *woruldhogu* (C); **ho:h:** *ho:hing* (S); **hohful:** *hohfulnes* (S); **hol 1:** *holing* (S), *holnes* (S); **hol 2:** *brocchol* (C), *foxhol* (C), *liferhol* (C), *oterhola* (C), *sta:nhol* (C), *wulfol* (C); **hold 1:** *holdræ:den* (S), *holdscipe* (S); **holen:** *cne:owholen* (C); **holing:** *underholung* (P); **holm:** *sæ:holm* (C), *wæ:gholm* (C); **holt:** *a:cholt* (C), *æscholt* (C), *alorholt* (C),

beorcholt (C), *bo:cholt* (C), *firgenholt* (C), *ga:rholt* (C), *oferholt* (P), *sco:mhylyte* (C), *wuduholt* (C); **hop:** *fenhop* (C), *merschop* (C), *mo:rhop* (C); **hopa:** *to:hopa* (P); **hoppa** *ø:* *gærshoppa* (C); **hoppe:** *feldhoppe* (C), *gærshoppe* (C); **hoppian:** *hoppestre* (S); **ho:r:** *ho:ring* (S); **hord:** *be:aghord* (C), *bo:chord* (C), *brandhord* (C), *bre:osthord* (C), *feohhord* (C), *feorhhord* (C), *flæ:schord* (C), *goldhord* (C), *gre:othord* (C), *hordere* (S), *hordestre* (S), *li:chord* (C), *ma:ðmhord* (C), *mo:dhord* (C), *sa:wolhord* (C), *wambhord* (C), *wordhord* (C), *wyrmhord* (C); **horn:** *a:nhorn* (C), *blæ:dhorn* (C), *blæchorn* (C), *blæshorn* (C), *cu:horn* (C), *drenchorn* (C), *dryncehorn* (C), *elehorn* (C), *feohtehorn* (C), *gu:ðhorn* (C), *hornbora* (S), *hyrnet* (S), *herehorn* (C), *piporhorn* (C), *sweglhorn* (C), *tru:ðhorn* (C), *tygehorn* (C), *wesendhorn* (C); **hors:** *crætehors* (C), *geste:dhors* (C), *ra:dhors* (C), *ræ:dhors* (C), *se:amhors* (C), *sto:dhors* (C); **hosu:** *leðerhosu* (C), *scinhosu* (C); **hrado** *ø:* *wægngehrado* (C); **hræ:can:** *hræ:cung* (S); **hræ:cetan:** *hræ:cetung* (S); **hræ:cung:** *blo:dhre:cung* (C), *wyrmshre:cung* (C); **hræ:d:** *hræ:ding* (S), *hradung* (S), *hrædnes* (S); **hrædhy:dig:** *hrædhy:dignes* (S); **hrædlic:** *hrædlicnes* (S); **hræfn 1:** *nihthræfn* (C); **hrægl:** *be:odhrægl* (C), *beadhrægl* (C), *bre:chrægl* (C), *de:adrægel* (C), *frumhrægl* (C), *fyrdrægl* (C), *handhrægl* (C), *he:afodhrægl* (C), *hræglung* (S), *hrycghrægl* (C), *li:chrægel* (C), *li:nenhrægl* (C), *mæssehrægl* (C), *me:shrægel* (C), *merehrægl* (C), *scufrægl* (C), *sculdorhrægl* (C), *sethrægl* (C), *setlhrægel* (C), *stri:chrægl* (C), *wa:ghrægel* (C), *we:ofodhrægl* (C), *wi:fhrægel* (C), *wi:tehrægl* (C); **hræscnes** *ø:* *hle:orhræscnes* (C); **hra:n:** *stælhra:n* (C); **hre:ac:** *sci:dhre:ac* (C); **hre:ad** *ø:* *earmhre:ad* (C); **hre:aw 1:** *hre:awnes 1* (S); **hreddan:** *hreddere* (S), *hreddung* (S); **hreddung:** *landhredding* (C); **hremming:** *woruldhremming* (C); **hre:oða** *ø:* *bordhre:oða* (C), *scildhre:oða* (C); **hre:odan:** *hre:od* (Z), *hre:ða* (Z); **hre:of 1:** *hry:fing* (S), *hre:ofnes* (S); **hre:oh 1:** *hre:ohnes* (S); **hre:ownes:** *swi:ðhre:ownes* (C); **hrepian:** *hrepung* (S); **hre:renes:** *eorðhre:renes* (C); **hre:ð:** *gu:ðhre:ð* (C), *sigehre:ð* (C); **hri:fðo:** *he:afodhri:efðo* (C); **hrimpan:** *hrympel* (Z); **hring:** *ba:nhring* (C), *bæcering* (C), *belhring* (C), *bri:delshring* (C), *e:aghring* (C), *e:arhring* (C), *e:arring* (C), *gedwolhring* (P), *gyrdelhring* (C), *ho:fring* (C), *mi:dlhring* (C), *no:nhring* (C), *seolfring* (C), *wi:ngeardhring* (C); **hrið:** *hriðing* (S); **hri:ðer:** *sleghry:ðer* (C); **hriðre** *ø:* *midhriðre* (P); **hro:c:** *nihthro:c* (C); **hro:f:** *firsthro:f* (C), *heofonhro:f* (C), *inwithro:f* (C), *mu:ðhro:f* (C); **hro:p:** *onhro:p* (P); **hro:pan:** *hro:p* (Z); **hru:m:** *citelhru:m* (C); **hrycg:** *lindrycg* (C), *middelhrycg* (C), *sandhrycg* (C), *sta:nhrycg* (C), *timberhrycg* (C), *trogghrycg* (C); **hry:derflæ:sc** *ø:* *ealdhryðerflæ:sc* (C); **hryre 1:** *le:odhryre* (C), *li:chryre* (C), *nīðerhryre* (C), *wi:ghryre* (C); **hu:las** *ø:* *scaldhu:las* (C); **hulu:** *berenhulu* (C); **hund 1:** *hynden* (S), *ðre:ohund* (C); **hund 2:** *gri:ghund* (C), *he:ahde:orhund* (C), *hellehund* (C), *hra:nhund* (C), *roðhund* (C), *sæ:hund* (C), *we:dehund* (C); **hunding** *ø:* *healfhunding* (C); **hu:ne:** *ha:rhu:ne* (C); **hunig:** *du:nhunig* (C), *wuduhunig* (C); **hunta:** *hunticge* (S), *huntung* (S), *huntoð* (S), *he:ahde:orhunta* (C), *hwælhunta* (C); **hunticge:** *huntigystre* (S); **huntoð:** *hwælhuntað* (C); **hu:s:** *æppelhu:s* (C), *ambihthu:s* (C), *ba:nhu:s* (C), *bæðhu:s* (C), *bellhu:s* (C), *bernhu:s* (C), *bo:chu:s* (C), *bry:dhu:s* (C), *capitelhu:s* (C), *ci:epehu:s* (C), *cornhu:s* (C), *crucethu:s* (C), *de:ofolgieldhu:s* (C), *dimhu:s* (C), *do:mhu:s* (C), *drenchu:s* (C), *ealuhu:s* (C), *eardunghu:s* (C), *eorðhu:s* (C), *feldhu:s* (C), *feohhu:s* (C), *feorhhu:s* (C), *fischu:s* (C), *flæ:schu:s* (C), *forehu:s* (P), *forligerhu:s* (C), *friðhu:s* (C), *fy:rhu:s* (C), *ga:tahu:s* (C), *(ge)bedhu:s* (C), *(ge)hu:sscipe* (S), *(ge)mo:thu:s* (C), *geofonhu:s* (C), *gereordunghu:s* (C), *giesthu:s* (C), *gifthu:s* (C), *goldhordhu:s* (C), *græfhu:s* (C), *gre:tinghu:s* (C), *ha:ligdo:mhu:s* (C), *hellehu:s* (C), *heofonhu:s* (C), *hi:eghu:s* (C), *hla:fhu:s* (C), *hræglhu:s* (C), *hu:sincel* (S), *hu:sræ:den* (S), *hu:swist* (S), *la:rhu:s* (C), *læ:cehu:s* (C), *leorninghu:s* (C), *ma:ðmhu:s* (C), *ma:nhu:s* (C), *mangunghu:s* (C), *mealthu:s* (C), *meluhu:s* (C), *merehu:s* (C), *morðorhu:s* (C), *myltenhu:s* (C), *myltestrehu:s* (C), *ni:edhu:s* (C), *nicorhu:s* (C), *offrunghu:s* (C), *pleghu:s* (C), *reordhu:s* (C), *resthu:s* (C), *sa:wolhu:s* (C), *scandhu:s* (C), *scru:delshu:s* (C), *sealthu:s* (C), *snæ:dinghu:s* (C), *snytturuhu:s* (C), *spichu:s* (C), *spræ:chu:s* (C), *sumorhu:s* (C), *sympelhu:s* (C), *tempelhu:s* (C), *to:cirhu:s* (C), *towhu:s* (C), *ðe:ninghu:s* (C), *ðyrelhu:s* (C), *u:phu:s* (P), *wæ:ferhu:s* (C), *wæ:penhu:s* (C), *wæschu:s* (C), *weorchu:s* (C), *wi:ghu:s* (C), *wi:nhu:s* (C), *wi:tehu:s* (C), *winterhu:s* (C), *wundorhu:s* (C); ; **hu:ð 1:** *herehu:ð* (C); **hwæ:g:** *cy:sehwa:g* (C), *wringhwæ:g* (C); **hwæl 1:** *horschwæl* (C); **hwæ:strian:** *hwæ:strung* (S); **hwæt 2:** *(ge)hwætnes* (S), *hwætscipe* (S); **hwæ:te:** *hla:fhwæ:te* (C), *hwerhwette* (C)

(C); **hwata 1**: *hwatung* (S), *fugelhwata* (C); **hwa:tan**: *hwata 1* (Z), *hwata 2* (Z), *hwatend*; **hwealf 2**: *heofonhwealf* (C); **hwearf 1**: *merehwearf* (C); **hwearf 2**: *hwearfung* (S), *hwearft* (S), *landgehwerf* (C); **hwearfere** \emptyset : *peninghwyrfere* (C); **hweaga**: *hwæthwugu 2* (C); **hwelan**: *hwelung* (S); **hwelpa**: *le:onhwelp* (C); **hweol**: *hlædhweogl* (C), *mylenhwe:ol* (C); **hweorfa**: *sigelhwedorfa* (C), *ðe:ohhwedorfa* (C); **hwer**: *crocchwer* (C); **hwicce**: *cornhwicce* (C); **hwi:l**: *æ:methwi:l* (C), *bearhtmhwi:l* (C), *brachwi:l* (C), *dæghwi:l* (C), *earfodhwi:l* (C), *gryrehwi:l* (C), *handhwi:l* (C), *langunghwi:l* (C), *nihthwi:l* (C), *orleghwi:l* (C), *pre:owthwi:l* (C), *ro:thwi:l* (C), *sceaphwi:l* (C), *sighwi:l* (C), *swylthwi:l* (C), *ðræchwi:l* (C), *wræchwi:l* (C); **hwile 1**: *(ge)hwilcnes* (S); **hwinsian**: *hwinsung* (S); **hwiscettan** \emptyset : *hwiscettung* (S); **hwisprian**: *hwisprung* (S); **hwistle**: *hwistlere* (S), *hwistlung* (S); **hwi:t 1**: *hwi:tlung* (S), *hwi:tnes* (S); **hwi:t 2**: *searohwi:t* (C); **hwi:ta** \emptyset : *sweordhwi:ta* (C); **hwitel**: *gafolhwi:tel* (C), *underhwi:tel* (P); **hwo:pan**: *hwo:sta* (Z); **hwurful**: *hwurfulnes* (S); **hwyrfing** \emptyset : *ho:hhwyrfing* (C); **hyd 1**: *æ:lhyd* (C), *fyxenhy:d* (C), *healfhy:d* (C), *hy:pel* (S); **hydele (BT)**: *hæ:wenhydele* (C); **hygdig**: *wiðerhy:dig 2* (P), *hygdignes* (S); **hyge**: *ha:thige* (C), *haranhige* (C), *oferhige* (P); **hygele:as**: *hygele:ast* (S); **hyldan**: *hyldere* (S); **hyldo**: *hla:fordhyldo* (C), *unhyldo* (P); **hyll 1**: *æ:methyl* (C), *e:aghyll* (C), *foxhyll* (C), *sandhyll* (C); **hylte (BT)**: *he:ahhylte* (C); **Hymbre**: *Norðanhymbre* (C), *Su:ðanhymbre* (C), *Su:ðhymbre* (C); **hymele**: *e:owohumele* (C), *hegehymele* (C); **hy:pe**: *hy:pel* (S), *oldhy:pe* (C), *sta:nhy:pe* (C); **hy:r**: *hy:rting* (S); **hy:ra**: *ambihthe:ra* (C); **hyrdel**: *lochyrdel* (C); **hyrian**: *hyring* (S); **hyrne**: *a:nhyrne 1* (C), *e:aghyrne* (C), *norðe:asthyrne* (C), *norðhyrne* (C); **hyrst**: *sealhyrst* (C); **hyse**: *ðegnyse* (C); **hyspan**: *hyspend*, *hyspnes* (S), *hysprung* (S); **hy:ðð**: *gehy:ðnes* (S); **i:del 1**: *i:delinga* (S), *i:delnes* (S); **i:eg**: *fyrsi:g* (C), *iggað* (S), *paddani:eg* (C); **ieldian**: *ielden* (S), *ielding* (S); **ieldo**: *æfteryld* (P), *cildild* (C), *foryldu* (P), *frumildo* (C), *langieldo* (C), *oferyldu* (P), *oryldu* (P); **ierfe**: *sundoryrfe* (C), *woruldymðu* (C); **iermð**: *woruldymðu* (C); **ierming**: *framierning* (P); **ierre 1**: *eornes 1* (S), *iernes* (S), *ierscipe* (S); **i:eðe 1**: *i:eðnes* (S); **i:eðe 2**: *e:ðung 1* (S); **i:fig**: *eorði:fig* (C); **incuman**: *incyme* (Z); **incund**: *incundnes* (S); **infaran 1**: *infær* (Z), *infærelð* (Z), *infaru* (Z); **ingangan**: *ingenga* (Z); **inge:otan**: *ingyte* (Z); **ingehygd**: *ingehygdnes* (S); **inlaðian**: *inlaðigend*; **inlendisc**: *inlendiscnes* (S); **inn 1**: *innung* (S); **inn 2**: *innod* (S); **inswo:gan**: *inswo:gennes* (S); **inwit 1**: *bealwinwit* (C); **i:sen 1**: *bærni:sen* (C), *brandi:ren* (C), *breði:sern* (C), *ceorfingi:sen* (C), *cimbi:ren* (C), *delfi:sen* (C), *ga:di:ren* (C), *ho:ci:sern* (C), *hringi:ren* (C), *læ:cei:ren* (C), *le:ohti:sern* (C), *mearci:sern* (C), *myneti:sen* (C), *orda:li:sen* (C), *ri:pi:sern* (C), *scra:adungi:sen* (C), *snidi:sen* (C), *stempingi:sern* (C), *wri:tingi:sen* (C), *writi:ren* (C), *yppingi:ren* (C); **la:c**: *bordgela:c* (C), *cna:wla:c* (C), *lindgela:c* (C), *lyftgela:c* (C), *scinngela:c* (C); **la:can**: *a:glæ:ca* (Z), *darodla:cende* (C), *farodla:cende 2* (C), *hymli:ce* (Z), *hymlic* (Z), *la:c* (Z), *lacu* (Z), *li:c* (Z); **la:cnung**: *sealfæ:cnung* (C); **lacu**: *fisclacu* (C), *gemæ:rlacu* (C), *mæ:dlacu* (C); **la:d**: *cornla:d* (C), *framla:d* (P), *inla:d* (P), *la:dscipe* (S), *la:dung* (S), *li:fla:d* (C), *sæ:la:d* (C), *scipla:d* (C), *u:tlā:d* (P), *werla:d* (C), *wudula:d* (C), *y:ðla:d* (C); **læccung**: *geondleccung* (C); **læ:ce**: *he:ahlæ:ce* (C), *læ:cedo:m* (S), *rihtlæ:ce* (C), *scinnlæ:ca* (C), *unlæ:ce* (P), *woruldæ:ce* (C); **læ:cedo:m**: *læ:cedo:mnes* (S); **læ:cere** \emptyset : *efenlæ:cere* (C); **læ:den 1**: *bo:clæ:den* (C); **læ:dend**: *æ:læ:dend* (C); **læ:dnes**: *forðlæ:dnes* (P); **læfer**: *goldlæfer 1* (C); **læ:n 1**: *læ:nend* (S), *læ:nere* (S); **læ:nung** \emptyset : *feohlæ:nung* (C); **læppa**: *e:arlæppa* (C), *frætlæppa* (C), *liferlæppa* (C); **læ:rend**: *æ:læ:rend* (C); **læ:s 1**: *blo:dlæ:s* (C); **læ:s 2**: *be:olæ:s* (C), *etenlæ:s* (C), *fearnlæs* (C), *feldlæ:s* (C), *mo:rlæ:s* (C), *wudulæ:s* (C); **læ:st 1**: *fullæ:st* (P), *læ:stend* (S); **læ:ste**: *efenla:ste* (C); **læt 1**: *lætnes* (S); **læ:ta** \emptyset : *fre:olæ:ta* (C), *scyldlæ:ta* (C); **læ:tere** \emptyset : *blo:dlæ:tere* (C); **læ:ttu** \emptyset : *unlæ:ttu* (P); **læ:ð**: *mo:tlæ:ðu* (C); **læ:w**: *limlæ:w* (C), *synle:aw* (C); **la:f**: *be:odla:fa* (C), *egela:f* (C), *endela:f* (C), *eormenla:f* (C), *fyrðla:f* (C), *herela:f* (C), *hu:sella:f* (C), *metela:f* (C), *sæ:la:f* (C), *unla:f* (P), *we:ala:f* (C), *y:ðla:f* (C), *yrfela:f* (C); **laga**: *lundlaga* (C), *u:tlaga* (P), *woruldaga* (C); **lagu 1**: *burglagu* (C), *Denalagu* (C), *folclagu* (C), *griðlagu* (C), *landlagu* (C), *mæ:glagu* (C), *oferlagu* (P), *pre:ostlagu* (C), *regollagu* (C), *rihtlagu* (C), *ðegnlagu* (C), *unlagu* (P), *u:tlagu* (P), *woruldagu* (C); **la:m**: *mistella:m* (C); **lama 1**: *a:dloma* (C); **lamb**: *cilforlamb* (C), *purlamb* (C); **land**: *æ:hteland* (C), *ælmelond* (C), *a:genland* (C), *a:tland* (C), *beha:tland* (C), *be:odland* (C), *bereland* (C), *bisceoplant* (C), *bo:cland* (C), *bo:ndeland* (C), *Brytenlond* (C), *burglond* (C), *bu:rlant* (C), *ce:aplant* (C), *Centland* (C), *ciricland* (C), *deneland* (C),

du:nland (C), *e:aland* (C), *e:astland* (C), *ealdland* (C), *earldland* (C), *earningland* (C), *elland* (P), *Englaland* (C), *eringland* (C), *etelond* (C), *e:ðelland* (C), *fæderland* (C), *fæstland* (C), *feldland* (C), *fenland* (C), *feohland* (C), *feorland* (C), *fo:storland* (C), *folcland* (C), *friðland* (C), *gafolland* (C), *geda:lland* (C), *geha:tland* (C), *gehlotland* (C), *(ge)ne:atland* (C), *gere:fland* (C), *hamland* (C), *he:afodlond* (C), *he:ahland* (C), *heregeatland* (C), *hwæ:teland* (C), *i:egland* (C), *inland* (P), *inlenda* (P), *læ:nland* (C), *landscipe* (S), *li:nland* (C), *mæ:dland* (C), *mæstland* (C), *mearcland* (C), *merscland* (C), *mo:rland* (C), *muntland* (C), *mynsterland* (C), *ne:ahland* (C), *norðland* (C), *plo:gesland* (C), *sa:cerdland* (C), *sæ:land* (C), *sandland* (C), *scru:dland* (C), *Seaxland* (C), *si:dland* (C), *su:ðland* (C), *sundorland* (C), *Swe:oland* (C), *te:oðungland* (C), *timberland* (C), *tu:nland* (C), *ðe:odland* (C), *unland* (P), *u:pland* (P), *u:tland* (P), *u:tlenda* (P), *we:alland* (C), *weorcland* (C), *wi:dland* (C), *wi:nland* (C), *Wihtland* (C), *wuduland* (C), *wynland* (C), *yrðland* (C), *yrfeland* (C); **landa:gende:** *unlanda:gende* (P); **landgemæ:re:** *rihtlandgemæ:re* (C); **lang:** *furlang* (C), *langnes* (S), *lengðu* (S), *sulung* (C); **langian 1:** *langoð* (S), *langung* (S); **langmo:d:** *langmo:dnes* (S); **langsum:** *langsumnes* (S); **lanu:** *norðlanu* (C), *stræ:tlanu* (C); **la:r:** *bo:cla:r* (C), *folcla:r* (C), *fre:ondla:r* (C), *forela:r* (P), *go:dla:r* (C), *læ:denla:r* (C), *læ:rend* (S), *læ:restre* (S), *la:rdo:m* (S), *misla:r* (P), *unla:r* (P), *wordla:r* (C); **la:re:ow:** *æ:la:re:ow* (C), *he:ahla:re:ow* (C), *la:re:owdo:m* (S), *ðe:odla:reow* (C); **la:rle:as** *ø:* *la:rle:ast* (S); **la:st:** *æfla:st* (P), *ecgla:st* (C), *feorhla:st* (C), *fe:ðela:st* (C), *fo:tla:st* (C), *hwe:olla:st* (C), *wi:dla:st 2* (C), *wræcla:st* (C); **lata:** *dæ:dлата* (C), *hildлата* (C); **latu:** *latung* (S), *wordlatu* (C); **la:tte:ow:** *æ:la:te:ow* (C), *forela:dte:ow* (P), *forela:tte:ow* (P), *la:tte:owdo:m* (S), *læ:ttewestre* (S), *underla:tte:ow* (P); **la:ð:** *a:torla:ðe* (C), *la:ðscipe* (S); **laðu** *ø:* *fre:ondlaðu* (C), *ne:odlaðu* (C), *wordlaðu* (C); **la:ðwende:** *la:ðwendnes* (S); **le:ac:** *bra:dele:ac* (C), *ci:pele:ac* (C), *cra:wangle:ac* (C), *crople:ac* (C), *ga:rle:ac* (C), *holle:ac* (C), *hræfnesle:ac* (C), *hwi:tele:ac* (C), *hwi:tle:ac* (C), *porle:ac* (C), *riscle:ac* (C), *secgcle:ac* (C), *ynnele:ac* (C); **le:af:** *a:cle:af* (C), *bre:melle:af* (C), *cassucle:af* (C), *cawelle:af* (C), *elele:af* (C), *ellenle:af* (C), *fi:cle:af* (C), *fi:fle:af* (C), *geormanle:af* (C), *goldle:af* (C), *heorotbrembe:af* (C), *hocle:af* (C), *holenle:af* (C), *i:figle:af* (C), *liðele:af* (C), *sealtle:ap* (C), *seofonle:afe* (C), *wi:nle:af* (C); **le:ah 1:** *a:tle:ag* (C), *be:anle:ag* (C), *filiðle:ag* (C), *fyrslle:ah* (C), *gemo:tle:ah* (C), *li:nle:ag* (C), *orcerdle:h* (C), *styficle:ah* (C), *tigelle:ah* (C), *ðistelle:ag* (C); **leahtor:** *elleahtor* (C), *emleahtor* (C), *firenleahter* (C), *he:afodleahter* (C), *orleahter* (P), *stæfleahtor* (C), *synleahter* (C); **leahtric:** *wuduleahtric* (C); **le:an 1:** *æfterle:an* (P), *andle:an* (P), *dæ:dle:an* (C), *dryncele:an* (C), *edle:an* (P), *efile:an* (C), *endele:an* (C), *feorhle:an* (C), *fo:storle:an* (C), *ge:ole:an* (C), *handle:an* (C), *mordorle:an* (C), *sigele:an* (C), *sigorle:an* (C), *wiðerle:an* (P), *wordle:an* (C), *woruldle:an* (C), *wuldorle:an* (C); **le:an 2:** *leahtor* (Z); **le:ap:** *sæ:dle:ap* (C); **le:as 2:** *le:asere* (S), *le:asnes* (S), *le:asung* (S); **le:asbre:d 1:** *le:asbre:den* (S); **le:asbre:d 2:** *le:asbre:dnes* (S); **le:asferhð:** *le:asferðnes* (S); **le:asli:ccettan:** *le:asli:cettung* (S); **le:aso:leccan:** *le:aso:læccere* (S); **le:asspell:** *le:asspellung* (S); **le:asung:** *folcle:asung* (C); **le:c 1:** *anle:c* (P); **leccan:** *leccing* (S); **lecg:** *limgelecg* (C); **lecgung** *ø:* *niðerlecgung* (C); **le:f 1:** *le:fung* (S); **leger:** *dyrnegeligre 1* (C), *sibleger* (C); **lencten 1:** *midlencten* (P), *eallencten* (C), *foranlencten* (C); **lengu:** *handlengu* (C); **le:od 1:** *burgle:od* (C); **le:od 2:** *ceasterle:od* (C), *landle:od* (C), *le:odræ:den* (S), *le:odscipe* (S), *wæterle:od* (C); **le:odan:** *le:ad* (Z), *le:od 1* (Z), *le:od 2* (Z), *le:ode* (Z), *le:oð* (Z), *loða* (Z); **le:ode:** *e:astle:ode* (C); **leofa** *ø:* *andleofa* (P); **le:oht 1:** *li:hting 1* (S), *li:htnes* (S); **le:oht 2:** *æ:fenle:oht* (C), *ælmlesle:oht* (C), *blæ:cernle:oht* (C), *candelle:oht* (C), *frumle:oht* (C), *fy:rle:oht* (C), *heofonle:oht* (C), *le:gele:oht* (C), *le:ohtbora* (S), *li:hting 2* (S), *morgenle:oht* (C), *twe:onele:oht* (C); **le:ohtfæt:** *le:ohtfætels* (S); **le:ohtmo:d:** *le:ohtmo:dnes* (S); **leornere:** *efenleornere* (C), *he:ahleornere* (C), *stæ:rleornere* (C), *stæfleornere* (C); **leorning:** *forleorning* (P); **le:osan** *ø:* *le:as 2* (Z), *lyre* (Z), *lor* (Z); **le:oð:** *æ:fenle:oð* (C), *bismerle:oð* (C), *bry:dle:oð* (C), *burgle:od* (C), *byrgelsle:oð* (C), *byrgenle:oð* (C), *byrgle:oð* (C), *dryhtle:oð* (C), *fu:sle:oð* (C), *fyrðle:oð* (C), *galdorle:oð* (C), *giftle:oð* (C), *gryrele:oð* (C), *gu:ðle:oð* (C), *hearmle:oð* (C), *hildele:oð* (C), *li:cle:oð* (C), *myrgele:oð* (C), *norðle:ode* (C), *sæ:le:oð* (C), *scople:oð* (C), *sealmle:oð* (C), *sigele:oð* (C), *sorgle:oð* (C), *wi:gle:oð* (C), *wo:ple:oð* (C); **leoduwa:c:** *leoduwa:cunga* (S); **le:ow:** *mundle:ow* (C); **lesan:** *læ:rig* (Z), *læ:s 2* (Z), *læ:st 1* (Z), *læ:ste* (Z), *la:r* (Z), *la:re:ow* (Z), *la:st* (Z), *li:ra* (Z), *list* (Z), *lysu 2* (Z); **lesung** *ø:*

sta:nlesung (C); **letic** *ø*: *geormenletic* (C); **leðer**: (*ge*)*wealdleðer* (C), *healsleðer* (C), *spurleðer* (C); **libban**: *lifen*; **li:c**: *eoforli:c* (C), *swi:nli:c* (C), *wyrmlī:c* (C); **liccian**: *liccung* (S); **li:cettan**: *li:cettere* (S), *li:cettung* (S); **li:cettere**: *rihtli:cettere* (C); **lid**: *y:ðlid* (C); **lida**: *frumli:da* (C), *sæ:lida* (C), *sumorlida 1* (C), *sumorlida 2* (C), *y:ðlida* (C); **li:eg**: *a:dle:g* (C), *de:aðle:g* (C), *li:get* (S), *te:onle:g* (C); **li:esing 2**: *crismli:sing* (C); **li:f 1**: *æ:li:f* (C), *æ:netli:f* (C), *a:ncorli:f* (C), *cotli:f* (C), *cyreli:f* (C), *edwi:tli:f* (C), *endeli:f* (C), *feorhli:f* (C), *go:dli:f* (C), *munucli:f* (C), *mynsterli:f* (C), *nunli:f* (C), *pre:ostli:f* (C), *regolli:f* (C), *rihtli:f* (C), *stocli:f* (C), *sundorli:f* (C), *unli:f* (P), *worulldi:f* (C); **lifa** *ø*: *oferlifa* (P); **li:fan**: *alefne 1* (Z), *ælifn* (Z), *la:f* (Z), *li:f 1* (Z), *lybesn* (Z), *rihtli:fla:d* (C); **liften**: *andleofen* (P), *bi:leofen* (P), *lenctenliften* (C); **lifer**: *e:alifer* (C); **liferse:oc**: *liferse:ocnes* (S); **li:fla:d**: *rihtli:fla:d* (C); **li:fle:as**: *li:fle:ast* (S); **li:get**: *li:getung* (S); **li:hting 1**: *dæ:dbo:tlihting* (C), *li:htingnes* (S); **li:hting 2**: *rodorli:htung* (C); **lim**: *gecyndlim* (C), *scamlim* (C); **li:m**: *æ:gli:m* (C), *fugelli:m* (C), *sta:nli:m* (C), *wealli:m* (C); **li:n**: *bre:ostli:n* (C), *handli:n* (C), *swa:tli:n* (C); **lind**: *heaðulind* (C); **li:ne**: *flexli:ne* (C), *sceatli:ne* (C), *stedingli:ne* (C), *sundli:ne* (C), *tohli:ne* (C); **linnan**: *blinn* (Z); **liprica** *ø*: *e:arliprica* (C); **li:ra**: *earsly:ra* (C), *scancli:ra* (C), *scotli:ra* (C), *sinuli:ra* (C), *spærli:ra* (C); **liss**: *unliss* (P); **litig** *ø*: *litigere* (S); **lið 1**: *fingerlið* (C), *hrycgmearglið* (C), *liðincel* (S); **lið 2**: *sciplið* (C); **Li:ða**: *rili:ðe* (P); **li:ðe 1**: *li:ðnes* (S), *li:ðung* (S); **li:ðend**: *brimli:ðend* (C), *sæ:li:ðend* (C), *scipli:ðend* (C), *wæ:gli:ðend* (C); **liðere**: *stæfliðere* (C); **li:ðnes**: *giestliðnes* (C); **li:xan**: *li:xung* (S); **lo::** *mæstlo:n* (C); **loc 1**: *a:rloc* (C), *clu:storloc* (C), *ga:taloc* (C), *helleloc* (C), *mihtloc* (C), *wordloc* (C); **loca**: *ba:nloca* (C), *brægnloca* (C), *bre:ostloca* (C), *bry:dloca* (C), *burgloca* (C), *cæ:gloca* (C), *cealfloca* (C), *feorhloca* (C), *ferhðloca* (C), *fy:rloca* (C), *geoloca* (C), *gewitloca* (C), *he:afodloca* (C), *hearmloca* (C), *heolstorloca* (C), *hordloca* (C), *hreðerloca* (C), *hringloca* (C), *ni:ðloca* (C), *ðe:ostorloca* (C), *wordloca* (C); **locc 1**: *e:arlocc* (C), *forelocc* (P), *hæ:rloccas* (C), *locbore* (S), *windeloc* (C); **lo:cung** *ø*: *eftlo:cung* (C); **lof**: *æ:fenlof* (C), *herelof* (C), *ne:odlof* (C), *lofung* (S), *lofla:c* (S), *o:retlof* (C), *sealmlof* (C), *stefnelof* (C); **loga** *ø*: *a:ðloga1* (C), *tre:owloga* (C), *ðe:odloga* (C), *wæ:rloga* (C), *wedloga* (C), *wordloga* (C); **loppe**: *bearnlufe* (C); **lor**: *losing* (S), *loswist* (S); **lora** *ø*: *hle:owlora* (C); **lot**: *manslot* (C), *wærlot* (C); **lufe**: *bry:dlufo* (C), *eardlufo* (C), *he:ahlufo* (C); **lufsum**: *lufsumnes* (S); **lufu**: *bearnlufe* (C), *bro:ðorlufu* (C), *e:adlufu* (C), *feohlufu* (C), *ferhðlufu* (C), *fre:ondlufu* (C), *ga:stlufu* (C), *heortlufu* (C), *lufen* (S), *lufestre* (S), *lufung* (S), *lufra:den* (S), *mæ:glufu* (C), *manlufu* (C), *mo:dlufu* (C), *mo:dorlufu* (C), *siblufu* (C), *so:ðlufu* (C), *sorglufu* (C), *tre:owlufu* (C), *wi:flufu* (C), *woruldlufu* (C); **lu:s**: *hundeslu:s* (C); **lust 1**: *firenlust* (C), *geogudlust* (C), *i:dellust* (C), *synnlust* (C), *unlust* (P), *unrihtlust* (C), *wamlust* (C), *woruldust* (C), *wynlust* (C); **lustbæ:re 1**: *lustbæ:rnes* (S); **lybb**: *cy:slybb* (C), *lybbestre* (S), *lybla:c* (S), *lyblæ:ca* (S), *oxnalybb* (C), *unlybba* (P), *unlybbe* (P); **lybla:c**: *unrihtlybla:c* (C); **lyffettan**: *lyffetere* (S), *lyffetung* (S); **lyft**: *unlyft* (P), *u:plyft* (P); **lyre**: *feorhlyre* (C), *landlyre* (C), *li:flyre* (C); **lyt** *ø*: *lytwist* (S); **ly:t 2**: *unly:t* (P); **ly:tel 1**: *gely:tlung* (S), *ly:telnes* (S), *ly:tling* (S), *ly:tlung* (S); **lytig**: *lytignes* (S); **ly:ðre 1**: *ly:ðernes* (S); **macian**: *macung* (S); **mæcg**: *ambihtmeæg* (C), *be:otmæcg* (C), *earfoðmæcg* (C), *e:oredmæcg* (C), *gi:gantmæcg* (C), *heremæcg* (C), *hildemæcg* (C), *o:retmæcg* (C); **mæcga**: *gu:ðmæcga* (C); **mæ:d**: *da:lmæ:d* (C), *gafolmæ:d* (C), *gere:fmæ:d* (C), *mæ:dræ:den* (S), *sundermæ:d* (C); **mæddre**: *feldmædere* (C); **mæ:g** *ø*: (*ge*)*mæ:gð 2* (S); **mæ:gsibb**: *mæ:gsibbung* (S); **mæ:gð**: *healsmægeð* (C), *mæ:gðha:d* (S), *wermæ:gð* (C); **mæ:gdén**: *gli:wmæ:den* (C), *læ:ringmæ:den* (C); **mæ:gen**: *beadumægen* (C), *de:aðmægen* (C), *eallmægen* (C), *eorðmægen* (C), *eorlmægen* (C), *fi:fmægen* (C), *folcmægen* (C), *fullmægen* (P), *gesi:ðmægen* (C), *gistmægen* (C), *godmægen* (C), *handmægen* (C), *he:afodmægen* (C), *he:ahmægen* (C), *hellemægen* (C), *heofonmægen* (C), *heremægen* (C), *holmmægen* (C), *hordmægen* (C), *innodmægen* (C), *le:odmægen* (C), *lofmægen* (C), *mægenscype* (S), *mannmægen* (C), *ny:dmægen* (C), *ræ:dmægen* (C), *sti:ðmægen* (C), *ðe:odmægen* (C), *to:ðmægen* (C); **mæ:genle:as**: *mæ:genle:ast* (S); **mæ:genðrymm**: *mæ:genðrymmnes* (S); **mæ:l 1**: *bro:denmæ:l* (C), *Cri:stesmæ:l* (C), *cuclermæ:l* (C), *dægmæ:l* (C), *edmæ:le* (P), *fingermæ:l* (C), *fo:tmæ:l* (C), *fy:rmæ:l* (C), *hringmæ:l* (C), *ðra:gmæ:l* (C), *undernmæ:l* (C); **mæ:l 2**: *formæ:l* (P); **mæ:le 1**: *stelme:le* (C), *wæterme:le* (C); **mæ:r** *ø*: *windumæ:r* (C), *wudumæ:r 1* (C); **mæ:re 1**: *mæ:rnes* (S), *mæ:rð* (S); **mæ:re 3**: *gemæ:rung* (S); **mæ:re** *ø*: *coitemære* (C); **mæ:rels** *ø*: *scipmæ:rls* (C); **mæ:rsung**:

ciricmæ:rsung (C), *sealmsangmæ:rsung* (C), *wi:dmæ:rsung* (C); **mæ:rð:** *ellenmæ:rðu* (C); **mæsse:** *Andre:asmæsse* (C), *Candelmaesse* (C), *capitolmaesse* (C), *Cri:stesmæsse* (C), *he:ahmæsse* (C), *hla:fmæsse* (C), *mæssere* (S), *mæssung* (S), *mæssela:c* (S), *morgenmæsse* (C), *sulhælmesse* (C), *sumormæsse* (C), *sundormæsse* (C), *swi:gmaesse* (C); **mæsseæ:fen:** *Twelftamæsseæ:fen* (C); **mæssedæg:** *Cildamæssedæg* (C), *he:ahmæssedæg* (C); **mæssepre:ost:** *efenmæssepre:ost* (C), *mæssepre:ostha:d* (S); **mæsten:** *mæstenræ:den* (S); **mæstling 1:** *goldmæstling* (C); **mæ:ð 1:** *mæ:ðung* (S), *unmæ:ð* (P); **mæ:ð 2:** *mæ:ðere* (S); **mæðel:** *heremeðel* (C); **mæ:wect** *ø:* *mæ:dmæ:wect* (C); **ma:ga:** *sibgema:gas* (C), *wuldormaga* (C); **maga 1:** *dyrnмага* (C); **maga 2:** *unмага* (P); **magan:** *mægga* (Z), *mægen* (S), *mægð* (Z), *mægða* (Z), *maga 1* (Z), *mago* (Z), *miht 1* (Z); **magister:** *ge:omagister* (C), *magisterdo:m* (S); **mago:** *unmagu* (P), *wuldormago* (C); **ma:l 1:** *friðma:l* (C), *wiðerma:l* (P); **ma:n 1:** *grimma:n* (C); **ma:nful:** *ma:nfulnes* (S); **mancwealm:** *mancwealmnes* (S); **mangere:** *flæ:scmangere* (C), *peningmangere* (C); **mangestre** *ø:* *smeorumangestre* (C); **mangung:** *ciricmangung* (C); **manigfeald:** *manigfealdnes* (S); **manigte:aw:** *manigte:awnes* (S); **mann:** *æ:damann* (C), *æcermann* (C), *æhtemann* (C), *ælmesmann* (C), *æscmann* (C), *ambihtmann* (C), *ancorman* (C), *bæ:rmann* (C), *brimann* (C), *burhmann* (C), *burhwarumann* (C), *carlmann* (C), *castelmann* (C), *ce:apman* (C), *celmertmonn* (C), *ceorlmann* (C), *ci:epemann* (C), *clericmann* (C), *cri:stenmann* (C), *cynemann* (C), *dry:mann* (C), *dryhtmann* (C), *ealdormann* (C), *endemann* (C), *Engliscmann* (C), *e:oredmann* (C), *esnemon* (C), *fæstingmann* (C), *fa:hmann* (C), *fe:stermenn* (C), *fe:ðemann* (C), *fi:ftigesman* (C), *flotmann* (C), *forðman* (P), *fo:stormann* (C), *fre:olsmann* (C), *fre:omann* (C), *fre:otmann* (C), *friðmann* (C), *fyrðmann* (C), *fyrnmann* (C), *ge:omann* (C), *gebedmann* (C), *gedwæ:smann* (C), *gedwildman* (C), *(ge)dwolman* (C), *gemo:tmann* (C), *gene:atmann* (C), *gere:fmann* (C), *gesi:ðmann* (C), *gli:wingman* (C), *gli:wman* (C), *gummann* (C), *ha:desmann* (C), *hagostealdman* (C), *he:afodmann* (C), *healfmann* (C), *heremann* (C), *hi:ereman* (C), *hi:eringman* (C), *hi:redman* (C), *hierdeman* (C), *hre:ðmann* (C), *hundredmann* (C), *hy:rigmann* (C), *hyndenmann* (C), *la:dmann* (C), *la:drincman* (C), *læ:ringmann* (C), *lahmann* (C), *landmann* (C), *le:fmon* (C), *leornungmann* (C), *li:cmann* (C), *lidmann* (C), *liðsmann* (C), *mæ:dmann* (C), *mæ:gmann* (C), *mægdenmann* (C), *mægðmann* (C), *manræ:den* (S), *manscipe* (S), *mennen* (S), *mynstermann* (C), *ne:ahmann* (C), *Norðmann* (C), *plegmann* (C), *portmann* (C), *ræ:demann* (C), *ræ:desmann* (C), *reðeman* (C), *ri:pemann* (C), *ry:nemann* (C), *sæ:mann* (C), *scegðmann* (C), *sci:rmann* (C), *scipmann* (C), *sco:lmann* (C), *sixhyndeman* (C), *so:cnman* (C), *sotman* (C), *spyremann* (C), *ste:ormann* (C), *su:ðmann* (C), *te:oðingmann* (C), *tu:nmann* (C), *twhyndeman* (C), *ðe:nestmann* (C), *ðe:ningmann* (C), *ðe:ofmann* (C), *ðe:owmann* (C), *ðu:sendmann* (C), *unmann* (P), *wæ:pnedmann* (C), *weardmann* (C), *weorcmann* (C), *wi:fmann* (C), *wi:gmann* (C), *witnesman* (C), *woruldman* (C), *wræcmon* (C), *wudumann* (C); **manung:** *gafolmanung* (C); **manðwæ:re:** *manðwæ:rnes* (S); **marc:** *healfmarc* (C); **market:** *ge:armaracet* (C); **martir:** *martyrdo:m* (S), *martyrha:d* (S), *martyrung* (S); **ma:se:** *colma:se* (C), *cumma:se* (C), *frecma:se* (C), *hicema:se* (C), *spicma:se* (C); **maða:** *eorðmata* (C), *flæ:scmaðu* (C); **ma:ðum:** *dryhtma:ðm* (C), *oferma:ðum* (P), *oldma:ðm* (C), *hordma:ðm* (C), *sincma:ððum* (C), *ðe:odenma:ðm* (C), *wundorma:ðm* (C); **ma:wan:** *mæ:d* (Z), *mæ:dwa 1* (Z), *mæ:ð 2* (Z); **meagol:** *meagolnes* (S); **meagolmo:d:** *meagolmo:dnes* (S); **meagolnes:** *unmægnes* (P); **mealt 1:** *ealumalt* (C); **mealwe:** *merscmealwe* (C); **mearca:** *onmearca* (P), *landmearca* (C); **mearcung:** *foremearcung* (P), *forwardmercung* (C), *ofermearcung* (P); **mearg 1:** *hrycgmearg* (C), *lagumearg* (C); **meargealla** *ø:* *merscmeargealla* (C); **mearh 1:** *y:ðmearh* (C); **mearu:** *mearuwnes* (S); **me:ce:** *beadume:ce* (C), *hæftme:ce* (C), *hildeme:ce* (C), *sigeme:ce* (C); **me:d 1:** *mæ:ðme:d* (C), *woruldme:d* (C); **medeme:** *gemeodnes* (S), *medemung* (S), *medemnes* (S); **medemlic:** *medemlicnes* (S); **medmicel 1:** *medmicelnes* (S); **me:do** *ø:* *ðerme:do* (P); **me:drencynn:** *rihtme:drencynn* (C); **me:drenmæ:g:** *me:drenmæ:gð* (S); **medtrum:** *medtrumnes* (S); **medu:** *meduful* (S), *meduræ:den* (S); **meld:** *meldung* (S); **melda:** *stermelda* (C); **melde:** *tu:nmelde* (C); **meltung:** *unmeltung* (P); **melu:** *a:cmelu* (C), *be:anmelu* (C), *hwæ:temelu* (C), *hwi:tingmelu* (C), *wyrmmelu* (C); **mene:** *healsmyne* (C); **menigu:** *e:oredmenigu* (C), *mannmenigu* (C); **mennen:** *druncmennen* (C), *meremennen* (C); **mennisc 1:** *menniscnes* (S); **mennisclic:** *mennisclicnes* (S); **meolc 2:** *cu:meoluc* (C),

e:owomeoluc (C), *frummeoluc* (C), *weorfemeoluc* (C); **me:owle:** *ge:ome:owle* (C); **merca** *ø: so:lmerca* (C); **mere 1:** *fiscmere* (C), *hellemere* (C), *hranmere* (C), *hringmere* (C), *hwælmere* (C), *i:smere* (C), *sealtmere* (C), *sundmere* (C), *u:termere* (C), *wi:nmere* (C), *y:ðmere* (C); **merece:** *sta:nmerce* (C), *wudumerce* (C); **metan:** *mattuc* (Z), *mete* (Z), *me:ter* (Z), *metod* (Z), *mitta 1* (Z), *mitte* (Z), *mo:t* (Z); **mete:** *æ:fenmete* (C), *ble:omete* (C), *co:cormete* (C), *dægmete* (C), *e:stmete* (C), *flæ:scmete* (C), *fo:rmete* (C), *hre:acmete* (C), *metscipe* (S), *mi:lgemæt* (C), *morgenmete* (C), *no:nmete* (C), *ofermete* (P), *panmete* (C), *searomete* (C), *sme:amete* (C), *suflmete* (C), *swe:tmete* (C), *swo:tmete* (C), *undernmete* (C), *wistmete* (C), *wyrtmete* (C); **metele:as:** *meteli:est* (S); **me:terfers:** *rihtme:terfers* (C); **me:tto** *ø: oferne:tto* (P); **me:ðe:** *me:ðnes* (S); **micel 1:** *medmicel 2* (P), *(ge)micelnes* (S); **micge:** *cu:micge* (C), *hundesmicge* (C); **midd:** *midnes* (S); **midde 2:** *ælemidde* (C); **middel 1:** *midlen 1* (S), *midligend* (S), *midlung* (S); **middel 2:** *bru:middel* (C); **midfeorh 1:** *midfyrhtnes* (S); **Mierce 1:** *Gu:ðmyrce* (C), *Su:ðmyrce* (C); **miere:** *assmyre* (C), *olfendmyre* (C), *sto:dmyre* (C); **mierra:** *mierring* (S); **mierring:** *mannmyrring* (C); **migoda:** *cu:migoda* (C); **miht 1:** *duguðmiht* (C), *eallmiht* (C), *fre:amiht* (P), *godcundmæht* (C), *gryremiht* (C), *he:ahmiht* (C), *unmiht 1* (P); **mihtig:** *ælmihhtig 2* (C); **milde 1:** *mildnes* (S); **mildheort:** *mildheortnes* (S); **milt:** *myltestre* (S); **milts:** *(ge)miltsigend* (S), *(ge)miltsung* (S), *miltsung* (S), *unmilts* (P); **min:** *mindom* (S); **mint:** *balsminte* (C), *bro:cminte* (C), *feldminte* (C), *fenminte* (C), *ha:reminte* (C), *horsminte* (C), *sæ:minte* (C); **mirce 1:** *ælmyrca* (C); **misfadian:** *misfadung* (S); **misfo:n:** *misfeng* (Z); **misli:c:** *misli:cnes* (S); **mislimpan:** *mislimp* (Z); **misræ:dan:** *misræ:d* (Z); **missenlic:** *missenlicnes* (S); **mist:** *wælmist* (C); **mistel:** *cmistel* (C), *eorðmistel* (C); **mitta:** *anmitta* (P), *ciricmitta* (C); **mi:ðan:** *ma:ðum* (Z), *miss* (Z); **mo:d:** *ofermo:d 1* (P); **mo:dig:** *mo:dignes* (S); **mo:dignes:** *ungemo:dignes* (P); **mo:dle:as:** *mo:dle:ast* (S); **mo:dnes:** *le:asmo:dnes* (C); **mo:dor:** *be:omo:der* (C), *cumendre* (C), *ealdemo:dor* (C), *fo:stormo:dor* (C), *godmo:dor* (C), *mo:drige* (S), *ste:opmo:dor* (C); **mo:dse:oc:** *mo:dse:ocnes* (S); **mo:dstadol:** *mo:dstadolnes* (S); **mo:dðwæ:re:** *mo:dðwæ:rnes* (S); **molde 1:** *græsmolde* (C); **mo:nað:ð** *blo:tmo:nað* (C), *E:astermo:nað* (C), *Ge:olmo:nað* (C), *Ha:ligmo:nað* (C), *Hærfestmo:nað* (C), *Hre:ðmo:nað* (C), *lenctenmo:nað* (C), *Mæ:dmo:nað* (C), *Midsummermo:nað* (C), *Midwintermo:nað* (C), *Se:remo:nað* (C), *Solmo:nað* (C), *rimilcemo:nað* (C), *we:odmo:nað* (C); **mo:naðse:oc:** *mo:naðse:ocnes* (S); **mo:r:** *he:ahmo:r* (C); **more 1:** *æ:gmore 1* (C), *feldmore* (C), *wealhmora* (C), *wealhmora* (C); **morgen:** *æ:rmorgen* (C), *Sunnanmergen* (C); **moru:** *wealhmoru* (C); **morðor:** *mæ:gmorðora* (C), *mæ:gðmorðora* (C); **mot:** *mearcgemot* (C); **mund 1:** *fe:ðemund* (C), *mundbora* (C), *mundwist* (S), *sceafmund* (C); **mundbyrd:** *mundbyrdnes* (S); **munt:** *foremunt* (P), *ne:ahmunt* (C); **munuc:** *munucha:d* (S), *mynecen* (S), *mynstermunuc* (C), *rihtmunuc* (C); **murc:** *murcung* (S); **murcnian:** *murcnere* (S); **murnan:** *murnung* (S); **mu:s:** *hre:remus* (C), *hreaðemu:s* (C), *mu:sere* (S), *scirfemu:s* (C), *sisemu:s* (C); **mu:ð:** *hellemu:ð* (C); **mu:ða:** *:mu:ða* (P), *re:odmu:ða* (C); **my:derce:** *towmy:derce* (C); **mylen:** *merscmylen* (C); **myne 1:** *fre:ondmyne* (C), *wi:fmyne* (C); **mynegian:** *(ge)mynegung* (S); **mynet:** *mynetere* (S); **mynetslege:** *frummynetslæge* (C); **mynster:** *he:afodmynster* (C), *nunnanmynster* (C); **myrgð:** *geoguðmyrð* (C), *unmyrhð* (P); **myrge 1:** *myrge 1* (S), *myrgnes* (S), *myrgð* (S); **myrðra:** *bearnmyrðra* (C), *bearnmyrðre* (C), *mæ:gmyrðra* (C), *mæ:gðmyrðra* (C), *mannmyrðra* (C), *selfmyrðra* (C); **myrðrian:** *myrðrung* (S); **myrðrung:** *myrðrung* (S); **nabban:** *næft* (S); **naca:** *hringnaca* (C), *sæ:naca* (C); **næ:dl:** *feaxnæ:del* (C), *hæ:rnæ:dl* (C); **næ:dre:** *hildenæ:dre* (C), *merenæ:ddra* (C), *merenæ:ddre* (C), *wæternæ:dre* (C); **nægl:** *angnægl* (C), *handnægl* (C), *hearpenægl* (C), *sco:hnægl* (C), *ste:ornægl* (C), *wernægl* (C); **næ:m:** *næ:ming* (S), *ni:ednæ:m* (C); **næ:mere** *ø: duguðnæ:mere* (C); **næss:** *bearunæs* (C), *sæ:næs* (C); **nafela:** *eorðnafela* (C); **na:ht 2:** *na:htnes* (S), *na:htscipe* (S); **nama:** *a:gennama* (C), *bi:nama* (P), *cu:ðnoma* (C), *fædernama* (C), *forenama* (P), *fre:onama* (C), *fulwihtnama* (C), *he:ahnama* (C), *læ:dennama* (C), *namræ:den* (S), *rihtnama* (C), *to:nama* (P), *yrfenuma* (C); **ne:a** *ø: orcne:as* (C); **ne:adig** *ø: ne:adignes* (S); **ne:adwi:s 1:** *ne:adwi:snes* (S); **ne:ah 1:** *ne:ahnes* (S); **ne:ahgebu:r:** *ne:ahgeby:ren* (S); **ne:ahmæ:g:** *ne:ahmæ:gð* (S); **nearoðanc:** *nearoðancnes* (S); **nearu 2:** *nearones* (S); **ne:at:** *ni:eten* (S), *slegne:at* (C); **nebba** *ø: heardnebba* (C); **ne:hð** *ø: efene:hð* (C); **ne:o:** *dryhtne:* (C); **ne:od 1:** *oferne:od 1* (P), *ne:adne:od* (C); **ne:osan:** *(ge)ne:osung* (S); **ne:otan:** *ne:at* (Z), *not* (Z), *notu* (Z), *nytt*

l (Z); **neowol**: *neowolnes* (S); **nest**: *feorhnest* (C), *wegnest* (C); **netel**: *wordignetele* (C); **nett**: *æ:lnet* (C), *bogenett* (C), *bre:ostnet* (C), *de:ornett* (C), *drægnett* (C), *feaxnett* (C), *fengnett* (C), *fiscnett* (C), *fle:ohnet* (C), *fugelnett* (C), *herenett* (C), *hringnett* (C), *inwitnet* (C), *mycgnēt* (C), *ofnet* (P), *sæ:net* (C), *searonet* (C), *wælnett* (C), *wi:gnett* (C); **ni:ed 1**: *ciricne:od* (C), *folcne:d* (C), *hæftni:ed* (C), *metene:ad* (C), *ne:adha:d* (S), *nearone:d* (C), *ni:edling* (S), *ny:dnes* (S), *onni:ed* (P), *ðe:owny:d* (C), *ðre:ani:ed* (C), *woruldne:od* (C); **ni:edðearf 1**: *ni:edðearfnes* (S); **ni:edba:d**: *ni:edba:dere* (S); **ni:eten**: *fīðerfo:tni:eten* (C), *ni:etennes* (S), *weorcny:ten* (C); **niht**: *bry:dniht* (C), *E:asterniht* (C), *efennihht* (C), *efennihhte* (C), *fe:owerti:eneniht* (C), *foranniht* (C), *fre:olsniht* (C), *Fri:geniht* (C), *giestranniht* (C), *mæsseniht* (C), *middelniht* (C), *middeniht* (C), *midniht* (P), *mo:nanniht* (C), *Sæterniht* (C), *sinnihte* (P), *Sunnanniht* (C), *swi:geniht* (C), *Ti:wesniht* (C), *ðre:oniht* (C), *ðunresniht* (C), *Wo:dnesniht* (C); **nihterne 1**: *nihternnes* (S); **nihtsang**: *forannihtsang* (C); **niming**: *dæ:lnimung* (C); **nirewett**: *bre:ostnyrwet* (C); **ni:ð**: *bealuni:ð* (C), *fæ:rni:ð* (C), *ga:rni:ð* (C), *helleni:ð* (C), *hereni:ð* (C), *heteni:ð* (C), *inwitni:ð* (C), *ni:ðing* (S), *ni:ðscipe* (S), *orlegni:ð* (C), *searoni:ð* (C), *sinni:ð* (P), *spereni:ð* (C), *wælni:ð* (C); **niðer 2**: *niðerung* (S), *niðernes* (S); **niðersti:gan**: *niðerstige* (Z); **ni:ðing**: *meteni:ðing* (C), *unni:ðing* (P); **ni:we 1**: *ni:wung* (S), *ni:wnes* (S); **ni:wung**: *eftni:wung* (C); **no:n**: *oferno:n* (P); **norðanwind**: *rihtnorðanwind* (C); **not**: *no:tere* (S), *wælnot* (C); **notu**: *ha:dnotu* (C), *sundornotu* (C); **no:ð**: *fo:storno:ð* (C); **numa ø**: *herenuma* (C); **numelnes ø**: *dæ:lnumelnes* (C); **nunnanmynster**: *ne:ahnunmynster* (C); **ny:dniman**: *ny:dnima* (Z), *ny:dnimend*, *ny:dnimu* (Z), *ny:dnimung* (S); **nyme ø**: *forenyne* (P); **nyten**: *nytennes* (S); **nytlīc**: *nytlīcnes* (S); **nytt 1**: *ciricnytt* (C), *nytennes* (S), *nytlīcnes* (S), *nytnes* (S), *nyttung* (S), *sundnytt* (C), *sundornnytt* (C), *unnyt 2* (P), *woruldnytt* (C); **nyttung**: *wuldornytting* (C); **nytwierðe**: *nytwierðnes* (S); **nytwierðlic**: *netwerðlicnes* (S); **ofer**: *e:ao:fer* (C); **ofer 2**: *ofering* (S); **oferbræ:dan**: *oferbræ:dels* (S); **oferci:dan**: *oferci:dung* (S); **ofercuman**: *ofercyme* (Z); **ofercyme**: *ofercymend* (S); **oferdrincan**: *oferdrincere* (S), *oferdruncen 1* (Z), *oferdrync* (Z); **oferdruncen 2**: *oferdruncennes* (S); **oferetol**: *oferetolnes* (S); **oferfaran**: *oferfær* (Z); **oferfær**: *oferfærelld* (S); **oferfe:ran**: *oferfe:rnes* (S); **oferfeallan**: *oferfyll* (Z); **oferfle:de**: *oferfle:dnes* (S); **oferflo:wān**: *oferflo:wednes 1* (S); **oferflo:wedli:ce**: *oferflo:wedli:cnes* (S); **oferflo:wend**: *oferflo:wendnes 1* (S); **oferfo:n**: *oferfeng* (Z); **oferfunden**: *oferfundennes* (S); **oferfyll**: *oferfylnes* (S); **ofergæ:gan**: *ofergæ:gednes* (S), *ofergæ:gend*; **ofergangan**: *ofergenga* (Z), *ofergeong* (Z); **ofergietan**: *ofergytnes* (S), *ofergeatu* (Z); **ofergitol**: *ofergitolnes* (S); **oferhebban**: *oferhoga* (Z), *oferhygd 1* (Z), *oferhygdig 1* (Z); **oferhelian**: *oferheling* (S); **oferhi:eran**: *oferhi:ernes* (S); **oferhle:apan**: *oferhly:p* (Z), *oferhle:apend*; **oferhli:fan**: *oferhli:fung* (S); **oferhogian**: *oferhogodnes* (S), *oferhogiend*; **oferhy:re**: *oferhy:rnes 1* (S); **oferhygd 1**: *oferhygdnes* (S); **oferhilm ø**: *oferhyilmend* (S); **oferle:oran**: *oferle:ornes* (S); **oferli:ðan**: *oferla:d* (Z); **ofermagan**: *ofermæcga* (Z), *ofermægen* (Z); **oferme:dan ø**: *oferme:dla* (S); **ofermicel**: *ofermicelnes* (S); **ofermo:d 2**: *ofermo:dnes* (S); **ofermo:dig**: *ofermo:dgung* (S), *ofermo:dignes* (S); **ofersce:awian**: *ofersce:awigend*; **oferse:on**: *ofersewennes* (S); **ofersprecan**: *oferspræ:c* (Z), *oferspreca* (Z); **ofersprecol**: *ofersprecolnes* (S); **ofersti:gan**: *oferstigenes* (S), *oferstige* (Z); **oferswi:ðan**: *oferswi:ðend*, *oferswi:ðestre* (S), *oferswi:ðnes* (S), *oferswi:ðung* (S); **oferte:on**: *ofertogennes* (S); **oferðearf**: *oferðearfa* (Z); **oferwealdan**: *oferwealdend*; **ofetan ø**: *ofæ:te* (Z); **offrung**: *æ:fenoffrung* (C), *dægre:doffrung* (C), *ealloffrung* (C), *i:delgildoffrung* (C); **oflæ:tan**: *oflæ:tend*; **ofost**: *efestung* (S); **ofsettan**: *ofsettung* (S); **ofsittan**: *ofsetenes* (S); **ofsle:an**: *ofslegennes* (S); **ofsti:gan**: *ofgesti:gnēs* (S); **ofōryccan**: *ðryccednes* (S); **o:læ:cung**: *dyrstlæ:cung* (C); **o:leccan**: *o:leccere* (S), *o:leccung* (S), *o:lectend*; *o:lehtung* (S); **om**: *sindero:m* (C); **o:me ø**: *healso:me* (C); **ona:sendan**: *ona:sendednes* (S); **ona:settan**: *ona:setednes* (S); **onæ:lan**: *onæ:lend*, *onæ:let* (S); **onbærnan**: *inbærnednes* (S), *onbærning* (S), *onbærnes* (S); **onbecuman**: *onbecyme* (Z); **onberan** : *onbæ:ru* (Z); **onbi:dan**: *anbid* (Z); **onbi:gan**: *onbe:gnēs* (S); **onbla:wān**: *inbla:wing* (S), *onbla:wing* (S), *onbla:wnes* (S), *onblæst* (Z); **onbring**: *onbringelle* (S); **onbryrd**: *onbryrding* (S), *onbryrdnes* (S); **onbyrgan 1**: *anbyrignes* (S), *onbyrging* (S), *onbyrignes 1* (S); **onci:gan**: *onci:gnēs* (S), *onci:gung* (S); **oncna:wān**: *oncna:wend*, *oncna:wennes* (S), *oncna:wung* (S); **oncunnan**: *a:cunning* (S), *oncunning* (S), *oncunnes* (S), *oncy:ðð* (Z); **ondæ:lan**: *ondæ:lend*; **ondo:n 2**:

ondo:ung (S); **ondræ:dan**: *ondesn* (Z), *ondræ:ding* (S), *ondrysnu* (Z); **oneardian**: *oneardiend*; **o:nettān**: *o:nettung* (S); **onfæðman** *o*: *onfæðmnes* (S); **onfeall**: *innanonfeal* (C); **onfindan 1**: *onfindend*; **onflyge**: *onflygen* (S); **onfo:n 2**: *andfang* (Z), *andfeng* (Z), *andfenga* (Z), *andfenge 2* (Z), *onfangennes* (S), *onfo:nd*; **onfo:nd**: *æfteronfo:nd* (P), *eftonfo:nd* (C), *underandfo:nd* (P); **onfunden**: *onfundennes* (S); **ongalan** : *ongalend*, *ongalnes* (S); **ongangan**: *ongang* (Z); **onge:anhwyrfan**: *onge:anhworfennes* (S); **onge:otan**: *onge:otung* (S), *ongyte* (Z); **ongeci:gan**: *ongeci:gung* (S); **ongeli:c**: *ongeli:cnes* (S); **ongietan**: *andgiet* (Z), *andgiete 1* (Z), *ongietenes* (S); **onginnan**: *ongunnes 1* (S); **onhebban**: *onhefednes* (S); **onhetan** *o*: *onhetting* (S); **onhieldan**: *onhieldednes* (S); **onhni:gan**: *onhnigenes* (S); **onhre:osan**: *onhryre* (Z); **onhri:nān 1**: *onhrine* (Z); **onhverfan**: *onhverfednes* (S); **onhyrian**: *onhyrenes* (S), *onhyrgend*, *onhyring* (S); **onhyscan**: *onhiscend*; **oniernan**: *onerning* (S); **onli:esan**: *onli:esednes* (S), *onli:esend*, *onli:esnes* (S); **onli:htan**: *onli:htend*, *onli:hting* (S), *onli:htnes* (S); **onlo:cian**: *onlo:ciend*; **onlu:tan**: *onlu:tung* (S); **onmearca**: *onmearcung* (S); **onordian**: *onordung* (S); **onræ:s**: *onræ:send* (S); **onri:dan**: *onra:d* (Z), *onrid* (Z); **onsacan**: *andsæc* (Z), *andsaca* (Z), *onsæacnes* (S); **onsægan** *o*: *onsægednes* (S), *onsægnes* (S), *onsægung* (S); **onsce:otan**: *onscete* (Z); **onscunian**: *onscunigend*, *onscunung* (S); **onsecgan**: *onsecgend*; **onsittan 1**: *onsæ:tnes* (S), *onsæ:tnung* (S), *onset* (Z), *onsetenes* (S), *onsittend*; **onspringan**: *onsprungennes* (S); **onstæppan**: *onstæpe* (Z); **onstyrian**: *onstyrednes* (S); **onte:on**: *onte:ona* (Z), *ontige* (Z), *ontygnas* (S); **ontendan**: *ontendnes* (S); **ontimber 1**: *ontimbernes* (S); **onty:nān**: *onty:nnes* (S); **onðwe:an**: *onðwægennes* (S); **onwacan**: *onwaccan* (Z); **onwæcnān 1**: *onwæcenes* (S); **onweald 1**: *onwealdnes* (S), *sunderanweald* (C); **onwealg**: *onwealhnes* (S); **onwega:dri:fan**: *onwega:drifennes* (S); **onweggewite**: *onweggewitennes* (S); **onwendan**: *onwendenednes* (S); **onweorpan**: *onworpennes* (S), *onweorpenes* (S); **onwre:on** *o*: *onwrigennes* (S); **onwunian**: *onwunung* (S); **open**: *(ge)openung* (S), *openere* (S), *opennes* (S); **o:ra 2**: *goldo:ra* (C); **o:ret**: *o:ret*: *o:retila* (S); **orc**: *blo:torc* (C); **orce:as**: *orce:asnes* (S); **orda:l**: *i:senorda:l* (C), *wæterorda:l* (C); **ore (BT)**: *i:seno:re* (C); **orf**: *inorf* (P); **orfeorme**: *orfeormnes* (S), *orfyrmð* (S); **organa**: *organystre* (S); **orgel**: *orgelnes* (S); **ormæ:te 1**: *ormæ:tnes* (S); **ormo:d**: *ormo:dnes* (S); **orsorg**: *orsorgnes* (S); **ortre:owe (BT)**: *ortre:ownes* (S); **ortru:wian**: *ortru:wung* (S); **ordānc 1**: *ordāncscipe* (S); **orwe:ne**: *orwe:nnes* (S); **orweg**: *orwegnes* (S); **ostre**: *sæ:ostre* (C); **oðhle:apan**: *æthly:p* (Z); **oðhri:nān**: *æthrine* (Z); **oði:ewan**: *æty:wednes* (S), *æty:wnes* (S), *æty:wung* (S), *oði:ewodnes* (S); **oðspurnan**: *ætspornung* (S); **oðwi:tan**: *u:ðwita* (Z); **oxa**: *feldoxa* (C), *hy:roxa* (C), *mylenoxa* (C), *ste:oroxa* (C); **pa:d** : *herepa:d* (C), *hoppa:da* (C); **pæ:can**: *pe:cung* (S); **pæð**: *a:npæð* (C), *flettpæ:ð* (C), *gegnpæð* (C), *herepað* (C), *horspæð* (C), *mearcpæð* (C), *mi:lpæð* (C), *seolhpæð* (C); **panne**: *bræ:depanne* (C), *brægenpanne* (C), *co:cerpanne* (C), *fy:rpanne* (C), *he:afodpanne* (C), *hierstepanne* (C), *i:senpanna* (C), *i:senpanne* (C); **pa:pa**: *pa:pdo:m* (S), *pa:panha:d* (S); **pening**: *ælmespening* (C), *gafolpenig* (C), *heorðpening* (C), *hundredpenig* (C), *Ro:mpenig* (C), *se:ampending* (C), *weardpening* (C); **penn**: *fyrspenn* (C); **pi:c**: *pi:cung* (S), *hornpi:c* (C); **pi:e**: *hundespe:o* (C); **pi:l**: *flygepi:l* (C), *hildepi:l* (C), *ordāncpi:l* (C), *searopi:l* (C), *wælpil:l* (C); **pi:le**: *pi:lere* (S); **pi:n**: *hellepi:n* (C), *pi:nere* (S), *pi:nung* (S), *pi:nnes* (S); **pi:pe**: *pi:pere* (S), *sangpi:pe* (C); **pi:pere**: *hre:odpi:pere* (C); **pi:se**: *mu:sepise* (C); **plætt**: *swu:rplætt* (C); **plante**: *mixenplante* (C), *plantung* (S); **plega**: *æscplega* (C), *ecgplega* (C), *gielpplega* (C), *gu:ðplega* (C), *handplega* (C), *hearmplega* (C), *hyhtplega* (C), *lindplega* (C), *ni:ðplega* (C), *secgplega* (C), *stæfplega* (C), *sundplega* (C), *sweordplega* (C), *wi:gplega* (C); **ple:on**: *plega* (Z), *pleoh* (Z), *pliht* (S), *plu:me* (Z); **pliht**: *plihtere* (S); **pohha**: *crammingpohha* (C), *nestpohha* (C); **po:l**: *fiscpo:l* (C), *hwyrfe:po:l* (C), *mæ:rpo:l* (C), *te:ampo:l* (C); **port 1**: *he:afodport* (C); **portic**: *e:astportic* (C), *ha:ligportic* (C), *hu:selpportic* (C), *norðportic* (C), *su:ðportic* (C); **pott**: *pottere* (S); **prafost**: *mynsterprafost* (C); **pre:dician**: *pre:dicere* (S), *pre:dicung* (S); **pre:dicung**: *wordpredicung* (C); **pre:on**: *e:arpre:on* (C), *feaxpre:on* (C), *mentelpre:on* (C); **pre:ost**: *handpre:ost* (C), *hi:redpre:ost* (C), *mæssepre:ost* (C), *mynsterpre:ost* (C), *pre:ostha:d* (S), *tu:npre:ost* (C); **prica**: *pricel* (S), *pricels* (S), *pricung* (S); **pri:n** *o*: *ne:adprin* (C); **pru:d**: *pru:tung* (S), *pru:tscipe* (S); **pry:to**: *oferpru:t 2* (P), *woruldpry:do* (C); **psalterium** *o*: *wynpsalterium* (C); **pu:ca**: *pu:cel* (S); **pull**: *crampul* (C), *mæ:wpul* (C), *mylenpull* (C); **pund**: *pundere* (S), *wæterpund* (C); **pundern**: *punderngend* (S), *wæ:gpundern* (C);

(C); **pu:te** *ø: æ:lepu:te* (C); **pynd:** *pynding* (S); **pyngan:** *pungetung* (S); **pytt:** *blæ:cpytt* (C), *cealcpytt* (C), *colpytt* (C), *gangpytt* (C), *horpytt* (C), *hringpytt* (C), *la:mpytt* (C), *li:cpytt* (C), *mæ:rytt* (C), *ra:dpytt* (C), *sandpytt* (C), *wæterpytt* (C), *wulffpytt* (C); **raca:** *e:aracu* (C), *fy:rrace* (C), *hla:fræce* (C), *ofenraca* (C), *ofenracu* (C); **racente:ah:** *swe:orracente:h* (C); **racu 1:** *æ:rendraca* (C), *fo:rracu* (C), *illeracu* (C), *mæ:gracu* (C), *martyrracu* (C), *raciend* (S), *rihtracu* (C), *stre:amracu* (C), *swefnracu* (C); **ra:d 1:** *brandra:d* (C), *brimra:d* (C), *e:ored* (C), *flocra:d* (C), *hranra:d* (C), *hwe:olra:d* (C), *midra:d* (P), *seglra:d* (C), *setlra:d* (C), *stre:amra:d* (C), *swanra:d* (C), *sweglra:d* (C), *ðunorra:d* (C), *unra:d* (P), *werod 1* (C), *wi:gra:d* (C); **ræ:can 1:** *ræ:cing* (S); **ræ:d 1:** *cwelderæ:de* (C), *feorhræ:d* (C), *folcræ:d* (C), *frumræ:d* (C), *(ge)ræ:dend* (S), *(ge)ræ:dnes* (S), *ræ:dbora* (S), *ræ:dels* (S), *ræ:den* (S), *tu:nræ:d* (C), *unræ:d* (P); **ræ:d 3:** *ræ:dere* (S), *ræ:ding* (S), *ræ:distre* (S); **ræ:de:** *bo:cre:de* (C); **ræ:den:** *samræ:den* (P), *sinræ:den* (P); **ræ:dere:** *bo:cræ:dere* (C), *meteræ:dere* (C), *pistolræ:dere* (C); **ræ:dfæst:** *ræ:dfæstnes* (S); **ræ:ding:** *æ:fenræ:ding* (C), *bo:cræ:ding* (C), *pistolræ:ding* (C), *ro:wungræ:ding* (C); **ræ:dingbo:c:** *sumorræ:dingbo:c* (C), *winterræ:dingbo:c* (C); **ræ:pe** *ø: forræ:pe* (P); **ræ:s:** *beaduræ:s* (C), *de:adræ:s* (C), *fæ:rræ:s* (C), *fe:ondræ:s* (C), *ga:rræ:s* (C), *gu:ðræ:s* (C), *handræ:s* (C), *heaðuræ:s* (C), *hereræ:s* (C), *hilderæ:s* (C), *mæ:græ:s* (C), *mægenræ:s* (C), *onræ:s* (P), *ræ:sbora* (S), *scyteræ:s* (C), *sweordræ:s* (C), *synræ:s* (C), *wælræs* (C), *windræ:s* (C); **ræsc:** *:getræsc* (C); **ræscetung (BT):** *li:græscetung* (C), *li:græscung* (C); **ræsn:** *slypræsn* (C); **ræ:swa 1:** *hereræ:swa* (C), *magoræ:swa* (C); **ræ:swan:** *ræ:swung* (S); **ragu:** *beorcragu* (C), *ciricragu* (C), *sla:hðornragu* (C); **ramm:** *ha:lgungram* (C); **ra:n:** *ciricre:n* (C); **rand:** *bordrand* (C), *gafolrand* (C), *geolorand* (C), *hilderand* (C), *si:drand* (C); **ra:p:** *æfterra:p* (P), *ancorra:p* (C), *bealura:p* (C), *fo:tra:p* (C), *helpendra:p* (C), *mæ:relsræ:p* (C), *mæstra:p* (C), *metra:p* (C), *netra:p* (C), *ra:pincel* (S), *scipra:p* (C), *stigra:p* (C), *sundra:p* (C), *wæ:dera:p* (C), *wæ:gra:p* (C), *wæ:lra:p 1* (C); **re:ad:** *dægre:d* (C), *re:adnes* (S); **re:af:** *bedre:af* (C), *be:odre:af* (C), *bry:dre:af* (C), *bu:rre:af* (C), *cynere:af* (C), *de:adre:af* (C), *gu:ðre:af* (C), *heallre:af* (C), *heaðure:af* (C), *herere:af* (C), *mæssere:af* (C), *munucre:af* (C), *pre:ostre:af* (C), *re:afere* (S), *re:afgend* (S), *re:afra:c* (S), *re:afung* (S), *sigere:af* (C), *wæltre:af* (C), *wegre:af* (C), *werre:af* (C); **re:afol:** *re:afolnes* (S); **re:c:** *re:cels* (S), *swefelre:c* (C), *wæltre:c* (C), *wudure:c* (C); **reccend:** *reccenddo:m* (S); **reccere:** *fre:areccere* (P), *swefnreccere* (C); **reced:** *burgræced* (C), *de:adræced* (C), *eorðreced* (C), *gimreced* (C), *he:ahreced* (C), *heallreced* (C), *hli:nræced* (C), *hornreced* (C), *sundreced* (C), *wi:nreced* (C); **re:cele:as:** *re:cele:asnes* (S), *re:cceli:est* (S); **re:cels:** *inre:cels* (P); **recen:** *recennes* (S); **recennes:** *cynnreccenes* (C); **regn:** *morgenre:n* (C), *ti:dre:n* (C), *wæltre:n* (C); **regol:** *munucregol* (C), *pre:ostregol* (C), *rihtregol* (C); **renc:** *oferrencu* (P); **re:ocan:** *re:c* (Z); **re:oce** *ø: re:celsre:oce* (C); **re:odan:** *ridu* (Z), *ru:st* (Z), *ryden* (Z); **re:ofan:** *re:af* (Z), *ryft 1* (Z); **re:on:** *(ge)re:onung* (S); **re:ost:** *su:lere:ost* (C); **reps:** *repsung 1* (S); **repsung 1:** *æ:fenrepsung* (C); **rest:** *æ:fenrest* (C), *beddrest* (C), *bry:dræst* (C), *burhrest* (C), *eorðrest* (C), *fletræst* (C), *foldræst* (C), *landrest* (C), *li:crest* (C), *nihtrest* (C), *selerest* (C), *undernrest* (C), *wæltre:st* (C); **resu** *ø: cynresu* (C); **re:tu:** *re:tend* (S), *unre:tu* (P); **re:ðe:** *re:ðnes* (S), *re:ðscipe* (S); **rib:** *andribb* (P), *hrycgrib* (C); **rible** *ø: hrycgrible* (C); **ridda:** *bedreda 1* (C); **ri:ca:** *fiðerri:ca* (C), *landri:ca* (C), *ðu:sendri:ca* (C), *woruldrri:ca* (C); **ri:ce 1:** *ga:sri:c* (C); **ri:ce 2:** *abbodri:ce* (C), *arcebiscopri:ce* (C), *arceri:ce* (P), *bisceopri:ce* (C), *bregori:ce* (C), *brytenri:ce 1* (C), *brytenri:ce 2* (C), *Centri:ce* (C), *cyneri:ce* (C), *eardri:ce* (C), *e:astri:ce* (C), *eorðri:ce* (C), *e:ðelri:ce* (C), *fæderri:ce* (C), *fiðerri:ce* (C), *gumri:ce* (C), *he:afodri:ce* (C), *heofonri:ce* (C), *landri:ce* (C), *middelri:ce* (C), *ri:cedo:m* (S), *sigeri:ce 2* (C), *Swe:ori:ce* (C), *ðrymri:ce* (C), *westri:ce* (C), *woruldrri:ce 1* (C); **ri:ceter:** *woruldrri:cetere* (C); **ri:csian:** *ri:csere* (S), *ri:csiend*, *ri:csung* (S); **ri:da** *ø: brandrida* (C); **ri:dan:** *ra:d 1* (Z), *ridda* (Z), *ri:dend*, *ri:dere* (S), *totrida* (Z); **ri:f:** *rifnes* (S); **rife** *ø: hegerife* (C), *wudurofe* (C); **rift 1:** *ba:nrift* (C), *cne:orift* (C), *fle:ogryft* (C), *ha:ligrift* (C), *wa:grift* (C); **rifter:** *rifre* (S); **rihtgele:afful:** *rihtgele:affulnes* (S); **rihtgeset:** *rihtgesetnes* (S); **rihtracu:** *rihtraciend* (S); **rihtwi:s:** *rihtwi:send* (S), *rihtwi:snes* (S); **rima:** *a:terima* (C), *bordrima* (C), *bra:dbrim* (C), *dægrima* (C), *eorðrima* (C), *sæ:rima* (C), *su:ðrima* (C), *to:ðrima* (C), *wudurima* (C); **ri:nan:** *regn* (Z); **rinc:** *beadurinc* (C), *framrinc* (P), *fyrdrinc* (C), *gumrinc* (C), *gu:ðrinc* (C), *heaðurinc* (C), *hererinc* (C), *hilderinc* (C), *hyserinc* (C), *la:drinc* (C),

magorinc (C), *sæ:rinc* (C); **rind**: *a:crind* (C), *æscrind* (C), *æsprind* (C), *alorrind* (C), *apuldrorind* (C), *beorcrind* (C), *bre:melrind* (C), *cwicbe:amrind* (C), *cwicrind* (C), *ellenrind* (C), *elmrind* (C), *holenrind* (C), *i:figrind* (C), *sealhrind* (C), *sla:hðornrind* (C), *ðornrind* (C), *wi:ðigrind* (C); **ringestre** *ø*: *bellringestre* (C); **ri:pa**: *frumri:pa* (C); **risan**: *cne:orin* (C); **risc**: *e:arisc* (C); **ri:ð**: *bro:cri:ð* (C), *e:ari:ð* (C); **ri:ðig**: *bordri:ðig* (C), *hwe:olri:ðig* (C), *riscri:ðig* (C); **rocc**: *bisceoprocc* (C), *bre:ostrocc* (C), *di:aconrocc* (C), *pistolrocc* (C); **ro:d**: *æscstedero:d* (C), *bisceopro:d* (C), *cocro:d* (C), *ro:dbora* (S), *seglo:d* (C), *swe:orro:d* (C), *weargro:d* (C), *wynro:d* (C); **rodd**: *webgerod* (C); **rodor**: *beorhtrodor* (C), *e:astrodor* (C), *gimrodor* (C), *he:ahrodor* (C), *norðe:astrodor* (C), *norðrodor* (C), *su:ðrodor* (C), *u:proder* (P), *westrodor* (C); **ro:f 2**: *secgro:f 2* (C), *stæfro:f* (C); **ro:p**: *ro:pnes* (S); **rop 1**: *oferhrops* (P); **ro:se**: *wudurose* (C); **ro:t 1**: *ro:tnes* (S); **ro:ðor**: *scipro:ðor* (C), *ste:orro:ðer* (C); **ro:wend**: *scipro:wend* (C); **ru:de 2**: *feldrude* (C); **ru:mgiful**: *ru:mgifulnes* (S); **ru:mheort**: *ru:mheortnes* (S); **ru:mmod**: *ru:mmodnes* (S); **ru:n**: *beaduru:n* (C), *burgru:n* (C), *burhru:n* (C), *dolgru:ne* (C), *hagoru:n* (C), *he:ahru:n* (C), *helleru:ne* (C), *helru:na* (C), *heteru:n* (C), *hygeru:n* (C), *inwitru:n* (C), *le:odru:ne* (C), *le:odoru:n* (C), *ru:nere* (S), *ru:nung* (S), *searoru:n* (C), *wælrु:n* (C); **ru:st**: *synru:st* (C); **ry:metle:as ø**: *ry:metle:ast* (S); **ryne**: *æfterryne* (P), *blo:dryne* (C), *cynren* (C), *edryne* (P), *eftryne* (C), *eorðryne* (C), *forðryne* (P), *ge:anryne* (P), *onge:anryne* (C), *onryne* (P), *rihtryne* (C), *rynel 1* (S), *scipryne* (C), *singalrene* (C), *to:ryne* (P), *unryne* (P), *u:pryne* (P), *u:tryne* (P); **rynel 2**: *forerynel* (P), *samodrynelas* (C); **ry:ric ø**: *sæ:ry:ric* (C); **sa:cerd**: *sa:cerdha:d* (S), *ealdorsa:cerd* (C), *efensa:cerd* (C), *he:ahsa:cerd* (C); **sa:da**: *wealsa:da* (C); **sacan**: *sacu* (Z), *seht 1* (Z); **sacc 1**: *sæccing* (S), *hy:desacc* (C); **sadol**: *se:amsadol* (C); **sæ::** *e:astsæ:* (C), *he:ahsæ:* (C), *middelsæ:* (C), *norðsæ:* (C), *sæ:la:c* (S), *stormsæ:* (C), *Su:ðsæ:* (C), *Wendelsæ:* (C), *westsæ:* (C), *wi:dsæ:* (C); **sæc**: *yfelsæc* (C); **sæcc 1**: *wiðersæc 1* (P); **sæcc 2**: *bisæc* (P); **sæd**: *sædnes* (S); **sæ:d**: *æcersæ:d* (C), *be:ansæ:d* (C), *beresæ:d* (C), *cawelsæ:d* (C), *cornsæ:d* (C), *finolsæ:d* (C), *godsæ:d* (C), *li:nsæ:d* (C), *næ:psæ:d* (C), *sæ:dere* (S), *sæ:dnað* (S), *senepsæ:d* (C), *unsæ:d 1* (P), *wa:dsæ:d* (C); **sæl**: *burgsæl* (C), *folcsæl* (C), *hornsæl* (C), *sælð* (S), *wi:nsæl* (C); **sæ:l 1**: *gytesæ:l* (C), *he:ahsæ:l* (C), *unsæ:l* (P); **sæp**: *sto:rsæp* (C); **sæ:t**: *sæ:tere* (S), *sæ:tung* (S); **sæ:ta**: *burgsæ:ta* (C), *ceastersæ:tan* (C), *Du:nsæ:te* (C), *endesæ:ta* (C), *ha:sæta* (C), *landse:ta* (C), *Went-Sæte* (C), *Wihtsæ:tan* (C), *Wilsæ:te* (C); **saga 1**: *foresaga* (P); **sa:gol**: *hegesagol* (C), *hegesa:hl* (C); **sagu**: *onsagu* (P), *so:ðsagu* (C); **samnere ø**: *wordsomnere* (C); **samod 1**: *samodwist* (S); **sand 1**: *flæ:scsand* (C), *onsand* (P); **sand 2**: *cwecesand* (C), *eolhsand* (C); **sang**: *æ:fensang* (C), *æftersang* (P), *bry:dsang* (C), *byrgelssang* (C), *byrgensang* (C), *byrsang* (C), *canticsang* (C), *ciricsang* (C), *dægre:dsang* (C), *dægsang* (C), *galdorsang* (C), *hanasang* (C), *he:afsang* (C), *hearpsang* (C), *herigensang* (C), *la:csang* (C), *le:odsang* (C), *li:csang* (C), *lofsang* (C), *mæssesang* (C), *middægsang* (C), *nihtsang* (C), *no:nsang* (C), *offringsang* (C), *onsang* (P), *pri:msang* (C), *sangere* (S), *sangestre* (S), *sealmsang* (C), *ti:dsang* (C), *u:htsang* (C), *wo:ðsong* (C), *wuldorsang* (C), *wynsang* (C), *ymensang* (C); **sangere**: *by:mesangere* (C), *he:ahsangere* (C); **sa:pe**: *a:rsa:pe* (C), *pillsa:pe* (C); **sa:r 1**: *cne:osa:r* (C), *he:afodsa:r* (C), *hypsa:r* (C), *le:odusar* (C), *li:csa:r* (C), *mu:ðsa:r* (C), *wærca:r* (C); **sa:r 2**: *sa:rnes* (S); **sa:rig**: *sa:rignes* (S); **sa:rnes**: *heortsa:rnes* (C); **sa:wend**: *le:ohtsa:wend* (C); **sa:were**: *wordsa:were* (C), *wro:htsa:were* (C); **sa:wlian**: *sa:wlung* (S); **scacol ø**: *swe:orscacul* (C); **scamle:as**: *scamle:ast* (S); **scamol**: *bry:dsceamol* (C), *ce:apsceamol* (C), *fo:tsceamol* (C), *ræ:descamol* (C), *ræ:dingscamol 1* (C), *tollsceamol* (C); **scamu**: *hle:orsceamu* (C), *scamung* (S), *woruldscamu* (C); **scanca**: *earmscanca* (C), *fo:tsceanca* (C), *ho:hscanca* (C), *ðe:ohscanca* (C); **scandlic**: *scandlicnes* (S); **sceacan (BT)**: *sceacdo:m* (S), *sceacel* (S), *sceacnes* (S); **scead**: *le:afscead* (C); **sce:ad**: *rihtgesce:ad* (C), *tungolgesce:ad* (C); **sceadu**: *be:amsceadu* (C), *heolstorsceado* (C), *nihtscada* (C), *scu:rsceadu* (C), *sunsceadu* (C), *swi:nsceadu* (C); **sceadwian**: *sceadwung* (S); **sceafa (BT)**: *mæ:lsceafa* (C); **sceaft**: *æ:rsceaft* (C), *darodsceaft* (C), *heresceaft* (C), *lo:hsceaft* (C), *nafulsceaft* (C), *speresceaft* (C), *studansceaft* (C), *wælsceaft* (C), *websceaft* (C); **scealc**: *scylcen* (S), *ambihtscealc* (C), *friðoscealc* (C), *hellescealc* (C); **scealu**: *æppelscealu* (C), *be:anscealu* (C), *sta:nscahu* (C), *wæ:gscalu* (C); **sce:ap**: *e:owdesce:ap* (C), *snæ:dingsce:ap* (C); **sce:apheord**: *sce:apheorden* (S); **scear**: *folcscearu* (C), *inwitscear* (C); **scea:ra ø**: *secgsca:ra* (C); **sceard 1**: *crocscard* (C),

di:csceard (C), *hærsceard* (C); **scearp**: *scearpnes* (S), *scearpung* (S); **sce:arra**: *feaxsce:ara* (C); **scearu 1**: *gu:ðscearu* (C), *hearmscearu* (C), *hræglscæara* (C), *landscearu* (C), *le:odscearu* (C), *sce:apscearu* (C); **sce:at**: *be:odsce:at* (C), *grundsce:at* (C), *wætersce:at* (C), *we:ofodsce:at* (C), *woruldsce:at* (C); **sce:ata**: *fiðersce:atas* (C), *norðsce:ata* (C); **sceatt**: *ciricsceat* (C), *færsceatt* (P), *feohsceatt* (C), *feresceat* (C), *fre:osceat* (C), *frumsceatt* (C), *gedingsceat* (C), *giðsceatt* (C), *ma:nsceatt* (C), *me:dsceatt* (C), *oferisceatt* (P), *offringsceat* (C), *sa:wolsceat* (C), *te:oðungsceatt* (C), *wæstmsceatt* (C); **sce:að**: *hornsce:að* (C); **sceaða**: *a:torsceaða* (C), *dolsceaða* (C), *fæ:rsceaða* (C), *fe:ondsceaða* (C), *folcsceaða* (C), *fyrnsceaða* (C), *gielpsceaða* (C), *gu:ðsceaða* (C), *he:ahsceaða* (C), *hearmsceaða* (C), *hellsceaða* (C), *le:odsceaða* (C), *lyftsceaða* (C), *ma:nsceaða* (C), *mo:rsceaða* (C), *ni:ðsceaða* (C), *sæ:sceaða* (C), *synsceaða* (C), *ðe:odsceaða* (C), *ðe:ofsceaða* (C), *u:htsceaða* (C), *wamsceaða* (C), *wi:cingsceaðe* (C); **sceaðan**: *sce:að* (Z), *sceaða* (Z), *sceaðel* (Z), *sceaðu* (Z), *sceððu* (Z); **sceaðig**: *sceaðdignes* (S); **sce:awere**: *dægme:lsce:awere* (C), *he:ahsce:awere* (C), *insce:awere* (P), *le:assce:awere* (C), *steorsce:awere* (C), *ti:dsce:awere* (C), *wi:csce:awere* (C); **sce:awung**: *blo:dsce:awung* (C), *du:stsce:awung* (C), *wlitesce:awung* (C), *woruldscce:awung* (C); **scelfan**: *scealfor* (Z), *scealfra* (Z), *scylf* (Z), *scylfe* (Z), *scylfrung* (S); **scelle**: *wælsceal* (C); **scenc**: *meduscenc* (C); **scendung**: *forscending* (P); **sceorf**: *sceorf* (Z); **sceorp**: *fyrdsceorp* (C), *gu:ðsceorp* (C), *heorusceorp* (C), *heresceorp* (C), *hildesceorp* (C), *hle:osceorp* (C), *sigesceorp* (C); **sceot** *o*: *Ro:mgesceot* (C); **sce:re** *o*: *secggesce:re* (C); **scerwen** (BT): *ealuscerwen* (C), *meduscerwen* (C); **scield**: *bohscyld* (C), *dægsceald* (C), *plegscyld* (C); **sciell 1**: *æ:gscill* (C), *osterscyll* (C), *sæ:scell* (C), *weolocscyll* (C); **scilling**: *menescilling* (C), *rihtscyilling* (C), *wægnscilling* (C); **sci:ma**: *æ:fensci:ma* (C), *sunnansci:ma* (C); **sci:nan**: *scinn* (Z), *scinna* (Z), *sci:nnes 1* (S), *scinu* (Z), *scynn* (Z); **scinn**: *berascinn* (C), *de:ofolsci:n* (C), *scinnere* (S), *scinmla:c 1* (S), *sunsci:n* (C), *wo:dscinn* (C); **scip**: *æ:rendscip* (C), *ce:apscip* (C), *flotscip* (C), *forscip* (P), *friðscip* (C), *fyrdsqip* (C), *hlæstscip* (C), *hornscip* (C), *hy:ðscip 1* (C), *hy:dsqip 1* (C), *langscip* (C), *plegscip* (C), *scipere* (S), *scipincel* (S), *trogscip* (C), *ðe:ofscip* (C), *wrecscip* (C); **scipe**: *(ge)sinscipe* (P); **sciphere**: *norðsciphere* (C); **sci:r 1**: *bisceopsci:r* (C), *burhsci:r* (C), *Centesci:r* (C), *gere:fsci:r* (C), *ha:msci:r* (C), *mæ:gsci:r* (C), *mæssepre:ostsci:r* (C), *mynstersci:r* (C), *prafostsci:r* (C), *rihtsci:r* (C), *scriftsci:r* (C), *tollsci:r* (C), *tu:nsci:r* (C), *woruldsci:r* (C); **sci:rmann**: *he:ahsci:reman* (C); **sci:tan**: *scitte* (Z); **scofl**: *fy:rscofl* (C), *gle:dscofl* (C), *i:senscofl* (C), *meoxscofl* (C), *ste:orsceofol* (C), *stelscofl* (C), *windscofl* (C); **sco:h**: *sco:ere* (S), *sco:ung* (S), *sle:fesco:h* (C), *sly:pesco:h* (C), *stæppesco:h* (C); **sco:l**: *leornungsclo:l* (C), *sco:lere* (S); **sco:lere**: *efenscolere* (C); **scolu 1**: *geneatscolu* (C), *handscolu* (C), *ðegnscolu* (C), *ðe:ofscolu* (C); **scop**: *æ:fensceop* (C), *ealuscop* (C), *sealmscop* (C); **scort**: *scortnes* (S), *scyrting* (S); **scre:ad**: *æppelscre:ada* (C), *scre:adung* (S); **scre:pan**: *screpu* (Z), *ungescro:p* (P); **scrift**: *woruldscrift* (C); **scriftsci:r**: *rihtscriftsci:r* (C); **scripel** *o*: *e:arscripel* (C); **scriptor** *o*: *ti:dscriptor* (C); **scri:ðan**: *scriðe* (Z); **scru:d**: *beaduscru:d* (C), *gu:ðscru:d* (C), *munucscru:d* (C), *nunscru:d* (C), *wi:fscru:d* (C); **scru:tnian**: *scru:tnere* (S), *scru:tnung* (S); **scua**: *hli:nscu:wa* (C), *nihtscua* (C); **scu:fan**: *sce:af* (Z), *scofl* (Z), *scylfe* (Z); **sculan**: *muscelle* (Z), *sceallan* (Z), *scelle* (Z), *sciell 1* (Z), *scield* (Z), *scilling* (Z); **sculdor**: *middelgesculdru* (C); **scu:r**: *hagolscu:r* (C), *hildescu:r* (C), *i:senscu:r* (C), *re:nscu:r* (C), *winterscu:r* (C); **scy:an**: *sci:enes* (S); **scyfe**: *niðerscyfe* (C); **scyldig**: *scyldignes* (S), *scyldigung* (S), *ðe:ofscyldig* (C); **scylf**: *sta:nscylf* (C); **scyndan**: *scyndnes* (S); **scyp 1**: *æ:sceap* (P); **scy:r 1**: *pre:ostscy:r* (C); **scyte**: *fæ:rscyte* (C); **scy:te**: *be:odscy:te* (C), *hopscy:te* (C), *wæterscy:te* (C), *wa:sescite* (C); **scyttan**: *scyttel* (S), *scyttels* (S); **scyttels**: *forescyttels* (P); **sealf**: *ba:nsealf* (C), *bæðsealf* (C), *cipersealf 1* (C), *cypersealf 1* (C), *dolgsealf* (C), *e:agsealf* (C), *ealsealf* (C), *e:arsealf* (C), *elésealf* (C), *he:afodsealf* (C), *læ:cesealf* (C), *lungensealf* (C), *mu:ðsealf* (C), *nebsealf* (C), *sce:adesealf* (C), *smeorusealf* (C), *to:ðsealf* (C), *weaxhla:fsealf* (C), *weaxsealf* (C), *wennsealf* (C); **sealm**: *ble:tsingsealm* (C), *gebedsealm* (C), *lofsealm* (C); **sealmsang**: *sealmsangere* (S); **sealt 1**: *sealtere 1* (S), *sealtnes* (S); **sealtan**: *sealt 1* (Z); **sealtian**: *sealticge* (S), *sealting* (S); **se:am 1**: *oferse:am* (P), *se:amere 1* (S); **se:am 2**: *se:amere 2* (S), *se:amestre* (S); **searo 1**: *beadusearo* (C), *bealusearu* (C), *fa:censearu* (C), *fæ:rsearo* (C), *fyrdssearu* (C), *gu:ðsearo* (C), *hla:fordsearu* (C), *inwitsearu* (C), *la:ðsearu* (C), *lygesearu* (C), *nearosearu* (C); **se:að**: *a:delse:að* (C), *cealcse:að* (C), *fæ:rse:að* (C),

hellese:að (C), *horuse:að* (C), *la:mse:að* (C), *le:onese:að* (C), *sandse:að* (C), *sealtse:að* (C), *wæterse:að* (C), *wulfse:að* (C); **se:aw:** *liðse:aw* (C), *plu:mse:aw* (C); **seax:** *æ:dreseax* (C), *blo:dseax* (C), *ceorfsæx* (C), *græfsex* (C), *handseax* (C), *hypeseax* (C), *læ:ceseax* (C), *metseax* (C), *næglsex* (C), *scarseax* (C), *ðe:ohseax* (C), *walseax* (C), *wi:ngewardseax* (C), *writseax* (C); **Seaxe:** *Eald-Seaxe* (C), *E:ast-Seaxan* (C), *Su:ðseaxan* (C), *West-Seaxe* (C); **secg 1:** *eolhsecg* (C), *hamorsecg* (C), *mo:rsecg* (C); **secg 3:** *æ:rendsecg* (C), *ambihtsecg* (C), *ga:rsecg* (C), *hre:ðsecg* (C), *selesecg* (C); **secge:** *secgend* (S); **sefa:** *bre:ostsefa* (C), *ferhðsefa* (C), *mo:dsefa* (C), *wi:sssefa* (C); **segl 1:** *insegl 1* (P), *insigle* (P), *ofersegl* (P), *seglung* (S); **seglung:** *inseglung* (P); **segn:** *he:afodsegn* (C), *segnbora* (S), *segnung* (S); **segnung:** *hla:fse:nung* (C); **seht 1:** *(ge)sehtnes* (S), *unseht 1* (P); **seld:** *a:nseld* (C), *bisceopseld* (C), *carseld* (C), *e:ðelseld* (C), *foreseld* (P), *he:ahseld* (C), *meduseld* (C), *pa:pseld* (C), *sundorseld* (C), *ðrymseld* (C), *weardseld* (C); **selde:** *sumorselde* (C); **sele:** *ba:nsele* (C), *be:agsel* (C), *be:agsese* (C), *be:orsele* (C), *burgsele* (C), *burnsele* (C), *de:aðsele* (C), *dre:orsele* (C), *dryhtsele* (C), *ealusele* (C), *eorðsele* (C), *giestsesele* (C), *goldsele* (C), *grundsele* (C), *gu:ðsele* (C), *he:ahsele* (C), *hornsele* (C), *hringsesele* (C), *hro:fsele* (C), *le:afsele* (C), *ma:ððumsele* (C), *ni:ðsele* (C), *seleful* (S), *willsele* (C), *windsele* (C), *wyrmsele* (C), *wi:nsele* (C); **selen:** *ælmessylen* (C), *(ge)selenes* (S), *handselen* (C), *mannylen* (C), *mansylen* (C); **self 1:** *selfdo:m* (S); **selfde:ma:** *selfde:mere* (S); **se:oc:** *se:ocnes* (S); **se:ocan:** *sicol* (Z), *soc* (Z), *suht* (Z); **se:ocnes:** *oferse:ocnes* (P); **seofian:** *seofung* (S); **seofung:** *sa:rse:ofung* (C); **seohhe:** *eleseocche* (C); **seohtre:** *mo:rseohtre* (C); **seolfor:** *cwicseolfor* (C); **seono:** *ho:hsinu* (C); **se:oung** *ø:* *e:agse:oung* (C); **se:oða** *ø:* *newese:oða* (C); **serc:** *undersyrce* (P); **serce:** *beaduserce* (C), *heoruserce* (C), *heresyrc* (C), *hildeserce* (C), *le:oðusyrce* (C), *li:csyrce* (C); **sester:** *gildsester* (C), *healfsester* (C), *wi:nsester* (C); **seten:** *blo:dseten* (C), *cwildseten* (C), *feldsæten* (C), *handseten* (C), *hundredseten* (C), *inseten* (P), *landseten* (C), *oemseten* (C), *wæstmaseten* (C); **setl:** *ancorsetl* (C), *a:ncorsetl* (C), *a:nsetl* (C), *be:orsetl* (C), *beorgseðel* (C), *ce:apsetl* (C), *cynesetl* (C), *do:msetl* (C), *fo:tsetl* (C), *gangsetl* (C), *gildsetl* (C), *he:ahsetl* (C), *heofonsetl* (C), *hildesetl* (C), *hringsetl* (C), *la:re:owsetl* (C), *medusetl* (C), *mihtesetl* (C), *scipsetl* (C), *setlung* (S), *ste:orsetl* (C), *sundorsetl* (C), *tolsetl* (C), *ðrymsetl* (C), *wintersetl* (C), *wræcsetl* (C); **setlgang:** *sunnansetlgong* (C); **setnung** *ø:* *frumsetnung* (C); **settend:** *do:msettend* (C); **sibb:** *bro:ðorsibb* (C), *cne:owsibb* (C), *dryhtsibb* (C), *friðosibb* (C), *mæ:gsibb* (C), *mæ:gðsibb* (C), *ne:ahsibb 2* (C), *ni:edsibb* (C), *godsibb* (C), *unsibb* (P); **sibsumnes:** *unsibsumnes* (P); **si:c:** *mæ:rsi:c* (C); **si:can:** *sice 1* (Z), *si:cing* (S); **si:d:** *si:dung* (S); **sicettan:** *sicettung* (S); **sicor:** *sicornes* (S); **sida** *ø:* *heortgesida* (C); **sideful:** *sidefulnes* (S); **siden** *ø:* *ælfside* (C); **sidu:** *landsidu* (C); **si:en:** *ansi:en 1* (P), *he:afodsi:en* (C), *onsi:en 1* (P), *wæ:fersyn* (C), *wlitesse:on* (C), *wundorse:on* (C); **sierwung:** *hla:fordsyrwung* (C); **sife:** *hæ:rsyfe* (C), *windwigsyfe* (C); **sige 1:** *weorcige* (C), *wordige* (C); **sige 2:** *niðersige* (C); **sigefæst:** *sigefæstnes* (S); **sigel 1:** *headusigel* (C); **sigle 1:** *ma:ððumsigle* (C); **sigor:** *hre:ðsigor* (C), *sigriend* (S), *wi:gsigor* (C); **sigorfæst:** *sigorfæstnes* (S); **sihte:** *blo:dsihte* (C); **sihð:** *edsihð* (P), *limgesið* (C), *sibgesið* (C); **sinc:** *fæ:tedsinc* (C), *nægledsinc* (C); **sinewealt:** *sinewealtnes* (S); **singal:** *singalnes* (S); **sinoð:** *bisceopseonoð* (C), *sinoðdo:m* (S); **si:ð 1:** *bealusi:ð* (C), *carsi:ð* (C), *forsi:ð 1* (P), *forðsi:ð* (P), *framsi:ð* (P), *earfoðsi:ð* (C), *eftsi:ð* (C), *ellorsi:ð* (C), *geonsi:ð* (C), *gryresi:ð* (C), *ha:msi:ð* (C), *he:ofsi:ð* (C), *heononsi:ð* (C), *heresi:ð* (C), *hinsi:ð* (C), *la:ðsi:ð* (C), *lagusi:ð* (C), *ne:osi:ð* (C), *oftsi:ð* (C), *sæ:si:ð* (C), *sigesi:ð* (C), *spildsi:ð* (C), *unræ:dsi:ð* (C), *unsi:ð* (P), *u:tsi:ð* (P), *wi:dsi:ð* (C), *wi:gsi:ð* (C), *wilsi:ð* (C), *wræcsi:ð* (C); **si:ðe:** *hi:egsi:ðe* (C); **slæd:** *mo:rsælæ:d* (C), *wæterslæd* (C), *wulfslæd* (C); **slæ:p 1:** *frumslæ:p* (C), *oferslæ:p* (P), *slæ:pere* (S), *slæ:pnes* (S), *nihtslæ:p* (C); **slæ:ple:as:** *slæ:ple:ast* (S); **slæ:por:** *sla:pornes* (S); **slaga:** *a:genslaga* (C), *bro:ðorslaga* (C), *fæderslaga* (C), *mæ:gslaga* (C), *manslaga* (C), *ma:nslagu* (C), *mo:dorslaga* (C), *mordorslaga* (C), *mordorslagu* (C); **sla:h:** *plu:msla:* (C); **sla:pol:** *sla:polnes* (S); **sla:w:** *slæ:wð* (S); **sleac:** *sleacnes* (S); **sleacmo:d** *ø:* *sleacmo:dnes* (S); **sleacor** *ø:* *sleacornes* (S); **sle:an:** *slaga* (Z), *slecg* (Z), *slege 1* (Z), *slege 2* (Z), *sliht* (Z), *slo:h* (Z); **slege 1:** *bro:ðorslege* (C), *de:aðslege* (C), *dolgslege* (C), *e:arslege* (C), *gegnlege* (C), *he:afodslæge* (C), *hearmslege* (C), *hearpselege* (C), *hle:orslæge* (C), *manslege* (C), *mordorslege* (C), *mynetslege* (C), *onslæge* (P), *sa:rslege* (C), *sweordslege* (C), *ðe:ofslege* (C), *ðunreslege* (C); **slege 2:** *oferselege* (P); **sli:dan:** *slæd* (Z), *slide* (Z), *slidor 2* (Z); **slide:**

fæ:rsliht (C); **slidor 1:** *slidornes* (S); **slī:efe:** *earmsli:fe* (C); **sliht:** *andslyht* (P), *billgesliht* (C), *fīðersleht* (C), *handslyht 1* (C), *hlo:ðsliht* (C), *li:getsleht* (C), *mæ:gslīht* (C), *mansliht* (C), *morðorsliht* (C), *peningslæht* (C), *ðe:ofsliht* (C), *ðunorsliht* (C), *wælsliht* (C); **slincan:** *slincend*; **slipor:** *slipornes* (S); **slite 1:** *folcslite* (C), *lahslite* (C), *lahslitt* (C), *wyrmslite* (C); **slitnes:** *framslitnes* (P); **slī:ðan:** *slī:ðnes* (S); **slop ø:** *oferslop* (P); **slu:ma:** *slu:mere* (S); **slu:pan:** *slæ:p 2* (Z), *slypa* (Z), *slyppe* (Z); **slyppe:** *cu:sloppe* (C), *oxanslyppe* (C); **smæc:** *hunigsmæc* (C); **smæl:** *he:afodsmæl* (C); **smæll:** *handsmæll* (C); **smalian:** *smalung* (S); **smeart:** *smeartung* (S); **sme:alic:** *sme:alicnes* (S); **sme:aðancol:** *sme:aðancolnes* (S); **smedma:** *hwæ:tesmedma* (C); **smelt 1:** *smelting* (S); **sme:ocan:** *smoca* (Z); **smeortan:** *smeortung* (S); **smeoru:** *flotsmeru* (C), *heorotsmeoru* (C), *smirels* (S), *smirenes* (S), *smirung* (S); **sme:ðe:** *sme:ðnes* (S); **smicer:** *smicernes* (S); **smirels:** *crismsmyrels* (C); **smirung:** *onsmyrung* (P); **smi:tan:** *smitte* (Z); **smið:** *ambihtsmið* (C), *a:rsmið* (C), *goldsmið* (C), *goldsmiðu* (C), *grynsmið* (C), *hleahrtorsmið* (C), *i:sensmið* (C), *la:rsmið* (C), *mæstlingsmið* (C), *seolforsmið* (C), *te:onsmið* (C), *wi:gsmið* (C), *wro:htsmið* (C), *wundorsmið* (C); **smiððe:** *mynetsmiððe* (C); **smoc:** *lustmoce* (C); **smoh ø:** *insmoh* (P); **smu:gan:** *smoc* (Z), *smygel* (S); **smylte 1:** *smyltnes* (S); **snæ:d 3:** *corsnæ:d* (C), *sinsnæ:d* (P), *snæ:del* (S), *snæ:ding* (S); **snægl:** *re:nsnægl* (C), *sæ:snægl* (C); **snell:** *snellscipe* (S), *snelnes* (S); **sne:owan:** *snu:d 2* (Z); **sni:te:** *wudusni:te* (C); **snofl:** *snyflung* (S); **snotor:** *snotornes* (S), *snotorscipe* (S); **snyrian:** *snyring* (S); **sny:tan:** *sny:ting* (S); **sny:tels ø:** *candelsny:tels* (C); **so:ca ø:** *fereso:ca* (C); **so:cn:** *ciricso:cn* (C), *friðso:cn* (C), *fyrðso:cn* (C), *ha:mso:cn* (C), *hla:fordso:cn* (C), *hundredso:cn* (C), *inso:cn* (P), *landso:cn* (C), *meteso:cn* (C), *reliquiaso:cn* (C), *scipso:cn* (C), *to:so:cn* (P), *tu:nso:cn* (C); **so:fte 1:** *so:ftnes* (S); **sogeda:** *ælfsgoda* (C); **sol 1:** *heorotsol* (C), *wætersol* (C); **solor:** *wæ:fersolor* (C); **so:m:** *unso:m* (P); **song 1:** *hylsung 1* (C); **sopa:** *grundsopa* (C); **sorg:** *bealusorg* (C), *borgsorg* (C), *carsorg* (C), *gnornsorg* (C), *hygesorg* (C), *inwitsorh* (C), *mo:dsorg* (C), *nearosorg* (C), *sorgung* (S), *tornsorg* (C), *ðegnsorh* (C), *woruldsorg* (C); **sorgle:as:** *sorgle:ast* (S); **sott 1:** *sotscipe* (S); **so:ð 1:** *folcso:ð* (C), *so:ðbora* (S), *unso:ð 2* (P); **so:ðfæst:** *so:ðfæstnes* (S); **spa:ca:** *ribbspa:ca* (C); **spær:** *spærnes* (S); **spæ:tan:** *spæ:tung* (S); **spane:** *spanere* (S); **spann:** *spannung* (S); **spa:tl:** *spa:tlung* (S); **spearca:** *fy:rspearca* (C); **spearwa:** *ne:odspearuwa* (C); **specæ ø:** *le:asgespecæ* (C); **spe:d:** *æ:htspe:d* (C), *feohspe:da* (C), *fre:ondspe:d* (C), *friðospe:d* (C), *godcundspe:d* (C), *herespe:d* (C), *landspe:d* (C), *mægenspe:d* (C), *sigespe:d* (C), *sigorspe:d* (C), *tu:ddorspe:d* (C), *unspe:d* (P), *wanspe:d* (P), *wi:gspe:d* (C), *woruldspe:d* (C), *wuldorspe:d* (C); **spe:dig:** *spe:dignes* (S); **spelian:** *speliend*, *speling* (S); **spell:** *bi:spell* (P), *spellung* (S), *bealuspell* (C), *ealdspell* (C), *fæ:rsPELL* (C), *forðspell* (P), *godspell* (C), *gu:ðspell* (C), *he:respel* (C), *hildspell* (C), *inwitspell* (C), *la:rsPELL* (C), *la:ðspell* (C), *le:asspell* (C), *le:asungspell* (C), *le:ofspell* (C), *lygespell* (C), *morgenspell* (C), *rihtspell* (C), *sa:rsPELL* (C), *so:ðspell* (C), *we:aspell* (C), *willspell* (C); **spellung:** *edspellung* (P), *eftspellung* (C), *frumspellung* (C); **spendan:** *spendung* (S); **spere:** *a:torspere* (C), *ba:rspere* (C), *de:aðspere* (C), *eoforspere* (C), *huntigspere* (C), *scotspere* (C), *wælspere* (C), *wi:gspere* (C); **spic:** *offrungspic* (C); **spild:** *forspild* (P); **spilling:** *feohspilling* (C); **spind:** *hagospind* (C); **spinel:** *e:arspinl* (C), *ðra:wingspinl* (C), *walcspinl 1* (C), *wealcspinl* (C); **spinn ø:** *inspinn* (P); **spitel:** *handspitel* (C), *wa:dspitl* (C); **spittan:** *spitel* (S); **spi:wan:** *spa:tl* (Z), *spitu* (Z), *spiwe* (Z), *spi:were* (S), *spi:wing* (S); **spiwe:** *spiwða* (S); **spi:wing:** *blo:dspi:wung* (C), *blo:tspi:ung* (C); **splott:** *æcersplott* (C), *friðsplott* (C), *landsplott* (C), *mæ:dsplott* (C); **spo:n:** *sæpspo:n* (C); **sponung ø:** *le:assponung* (C); **spor:** *fo:tspor* (C), *handsporu* (C), *ho:hspor* (C); **sporetan:** *sporetung* (S); **spo:wnes ø:** *forðspo:wnes* (P); **spræ:c:** *æ:fenspræ:c* (C), *æfterspræ:c* (P), *æ:rendspræ:c* (C), *bismerspræ:c* (C), *burhspræ:c* (C), *cræftspræ:c* (C), *dolspræ:c* (C), *ealdspræ:c* (C), *edwi:tspræ:c* (C), *efenspræ:c* (C), *ellenspræ:c* (C), *endespræ:c* (C), *felaspræ:c* (C), *frumspræ:c* (C), *gedwolspræ:c* (C), *(ge)gafspræ:c* (C), *gielpspræ:c* (C), *hearmspræ:c* (C), *hetespræ:c* (C), *hi:wspæ:c* (C), *hospspræ:c* (C), *læ:denspræ:c* (C), *morgenspræ:c* (C), *onspæ:c* (P), *onspræ:c* (P), *samodspræ:c* (C), *sce:awendspræ:c* (C), *scriftspræ:c* (C), *so:ðspræ:c* (C), *ste:orspre:c* (C), *stuntspræ:c* (C), *sundorspræ:c* (C), *teosuspræ:c* (C), *to:spræ:c* (P), *tungolspræ:c* (C), *twispræ:c* (P), *unti:dspæ:c* (C), *woruldspræ:c* (C); **spræ:ce:** *godspræ:ce* (C); **spræ:dan:** *spræ:dung* (S); **spranca:** *æcernspranca* (C); **sprecul:** *haransprecel* (C), *sprecolnes* (S); **spre:ot:** *ba:rspre:ot* (C), *eoforspre:ot* (C); **spring:** *de:adspring* (C),

e:aspryng (C), *fæ:rspryng* (C), *ofspring* (P), *u:pspring* (P), *wæterspryng* (C), *wenspryng* (C), *wundspring* (C), *wyllgespring* (C), *wyllspringe* (C); **spru:tan:** *sprot* 1 (Z), *sprytte* (Z); **spryttan:** *sprytting* (S); **sprytting:** *to:sprytting* (P); **spura:** *hu:nsporu* (C), *ta:hspura* (C); **spure:** *fo:ispure* (C), *he:ispure* (C); **spyrnan:** *spyrning* (S); **staca:** *stacung* (S); **stæf:** *a:rstæf* (C), *a:ðstæf* (C), *bisceopstæf* (C), *bo:cstæf* (C), *bregdstafas* (C), *candelstæf* (C), *canterstæf* (C), *crancstæf* (C), *edwi:tstæf* (C), *endestæf* (C), *e:ðelstæf* (C), *fa:censtafas* (C), *gli:wstæf* (C), *gyrnstafas* (C), *hearmstæf* (C), *hegstæf* (C), *hlæ:derstæf* (C), *inwitstæf* (C), *le:adstæf* (C), *pi:lstæf* (C), *ru:nstæf* (C), *sa:rstæf* (C), *sorgstafas* (C), *wro:htstæf* (C), *wyrdstæf* (C); **stæl:** *ætstæl* (P), *onstæl* (P); **stæ:ning:** *ble:ostæ:ning* (C); **stæpe:** *ordstæpe* (C); **stær:** *stærting* (S); **stæð:** *bordstæð* (C), *brimstæð* (C), *e:astæð* (C), *e:aststæð* (C), *stre:amstæð* (C), *su:ðstæð* (C), *wæ:gstæð* (C); **stæ:n:** *be:acenstæ:n* (C), *brynstæ:n* (C), *byrðenstæ:n* (C), *cealcstæ:n* (C), *cennigstæ:n* (C), *ceoselstæ:n* (C), *cimbstæ:n* (C), *clifstæ:n* (C), *cweornstæ:n* (C), *cynigstæ:n* (C), *e:astæ:n* (C), *eorcnanstæ:n* (C), *flo:rstæ:n* (C), *fo:gstæ:n* (C), *fo:istæ:n* (C), *fustra* (C), *fy:rstæ:n* (C), *gaga:tstæ:n* (C), *gicelstæ:n* (C), *gimstæ:n* (C), *grundstæ:n* (C), *hagolstæ:n* (C), *healstæ:n* (C), *hi:ewestæ:n* (C), *hro:fstæ:n* (C), *hwamstæ:n* (C), *hwetstæ:n* (C), *hyrnstæ:n* (C), *locstæ:n* (C), *mæ:rstæ:n* (C), *mægenstæ:n* (C), *marmanstæ:n* (C), *mealstæ:n* (C), *mylenstæ:n* (C), *papolstæ:n* (C), *pumicstæ:n* (C), *redestæ:n* (C), *sealtstæ:n* (C), *sincstæ:n* (C), *spærstæ:n* (C), *spyrning* (S), *stæ:ninced* (S), *tæflstæ:n* (C), *tigelstæ:n* (C), *weallstæ:n* (C), *weorcstæ:n* (C), *windelstæ:n* (C); **stam:** *stamera* (S); **stampe** *o:* *pi:lstampe* (C); **stapa:** *a:nstapa* (C), *eardstapa* (C), *gærstapa* (C), *hæ:ðstapa* (C), *hildstapa* (C), *mearcstapa* (C), *mo:rstapa* (C); **stapol:** *fo:tstapol* (C), *si:ðstapel* (C); **stæðol:** *burhstæðol* (C), *e:ðelstæðol* (C), *frumstæðol* (C), *(ge)stæðolung* (S), *mo:dstæðol* (C), *stæðolnes* (S), *we:stenstæðol* (C), *weallstæðol* (C), *wynstæðol* (C); **stæðolfæst:** *stæðolfæstnes* (S); **stælc:** *stælcung* (S); **stældan:** *gestæld* (Z); **stæll:** *ætstæll* 1 (P), *æscstæll* 1 (C), *bi:dstæll* (C), *borgstæll* 1 (C), *burgstæll* (C), *forestæll* (P), *stællere* (S), *geardstæll* (C), *ha:mstæll* (C), *hegestæll* (C), *mæssestæll* (C), *merestæll* (C), *mylenstæll* (C), *oferstæll* (P), *onstal* (P), *scipstæll* (C), *tre:owstæll* (C), *tu:nstæll* (C), *wæterstæll* (C), *we:ofodstæll* (C), *we:ohstæll* (C), *weallstæll* (C), *weardstæll* (C), *wi:cstæll* (C), *wi:gstæll* (C), *winterstæll* (C), *wiðerstæll* (P); **stæ:am:** *sti:eming* (S); **stæcan:** *staca* (Z), *sticca* (Z), *sticce* 1 (Z), *stycce* (Z); **stæde:** *æscstæde* (C), *bæ:lstæde* (C), *bæðstæde* (C), *beorgstæde* (C), *burgstæde* (C), *campstæde* (C), *cwealmstæde* (C), *de:aðstæde* (C), *ealhstæde* (C), *eardstæde* (C), *eorðstæde* (C), *folcstæde* (C), *gemo:tstæde* (C), *generstæde* (C), *gle:dstæde* (C), *ha:mstæde* (C), *he:afodstæde* (C), *he:ahstæde* (C), *hle:oðorstæde* (C), *hle:owstæde* (C), *hlo:sstæde* (C), *hu:ssstæde* (C), *landstæde* (C), *mæðelstæde* (C), *mearcstæde* (C), *mynsterstæde* (C), *plegstæde* (C), *stedewist* (S), *ðingstæde* (C), *su:slstæde* (C), *sunstæde* (C), *tre:owstæde* (C), *tu:nstæde* (C), *wa:fungstæde* (C), *wangstæde* (C), *werstæde* (C), *wi:cstæde* (C); **stædefæst:** *stædefæstnes* (S); **stædig:** *stædignes* (S); **stæfn** 1: *ðunorra:dstæfn* (C), *ra:dstæfn* (C), *rihtstæfn* (C), *wæterstæfn* (C); **stæfn** 2: *forðstæfn* (P), *frumstemn* (C), *fyrðstemn* (C), *le:odstæfn* (C), *stæfning* (S), *stæ:orstæfn* (C), *ðe:odstæfn* (C); **stæfna:** *hringedstæfna* (C), *wundenstæfna* (C); **stæla:** *cawelstæla* (C); **stænc:** *(ge)stæncnes* (S), *unstænc* (P); **stæng:** *wælstæng* (C), *wi:testæng* (C); **stæ:or** 1: *stæ:orend* (S), *stæ:orere* (S), *sti:ernes* (S), *woruldstæ:or* (C); **stæ:ora:** *scipstæ:ora* (C); **stæorfa:** *fæ:rstæorfa* (C); **stæorfan:** *stæorfa* (Z); **stæorra:** *æ:fenstæorra* (C), *dægstæorra* (C), *ha:ræstæorra* (C), *heofonstæorra* (C), *morgenstæorra* (C), *sæ:stæorra* (C), *scipstæorra* (C), *swa:nstæorra* (C); **stæort:** *ho:pstæort* (C); **stæorwige:** *stæorwiglere* (S); **stæicca:** *candelstæicca* (C), *claderstæicca* (C), *cy:ssstæicca* (C), *di:cstæicca* (C), *fiterstæicca* (C), *geocstæicca* (C), *hwi:lstæicca* (C), *metestæicca* (C), *plantstæicca* (C), *regolstæicca* (C), *se:amstæicca* (C), *stæ:nstæicca* (C), *sto:rstæicca* (C), *teldstæicca* (C), *to:ðstæicca* (C); **stæicol:** *stæicolnes* (S); **stæi:g:** *a:nsti:g* (C), *medusti:g* (C), *mylensti:g* (C), *orwegsti:g* (C), *sti:gend* (S), *sti:gnes* (S); **stæige:** *upsti:ge* (C); **stæigel:** *bo:cstæigel* (C); **stæille** 1: *stillnes* (S); **stæilling** *o:* *weallstæilling* (C); **stæincan:** *stænc* (Z); **stæingan** 1: *stæng* (Z), *stæing* (Z); **stæirc:** *hæ:ðenstæirc* (C); **stæi:ð:** *sti:ðnes* (S); **stæoc:** *earmstæoc* (C), *handstæoc* (C); **stæocc:** *cawelstæoc* (C), *he:afodstæoc* (C), *pi:lstæoc* (C), *ymbstæoc* (P); **stæod:** *wealhstæod* (C); **stæodl:** *durstæodl* (C); **stæo:l:** *arcesto:l* (P), *arcebiscopsto:l* (C), *bisceopsto:l* (C), *bregosto:l* (C), *cynesto:l* (C), *ealdorsto:l* (C), *e:ðelsto:l* (C), *friðsto:l* (C), *frumsto:l* (C), *fyldesto:l* (C), *gangsto:l* (C), *gifsto:l* (C), *gli:wsto:l* (C), *gumsto:l* (C), *he:afodsto:l* (C), *heofonsto:l* (C), *hle:owsto:l* (C), *rodorsto:l* (C), *ðe:odensto:l* (C),

yrfesto:l (C); **stoppa**: *buterstoppa* (C), *wæterstoppa* (C); **sto:r 1**: *ansto:r* (P); **sto:w**: *a.ncorsto:w* (C), *anbidsto:w* (C), *andfengsto:w* (C), *bæðsto:w* (C), *beddsto:w* (C), *burnsto:w* (C), *byrgensto:w* (C), *ce:apsto:w* (C), *cennungstow* (C), *costnungsto:w* (C), *cotsto:w* (C), *cwealmsto:w* (C), *densto:w* (C), *do:msto:w* (C), *eardungsto:w* (C), *e.ðelsto:w* (C), *folcsto:w* (C), *fre:olssto:w* (C), *fridsto:w* (C), *fulwihtsto:w* (C), *gebedsto:w* (C), *gebeorhsto:w* (C), *gecwedsto:w* (C), *(ge)mo:tsto:w* (C), *gemyndsto:w* (C), *(ge)winnsto:w* (C), *he:afodsto:w* (C), *hegesto:w* (C), *hellesto:w* (C), *holdingsto:w* (C), *hwi:tsto:w* (C), *legersto:w* (C), *li:csto:w* (C), *moldsto:w* (C), *munucsto:w* (C), *mynstersto:w* (C), *ne:ahsto:w* (C), *o:retsto:w* (C), *plegsto:w* (C), *sce:awungsto:w* (C), *sinoðsto:w* (C), *spellsto:w* (C), *sundersto:w* (C), *tintregsto:w* (C), *ðingsto:w* (C), *wa:fungsto:w* (C), *wæ:fersto:w* (C), *wælsto:w* (C), *weardsto:w* (C), *weorðungsto:w* (C), *wi:csto:w* (C), *wi:testo:w* (C), *wi:tnungsto:w* (C), *wo:psto:w* (C), *wræcsto:w* (C), *wunungsto:w* (C); **stracian**: *stra:cung* (S); **stræc 1**: *stræcnes* (S); **stræ:l 1**: *herestræ:l* (C), *stræ:lborā* (S), *wæ:penstræ:l* (C), *wælstæ:l* (C); **stræ:t**: *burgstræ:t* (C), *ce:apstræ:t* (C), *cynestræ:t* (C), *farōðstræ:t* (C), *flæ:scstræ:t* (C), *fyrðstræ:t* (C), *he:ahstræ:t* (C), *herestræ:t* (C), *lagustræ:t* (C), *merestræ:t* (C), *portstræ:t* (C), *rancstræ:t* (C), *sealtstræ:t* (C), *stā:nstræ:t* (C); **strand**: *sæ:strand* (C); **strang**: *(ge)strangung* (S), *strangnes* (S); **stre:am**: *brimstre:am* (C), *e:astre:am* (C), *e:gorstre:am* (C), *fi:felstre:am* (C), *firgenstre:am* (C), *fyrnstre:amas* (C), *gytstre:am* (C), *i:egstre:am* (C), *lagustre:am* (C), *merestre:am* (C), *midstre:am* (P), *mylestre:am* (C), *sæ:stre:am* (C), *wæ:gstre:am* (C), *wælstre:am* (C), *wæterstre:am* (C); **stre:aw**: *bedstre:aw* (C), *healmstre:aw* (C), *sni:ðstre:o* (C), *windelstre:aw* (C); **streccan**: *strecdnes* (S); **stregdan**: *strægdnes* (S), *(ge)strogdnes* (S); **streng 1**: *ancorstreng* (C), *hearpestreng* (C); **strengð**: *he:ahstrengðu* (C); **strengu**: *hildestrengo* (C), *mægenstrengo* (C), *merestrengo* (C), *strengel* (S), *strengð* (S), *woruldstrengu* (C); **stri:dan**: *stræ:de* (Z), *stride* (Z); **stricel**: *tittstrycel* (C); **stru:dere**: *woruldstru:dere* (C); **stry:nd**: *eormenstry:nd* (C); **stry:ndan**: *stry:ndere* (S); **studdian**: *studding* (S); **studu**: *feorstuðu* (C), *wræðstudu* (C); **stund**: *orlegstund* (C), *winterstund* (C); **stunt**: *stuntnes* (S), *stuntscipe* (S); **stybb**: *a:cstybb* (C), *æscstybb* (C), *elebe:amstybb* (C), *ellenstubb* (C), *holenstybb* (C); **stycce**: *sty:cung* (S), *fellstycce* (C), *landstycce* (C), *molegnstycce* (C), *seolforstycce* (C); **sty:fcian**: *styfcung* (S); **styrung**: *eorðstyrung* (C); **su:can (BT)**: *meolcsu:cend* (C); **sufel**: *lencensufel* (C), *wintersufel* (C); **su:gan**: *sogeda* (Z); **su:ge ø**: *hunigsu:ge* (C); **sugga**: *hægsugga* (C), *hegesugge* (C); **sugu 1**: *gefearhsugu* (C); **suht**: *le:asuht* (C), *ri:desoht* (C); **su:l**: *su:lincel* (S); **sumor**: *middansumer* (C), *midsumer* (P); **Sunnandæg**: *E:astersunnandæg* (C), *palmsunnandæg* (C); **sunu**: *bisceopsunu* (C), *bro:ðorsunu* (C), *dohtorsunu* (C), *faðusunu* (C), *ga:stsunu* (C), *godsunu* (C), *hornungunu* (C), *ste:opsunu* (C), *sunsunu* (C), *sweostorsunu* (C); **su:r**: *su:rnes* (S); **su:ræppel ø**: *wudusu:ræppel* (C); **su:re**: *ge:acesu:re* (C); **su:sl**: *cwicsu:sl* (C), *hellesu:sl* (C); **swæ:p**: *swæ:pels* (S), *swæ:pelse* (S); **swæ:pa ø**: *ha:dswæ:pa* (C); **swæ:pe ø**: *ha:dswæ:pe* (C), *heorðswæ:pe* (C); **swæ:r 1**: *swæ:rnes* (S); **swæ:rmo:d**: *swæ:rmo:dnes* (S); **swæ:sende**: *dægswæ:sendo* (C), *undernswæ:sendu* (C); **swæð**: *bilswæð* (C), *dolgswæð* (C), *fo:tswæð* (C); **swamm**: *feldswamm* (C), *meteswamm* (C); **swa:n**: *æ:hteswa:n* (C), *gafolswa:n* (C), *inswa:n* (P); **swangettān ø**: *swangettung* (S); **swangor**: *swangornes* (S); **swa:pa ø**: *æscegeswa:p* (C); **swara ø**: *ma:nswara* (C); **swaru (BT)**: *ma:nswaru* (C); **swa:t**: *headuswa:t* (C), *hildeswa:t* (C), *i:senswa:t* (C); **swaðu**: *fo:tswaðu* (C), *swa:tswaðu* (C), *wealdswaðu* (C), *wundswaðu* (C); **swealwe**: *heoruswealwe* (C), *sæ:swalwe* (C), *stæðswealwe* (C); **swearcian**: *swearcung* (S); **swearcmo:d ø**: *swearcmo:dnes* (S); **swearm**: *du:stswerm* (C); **sweart**: *sweartnes* (S), *sweartung* (S); **swefan**: *swefecere* (S), *swefecung* (S), *swefn* (S), *sweofot* (Z); **sweflen**: *sweflennes* (S); **swefn**: *swefnigend* (S), *unswefn* (P); **swe:g**: *bencswe:g* (C), *hearpwe:g* (C), *hereswe:g* (C), *hildeswe:g* (C), *morgenswe:g* (C), *swe:ging* (S), *swinsweg* (C); **swe:gan**: *selfswe:gend* (C); **swegen ø**: *ba:tswegen* (C); **swelan**: *sweolung* (S), *swol* (Z), *swolig* (Z); **swelge ø**: *grundeswelge* (C); **sweng**: *feorhsweng* (C), *headusweng* (C), *heorusweng* (C), *hetesweng* (C), *wælsweng* (C); **swe:or 2**: *a:ðumswerian* (C); **sweord**: *a:ðswyrd* (C), *bra:dswyrd* (C), *byrnswyrd* (C), *gu:ðswyrd* (C), *hiltswyrd* (C), *ma:ðdumswyrd* (C), *ma:lswyrd* (C), *stæfswyrd* (C), *sweordbora* (S), *wæ:gsweord* (C); **sweostor**: *fo:storsweostor* (C); **swe:ot**: *folcswe:ot* (C); **sweetol**: *(ge)sweetolung* (S); **swe:te 1**: *swe:tnes* (S); **sweðel**: *dolhsmeltas* (C); **sweðian**: *sweðel* (S); **swic**: *bi:swæc* (P), *swicdo:m* (S); **swica**: *fæderswica* (C), *hla:fordswica* (C)

(C), *ma:nswica* (C); **swice 1**: *hla:fordswice* (C), *la:rswice* (C); **swicol**: *swicolnes* (S); **swi:cung**: *hla:fordswi:cung* (C); **swi:fan**: *swift* (Z); **swift**: *swiftnes* (S); **swi:ge 1**: *fæ:rswi:ge* (C); **swi:ge 2**: (*ge*)*swi:gung* (S), *swi:gen* (S), *swi:glung* (S), *swi:gnas* (S); **swilc**: *swilcnes* (S); **swilian**: *swilling* (S); **swi:ma**: *he:afodswi:ma* (C); **swi:n**: *egeswi:n* (C), *eoforswi:n* (C), *fe:delsswi:n* (C), *gærsswy:n* (C), *mereswi:n* (C), *slihtswy:n* (C), *swi:nnes* (S), *wildeswi:n* (C); **swingan**: *sweng* (Z), *swingell* (S), *swinge* (Z); **swinge**: *swingere* (S), *ðre:aswinge* (C), *wi:teswinge* (C); **swingell**: *windswingel* (C); **swinsian**: *swinsung* (S); **swi:ð**: *swi:ðnes* (S); **swi:ðlic**: *swi:ðlicnes* (S); **swi:ðmo:d**: *swi:ðmo:dnes* (S); **swo:gan**: *geswo:gung* (S), *swe:g* (Z); **swol**: *sweolod* (S); **swo:rettan**: *swo:retung* (S); **swo:t 1**: *swo:tnes* (S); **swyle**: *fæ:rsiwile* (C), *fo:tsiwile* (C), *ge:aglsiwile* (C), *gegrindsiwile* (C), *handsiwile* (C); **sy:ferlic**: *sy:ferlicnes* (S); **sy:fernes**: *unsy:fernes* (P); **sy:fre**: *sy:fernes* (S); **syle**: *tyldsyle* (C); **symbol 1**: *E:astersymbol* (C), *symbolnes* (S), *ðeorfsymbol* (C); **symbolnes**: *onsymbolnes* (P); **synderlic**: *synderlicnes* (S); **synn**: *firesynn* (C), *he:afodsynn* (C), *he:ahsynn* (C), *ni:ðsynn* (C), *synnecge* (S), *synngiend* (S); **synnig**: *bærssynnig* (C); **synnignes**: *de:aðssynnignes* (C); **tacan**: *wæ:pengetæc* (C); **ta:cen**: *andgieta:cen* (C), *bellta:cen* (C), *fa:centa:cen* (C), *fridota:cn* (C), *fy:renta:cen* (C), *lufta:cen* (C), *ro:deta:cen* (C), *sigeta:cen* (C), *sigorta:cen* (C), *so:ðta:cen* (C), *we:ata:cen* (C), *wederta:cen* (C), *wundorta:cen* (C); **ta:cn**: (*ge*)*ta:cnung* (S), *ta:cnbora* (S); **tæ:cing**: *bo:ctæ:cung* (C), *bo:ctalu* (C); **tæ:fl**: *tæ:flung* (S); **tæ:gel**: *cu:tæ:gl* (C); **tæ:l**: *ofertæl* (P); **tæ:l**: *tæ:lend* (S), *tæ:lere* (S), *tæ:ling* (S), *tæ:lnes* (S); **tæ:lwierðlic**: *tæ:lwierðlicnes* (S); **tæ:nel**: *stictæ:nel* (C); **tæppa**: *tæppere* (S), *tæppestre* (S); **tæppere**: *wi:ntæppere* (C); **tæ:sel**: *wulfestæ:sel* (C); **tal**: *folctalu* (C), *frumtal* (C), *geantalu* (C), *getalscipe* (S), *hrægtalu* (C), *oftalu* (P), *ontalu* (P), *ri:mtalu* (C), *to:tal* (P), *widertalu* (P); **ta:n 1**: *ellenta:n* (C), *hearmta:n* (C), *mistelta:n* (C), *wuldorta:n* (C); **ta:nhlyta**: *ta:nhlytere* (S); **ta:were** \emptyset : *flæ:scta:were* (C); **ta:wu**: *scipgeta:wu* (C), *webta:wa* (C); **te:afor 1**: *hwi:tle:adie:afor* (C); **te:ag 1**: *latte:h* (C), *racente:ah* (C), *swe:orte:ag* (C), *webte:ag* (C); **te:ag 2**: *bearnte:ag* (C); **te:am**: *bearnte:am* (C), *efente:am* (C), *frumte:am* (C), *fultum* (P), *geocte:ma* (C), *herete:am* (C), *legerte:am* (C), *wro:htgete:me* (C); **te:ar**: *brynete:ar* (C), *hlenorte:ar* (C), *hunigte:ar* (C); **teart**: *teartnes* (S); **telg**: *be:amtelg* (C), *telgestre* (S), *telgung* (S), *weoloctælg* (C); **telga**: *wudutelga* (C); **temprung**: *ungetemprung* (P); **tendan** \emptyset : *tendling* (S); **teohhian**: *geteohhung* (S); **te:on 1**: *te:onere* (S), *te:onræ:den* (S), *tiht 1* (S), *tyhten* (S), *tyhtend*, *tyhtere* (S), *tyhting* (S), *tyhtnes* (S); **te:on 2**: *ni:ðgete:on* (C); **te:ona**: *hygete:ona* (C), *la:ðgete:ona* (C); **teoru**: *i:figtearo* (C), *scipteara* (C), *sciptearo* (C), *tre:owteru* (C); **te:oda**: *te:odung* (S); **te:odung**: *æcerite:odung* (C), *cornte:odung* (C); **te:ung** \emptyset : *hrifte:ung* (C), *oferbæcgete:ung* (C); **tewestre** \emptyset : *wulltewestre* (C); **ti:ber**: *fyrtdi:ber* (C), *sigeti:ber* (C), *sigorti:fer* (C), *ti:bernes* (S), *wi:nti:ber* (C); **ti:d**: *æ:fenti:d* (C), *a:nti:d* (C), *bedti:d* (C), *behre:owsungti:d* (C), *bellti:d* (C), *be:nti:d* (C), *blo:dlæ:sti:d* (C), *cennungti:d* (C), *ciricti:d* (C), *cwildti:d* (C), *dægti:d* (C), *E:asterti:d* (C), *edme:ltid* (C), *fæstenti:d* (C), *fre:olsti:d* (C), *frumti:d* (C), *fulwihhti:d* (C), *gebedti:d* (C), *gebyrdti:d* (C), *gefillingti:d* (C), *gereordungti:d* (C), *gewinti:d* (C), *hæ:loti:d* (C), *hærfestti:d* (C), *hancre:dti:d* (C), *he:ahti:d* (C), *he:ofungti:d* (C), *hla:fmæsseti:d* (C), *lencntenti:d* (C), *mæ:lti:d* (C), *mæsseti:d* (C), *meteti:d* (C), *middægti:d* (C), *misti:d* (P), *morgenti:d* (C), *ne:ahti:d* (C), *no:nti:d* (C), *onri:pti:d* (C), *rihtti:d* (C), *symbolti:d* (C), *ti:dung* (S), *ðro:wungti:d* (C), *u:htti:d* (C), *undernti:d* (C), *unrihtti:d* (C), *U:pa:sti:gnesti:d* (C), *winterti:d* (C); **ti:dlic**: *ti:dlicnes* (S); **ti:edernes**: *innanti:dernes* (C); **ti:edre**: *ti:edernes* (S), *ty:dernes 1* (S), *ty:driend* (S), *ty:drung* (S); **tigel**: *hro:fii:gel* (C), *ðæctigile* (C); **tiht 1**: *ho:ltihte* (C); **tihtle**: *frumtyhtle* (C), *stæltihte* (C), *wertihte* (C); **til 1**: (*ge*)*tilod* (S), *tilen* (S), *tilung* (S); **tilia**: *eorðtilia* (C); **ti:ma**: *æ:fentima* (C), *byrdti:ma* (C), *dægti:ma* (C), *endeti:ma* (C), *hæ:ringti:ma* (C), *hærfestti:ma* (C), *ha:lsungti:ma* (C), *lencntenti:ma* (C), *mæ:lti:ma* (C), *mæ:rsungti:ma* (C), *no:nti:ma* (C), *ri:pti:ma* (C), *rihttima* (C), *sæ:dti:ma* (C), *swi:gti:ma* (C), *ðro:wungti:ma* (C), *u:htanti:ma* (C), *ungeti:mu* (P), *ungeti:me* (P), *unti:ma* (P); **timpana**: *timpestre* (S); **ti:ning** \emptyset : *gafolti:ning* (C); **tintreg**: *helletintreg* (C), *tintregend* (S), *tintregung* (S); **tirgan**: *tirging* (S); **ti:r**: *æsciti:r* (C); **ti:tul**: *ti:telung* (S); **to:æty:can**: *to:æte:acnes* (S); **to:beran**: *to:berennes* (S); **to:berstan**: *to:berstung* (S), *to:borstennes* (S); **to:bla:wan**: *to:bla:wennes* (S); **to:bræ:dan**: *to:bræ:dednes* (S); **to:bry:tan**: *to:bry:tednes* (S), *to:bryting* (S); **to:cna:wan**: *to:cna:wnes* (S), *to:cna:wennes* (S); **to:cuman**: *to:cyme* (Z); **to:cwy:san**:

to:cwy:sednes (S); **to:cyme:** *hiderto:cyme* (C); **to:da:l:** *to:dæ:lnes* (S), *underto:dal* (P); **to:dæ:lan:** *middangeardto:dæ:lend* (C), *to:dæ:lednes* (S); **to:dræ:fan:** *to:dræ:fednes* (S); **to:faran:** *to:fær* (Z); **to:fle:on:** *to:fle:am* (Z); **to:flo:wān:** *to:flo:wednes* (S); **to:fo:n:** *to:feng* (Z); **to:forlæ:tan:** *to:forlæ:tennes* (S); **toga ø:** *bre:osttoga* (C), *folctoga* (C), *heretoga* (C), *ma:gatoga* (C); **to:gangan:** *to:gang* (Z); **to:ge:otan:** *to:gotennes* (S); **to:gei:ecan:** *to:gei:htnes* (S); **to:gelaðian:** *to:gelaðung* (S), *to:gelaðung 1* (S); **to:hopian ø:** *to:hopung* (S); **to:i:ecan:** *to:i:ecnes* (S); **to:l:** *pi:nungto:l* (C), *towto:l* (C); **to:læ:tan:** *to:lætennes* (S); **tolcettan:** *tolcetzung* (S); **toll:** *sciptoll* (C), *tollere* (S); **toln:** *ce:aptoln* (C), *se:amtoln* (C), *tolnere* (S); **to:ly:san:** *to:ly:sednes* (S), *to:ly:send* (S), *to:ly:sing* (S); **to:mearcian:** *to:mearcodnes* (S); **tord:** *weorfjord* (C); **torht 2:** *torhtnes* (S); **torn 1:** *ga:rtorn* (C), *grorntorn* (C); **torr 1:** *he:ahtorr* (C), *sta:ntorr* (C); **torr 2:** *fy:rtorr* (C), *meretorr* (C); **to:sce:ad:** *to:sce:adend* (S); **to:sce:adan:** *to:sce:adenes* (S), *to:sce:adednes* (S), *to:sce:ad* (Z); **to:settan:** *to:setednes* (S); **to:sli:tan:** *to:slitnes* (S); **to:slu:pan:** *to:slu:ping* (S); **to:so:cn:** *to:so:cnes* (S), *to:so:cnung* (S); **to:stencan:** *to:stencednes* (S), *to:stencend;* **to:twæ:man:** *to:twæ:mednes* (S); **to:ð:** *cinto:ð* (C), *cweornte:ð* (C), *elpendio:ð* (C), *fengto:ð* (C), *flæ:scto:ð* (C), *forete:ð* (P), *grindeto:ð* (C), *wangto:ð* (C); **to:ðe:nian:** *to:ðenednes* (S), *to:ðe:nung* (S); **to:ðindan:** *to:ðundenes* (S); **to:weard 1:** *to:weardnes* (S); **to:weorpan:** *to:worpenes* (S); **to:wri:tan:** *to:writennes* (S); **træf:** *heargtræf* (C), *helltræf* (C), *weargtreafu* (C); **traht:** *godspelltraht* (C), *sealmtraht* (C), *trahtað* (S), *trahtere* (S); **trahtere:** *stæ:rtractere* (C); **trahtnung:** *intrahtnung* (P), *ofrahtung* (P); **tredde:** *eletredde* (C), *wi:ntredde* (C); **trega:** *helltrega* (C); **trendan:** *trendel* (S); **trendel:** *healftryndel* (C), *hlædtrendel* (C), *trendelnes* (S); **tre:ow 1:** *a:ctre:o* (C), *æppeltre:ow* (C), *bo:ctre:ow* (C), *boxtre:ow* (C), *candeltre:ow* (C), *cedertre:ow* (C), *corntre:ow* (C), *cwictre:ow* (C), *cyrstre:ow* (C), *eletre:ow* (C), *ellentre:ow* (C), *fi:ctre:ow* (C), *fu:letre:o* (C), *fugeltre:o* (C), *ga:tetre:ow* (C), *gealgtre:ow* (C), *gemæ:rtre:ow* (C), *gytre:ow* (C), *hengetre:ow* (C), *hwi:tingtre:ow* (C), *laurtre:ow* (C), *mæstentre:ow* (C), *magdalatre:ow* (C), *palmtre:o* (C), *persoctre:ow* (C), *pi:ntre:ow* (C), *plu:mtre:ow* (C), *syrfre:ow* (C), *teldtre:ow* (C), *teltre: 1* (C), *ulmtre:ow* (C), *wægnre:ow* (C), *weargtre:ow* (C), *windeltre:ow* (C), *wi:ntre:ow* (C), *wi:rtre:ow* (C), *wudutre:ow* (C), *wulfhe:afodtre:o* (C); **tre:ow 2:** *getre:ownes* (S), *(ge)tre:owð* (S), *he:ahtre:ow* (C), *hygetre:ow* (C), *tre:owræ:den* (S), *winetre:ow* (C); **trod:** *sealtrod* (C), *wi:gtrod* (C), *wiðertrod* (P); **trog:** *cildtrog* (C), *corntrog* (C), *le:actrog* (C), *mylentroh* (C), *wi:ntrog* (C); **trum:** *trumnað* (S), *trumnes* (S), *wyrtrum* (C); **trymian:** *(ge)trymning* (S), *(ge)trymnes* (S), *trymmend*, *trymð* (S); **trymð:** *untrymð* (P); **tu:dor:** *eorðtu:dor* (C), *magotu:dor* (C), *sigtu:dor* (C), *tu:dornes* (S); **tumbian:** *tumbere* (S), *tumbing* (S); **tu:n:** *æppeltu:n* (C), *apuldortu:n* (C), *beretu:n* (C), *burgtu:n* (C), *cafortu:n* (C), *cirictu:n* (C), *de:ortu:n* (C), *felu:n* (C), *gærstu:n* (C), *gangtu:n* (C), *le:actu:n* (C), *li:ctu:n* (C), *ne:ahtu:n* (C), *tu:nincel* (S), *tu:nscipe* (S), *wi:ctu:n* (C), *wyrttu:n* (C); **tunge:** *hræ:ctunge* (C), *hundestunge* (C), *undertunge* (P), *wæ:getunge* (C); **tungeðrum:** *undertungeðrum* (P); **tunglen:** *tunglere* (S); **tungol:** *heofontungol* (C), *rodortungol* (C); **tunne:** *wi:ntunne* (C); **turf:** *e:ðelturf* (C), *wangturf* (C); **tu:sc:** *hildetux* (C), *tu:xel* (S); **twicce ø:** *angeltwicce* (C); **twiccian:** *twiccere* (S), *twicen* (S); **twig:** *eletwig* (C), *i:figtwig* (C), *palmtwig* (C), *ðisteltwige* (C), *wi:ntwig* (C); **twiræ:de:** *twiræ:dnes* (S); **twiseht:** *twisehtnes* (S); **twislian:** *twislung* (S); **twislung:** *wegtwiflung* (C); **twispræ:c:** *twispræ:cnes* (S); **twist (BT):** *candeltwist* (C), *mæsttwist* (C); **ty:dernes 1:** *innodty:dernes* (C); **tyge:** *forðti:ge* (P), *foreti:ge* (P), *oftige* (P), *tygel* (S), *sweordtige* (C), *wæterti:ge* (C); **tyhtend:** *yfeltihtend* (C); **tyhting:** *le:astyhtung* (C), *to:tihting* (P); **ty:ning (BT):** *æcerty:ning* (C); **tyrnan:** *turning 1* (S), *tyrning* (S); **tyrwa:** *eorðtyrewe* (C); **tyslian:** *tyslung* (S); **ðæc:** *fennðæc* (C); **ðæcele:** *fy:renðecele* (C); **ðæsllic:** *ðæsllicnes* (S); **ðancmettian:** *ðancmetung* (S); **ðearf 1:** *oferðearf* (P), *undearf* (P), *ðearfend* (S), *feorhðearf* (C), *firenðearf* (C), *he:ahðearf* (C), *nearoðearf* (C), *ni:edðearf 1* (C), *sa:wolðearf* (C), *we:aðearf* (C), *woruldðearf* (C); **ðearfend:** *ðearfendnes* (S); **ðearfllic:** *ðearfllicnes* (S); **ðearlwi:s:** *ðearlwi:snes* (S); **ðearm:** *bæcðearm* (C), *smælðearmas* (C), *smælðearme* (C), *smeorudearm* (C), *snæ:delðearm* (C), *windðearm* (C); **ðe:aw 1:** *cnihtðe:awas* (C), *fridoðe:awas* (C), *fulwihtðe:aw* (C), *le:odðe:aw* (C), *mande:aw* (C), *munucðe:aw* (C), *mynsterðe:aw* (C), *regolde:aw* (C), *unde:aw* (P), *woruldðe:aw* (C); **ðe:awfæst:** *ðe:awfæstnes* (S); **ðegn:** *forððegn* (P), *a:rðegn* (C), *ærndegn* (C), *ambihtðegn* (C), *bedðegn* (C), *bu:rðegn 1* (C), *burhðegn*

(C), *ciricðe:n* (C), *di:erlingðegn* (C), *discðegn* (C), *duruðegn* (C), *ealdorðegn* (C), *efenðegn* (C), *gumðegen* (C), *handðegn* (C), *he:ahðegen* (C), *healðegn 1* (C), *healhðegn* (C), *heallðegn 1* (C), *helleðegn* (C), *horsðegn* (C), *hrægeldëgn* (C), *hu:selðe:n* (C), *la:rðegn* (C), *mægenðegen* (C), *mæssedëgn* (C), *magodëgn* (C), *metedëgn* (C), *sci:rðegen* (C), *sco:hðe:n* (C), *seledëgn* (C), *tintregdëgn* (C), *ðegnra:den* (S), *ðegnscipe* (S), *ðe:nestre* (S), *ðenung* (S), *ðe:nung* (S), *ði:nen* (S), *we:ofodðegn* (C), *wi:fðegn* (C), *worulddëgen* (C), *wucðegn* (C); **ðegu (BT)**: *be:agðegu* (C), *be:orðegu* (C), *fo:ddorðegu* (C), *hringðegu* (C), *sincðego* (C), *wi:nðegu* (C), *wilðegu* (C); **ðel**: *bencðel* (C), *burgðelu* (C), *ce:oldel* (C), *ce:oldelu* (C), *wæ:gðel* (C); **ðe:nestre**: *hrægldë:nestre* (C), *wicðe:nestre* (C); **ðe:nung**: *æ:fendë:nung* (C), *bisceopðe:nung* (C), *bisceopha:dðe:nung* (C), *ciricðe:nung* (C), *cycendë:nung* (C), *de:aððe:nung* (C), *di:aconðe:nung* (C), *E:asterðe:nung* (C), *e:fendë:nung* (C), *flæ:scðe:nung* (C), *fulwihtðe:nung* (C), *ge:arðe:nung* (C), *he:ahðegnung* (C), *li:cðe:nung* (C), *mæsseðe:nung* (C), *middægðe:nung* (C), *mynsterðegnung* (C), *ti:dðe:nung* (C), *u:htðegnung* (C), *we:ofodðe:nung* (C), *worulddë:nung* (C), *wucðe:nung* (C); **ðenning**: *to:ðening* (P); **ðe:od 1**: *Angelðeod* (C), *e:astðe:od* (C), *elðe:od* (P), *eormenðe:od* (C), *feorðe:od* (C), *(ge)ðe:odræ:den* (S), *gumðe:od* (C), *he:ahðe:od* (C), *ingedë:od* (P), *ðe:odscipe* (S), *ne:ahðe:od* (C), *norððe:od* (C), *sigedë:od* (C), *Swe:ode:od* (C), *ðe:oden* (S), *ðe:odend* (S), *Wealhðe:od* (C), *werðe:od* (C); **ðe:od 2**: *(ge)ðe:odnes* (S); **ðe:odsum** *ø*: *gedë:odsumnes* (S); **ðe:of 1**: *be:ode:of* (C), *goldðe:of* (C), *he:ahsæ:ðe:of* (C), *infangenede:of* (C), *mande:of* (C), *mu:sðe:of* (C), *regnðe:of* (C), *sto:dðe:of* (C), *u:tfangenede:of* (C), *wergildðe:of* (C); **ðe:of 2**: *ðe:ofend* (S), *ðe:ofung* (S); **ðeorf 1**: *ðeorfnes* (S); **ðeorf 2**: *ðeorfling* (S); **ðe:ostor**: *ðe:ostornes* (S), *ðe:ostrung* (S); **ðe:ostorful**: *ðe:ostorfulnes* (S); **ðe:ostru**: *carcernðystru* (C), *hinderðe:ostru* (C); **ðe:otan**: *ðe:ote* (Z); **ðe:ote**: *li:cðe:ote* (C), *wæterðe:ote* (C); **ðe:ow 1**: *efendë:ow* (C), *la:tte:ow* (C), *ni:edðe:ow* (C), *rihtðe:ow* (C), *ðe:owdo:m* (S), *ðe:owha:d* (S), *ðe:owincel* (S), *ðe:owing* (S), *ðe:owot* (S), *underðe:ow* (P), *weorðe:ow* (C), *wi:tedë:ow 2* (C); **ðe:owdo:m**: *æ:fendë:owdo:m* (C), *ðe:owdo:mha:d* (S); **ðe:owe**: *efendë:owen* (C); **ðe:owot**: *ðe:owotdo:m* (S), *ðe:owtling* (S), *ðe:owtscipe* (S); **ðe:owtling**: *ny:dðe:owetling* (C); **ðicce 1**: *diccet* (S), *ðicnes* (S); **ðigen**: *a:torðigen* (C), *blo:dðigen* (C); **ðilian**: *ðiling* (S); **ðiling**: *wa:gðyling* (C); **ði:nen**: *beorðorði:nen* (C), *byrðði:nenu* (C), *duruði:nen* (C), *inði:nen* (P); **ðing**: *a:rðing* (C), *bre:ostðing* (C), *bry:dðing* (C), *ci:epeding* (C), *ciricðing* (C), *dwolding* (C), *falding* (C), *(ge)ðingere* (S), *gedingð* (S), *(ge)ðingung* (S), *gu:ðgedingu* (C), *hæ:medding* (C), *hu:sting* (C), *intinga* (P), *meteding* (C), *mynsterðing* (C), *na:dinc* (C), *ne:adding 1* (C), *stælding* (C), *ðingestre* (S), *ðingræ:den* (S), *ðriding* (P), *wi:fðing* (C), *woruldding* (C), *worulddëgingu* (C); **ðingræ:den**: *foreðingræ:den* (P); **ði:sa** *ø*: *wæterði:sa* (C); **ðise** *ø*: *mægenðise* (C); **ðistel**: *wuduðistle* (C); **ðoft**: *(ge)ðofiræ:den* (S), *(ge)ðoftscipe* (S), *ðyften* (S); **ðolebyrde**: *ðolebyrdnes* (S); **ðolle**: *fy:rðolle* (C), *ðolung* (S); **ðolmo:d 1**: *ðolmo:dnes* (S); **ðolmo:dnes**: *undolemo:dnes* (P); **ðone** *ø*: *ælfðone* (C); **ðorn**: *æppelðorn* (C), *(ge)mæ:rðorn* (C), *hagudorn* (C), *lu:sðorn* (C), *pricðorn* (C), *setðorn* (C), *sla:hðorn* (C), *ðorning* (S), *ðrydægðyrn* (C), *ðy:fedorn* (C), *ðyrnet 1* (S); **ðoterian**: *ðoterung* (S); **ðracu**: *a:dlðracu* (C), *æscðracu* (C), *bæ:lðracu* (C), *ecgðracu* (C), *fla:nðracu* (C), *ga:rðracu* (C), *gu:ððracu* (C), *hildðracu* (C), *holmðracu* (C), *li:gðracu* (C), *mo:dðracu* (C), *wæ:penðracu* (C), *wi:gðracu* (C); **ðræ:d**: *colðræ:d* (C), *goldðræ:d* (C), *hefeldðræ:d* (C), *rihtungðre:d* (C), *weallðræ:d* (C); **ðræ:ge** *ø*: *wæ:penðræ:ge* (C); **ðrafung**: *ni:edðrafung* (C); **ðra:g**: *earfoððra:g* (C), *hwi:lðra:g* (C), *ryneðra:g* (C), *tre:owðra:g* (C), *wo:dðra:g* (C); **ðre:a**: *bro:hðre:a* (C), *cwealmðre:a* (C), *he:ahðre:a* (C), *mo:dðre:a* (C), *ðe:odðre:a* (C), *wæ:gðre:a* (C); **ðre:agung**: *onðre:agung* (P); **ðre:ani:ed**: *ðre:ani:edla* (S); **ðre:apian**: *ðre:apung* (S), *ðre:pel* (S); **ðre:at**: *beaduðre:at* (C), *beornðre:at* (C), *e:oredðre:at* (C), *gu:ððre:at* (C), *heofonðre:at* (C), *hereðre:at* (C), *i:senðre:at* (C), *mægenðre:at* (C), *mearcðre:at* (C), *sigedre:at* (C), *ðre:atend* (S), *ðre:atung* (S), *ðre:atnes* (S), *wæ:gðre:at* (C); **ðre:otan**: *ðre:at* (Z); **ðri:e**: *ðrines* (S); **ðri:st 1**: *ðri:stling* (S), *ðri:stnes* (S); **ðrosm**: *sweflðrosm* (C); **ðrote**: *æscðrote* (C), *eoforðrote* (C); **ðro:were**: *li:cðro:were* (C), *ðro:werha:d* (S); **ðro:wung**: *midðro:wung* (P); **ðru:h**: *li:cðru:h* (C), *wæterðru:h* (C); **ðrum** *ø*: *tungeðrum* (C); **ðrustfell**: *blæ:cðrustfel* (C); **ðru:t** *ø*: *fiscðru:t* (C); **ðru:tian**: *ðru:tung* (S); **ðrymm**: *cyneðrymm* (C), *e:ðelðrymm* (C), *godðrymm* (C), *he:ahðrymm* (C), *heofonðrymm* (C), *hereðrym*

(C), *hildeðrymm* (C), *hla:fordðrimm* (C), *hygeðrymm* (C), *mægenðrymm* (C), *mandrymm* (C), *oferðrymm* (P), *ðrymdo:m* (S), *worulddrymm* (C), *wuldorðrymm* (C); **ðrymma:** *hildeðremma* (C); **ðry:ð:** *hildeðry:ð* (C), *hygeðry:ð* (C), *mo:dðry:ðo* (C), *wæterðry:ð* (C); **ðu:f:** *sigeðu:f* (C), *ðy:fel* (S); **ðung:** *clufðung* (C); **ðunor:** *norððunor* (C), *ðunring* (S); **ðurfan:** *ðearf 1* (Z), *ðearfa 1* (Z); **ðurhfaran:** *ðurhfær* (Z), *ðurhfæræld* (Z), *ðurhfe:re 2* (Z), *urhfarennes* (S); **ðurhlo:cian ø:** *ðurhlo:cung* (S); **ðurhte:on:** *ðurhtogennes* (S); **ðurhwunian:** *ðurhwunenes* (S), *urhwunung* (S); **ðurhwunung:** *ðurhwunungnes* (S); **ðwang:** *bri:delðwangas* (C), *sco:hðwang* (C); **ðwe:al:** *fo:tðwe:al* (C), *handðwe:al* (C), *he:afodðwe:al* (C), *ofitðwe:al* (C); **ðwe:ora:** *(ge)ðwe:ornes* (S), *ðwe:orscipe* (S); **ðy:fel:** *bre:mely:fel* (C), *riscðy:fel* (C), *scealdðy:fel* (C), *ðornðy:fel* (C); **ðynne:** *ðynnes* (S), *ðynnung* (S); **ðyrel 1:** *e:agðyrel* (C), *e:arðyrel* (C), *earsðerl* (C), *hu:nðyrlu* (C), *næsðyrl* (C), *nosðirl* (C), *swa:tðyrel* (C), *teoldyrl* (C), *ðyrelung* (S), *wa:gðeorl* (C); **ðyrne:** *bre:melyrne* (C), *bre:rðyrne* (C); **ðyssa ø:** *brimðyssa* (C), *mereðyssa* (C); **u:ht:** *swi:gu:ht* (C); **u:hta:** *mæsseu:hta* (C), *Sunnanu:hta* (C), *weorcuhta* (C); **una:cumendlic:** *una:cumenlicnes* (S); **una:ly:fed:** *una:ly:fednes* (S); **una:rwurðian:** *una:rwyrðnes* (S); **una:wemmed:** *una:wemmednes* (S); **unæ:t:** *unæ:tnes* (S); **unæðele:** *unæðelnes* (S); **unberende:** *unberendnes* (S); **unclæ:ne:** *unclæ:nes* (S); **uncu:ð:** *uncu:ðnes* (S); **unde:adlic:** *unde:adlicnes* (S); **under 2:** *underling* (S); **underðe:od:** *underðe:odnes* (S); **underdelfan:** *underdelf* (Z); **underdrifan ø:** *underdrifennes* (S); **underfangen:** *underfangenes* (S); **underfo:n:** *underfang* (Z), *underfeng* (Z), *underfo:nd* (Z); **underhlystan:** *underhlystung* (S); **undersce:otan:** *underscyte* (Z); **undersingan:** *undersang* (Z); **understandan:** *understandennes* (S), *understanding* (S); **underwreðian:** *underwreðung* (S); **une:aðe 1:** *une:aðnes* (S); **une:aðelic:** *une:aðelicnes* (S); **unfæger:** *unfægernes* (S); **unfæstræ:d:** *unfæstræ:dnes* (S); **unfe:re:** *unfe:rnes* (S); **unfulfremed:** *unfulfremednes* (S); **ungedafenlic:** *ungedafenlicnes* (S); **ungehende:** *ungehendnes* (S); **ungelæ:red:** *ungelæ:rednes* (S); **ungele:afful:** *ungele:affulnes* (S); **ungele:afsum:** *ungele:afsumnes* (S); **ungeli:c:** *ungeli:cnes* (S); **ungeme:de:** *ungeme:dnes* (S); **ungemet:** *ungemetnes* (S); **ungemetfæst:** *ungemetfæstnes* (S); **ungemetlic:** *ungemetlicnes* (S); **ungemo:d:** *ungemo:dnes* (S); **ungera:d 1:** *ungera:dnes* (S), *ungeræ:dnes 1* (S); **ungery:de 1:** *ungery:dnes* (S); **ungesæ:lig:** *ungesæ:lignes* (S); **ungesce:adwi:s:** *ungesce:adwi:snes* (S); **ungescre:pe 2:** *ungescre:pnes* (S); **ungesibsum:** *ungesibsumnes* (S); **ungestæððig:** *ungestæððignes* (S); **ungetæ:se 2:** *ungetæ:snes* (S); **ungetre:owe:** *ungetre:ownes* (S); **ungeðwæ:re 1:** *ungeðwæ:rnes* (S); **ungewemmed:** *ungewemmednes* (S); **ungewidere:** *ungewiderung* (S); **ungewitful:** *ungewitfulnes* (S); **ungewitt:** *ungewitnes* (S); **ungewittig:** *ungewittignes* (S); **unglæd:** *unglædnes* (S); **ungle:aw:** *ungle:awnes* (S); **unhæ:lu:** *unhæ:lð* (S); **unhi:ersum:** *unhi:ersumnes* (S); **unleoðuwa:c:** *unleoðuwa:cnes* (S); **unmæ:te:** *unmæ:tnes* (S); **unmihtig:** *unmihtignes* (S); **unmihtiglic:** *unmihtiglicnes* (S); **unmilts:** *unmiltsung* (S); **unmo:d:** *unmo:dnes* (S); **unnyt 1:** *unnytnes* (S); **unnytlic:** *unnytlicnes* (S); **unriht 2:** *unrihtdo:m* (S), *unrihtnes* (S); **unrihtæ:man:** *unrihtæ:mend*, *unrihtæ:mere* (S), *unrihtæ:ming* (S); **unrihtwi:f:** *unrihtwi:fung* (S); **unrihtwi:s:** *unrihtwi:snes* (S); **unro:t:** *unro:tnes* (S); **unsæ:l:** *unsæ:lð* (S); **unscæððig:** *unscæððednes* (S), *ungesceððignes* (S); **unscæðful:** *ungesceðfulnes* (S), *unscæðfulnes* (S); **unscarp:** *unscarpnes* (S); **unscyld:** *unscyldgung* (S); **unscyldig:** *unscyldignes* (S); **unseht 1:** *unsehtnes* (S); **unsideful:** *unsidefullnes* (S); **unsme:ðe:** *unsme:ðnes* (S); **unsnotor:** *unsnotornes* (S); **unso:ðfæst:** *unso:ðfæstnes* (S); **unstaðolfæst:** *unstaðolfæstnes* (S); **unstæððig:** *unstæððignes* (S); **unstill:** *unstillnes* (S); **unstyðful:** *unstyðfullnes* (S); **unti:me:** *unti:mnes* (S); **unto:dæ:led:** *unto:dæ:lednes* (S); **untre:owe:** *untre:ownes* (S); **untrumnes:** *fæ:runtrymnes* (C); **unðæslic:** *unðæslicnes* (S); **unðro:wigendlic:** *unðro:wendlicnes* (S); **unwær:** *unwærnes* (S); **unwæstm bæ:re:** *unwæstm bæ:rnes* (S); **unwæstmfæst:** *unwæstmfæstnes* (S); **unwemme:** *unwemmend* (S), *unwemnes* (S); **unweorð 1:** *unweorðnes* (S); **unwi:s:** *unwi:snes* (S); **unwittig:** *unwittignes* (S); **unwlitig:** *unwlitignes* (S); **unwynsum:** *unwynsumnes* (S); **u:p:** *u:pnes* (S); **u:pa:hafen:** *u:pa:hafennes* (S); **u:pa:ri:san:** *u:pa:risnes* (S); **u:pa:springan:** *u:pa:springnes* (S); **u:pa:sti:gan:** *u:pa:stigenes* (S); **u:pcuman:** *u:pcyme* (Z); **u:pgangan ø:** *u:pganga* (Z); **u:phebban:** *u:phe:afod* (Z), *u:phebbing* (S); **u:psti:gan:** *u:psti:gend*; **u:pwearp ø:** *sæ:u:pwearp* (C); **u:tdræ:f:** *u:tdræ:fere* (S); **u:tdri:fan:** *u:tdræ:f* (Z); **u:tfaran:** *u:tfær* (Z), *u:tfæræld* (Z), *u:tfaru* (Z), *u:tfo:r* (Z);

u:tgangan: *u:tgang* (Z), *u:tgenga* (Z); **u:tlæ:dan:** *u:tlæ:dnes* (S); **u:tſce:otan:** *u:tſcyte* (Z); **u:tſiht:** *meteu:tſiht* (C); **u:tſpi:ung** *ø: wyrmsu:tſpi:ung* (C); **u:ðwitian:** *u:ðwitegung* (S); **wa:ð:** *gamenwa:ð* (C), *wa:ðol 1* (S); **wa:c 1:** *wa:cnes* (S), *wa:cſcipe* (S); **wacan 1:** *wacen* (S), *wacung* (S), *wæcce* (Z); **wa:cmo:d 1:** *wa:cmo:dnes* (S); **wa:cung** *ø: le:oðuwa:cung* (C); **wæcca** *ø: ha:ligwæcca* (C); **wæcce:** *ciricwæcce* (C), *dægwæccan* (C), *nihtwacu* (C), *nihtwæcce* (C), *u:htwæcca* (C); **wæ:d:** *bre:ostgewæ:du* (C), *cynegewæ:du* (C), *eorlgewæ:de* (C), *fo:tgewæ:de* (C), *gu:ðgewæ:de* (C), *he:afodgewæ:de* (C), *headuwæ:d* (C), *herewæ:d* (C), *hræglgewæ:de* (C), *limwæ:de* (C), *li:nwæ:d* (C), *wænggewæ:de* (C), *wintergewæ:de* (C); **wæ:delnes:** *wæterwæ:dnes* (C); **wæ:dl:** *underwræ:del* (P), *wæ:delnes* (S), *wæ:dling* (S), *wæ:dlung* (S); **wæ:dla 2:** *ni:edwæ:dla* (C); **wæ:fan:** *wæ:fels* (S); **wæ:fer** *ø: wæ:fernes* (S); **wæ:g 1:** *fi:felwæ:g* (C), *mo:dwæ:g* (C), *sæ:wæ:g* (C), *wæ:gborā* (S); **wæ:ge 1:** *efenwæ:ge* (C), *pundwæ:g* (C), *twiwæ:g* (P), *wullwæ:ga* (C); **wæ:ge 2:** *bæ:dewe:g* (C), *de:aðwe:ge* (C), *ealuwæ:ge* (C), *ha:lewæ:ge* (C), *li:ðwæ:ge* (C), *peningwæ:g* (C); **wægn:** *crætwe:n* (C), *fyrðwæ:n* (C), *horswæ:n* (C), *hræðwæ:n* (C), *rynewæ:n* (C), *scridwæ:n* (C), *wægnere* (S), *wi:gwægn* (C); **wæl 1:** *ecgwæl* (C); **wælgrim:** *wælgrimnes* (S); **wælhre:ow:** *wælhre:ownes* (S); **wæ:pen:** *beaduwa:pen* (C), *campwæ:pen* (C), *heoruwa:pen* (C), *herewæ:pen* (C), *hildewæ:pen* (C), *sigewæ:pen* (C), *wæ:penborā* (S), *wi:gwæ:pen* (C), *woruldwæ:pn* (C); **wæ:pned 1:** *wæ:pnedha:d* (S); **wæ:pnedmann:** *u:twæ:pnedmann* (P); **wær 1:** *wærnes 1* (S), *wærſcipe* (S); **wær: 2:** *fridowæ:r* (C); **wærc:** *ba:nwærc* (C), *blæ:dderwærc* (C), *bre:ostwærc* (C), *ceolwærc* (C), *cne:owwærc* (C), *e:agwærc* (C), *e:arwærc* (C), *endwærc* (C), *fo:twærc* (C), *fyllewærc* (C), *he:afodwærc* (C), *healswærc* (C), *heortwærc* (C), *hrifwærc* (C), *hypwærc* (C), *inwærc* (P), *lendenwryc* (C), *liðwærc* (C), *liferwærc* (C), *miltewærc* (C), *ropwærc* (C), *ryselwærc* (C), *sculdorwærc* (C), *si:dwærc* (C), *sticwærc* (C), *swe:orwærc* (C), *to:ðwærc* (C), *ðe:ohwræc* (C), *ðe:orwærc* (C), *u:twærc* (P); **wærlīc 1:** *wærlīcnes* (S); **wæsc:** *wæscestre* (S), *wæſcing* (S); **wæſce** *ø: ſce:apwæſce* (C); **wæſma** *ø: herewæſma* (C); **wæſtm:** *berewæſtm* (C), *eorðwæſtm* (C), *foldwæſtm* (C), *frumwæſtm* (C), *ge:arwæ:stm* (C), *hwæ:tewæſtm* (C), *limwæſtm* (C), *tre:owwæſtm* (C); **wæſtmbæ:re:** *wæſtmbæ:rnes* (S); **wæſtmberende:** *wæſtmberendnes* (S); **wæ:t 1:** *wæ:tnes* (S), *wæ:tung* (S); **wæ:ta:** *hærfestwæ:ta* (C); **wæ:te:** *inwæ:te* (P); **wæter:** *fantwæter* (C), *fulwihtwæter* (C), *ha:ligwæter* (C), *hre:odwæter* (C), *ne:ahwæter* (C), *re:nwæter* (C), *sæ:wæter* (C), *ſcirwæter* (C), *wæterſcipe* (S), *wæterung* (S), *woruldwæter* (C), *wyllewæter* (C); **wæterle:as:** *wæterle:ast* (S); **wæterſe:oc:** *wæterſe:ocnes* (S); **wæ:ða** *ø: herewæ:ða* (C); **wa:fian:** *wa:fung 1* (S); **wa:g 1:** *ciricwa:g* (C), *sælwa:g* (C), *ſu:ðwa:g* (C); **wagian:** *wagung* (S); **wa:grift:** *bedwa:hrift* (C), *heallwa:hrift* (C); **walu:** *di:cwalu* (C), *ſta:nwalu* (C), *weallwala* (C), *wyrtwala* (C), *wyrtwalu 1* (C); **wamm 1:** *ma:nwamm* (C), *wlitewamm* (C); **wan:** *wanung* (S); **wana 1:** *elewana* (C), *forwana* (P); **wand:** *wandlung* (S); **wa:nere** *ø: cordewa:nere* (C); **wa:nian:** *wa:nung* (S); **wang 1:** *beaduwang* (C), *brytenwongas* (C), *de:aðwang* (C), *foldwong* (C), *fridowang* (C), *græswang* (C), *grundwang* (C), *meduwong* (C), *metodwang* (C), *neorxnawang* (C), *sæ:hwang* (C), *sæ:wong* (C), *sigewang* (C), *ſta:nwong* (C), *ſtaðolwang* (C), *ſtedewang* (C), *ðunwang* (C), *wælwang* (C), *wandlung* (S), *willwong* (C); **wange:** *wangere* (S); **wanha:l:** *wanha:lnes* (S); **wanhafol:** *wanhafolnes* (S); **wa:r 1:** *sæ:wa:r* (C), *wa:roð* (S); **wara (BT):** *a:ðolware* (C), *burgwaran* (C), *burgware* (C), *Centware* (C), *ciricwaru* (C), *eorðwaran* (C), *eorðwaru* (C), *Eotolware* (C), *ha:ligwaras* (C), *hellwaran* (C), *hellwaru* (C), *heofonware* (C), *heofonwaru* (C), *inwaru* (P), *læ:denware* (C), *landwaru* (C), *merscware* (C), *Ro:mware* (C), *Sigelwaras* (C), *Syrware* (C), *underburhware* (C), *u:pware* (P), *Wihtware* (C); **warnian:** *warnung* (S); **waroð:** *sæ:waroð* (C); **waru:** *fridowaru* (C), *nihtwaru* (C), *ſcru:dwaru* (C), *u:twaru* (P); **wa:sa** *ø: wuduwa:sa* (C); **wascan:** *frecwa:send* (C); **wa:send:** *frecwa:send* (C); **We:alas:** *Bryttwealas* (C), *Norðwe:alas* (C), *West-We:alas* (C); **We:alcynn:** *Norðwe:alcynn* (C); **weald 1:** *u:twald* (P), *wuduwald* (C); **weald 2:** *onweald 1* (P), *wealdend 1* (S), *wealdend 2* (S), *wealdnes* (S); **wealda** *ø: Brytenwealda* (C), *burhwealda* (C), *eallwealda 2* (C); **wealdend 1:** *eallwealdend* (C), *heofonwealdend* (C), *ðrymwealdend 2* (C); **wealh:** *horswealh* (C), *hundwealh* (C), *Ro:mwalh* (C), *ſcipwealh* (C), *wielen* (S); **weall 1:** *bordweall* (C), *bre:ostweall* (C), *bredweall* (C), *burgweall* (C), *caſtelweall* (C), *ceasterweall* (C), *eardweall* (C), *eorðweall* (C), *grundweall* (C), *holmweall* (C), *norðweall* (C), *portweall* (C), *sæ:weall* (C),

sci:dweall (C), *scildweall* (C), *sta:nweall* (C), *stæðweall* (C), *stre:amweall* (C); **weallan:** *walu* (Z), *weall 1* (Z), *weall 2* (Z), *weallung* (S), *wealte* (Z), *weolme* (Z), *willa 2* (Z), *wiell* (Z), *wielle* (Z), *wielm* (Z), *wielma* (Z), *wolcen* (Z), *wull* (Z), *wyll 1* (Z); **we:amo:d:** *we:amo:dnes* (S); **weard 1:** *æ:gweard* (C), *eorðweard* (C), *eotonweard* (C), *flo:dweard* (C), *fyrðweard* (C), *he:afodweard 1* (C), *hla:ford* (C), *horsweard* (C), *le:odweard* (C), *middeweard 3* (C), *weartere* (S); **weard 2:** *æ:werd 2* (C), *æ:weweard* (C), *ba:tweard* (C), *boldweard* (C), *bregoweard* (C), *brycgweard* (C), *burhweard* (C), *carcernweard* (C), *ciricweard* (C), *cwearternweard* (C), *dægweard* (C), *dorweard* (C), *dryhtenweard* (C), *duruweard* (C), *ediscweard* (C), *e:ðelweard* (C), *ferhweard* (C), *forðweard 2* (P), *geatweard* (C), *goldweard* (C), *gu:ðweard* (C), *hægweard* (C), *he:afodweard 2* (C), *heargweard* (C), *helmweard* (C), *heofonweard* (C), *hla:fweard* (C), *hofweard* (C), *hordweard* (C), *hræglweard* (C), *hy:ðweard* (C), *la:stweard* (C), *landweard* (C), *le:actu:nweard* (C), *le:acweard* (C), *li:fweard* (C), *lidweard* (C), *mearcweard* (C), *mereweard* (C), *mylenwyrd* (C), *nihtweard* (C), *orcedweard* (C), *ræ:plingweard* (C), *regolweard* (C), *renweard* (C), *sæ:weard* (C), *scipweard* (C), *seleweard* (C), *sti:weard* (C), *stocweard* (C), *stræ:tweard* (C), *ufeweard 2* (C), *wuduweard* (C), *wyrtweard* (C), *yrfeweard* (C); **wearg 1:** *weargung* (S), *wyrgend* (S), *wyrgnes 1* (S), *wyrgung* (S); **wearg 2:** *weargnes* (S), *wyrgðu* (S); **wearm:** *wearmnes* (S), *wyrmung* (S); **wearr:** *wearrnnes* (S); **wearriht:** *wearrihtnes* (S); **weart:** *cielewearte* (C); **weax:** *wealdweaxe* (C), *wuduweax* (C); **web:** *godwebb 1* (C), *langweb* (C), *webbestre* (S), *webbung* (S); **webba:** *friðowebba* (C), *friðowebbe* (C); **wecg:** *goldweg* (C), *gyldenweg* (C); **wedd:** *anwedd* (P), *a:ðwedd* (C), *borgwedd* (C), *underwedd* (P), *weddung* (S), *wedla:c* (S); **we:denheort 1:** *we:denheortnes* (S); **weder 1:** *oferweder* (P), *unweder* (P), *wederung* (S); **wefan:** *o:web* (Z), *wæfð* (Z), *wefl 1* (Z), *weofung* (S), *wi:f* (Z); **weg:** *æcerweg* (C), *ærneweg* (C), *bæðweg* (C), *be:amweg* (C), *burgweg* (C), *e:astweg* (C), *eorðweg* (C), *færweg* (P), *midweg* (P), *feorweg* (C), *flo:dweg* (C), *flotweg* (C), *foldweg* (C), *gangweg* (C), *(ge)mæ:rweg* (C), *gierdweg* (C), *grundwæg* (C), *he:afodweg* (C), *he:ahweg* (C), *healfweg* (C), *hegewege* (C), *hereweg* (C), *holmweg* (C), *horsweg* (C), *horuweg* (C), *hrycgweg* (C), *hwælweg* (C), *hwe:olweg* (C), *hwyrftweg* (C), *li:fweg* (C), *mearcweg* (C), *moldweg* (C), *mylenweg* (C), *norðweg* (C), *portweg* (C), *rihtweg* (C), *sæ:weg* (C), *si:dlingweg* (C), *si:dweg* (C), *sta:nweg* (C), *stapolweg* (C), *sti:ðweg* (C), *su:ðweg* (C), *tu:nweg* (C), *twiweg* (P), *u:pweg* (P), *wægnweg* (C), *wæterweg* (C), *weallweg* (C), *wegend* (S), *westweg* (C), *wi:dwegas* (C), *wilweg* (C), *wylleweg* (C); **wegle:as:** *wegle:ast* (S); **wela:** *æfwela* (P), *æ:htwela* (C), *æ:rwela* (C), *æ:twela* (C), *blæ:dwela* (C), *boldwela* (C), *burhwela* (C), *e:adwela* (C), *e:arwela* (C), *eorðwela* (C), *fo:ddurwela* (C), *foldwela* (C), *grundwela* (C), *hordwela* (C), *landwela* (C), *li:fwela* (C), *ma:ððumwela* (C), *woruldwela* (C); **weldo:n:** *weldo:nnes* (S); **welgecwe:me:** *welgecwe:mnes* (S); **welgeli:cwirðe:** *welgeli:cwirðnes* (S); **wellung** *ø: samodwellung* (C); **welwillende:** *welwillendnes* (S); **we:man:** *we:mend*, *we:mere* (S); **we:mend:** *dryhtwe:mend* (C), *dryhtwe:mere* (C); **we:n 1:** *we:nung* (S); **wend:** *edwend* (P); **wengel** *ø: wiðerwengel* (C); **wenn 1:** *ðe:orwenn* (C); **we:oce:** *candelwe:oce* (C), *cla:ðwe:oce* (C); **we:od:** *unwe:od* (P), *we:odung* (S); **we:ofod:** *he:ahwe:ofod* (C); **weorc:** *æcerweorc* (C), *æfsworc* (C), *ælmesweorc* (C), *andweorc* (P), *a:rgeweorc* (C), *banweorc* (C), *beaduweorc* (C), *bo:cweorc* (C), *cræftwyr* (C), *dægweorc* (C), *ellenweorc* (C), *eorðweorc* (C), *firenweorc* (C), *fyrnweorc* (C), *gu:ðweorc* (C), *ha:ligweorc* (C), *handweorc* (C), *heaðuweorc* (C), *hereweorc* (C), *inweorc* (P), *la:ðweorc* (C), *le:oðweorc* (C), *ma:nweorc 1* (C), *mæ:rweorc* (C), *mægenweorc* (C), *misweorc* (P), *morðweorc* (C), *ni:ðweorc* (C), *nihtweorc* (C), *oferweorc* (P), *orlegweorc* (C), *sigorweorc* (C), *sta:nweorc* (C), *ðre:aweorc* (C), *ðry:ðweorc* (C), *unrihtweorc* (C), *unti:dweorc* (C), *unwitweorc* (C), *wealweorc* (C), *weorcra:den* (S), *woruldweorc* (C), *wucweorc* (C), *wundorweorc* (C), *wyrcend* (S), *wyrcnes* (S), *wyrcung* (S), *yfelweorc* (C); **weorð 1:** *æfwyrð* (P), *healfpenigwyrð* (C), *manwyrð* (C), *orwyrð* (P), *orwyrð* (P), *peningweorð* (C), *weorðere* (S), *weorðnes* (S), *weorðscipe* (S), *weorðung* (S), *wlitweorð* (C); **weorðful:** *weorðfulnes* (S); **weorðlic:** *weorðlicnes* (S); **weorðmynd:** *sundorweormynt* (C); **weorðnes:** *de:orwyrðnes* (C); **weorðscipe:** *woruldweorðscipe* (C); **weorðung:** *bre:ostweorðung* (C), *dægweorðung* (C), *do:mweorðung* (C), *geteldwyrðung* (C), *ha:mweorðung* (C), *hordweorðung* (C), *hringweorðung* (C), *manweorðung* (C), *ne:odweorðung* (C), *sincweorðung* (C), *sta:nwyrðung* (C),

sundorweorðung (C), *ti:dwurðung* (C), *tre:owweorðung* (C), *wi:gweorðung* (C); **wer 1:** *dryhtweras* (C), *folcwer* (C), *fullwer* (P), *fulwihtwere* (C), *hu:slwer* (C), *le:odweras* (C), *portwer* (C), *rihtwer* (C), *ðegnwer* (C), *weriend* (S), *werha:d* (S); **wer 3:** *be:amwer* (C), *cytwer* (C), *fiscwer* (C), *fordwer* (C), *hæcwer* (C), *mylenwaru* (C), *mylenwer* (C), *wering* (S); **we:rig:** *we:rignes* (S); **werod 1:** *bisceopweorod* (C), *burhwerod* (C), *campweorod* (C), *e:oredweorod* (C), *efenwerod* (C), *eorðwerod* (C), *eorlweorod* (C), *fletwerod* (C), *fyrðwerod* (C), *ha:mwerod* (C), *hellwerod* (C), *heofonwerod* (C), *heorðwerod* (C), *innweorud* (P), *le:odwerod* (C), *lindwered* (C), *manweorod* (C), *scipwered* (C), *si:ðwerod* (C), *ðegnweorud* (C), *ðe:nungwerod* (C), *wuldorweorud* (C), *wynwerod* (C); **werod 2:** *werodnes* (S); **werodde:as** *ø:* *werodde:st* (S); **wesan:** *wa:se* (Z), *wer 2* (Z), *wesend* (Z), *wesle* (Z), *wi:s 3* (Z), *wi:sa* (Z), *wi:se 1* (Z), *wist* (Z), *wo:s 1* (Z); **west:** *su:ðwest 1* (C); **we:ste:** *we:sten 1* (S), *we:stnes* (S); **we:sten 1:** *feldwe:sten* (C), *wuduwe:sten* (C); **westende:** *rihtwestende* (C); **we:ðe:** *(ge)we:ðnes* (S); **wibba:** *scearnwibba* (C); **wi:c:** *berewi:c* (C), *ceasterwi:c* (C), *de:aðwi:c* (C), *eardwi:c* (C), *fi:endwi:c* (C), *fyrðwi:c* (C), *herewi:c* (C), *hræ:wi:c* (C), *sce:apwi:c* (C), *sealtwi:c* (C), *stocwi:c* (C), *sundorwi:c* (C), *wi:cung* (S); **wicca 1:** *wiccung* (S); **wicce:** *wiccedo:m* (S); **wiccung:** *wiccungdo:m* (S); **wi:ce:** *horderwy:ce* (C); **wicga:** *e:arwicga* (C); **wi:cing:** *sæ:wi:cing* (C), *u:twi:cing* (P); **wicnes** *ø:* *æ:wicnes* (C); **wi:cnian:** *wi:cnera* (S); **wi:d:** *wi:dnes* (S); **wi:dgil:** *wi:dgilnes* (S); **wi:dl:** *woruldwi:dl* (C); **wielen:** *wilnincel* (S); **wiell:** *æ:wyll* (C), *cærswill* (C), *gemæ:rwyll* (C), *horwyll* (C), *hringwyll* (C), *mearcwill* (C), *wellwill* (C); **wielle:** *burhwelle* (C), *citelwylle* (C), *edwielde* (P), *fiscwelle* (C), *sealtwylle* (C); **wielm:** *æ:wielm* (C), *bæ:lwyllm* (C), *bre:ostwylm* (C), *brimwylm* (C), *brynewylm* (C), *carwylm* (C), *edwylm* (P), *egewylm* (C), *flo:dwylm* (C), *foldwylm* (C), *fo:twelm* (C), *frumwylm* (C), *fy:rwyllm* (C), *he:afodwylm* (C), *headuwylm* (C), *holmwylm* (C), *hygewælm* (C), *sæ:wylm* (C), *sa:rwyllm* (C), *sorgwylm* (C), *stre:amwelm* (C); **wiergen** *ø:* *grundwiergen* (C); **wiernan:** *wiernung* (S); **wi:f:** *a:glæ:cwi:f* (C), *bro:ðorwi:f* (C), *ealdwi:f* (C), *forligerwi:f* (C), *forðwi:f* (P), *fre:owi:f* (C), *(ge)si:ðwi:f* (C), *(ge)wi:fung* (S), *hæ:medwi:f* (C), *merewi:f* (C), *rihtwi:f* (C), *sigewi:f* (C), *unrihtwi:f* (C), *wi:pha:d* (S), *wi:fla:c* (S); **wifel 1:** *scearnwifel* (C), *tordwifel* (C); **wi:festre** *ø:* *wæ:pnedwi:festre* (C); **wi:fle:as:** *wi:fle:ast* (S); **wi:fmann:** *hi:redwi:fman* (C); **wifre** *ø:* *gangewifre* (C); **wi:g 1:** *andwi:g* (P), *a:nwi:g* (C), *campwi:g* (C), *fe:ðewi:g* (C), *ðræcwi:g* (C), *wi:gbora* (S), *wi:gend* (S), *wi:gnod* (S), *wi:græ:den* (S), *woruldwi:g* (C); **wi:g 2:** *hæ:ðenwe:oh* (C); **wiga:** *æscwiga* (C), *beornwiga* (C), *byrnwiga* (C), *cumbolwi:ga* (C), *folcwiga* (C), *ga:rwiga* (C), *gu:ðwiga* (C), *lindwiga* (C), *ordwyga* (C), *ræ:dewiga* (C), *randwiga* (C), *ri:dwiga* (C), *scildwiga* (C), *ðe:odwiga* (C), *wæ:penwiga* (C); **wi:gan:** *wi:c* (Z), *wicca 1* (Z), *wicce* (Z), *wi:ce* (Z), *wi:g 1* (Z), *wi:g 2* (Z), *wiga* (Z), *wigle* (Z), *wiht 1* (Z), *Wiht 3* (Z); **wi:gend:** *burgwi:gend* (C), *byrnwi:gend* (C), *ga:rwigend* (C), *lindwi:gend* (C), *randwi:gend* (C), *sweordwi:gend* (C); **wigle:** *(ge)wi:glung* (S), *li:netwigle* (C), *steorwigle* (C), *wiglere* (S); **wiglere:** *fugelweohlere* (C), *gebyrdwiglere* (C), *we:ofodwiglere* (C); **wiglung** *ø:* *steorwiglung* (C); **wiht 1:** *a:wiht 1* (P), *æhwih* (P), *æ:luc* (C), *eallwihta* (C), *efenwiht* (C), *fulwiht* (P), *hellwiht* (C), *inspi:derwiht* (C), *na:nwiht 1* (C), *sæ:wih* (C); **wilige:** *meoxwilie* (C); **will 1:** *selfwill* (C); **willa 1:** *hyhtwilla* (C), *unrihtwilla* (C), *unwilla* (P), *woruldwilla* (C); **willa 2:** *wæterwyll* (C); **willan:** *will 1* (Z), *willa 1* (Z); **willen 1:** *dolwillen 2* (C); **wilsum:** *(ge)wilsumnes* (S); **wi:n:** *æppelwi:n* (C), *ecedwi:n* (C), *mæssewi:n* (C), *re:amwi:n* (C); **wince:** *hle:apewince* (C), *læpewince* (C); **wind:** *e:astannordanwind* (C), *e:astansu:ðanwind* (C), *e:astanwind* (C), *e:astnorðwind* (C), *edwinde* (P), *gearnwinde* (C), *he:afodwind* (C), *norðane:astanwind* (C), *norðanwestanwind* (C), *norðanwind* (C), *norðwind* (C), *su:ðane:astanwind* (C), *su:ðanwestanwind* (C), *su:ðanwind* (C), *su:ðwind* (C), *westansu:ðanwind* (C), *westanwind* (C), *westnorðwind* (C), *westsu:ðwind* (C), *westwind* (C); **wine:** *dægwine* (C), *fre:awine* (P), *ge:owine* (C), *goldwine* (C), *gu:ðwine* (C), *mæ:gwine* (C), *sundorwine* (C), *ti:rwine* (C), *unwine* (P), *winescipe* (S); **winewincle:** *sæ:winewincle* (C); **winter:** *middanwinter* (C), *midwinter* (P); **wi:r:** *eodorwi:r* (C); **wirf** *ø:* *egðwirf* (C); **wise** *ø:* *inwise* (P); **wi:s 1:** *(ge)wi:snes* (S); **wi:sa:** *brimwi:sa* (C), *campwi:sa* (C), *crætwi:sa* (C), *ealdorwisa* (C), *fyrðwi:sa* (C), *he:afodwi:sa* (C), *herewi:sa* (C), *hildewi:sa* (C), *mægenwi:sa* (C), *scridwi:sa* (C), *wordwi:sa* (C); **wi:sdo:m:** *unwi:sdo:m* (P), *woruldwi:sdo:m* (C); **wi:se 1:** *be:agwi:se* (C), *cnihtwi:se* (C), *cynewi:se* (C), *fyrðwi:se* (C), *le:oðwi:se* (C), *manwi:se* (C),

munucwi:se (C), *mynsterwi:se* (C), *sce:awendwi:se* (C), *tungolcraftwi:se* (C), *woruldwi:se* (C), *wi:sdo:m* (S); **wi:se 3:** *fugeleswy:se* (C); **wist:** *andwist* (P), *bi:wist* (P), *edwist* (P), *midwist* (P), *oferwist* (P), *onwist* (P), *samwist* (P), *be:odwyst* (C), *ne:awest* (C); **wistle:** *wodewistle* (C); **wite:** *a:nwi:te* (C), *bisceopwi:te* (C), *blo:dwi:te* (C), *dolwi:te* (C), *feohtwi:te* (C), *feohwi:te* (C), *fyrddwi:te* (C), *gierdwi:te* (C), *gyltwi:te* (C), *hangwi:te* (C), *hellewi:te* (C), *hengwi:te* (C), *legerwi:te* (C), *ne:adwi:te* (C), *scyldwi:te* (C), *sorgwi:te* (C), *weardwi:te* (C), *wi:tela:c* (S), *wi:teræ:den* (S), *woruldwi:te* (C), *wræcwi:te* (C), *wundwi:te* (C); **wi:tega:** *de:ofolwi:tga* (C), *gebyrdwi:tega* (C), *tungolwi:tega* (C); **wi:tele:as:** *wi:tele:ast* (S); **wi:tnung:** *hengenwi:tnung* (C), *unwi:tnung* (P); **witol ø:** *witolnes* (S); **wituma:** *witumbora* (S); **wiðce:osan:** *wiðercora* (Z); **wiðcweðan:** *wiðcweðennes* (S); **wiðer 2:** *wiðerung* (S); **wiðer 3:** *wiðerling* (S); **wiðercoren:** *wiðercoreennes* (S); **wiðercwedol:** *wiðercwedolnes* (S); **wiðercweðan:** *wiðercweðung* (S), *wiðercwida* (Z), *wiðercwida* (Z), *wiðercwidennes* (S); **wiðermo:dnes:** *wiðermo:dnes* (S); **wiðerræ:des:** *wiðerræ:dnes* (S); **wiðersacian:** *wiðersacung* (S); **wiðerstandan:** *wiðerstede* (Z); **wiðerweard:** *wiðerweardnes* (S); **wiðerwinn:** *wiðerwinnung* (S); **wiðerwinnan:** *wiðerwinn* (Z); **wiðfeohtan:** *wiðfeohtend*; **wiðlæ:dan:** *wiðlæ:dnes* (S); **wiðmetan:** *wiðgemetnes* (S), *wiðmetennes* (S), *wiðmeting* (S); **wiðmetennes:** *unwiðmetenes* (P); **wiðsacan:** *wiðersaca* (Z), *wiðsacung* (S); **wiðsettan:** *wiðsetnes* (S); **wiðsprecan:** *wiðerspreccend*; **wiððe:** *a:rwiððe* (C), *cynewiððe* (C); **wlaco:** *wlæcnes* (S); **wlæffettan ø:** *wlæffetere* (S); **wlæ:tung:** *morgenwlæ:tung* (C); **wla:tung 1:** *nebwla:tung* (C); **wlenc:** *goldwlencu* (C), *oferwlencu* (P), *woruld wlenco* (C); **wlita:** *andwlita* (P); **wli:tan:** *wlæ:tta* (Z), *wla:tere* (S), *wla:tung 1* (S), *wlite* (Z), *wlita* (Z); **wlite:** *andwlite* (P), *mæ:gwlite* (C), *nebwlite* (C), *unwlite* (P), *wamwlite* (C); **wlitig:** *wlitignes* (S); **wo:d:** *ellenwo:d 1* (C), *wo:dnes* (S), *wo:dscipe* (S); **woffian:** *woffung* (S); **wo:gian:** *wo:gere* (S), *wo:gung* (S); **wo:h 1:** *folcwo:h* (C); **wo:h 2:** *wo:hdo:m* (S), *wo:hnes* (S); **wo:hful:** *wo:hfulnes* (S); **wolcen:** *heofonwolcen* (C), *wederwolcen* (C); **wo:ma:** *dægre:dwo:ma* (C), *dægwo:ma* (C), *heofonwo:ma* (C), *hildewo:ma* (C); **wo:p:** *feldwo:p* (C), *herewo:p* (C); **word 1:** *be:otword* (C), *bi:word* (C), *bismerword* (C), *cyneword* (C), *dægword* (C), *fracodword* (C), *fro:forword* (C), *galdorword* (C), *gele:afnesword* (P), *gielpword* (C), *gli:wword* (C), *gnornword* (C), *gramword* (C), *gre:tingword* (C), *heoruword* (C), *hereword* (C), *hospword* (C), *hu:scword* (C), *læ:denword* (C), *la:stword* (C), *le:oðword* (C), *lygeword* (C), *mæðelword* (C), *ma:nword* (C), *o:lyhtword* (C), *orgelword* (C), *scandword* (C), *so:ðword* (C), *sorgword* (C), *te:onword* (C), *teosuword* (C), *tornword* (C), *ðancword* (C), *ðry:ðword* (C), *unword* (P), *wærword* (C), *wealword* (C), *wi:tword* (C), *wordla:c* (S), *wuldorword* (C); **wordlian:** *wordliend*, *wordlung* (S); **wordsnoter:** *wordsnoterung* (S); **wo:rgan:** *wo:rung* (S); **worn:** *sæ:dsworn* (C); **woruld:** *æ:rworuld* (C), *gewinworuld* (C), *hæftworuld* (C), *worulddo:m* (S), *woruldha:d* (S), *woruldæ:den* (S), *woruldscipe* (S), *wræcworuld* (C), *wundorworuld* (C); **wo:s 1:** *perewo:s* (C); **wo:sa ø:** *ealuwosa* (C), *herewo:sa* (C); **wo:ð:** *he:afodwo:ð* (C), *wo:ðbora* (S); **wode ø:** *go:twoðe* (C); **wracu:** *blo:dwracu* (C), *cringwracu* (C), *gyrnwracu* (C), *gyrnwracu* (C), *ne:adwraca* (C), *ni:ðwracu* (C), *ny:dwracu* (C), *sa:rwracu* (C), *synwracu* (C), *tornwracu* (C), *ðe:ofwracu* (C), *ðe:owwracu* (C); **wræc 1:** *wræcscipe* (S), *wrecend* (S), *wrecnes* (S); **wræc 2:** *scipwræc* (C); **wræcca:** *eardwrecca* (C); **wræ:d:** *beaduwræ:d* (C); **wræ:ne:** *wræ:nnes* (S), *wræ:nscipe* (S); **wræ:nnes:** *sinwræ:nnes* (P); **wra:sen:** *fetorwra:sen* (C), *fre:awra:sn* (P), *hildewræ:sn* (C), *inwitwra:sn* (C); **wra:ð 1:** *wræ:ðdo* (S); **wraðu:** *li:fwræðu* (C); **wraxlere:** *nacudwra:xler* (C); **wraxlian:** *wræ:stliend*; **wrecan:** *scyldwreccende* (C), *wracu* (Z), *wræc 1* (Z), *wræc 2* (Z), *wræcca* (Z); **wreccan 1:** *wrehtend*; **wrecel ø:** *sporwrecel* (C); **wrecnes:** *godwrecnes* (C); **wrenc:** *le:oðwrenc* (C), *listwrenc* (C), *lotwrenc* (C), *lyrewrenc* (C), *nearowrenc* (C), *searowrenc* (C), *sme:awrenc* (C), *unwrenc* (P), *woruldwrenc* (C); **wrigels:** *oferwrigels* (P), *unrihtwri:gels* (C), *wrigelnes* (S); **wrigennes:** *unwrigednes* (P); **wringan:** *wrang 1* (Z), *wrenc* (Z), *wringe* (Z); **wringe:** *wi:nwringe* (C); **wrist:** *cne:owwyrst* (C), *handwyrst* (C); **wri:ting:** *inwritting* (P), *onwri:ting* (P); **wriða:** *be:agwriða* (C), *healswriða* (C); **wro:ht 1:** *wro:htbora* (S), *wro:htla:c* (S), *wro:htscipe* (S); **wro:tan:** *wræ:tt* (Z), *wro:t* (Z); **wucu:** *cy:swucu* (C), *E:asterwucu* (C), *fæstenwuce* (C), *Gangwuce* (C), *lencenwuce* (C), *palmwuce* (C), *Ymbrenwuce* (C); **wudu:** *a:cwudu* (C), *bæ:lwudu* (C), *bo:cwudu* (C), *bordwudu* (C), *bre:melwudu* (C), *brimwudu* (C), *campwudu* (C),

flo:dwudu (C), *furhwudu* (C), *ga:rwudu* (C), *gafolwudu* (C), *gamenwudu* (C), *gu:ðwudu* (C), *healfwudu* (C), *heallwudu* (C), *healwudu 1* (C), *holtwudu* (C), *inwudu* (P), *mægenwudu* (C), *ne:ahwudu* (C), *sæ:wudu* (C), *su:ðernewudu* (C), *sundwudu* (C), *ðræcwudu* (C), *wudere* (S), *wudubior* (S), *wudung* (S), *wuduræ:den* (S); **wuduwa:** *wuduwanha:d* (S); **wuldor:** *heofonwuldor* (C), *sigorwuldor* (C), *sweghwuldor* (C), *woruldwuldor* (C); **wuldorfæstlic** *ø:* *wuldorfæstlicnes* (S); **wulf:** *fe:ondulf* (C), *heoruwulf* (C), *herewulf* (C), *hildewulf* (C), *wælwulf* (C), *werwulf* (C); **wund 1:** *cancerwund* (C), *e:agwund* (C), *feaxwund* (C), *feorhwund* (C), *he:afodwund* (C), *innanwund* (C), *innoðwund* (C), *inwund* (P), *li:cwund* (C), *synwund* (C), *wundel* (S); **wundor:** *eallwundor* (C), *fæ:rwundor* (C), *handwundor* (C), *lyftwundor* (C), *mægenwundor* (C), *ni:ðwundor* (C), *searowundor* (C), *so:ðwundor* (C), *sundorwundor* (C), *ðe:odwundor* (C); **wunenes:** *inwunenes* (P); **wunung:** *a:nwunung* (C), *eardwunung* (C), *inwunung* (P), *midwunung* (P), *samodwunung* (C); **wurma:** *cornwurma* (C), *feltwurma* (C), *sta:nwurma* (C); **wurða** *ø:* *dryhtwurða* (C); **wurðung** *ø:* *halswurðung* (C); **wylf:** *brimwylf* (C), *wylfen 2* (S); **wylwan:** *welung* (S); **wyndre:am:** *wyndre:amnes* (S); **wynn:** *e:ðelwynn* (C), *hordwynn* (C), *hyhtwynn* (C), *le:odwynn* (C), *li:fwynn* (C), *lyftwynn* (C), *mo:dwyn* (C), *symbelwynn* (C); **wynsum:** *e:ðelwynn* (C), *hordwynn* (C), *hyhtwynn* (C), *le:odwynn* (C), *li:fwynn* (C), *lyftwynn* (C), *mo:dwyn* (C), *symbelwynn* (C); **wyrcean:** *wyrhta* (Z); **wyrcend:** *efenwyrcend* (C), *le:aswyrcend* (C), *unrihtwyrcend* (C), *wamwyrcende* (C), *welwyrcend* (C), *wi:nwircend* (C); **wyrd 1:** *bi:wyrde* (C), *circolwyrde* (C), *de:aðwyrde* (C), *eftwyrde 1* (C), *to:wyrde 1* (P), *unwyrde* (P), *wundorwyrde* (C), *wyrdnes* (S); **wyrdelic** *ø:* *gewyrdelicnes* (S); **wyrdig** *ø:* *gewyrdignes* (S); **wyrdnes:** *onge:anwyrdnes* (C); **wyrgcwedol:** *wyrgcwedolnes* (S); **wyrhta:** *ceasterwyrhta* (C), *circwyrhta* (C), *crocwyrhta* (C), *cy:swyrhte* (C), *efenwyrhta* (C), *esnewyrhta* (C), *firenwyrhta* (C), *frumwyrhta* (C), *gegaderwyrhtan* (C), *gimwyrhta* (C), *godwebwyrhta* (C), *he:afodwyrhta* (C), *hro:fwyrhta* (C), *i:senwyrhta* (C), *la:mwyrhta* (C), *læ:stwyrhta* (C), *le:oðwyrhta* (C), *leðerwyrhta* (C), *lypenwyrhta* (C), *ma:nwyrhta* (C), *meduwyrhta* (C), *me:dwyrrhta 1* (C), *me:terwyrhta* (C), *midwyrhta* (P), *morðorwyrhta* (C), *ny:dwyrrhta* (C), *scildwyrhta* (C), *scipwyrhta* (C), *sco:hwyrrhta* (C), *sealmwyrhta* (C), *slecgwyrhta* (C), *sme:awyrhta* (C), *sweordwyrhta* (C), *teldwyrhta* (C), *tigelwyrhta* (C), *tre:owwyrhta* (C), *unlybwyrrhta* (C), *unrihtwyrhta* (C), *wægnwyrhta* (C), *weallwyrhta* (C), *webwyrhta* (C); **wyrm 1:** *anawyrm* (C), *cawelwurm* (C), *de:awwyrm* (C), *fa:gwyrme* (C), *fi:cwyrm* (C), *flæ:scwyrm* (C), *handwyrm* (C), *hundeswyrm* (C), *innanwyrm* (C), *inwyrm* (P), *le:afwyrm* (C), *oldwyrm* (C), *re:nwyrm* (C), *rengwyrm* (C), *seolcwyrme* (C), *si:dwyrm* (C), *sla:wyrme* (C), *sme:awyrm* (C), *to:ðwyrm* (C), *tre:owwyrm* (C), *twinnwyrm* (C), *ðe:orwyrm* (C), *wambewyrm* (C); **wyrt:** *æ:gwyrde* (C), *æscwyrt* (C), *æðelferðingwyrt* (C), *ba:nwyrt* (C), *be:owyrde* (C), *bisceopwyrt* (C), *bro:ðorwyrt* (C), *bru:nwyrt* (C), *bry:sewyrt* (C), *candelwyrt* (C), *ceasterwyrt* (C), *clæ:ferwyrt* (C), *clifwyrt* (C), *cliðwyrt* (C), *clufwyrt* (C), *cyningeswyrt* (C), *e:agwyrt* (C), *e:awyrt* (C), *ellenwyrt* (C), *feltwyrt* (C), *ferdwyrt* (C), *fi:cwyrt* (C), *fle:awyrt* (C), *fleaðorwyrt* (C), *fle:otwyrt* (C), *gærswyrt* (C), *gelodwyrt* (C), *gesca:dwyrt* (C), *glo:fwyrt* (C), *goldwyrt* (C), *gre:atewyrt* (C), *hæ:hwyrde* (C), *hafocwyrt* (C), *hamorwyrt* (C), *ha:mwyrt* (C), *ha:rewyrt* (C), *healswyrt* (C), *hierdewyrt* (C), *hlæ:derwyrt* (C), *hrætelwyrt* (C), *hylwyrt* (C), *læ:cwyrt* (C), *le:aðorwyrt* (C), *li:ðwyrt* (C), *li:nwyrt* (C), *liferwyrt* (C), *lungenwyrt* (C), *ma:xwyrt* (C), *mealtwyrt* (C), *meduwyrde* (C), *mo:rwyrt* (C), *mucgwyrt* (C), *næ:drewyrt* (C), *smeorwyrt* (C), *smeringwyrt 1* (C), *sperewyrt* (C), *springwyrt* (C), *stælwyrde* (C), *stæðwyrt* (C), *sticwyrt* (C), *stræ:hwyrde* (C), *symeringwyrt* (C), *tunsingwyrt* (C), *ðe:orwyrt* (C), *ðunorwyrt* (C), *wæterwyrt* (C), *wealwyrt* (C), *wenwyrt* (C), *witmaereswyrt* (C), *wuduwyrde* (C), *wynwyrt* (C), *wyrmwyrt* (C), *wyrtung* (S); **wyrtrenc:** *biterwyrtrenc* (C); **wyrtgemang:** *wyrtgemangnes* (S); **wyrtrum:** *ellenwyrttruma* (C); **y:ce:** *feny:ce* (C); **y:ddisc:** *ine:ddisc* (P); **yfel 1:** *yfelnes* (S), *yflung* (S); **yfelwillende:** *yfelwillendnes* (S); **ymbceorfan:** *ymbceorfnes* (S); **ymbclyppan:** *ymbclypping* (S); **ymb beardian:** *ymb beardung* (S); **ymb faran:** *ymb fær* (Z), *ymb faru* (Z); **ymb fær:** *ymb færæld* (S); **ymb fo:n:** *ymb feng* (Z); **ymb gangan:** *ymb gang* (Z); **ymb he:awan** *ø:* *ymb hy:wung* (S); **ymb hringan:** *ymb hringend* (S); **ymb hweorfan:** *ymb hweorfnes* (S); **ymb hy:dig:** *ymb hy:dignes* (S); **ymb iernan:** *ymbryne* (Z); **Ymbren:** *rihtymbren* (C); **Ymbrendæg:** *rihtymbrendagas* (C); **ymb sce:awian:** *ymb sce:awung* (S); **ymb se:on 1:** *ymb se:on 2* (Z); **ymb set:**

ymbsetnung (S); **ymb sittan:** *ymbset* (Z), *ymbsetennes* (S), *ymb sittend*; **ymb sni:ðan:** *ymb snidennes* (S); **ymb spannan:** *ymb spænning* (S); **ymb spreccan:** *ymb spræ:c* (Z), *ymb spræ:c* (Z); **ymb standan:** *ymb standend*, *ymb standennes* (S); **ymb standennes:** *u:tanymb standnes* (C); **ymb swa:pan:** *ymb swæ:pe* (Z); **ymb trymian:** *ymb trymning* (S); **ymb ðreodian:** *ymb ðreodung* (S); **ymb wendan:** *ymb wendung* (S); **ymb wla:tend** \emptyset : *ti:dymbwla:tend* (C); **ymbwla:tian:** *ymbwla:tung* (S); **yype 2:** *ypping* (S); **yrð:** *be:nyrð* (C), *gærsyrð* (C), *gafolyrð* (C), *yrðling* (S); **yrfenuma:** *midyrfenuma* (P); **yrfeward:** *efenyrfeward* (C), *yrfewardnes* (S); **y:tan 1:** *y:tend*, *y:ting* (S); **y:ð 1:** *e:ary:ð* (C), *flo:dy:ð* (C), *li:gy:ð* (C), *ofer:y:ð* (P), *sæ:y:ð* (C), *sealty:ð* (C), *wætery:ð* (C), *y:ðung* (S).

Figure 1: Bases and processes in the formation of complex nouns.

The interpretation of these data runs as follows. The resourcefulness of the native processes of lexical creation is clear from the figures resulting from this decompositional analysis. The 13,670 complex nouns identified in this doctoral work are created from just 4,099 different bases belonging to different lexical classes. Of these, 2,279 belong to the class of the noun; 1,138 are Verbs; 666 belong in the adjective class; 15 are adverbs and 4 belong to minor lexical classes. Furthermore, 260 hypothetical bases have been considered, to provide a total of 4,362 different bases. By final process, the lexical classes of the base predicate are distributed as follows. In the 754 prefixed nouns, there exist 8 verbal bases, and 15 adjectival bases. The rest, up to a total of 731 predicates, possess a nominal base. As regards suffixation, 1,107 predicates take a nominal base, the rest take non-nominal bases, including 1,134 verbal bases, 802 adjectival bases, 12 adverbial bases, 2 bases belonging to the numeral class and in 1 case we find an adposition and a pronoun as bases for suffixed nouns. Considering compounding, the presence of non-nominal predicates functioning as bases of the final word creation process is nearly irrelevant. Out of the total 8,347 compound nouns, just 91 include a non-nominal base. In 57 cases the base is a verb, whereas we find an adjective in 30 more predicates, and adverbs in just 4 predicates. Finally, the definition of zero-derivation proper implies that the bases of the 1,239 predicates must be verbal predicates. All in all, compounding is the most frequent terminal process, displaying a figure of 8,347 instances. The next process in terms of frequency is suffixation, which shows a total of 3,059 instances. Zero-derivation presents 1,239 instances, while prefixation shows 754 instances. The relative weight of morphological processes is consistent with the relative ordering of morphological processes affixation>compounding>inflection, and sheds light on the place occupied by zero-derivation, for which the hierarchy

assumed at the beginning of the analysis makes no provision. Moreover, the relative importance of morphological processes is in line with the tendency towards isolation in word-formation, which, at the expense of analytical procedures, is already present in Old English and fully established in Present-Day English. The central role of zero-derivation, which turns out more derivatives than prefixation, concurs with Kastovsky's (2006: 173) statement that, *from a historical perspective, inflection and derivation have to be treated as interacting*. Regarding the prefield vs. postfield position of affixes, the fact that suffixation outnumbers prefixation by more than four to one is consistent with the general evolution of the morphosyntax of the language from SOV (prefixed, postpositional) to SVO (suffixal, prepositional).

Turning to compound nouns, the search for the base of the complex structure is not just limited to the identification of the predicate underlying the rightmost constituent. The compositive adjunct has also to be related to an existing, simpler lexeme. The discussion on the lexical class and morphology of the compound base will be held in section 4.6. So far, the list of the predicates identified as adjuncts of compounds, and the lexemes they are part of is offered in figure 2:²

abbod: *abbodri:ce*; **a:c:** *a:cbe:am, a:changra, a:cholt, a:cle:af, a:cmelu, a:cmistel, a:crind, a:cstybb, a:ctre:o, a:cwudu, a:cbearo, a:ccynn, a:cdrenc*; **a:d:** *a:dfy:r, a:dfini, a:dle:g, a:dloma, a:dfaru*; **a:dela:** *a:delse:að*; **a:dl:** *a:dlðracu, a:ðolware*; **æ:1:** *æ:be:c, æ:cræft, æ:craftig 2, æ:gylt, æ:la:re:ow, æ:la:te:ow, æ:wfæsten, æ:sellend, æ:sli:tend, æ:gesetnes, æ:brecð, æ:læ:dend, æ:læ:rend, æ:wicnes, æ:bod, æ:riht, æ:wita, æ:bebod, æ:wbreca, æ:cin, æ:li:f, æ:werd 2, æ:weward*; **æcer:** *æcerceorl, æcerhege, æcersplott, æcerthe:odung, æcerty:ning, æcermann, æcersæ:d, æcerweg, æcerweorc*; **æcern:** *æcernspranca*; **æcs:** *æxfaru*; **æ:dre 1:** *æ:dreseax*; **æ:fen:** *æ:fencollatio, æ:fengi(e)fl, æ:fenle:ohht, æ:fenlof, æ:fenrest, æ:fensci:ma, æ:fensteorra, æ:fengereord, æ:fengeweorc, æ:fenðe:nung, æ:fenðe:nung, æ:fenðe:owdo:m, æ:fenglo:mung, æ:fenoffrung, æ:fenræ:ding, æ:fenrepsung, æ:fengebed, æ:fendre:am, æ:fenglo:m, æ:fenle:od, æ:fenmete, æ:fensang, æ:fensceop, æ:fenspræ:c, æ:fenti:d, æ:fentima*; **æfesn:** *æfsweorc*; **æ:g 1:** *æ:gli:m, æ:gwyrt, æ:gergelu, æ:gerfelma, æ:ggemang, æ:gscill*; **æ:ht 1:** *æhtemann, æ:hteland, æ:hteswa:n, æ:htgestre:on, æ:htgesteald, æ:htgeweald, æ:htspe:d, æ:htwela*; **æ:l:** *æ:lepu:te, æ:lfisc, æ:lhyd, æ:lmet*; **æ:lc 1:** *æ:lcut*; **æ:led:** *æ:ledfy:r, æ:ledle:oma*; **ælf:** *ælf:a:dl, ælfðone, ælfsiden, ælfcynn, ælfsogoda*; **ælmesse:** *ælmesebæd, ælmeslond, ælmesle:ohht, ælmespening, ælmesgeda:l, ælmesdo:nd, ælmesnylen, ælmesriht, ælmesdæ:d, ælmesfeoh, ælmesgifa, ælmesgifu, ælmeshla:f, ælmesmann, ælmesweorc*; **æ:metta:** *æ:methwi:l*; **æ:mette:** *æ:metbed, æ:methyl*; **æ:net:** *æ:netli:f*; **æppel:** *æppelðorn, æppelcyrnel, æppelfæt, æppelhu:s, æppelscealu, æppelscre:ada, æppeltre:ow, æppeltu:n, æppelwi:n, æppelbearu, æppelcynn*; **æ:r 1:** *æ:rcwide*; **æ:r 3:** *æ:ra:dl, æ:rdæg, æ:rde:að, æ:rfæder, æ:rmorgen, æ:rscaft, æ:rworuld*

² For the morphological and semantic features of the adjuncts, see Appendix 4. On the features of compounds, see Appendix 5.

æ:rgestre:on, æ:rgeweorc, æ:rgewyrht, æ:rgewinn, æ:ræ:t, æ:rdæ:d, æ:rwela;
æ:rende: *æ:rendbo:c, æ:rendga:st, æ:rendscip, æ:rendsecg, æ:rendgewrit,*
æ:rendraca, æ:rendspræ:c; **æ:rist:** *æ:risthyht;* **ærn:** *ærndegen, renweard;* **æ:spe 1:**
æ:sphangra, æsprind; **æ:t:** *æ:tgiefa, æ:twela;* **æ:wda:** *æ:damann;* **æ:we 2:**
æ:wenbro:ðor; **æ:wisc 1:** *æ:wiscberend;* **æ:wisc 2:** *æ:wiscferinend, æ:wiscfirina;*
æsc 1: *æscôracu, æscôrote, æschbedd, æschere, æscholt, æscrind, æscsteall 1,*
æscstybb, æscti:r, æscwyrht, æschberend, æschmann, æschplega, æschstede, æschwiga;
æschstede: *æschstedero:d;* **æðele:** *æðelduguð, æðelcynning;* **æðelferðing ø:**
æðelferðingwyrht; **a:gen:** *a:genland, a:gennama, a:genslaga;* **a:gend:** *a:gendfre:a 1,*
a:gendfre:a 2; **a:glæ:c:** *a:glæ:ccræft, a:glæ:cwi:f;* **a:l:** *a:lfæt, a:lgeweorc;* **alor:**
alorbedd, alorholt, alorrind, alordrenc; **ambiht 1:** *ambihthu:s, ambihtsmið;* **ambiht**
2: *ambihthe:ra, ambihtmecg, ambihtscealc, ambihtsecg, ambihtðegn, ambihtmann;*
a:midan: *middangeard, middansumer, middanwinter;* **a:n 1:** *a:ndaga, a:nhaga,*
a:nhorn, a:nhyrne 1, a:npæð, a:nseld, a:nsetl, a:nstapa, a:nme:ald, a:ngetrum,
a:nstandende 2, a:nbu:end, a:nwunung, a:nfloga, a:ngenga 2, a:nwald, a:ngilde 1,
a:nsti:g, a:nti:d, a:nwi:g, a:nwi:te; **ana:** *anawyrm;* **anan ø:** *ananbe:am;* **anbid:**
anbidsto:w; **ancor:** *ancorbend, ancorstreng, ancorsetl, ancorman, ancorra:p;*
a:ncor: *a:ncorsto:w, a:ncorsetl, a:ncorsetla, a:ncorli:f;* **andfeng:** *andfengsto:w;*
andgiet: *andgietta:cen;* **Andre:as:** *Andre:asmæsse;* **a:ndrence ø:** *a:ndrencefæt;*
ang: *angset;* **angel 1:** *angeltwicce;* **Angel 3:** *Angelðeod, Angelfolc, Angelwitan,*
Angelcynn; **apulder:** *apuldorring, apuldortu:n;* **a:r 1:** *a:rðegn;* **a:r 2:** *a:rblæd,*
a:rwiððe, a:rloc; **a:r 3:** *a:rdagas, a:rstæf, a:rðing, a:rgifa;* **a:r 4:** *a:rfæt, a:rsa:pe,*
a:rsmið, a:rge:otere, a:rgesweorf, a:rgeweorc; **arcebiscop:** *arcebiscopsto:l,*
arcebiscopri:ce; **asce:** *æscegeswa:p;* **assa:** *assmyre;* **a:te:** *a:tland, a:tle:ag, a:terima;*
a:tor: *a:torcræft, a:torla:ðe, bearnlufe, a:torspere, a:torðigen, a:torgeblæ:d,*
a:torcyn, a:torsceada; **a:ð:** *a:ðstæf, a:ðwedd, a:ðswyrd, a:ðfultum, a:ðbryce,*
a:ðgeha:t, a:ðlogal; **a:ðum:** *a:ðumswerian;* **a:weg:** *a:wega:worpnas,*
a:weggewitenas; **bæc 1:** *bæcðearm, bæcbord;* **bæ:l:** *bæ:lðracu, bæ:lþlys, bæ:legsa,*
bæ:lfy:r, bæ:lwudu, bæ:lstede, bæ:lwylm; **bær:** *bærsynnig;* **bæ:r 1:** *bæ:rdisc,*
bæ:rmann; **bærn ø:** *bærni:sen;* **bæð:** *bæðern, Bæðdæg, bæðfæt, bæðhu:s, bæðsealf,*
bæðsto:w, bæðstede, bæðweg; **balsam:** *balsminte;* **ba:n:** *bancoda, bancoðu,*
ba:ncofa, ba:nfæt, ba:nhring, ba:nhu:s, ba:nriht, ba:nsealf, ba:nsele, ba:nwærc,
ba:nwyrht, ba:nbeorge, ba:ngeberg, ba:nbryce, ba:ngebrec, ba:nhelm, ba:nloca;
bana 1: *banga:r, banweorc;* **ba:r:** *ba:rspere, ba:rspre:ot, ba:rhelm;* **ba:t:**
ba:tswegen, ba:tweard; **be:** *bi:fylce, bi:word, bi:wyrde;* **beadu:** *beaducræft,*
beadufolm, beadugri:ma, beaduhrægl, beadume:ce, beaduscu:d, beadusearo,
beaduserce, beaduwæ:pen, beaduwang, beaduwæ:d, beadule:oma, beadumæge,
beaduðre:at, beaducwealm, beaduræ:s, beadurinc, beaduru:n, beaduweorc; **be:ag:**
be:agðegu, be:agbord, be:agsel, be:agsle, be:aggifa, be:aggifu, be:agwi:se,
be:agwriða; **bealu 1:** *bealuni:ð, bealusi:ð;* **bealu 2:** *bealubend, bealubenn,*
bealuclomm, bealucræft, bealusearu, bealusorg, bealuspell, bealuðonc, bealuinwit,
bealucwealm, bealudæ:d, bealura:p; **be:am 1:** *be:amsceadu, be:amtelg, be:amwer,*
be:amweg; **be:an:** *be:anle:ag, be:anmelu, be:anscealu, be:anset, be:anbelgas,*
be:ancoddas, be:ancynn, be:ansæ:d; **bearhtm:** *bearhtmhwil;* **bearm 1:** *bearmcla:ð,*
bearmhrægl; **bearn 1:** *bearncennicge, bearnlufe, bearnmyrðra, bearnmyrðre,*
bearnte:am, bearngestre:on, bearngebyrda; **bebod:** *beboddæg;* **bedd:** *bedbolster,*
beddcla:ð, bedcofa, bedcofe, bedfelt, beddrest, beddsto:w, bedwa:hrift, beddema:na,
bedðegn, bedbæ:r, bedbu:r, bedre:af, bedgerid, bedreda 1, bedti:d, bedstre:aw;
beger: *begbe:am;* **beha:t:** *beha:tland;* **behre:owsung:** *behre:owsungti:d;* **belle:**
belfly:s, belhring, bellhu:s, bellringestre, bellta:cen, bellti:d; **benc:** *bencðel,*
bencsittend, bencswe:g; **benn:** *bengeat;* **be:o:** *be:oðe:of, be:obre:ad, be:oceorl,*
be:omo:der, be:owyrt, be:ocere, be:ogang, be:olæ:s, be:onbroð; **be:od:** *be:odærn,*
be:odcla:ð, be:odfæt, be:odfers, be:odgæst, be:odhrægl, be:odland, be:odgereord,
be:odgene:at, be:odwyst, be:odbolle, be:odla:fa, be:odre:af, be:odsce:at,
be:odscy:te; **be:or:** *be:orbyden, be:ordræste, be:orhyrde, be:orsele, be:orsetl,*
be:orðegu; **beorc:** *beorcholt, beorcragu, beorcrint;* **beorg:** *beorgælfen, beorghlið,*
beorgseðel, beorgstede; **beorht 1:** *beorhtrodor;* **beorma:** *bearmte:ag;* **beorn 1:**
beornðre:at, beorncynning, beornwiga; **bera:** *berascin;* **bere:** *bereærn, berecorn,*
berecroft, bereflo:r, beregræs, bereland, beretu:n, berewæstm, beregafol, berebrytta,
berehalm, beresæ:d, berewi:c; **berærn:** *bernhu:s;* **beren:** *berenhulu;* **berig:**

berigdrenc; **beswic:** beswicfalle; **betwe:onan 1:** betwi:nforle:tnes; **betwux 1:** betwuxa:legednes, betwuxa:worpennes, betwuxblinnes; **bi:d:** bi:dsteall; **bi:eme:** by:mesangere; **bill:** billhete, bilswæð, billgesliht; **bisceop:** bisceope:ðel, bisceopha:m, bisceophi:red, bisceopland, bisceoprocc, bisceopseld, bisceopseonod, bisceopstæf, bisceopsto:l, bisceopsunu, bisceopwyr, bisceopealder, bisceopweorod, bisceophe:afodli:n, bisceopgegyrelan, bisceopðe:nung, bisceopfolgoð, bisceopha:lgung, bisceopcynn, bisceopri:ce, bisceopro:d, bisceopsci:r, bisceopwi:te; **bisceopha:d:** bisceopha:dðe:nung; **bismer:** bismergle:ow, bismerle:oð, bismerspræ:c, bismersword; **bi:spell:** bi:spellbo:c; **biter:** biterwyrtdrenc; **bla:c:** blæ:cern, blæ:cpytt, blæ:cðrustfel; **blæc 1:** blæcgymm; **blæc 2:** blæchorn; **blæ:cern:** blæ:cernle:oh; **blæ:d 1:** blæ:ddæg, blæ:dhorn, blæ:dbylig, blæ:dgifa, blæ:dwela; **blæ:dre:** blæ:dderwærc; **blæst:** blæshorn, blæstbelg; **ble:tsung:** ble:tsingbo:c, ble:tsingsealm; **blo:d:** blo:degesa, blo:dlæ:s, blo:dseax, blo:dsihte, blo:diorn, blo:dlæ:te, blo:dðigen, blo:dge:otend, blo:dhæ:cung, blo:dsce:awung, blo:dseten, blo:tspi:ung, blo:dspi:wung, blo:dlæ:tere, blo:ddrync, blo:ddolg, blo:dgemang, blo:dgyte, blo:dryne, blo:dwi:te, blo:dwracu; **blo:dlæ:s:** blo:dlæ:sti:d; **blo:stm:** blo:stmfre:ols; **bo:c:** bo:ccest, bo:cceft, bo:cfo:dder, bo:chaga, bo:cholt, bo:chord, bo:chu:s, bo:clæ:den, bo:cland, bo:cstæf, bo:ctre:ow, bo:cwudu, bo:cæceras, bo:cgestre:on, bo:cgesamnung, bo:cræ:ding, bo:cstigel, bo:ctæ:cung, bo:ctalu, bo:criht, bo:cblæc, bo:ccyn, bo:cfell, bo:cla:r, bo:cre:de, bo:cweorc, bo:cræ:dere; **bodung:** bodungdæg; **bo:g:** bo:htimber, bohscyld; **boga:** bogefo:dder, bogenett; **bold:** boldgestre:on, boldgetæl, boldgetimbru, bolda:gend, boldweard, boldwela; **bolt:** bolttimber; **bo:nda:** bo:ndeland; **bord:** bordcla:ð, bordhaga, bordrand, bordri:ðig, bordrima, bordwudu, bordðaca, bordgela:c, bordstæð, bordweall, bordhre:oða; **borg:** borhhand, borgsorg, borgwedd, borggelda, borgbryce; **box:** boxtre:ow; **brac o:** brachwi:l; **bra:d 1:** bra:dæx, bra:dbrim, bra:dsweord, bra:dele:ac; **bra:d 2:** bra:dhand; **bra:dla:st:** bra:dla:stæx; **bræ:d 2:** brægdþoga; **bræ:de:** bræ:deþanne; **brægd:** bregdstafas; **brægen:** brægenþanne, brægnloca; **brand:** brandhord, brandi:ren, brandrida, brandra:d; **bred:** bredi:sern, bredweall; **bre:dan:** bro:denmæ:l; **brego:** bregosto:l, bregori:ce, bregoweward; **bre:mel:** bre:melðyrne, bre:melæppel, bre:melberie, bre:melbræ:r, bre:melle:af, bre:melrind, bre:melwudu, bre:melðy:fel; **bre:ost:** bre:ostba:n, bre:ostbyden, bre:ostcearu, bre:ostcofa, bre:osthord, bre:ostli:n, bre:ostnet, bre:ostrocc, bre:ostsefa, bre:ostgewæ:du, bre:ostwærc, bre:osttoga, bre:ostnyrwet, bre:ostgeðanc, bre:ostgebeorg, bre:ostweorðung, bre:ostðing, bre:ostgehygd, bre:ostloca, bre:ostweall, bre:ostwylm; **bre:owan:** bre:awern; **bre:r:** bre:rðyrne, bre:rhlæ:w; **bri:del:** bri:delðwagas, bri:delgym, bri:delshring; **brim:** brimclif, brimflugol, brimgest, brimhengest, brimhlæst, brimstre:am, brimwudu, brimwylf, brimðyssa, brimli:ðend, brimla:d, brimfarod, brimflo:d, brimmann, brimra:d, brimstæð, brimwi:sa, brimwylm; **bro:c 1:** bre:chrægl; **bro:c 2:** bro:cminte, bro:cri:ð; **brocc:** broccchol; **bro:ga:** bro:hðre:a; **bro:m:** bro:mfæsten; **bru::** bru:middel; **bru:n:** bru:nwyr; **brycg:** brycgbo:t, brycggeorc, brycgweard; **bry:d 1:** bry:dbedd, bry:dcofa, bry:deala, bry:dguma, bry:dhu:s, bry:dlufe, bry:dniht, bry:dræst, bry:dsceamol, bry:dble:tsung, bry:dðing, bry:dboda, bry:dbu:r, bry:dgifu, bry:dgifa, bry:dle:oð, bry:dloca, bry:dre:af, bry:dsang; **bryne:** brynea:dl, brynebro:ga, brynsta:n, brynete:ar, byrnsweord, brynele:oma, brynegield, brynewylm; **bry:se:** bry:sewyr; **bryt:** Bryttwealas; **Bryten 1:** Brytenlond, brytenwongas, brytencyning, brytenri:ce 2, Brytenwealda; **bryten 2:** brytengru:nd, brytenri:ce 1; **bucca:** bucheort; **bu:r:** bu:rcniht, bu:rcot, bu:rland, burhrest, bu:rgeriht, bu:rgeteld, bu:rðegn 1, bu:rre:af; **burg:** burgðelu, burhbiscop, burhbo:t, burgende, burgfolc, burhgeward, burghege, burghlið, burglond, burgsæl, burgsele, borgsteall 1, burgsteall, burgstræ:t, burgtu:n, burgwaran, burgware, burhealdor, burhstaðol, burhwerod, burhgemet, burhgemot, burgsittende, burga:gend, burgfæsten, burhgedingð, burgwi:gend, burgbryce, burhgere:fa, burhgeriht, burhriht, burhwita, burhðegn, burggeat, burglagu, burgle:od, burgloca, burhmann, burgræced, burgru:n, burhru:n, burhsci:r, burhspræ:c, burgstede, burgweall, burhweard, burgweg, burhwela, burhwelle, burgsæ:ta, burhwealda; **burhwaran:** burhwarumann; **burn:** burnsele, burnsto:w; **butere:** buterstoppa, butergeðwe:or, buterfle:oge; **bydel:** bydelæcer; **byden:** bydenfæt, bydenbotm; **byrg o:** byrigberge, byrgle:oð, byrisang; **byrgels:** byrgelsle:oð, byrgelssang; **byrgen:** byrgensto:w, byrgenle:oð, byrgensang; **byrne:**

byrnham, byrnwi:gend, byrnwiga; byrðen 1: byrðensta:n; bytt 1: byttfylling, byttehlid; cæ:g: cæ:ghiorde, cæ:gloca; cærse: cærswill; ca:lend: ca:lendcwide; cancer: cancera:dl, cancerwund; candel: candelbryd, candelle:oh, Candelmaesse, candelstæf, candeltre:ow, candeltwist, candelwe:oce, candelwyr, candelsny:tels, candelsticca; candelmaesse: Candelmaesseæfen, Candelmaessedæg; canon: canonbo:c; cantel: cantercæppe, cantelca:p; cantere: canterstæf; cantic: canticsang; capitol: capitelhu:s, capitolmaesse; carc ø: carcern; carcern: carcernðystru, carcernweard; carig: carge:st, cargealdor; carl: carlfugol, carlmann; caru: carseld, carsi:ð, carsorg, carwylm; cassuc: cassucle:af; castel 1: castelweorc; castel 2: castelmann, castelweall; cawl 2: cawelle:af, cawelstela, cawelwurm, cawelsæ:d, cawelstoc; ce:ace: ce:aca:dl, ce:acba:n; ceaf: ceafra:dl; ceafor: cafortu:n; cealc: cealccrundel, cealcpyt, cealcsta:n, cealcse:að; cealer: calwercli:m, cealerbri:w; cealf 1: cealfloca; ce:ap: ce:apcniht, ce:apdæg, cy:pedæg, ce:apland, ce:apsceamul, ce:apscip, ce:apsto:w, ce:apstræ:t, ce:apto:n, ce:apsetl, ce:apealedel, ce:epeding, ce:apgyld, ce:apman; ce:apung: ce:apungemo:t; ce:ast: ce:asbill; ceaster: ceasteræsc, ceasterwyr, ceasterherpað, ceasterbu:end, ceasterhlid, ceasterhof, ceasterle:od, ceasterweall, ceasterwi:c, ceasterwyrhta, ceastersæ:tan; ceder: cederbe:am, cedertre:ow; celmert ø: celmertmonn; cennig 1: cennigstow, cennigti:d; Cent: Centland, Centware, Centri:ce, Centesci:r; ce:ol: ce:olðel, ce:olðelu; ceole: ceolwærc; ceorf ø: ceorfæx, ceorfsæx; ceorfig ø: ceorfigi:sen; ceorl: ceorlfolc, ceorlmann; ceosan: corenbe:g; ceosel: ceoselsta:n; chor: chorgle:o; ciele: cielegicel, cielewearte; cifes: cifesgema:na; cild: cildcla:ðas, cildradol, cildfo:stre, cildtrog, Cildamaessedæg, cildgeogoð, cildfaru, cildhama, cildild; cilfor ø: cilforlamb; cimb: cimb:ren, cimbsta:n; cimbala: cimbalgli:were; cinn 1: cinba:n, cinto:ð, cinberg; ci:pe: ci:epehu:s, ci:pele:ac, ci:epemann; circul: circula:dl, circolwyrde; cirice: ciricæ:w, ciricbo:c, ciricbo:t, ciricdor, ciricduru, ciricfrið, ciricgrið, ciricland, ciricne:od, ciricre:n, ciricragu, ciricthu:n, ciricwa:g, ciricwaru, ciricfulum, cirichata, ciricgema:na, ciricðe:nung, ciricha:lgung, ciricmæ:rsung, ciricmangung, ciricbryce, ciricgeriht, ciricðe:n, ciricding, ciricbelle, ciricbræ:c, ciricgang, ciricmitta, ciricnytt, ciricsang, ciricsceat, ciricso:cn, ciricthi:d, ciricwæcce, ciricweard, ciricwyrhta; ciricsceat: ciricsceatweorc; cirse: ciseræppel, cirisbe:am, cyrstre:ow; citel: citelhu:m, citelflo:de, citelwylle; clædur: cladersticca; clæ:fre: clæ:ferwyr; cla:te: cla:tacrop; cla:ð: cla:ðflyhte, cla:ðwe:oce; cleric: clericmann; clif: clifsta:n, clifwyr, clifhle:p; cliðe: cliðwyr; clod ø: clodhamer; clufu: clufwyr, clufðung; clu:stor: clu:storcleofa, clu:storloc; cna:w ø: cna:wla:c; cne:orin: cne:orisbo:c; cne:ow: cne:orift, cne:osa:r, cne:owsibb, cne:owwærc, cne:orin, cne:owmæ:g, cne:owri:m, cne:owbi:gung, cne:owholen, cne:owgebed, cne:owwyrst; cniht: cnihtðe:awas, cnihtcild, cnihtgebeorðor, cnihtguoð, cnihtwi:se; cocc: cocro:d; co:cer ø: co:cerpanne; co:cor ø: co:cormete; codd: coddæppel 1, godæppel; cofa: cofgodas; Co:fer ø: Co:ferflo:d; coite: coitemære; col: colðræ:d, colma:se, colpytt; colt: coltgræg; cord ø: cordewa:nere; corn: cornappla, cornæsceda, cornci:ð, cornhu:s, cornhwicce, corntre:ow, corntrog, cornwurma, corngæbrot, cornte:odung, corngesceot, cornla:d, cornsæ:d; cot: cotsto:w, cotsetla, cotli:f; cradol: cradolcild; cræft: cræftbo:c, cræftspræ:c, cræftwyr; cræt: crætehors, crætwe:n, crætwi:sa; cramming ø: crammingpohha; cran: crampul, crancstæf; cranic: cranicwri:tere; cra:wa: cra:wanelle:ac; cri:sten 1: cri:stenmann; cri:stesmæ:l: cri:stelmæ:lbe:am; cring: cringwraacu; crisma: crismela:ð, crismha:lgung, crismli:sing, crismsmyrrels; Crist: Cri:stesmæ:l, Cri:stesmæsse; crocc: crochwer, crocsceard, crocwyrhta; cro:g: cro:gcynn; crop: crople:ac; crucet ø: crucethu:s; crypel 1: crypelgeat; cu:: cu:butere, cu:cealf, cu:e:age, cu:hyrde, cu:horn, cu:tægl, cu:migða, cu:by:re, cu:meoluc, cu:micge, cu:sloppe; cucler: cuclermæ:l; cuma: cumpæder, cumfeorm, cumma:se, cumendre; cumbol: cumbolhaga, cumbolhete, cumbolgehna:st, cumbolgebrec, cumbolwi:ga; cwealm: cwealmsto:w, cwealmðre:a, cwealmbealu, cwealmcuma, cwealmðre:or, cwealmstede; cweart ø: cweartern; cweartern: cwearternweard; cwe:n: cwe:nhirde; cwene: cwenfugol; cweorn: cweornsta:n, cweornste:ð, cweornbill, cweornburna; cwic 1: cwicbe:am, cwicfy:r, cwichege, cwecesand, cwicseolfor, cwicsu:sl, cwicre:ow, cwicæ:ht; cwicbe:am: cwicbe:amrind, cwicrind; cwide 1: cwidbo:c, cwidediedd; cwild: cwildseten, cwildelflo:d, cwelderæ:de, cwildti:d; cycene: cycende:nung; cyll: cyllfylling; cynig: cyneðrymm, cynebænd, cynebo:t,

cyningfeorm, cynegyrd, cynegold, cyneha:m, cenningsta:n, cyningsta:n, cynesto:l, cynestræ:t, cynegewæ:du, cynewiððe, cynesetl, cynehla:ford, cynegierela, cyninggereordu, cyninggeni:ðla, cyneriht, cynebearn, cynebotl, cynecynn, cynegild, cynehelm, cynehof, cynemann, cynere:af, cyneri:ce, cynewi:se, cyningeswyr: **cynn 1:** cynresu, cynnreccenes, cynren; **cynn 2:** cyneword; **cyprus o:** cipersealf 1, cypersealf 1; **cyre:** cyrea:ð, corsnæ:d, cyreli:f; **cy:se:** cy:sehwa:g, cy:slybb, cy:ssticce, cy:swucu, cy:swyrhte, cy:sefæt; **cystel:** cistenbe:am; **cyt o:** cytwer; **dæ:d 1:** dæ:dbana, dæ:dbo:t, dæ:dfruma, dæ:dлата, dæ:dbe:ta, dæ:dbe:tere, dæ:dhata, dæ:dweorc, dæ:dle:an; **dædbo:t:** dæ:dbo:tlihting; **dæg:** dægðern, dægandel, dægese:age, dægfeorm, dæghwi:l, dægmæ:l, dægre:d, dægrima, dægsteorra, dægswa:sendo, dægwine, dægfæsten, dægri:m, dægweorðung, dægmete, dægsang, dægsceald, dægti:d, dægti:ma, dægwæccan, dægward, dægweorc, dægwo:ma, dægword; **dægmæ:l:** dægmæ:lsce:awere; **dægre:d:** dægre:dwo:ma, dægre:dle:oma, dægre:doffrung, dægre:dsang; **dæ:l:** dæ:lnimendnes, dæ:lnimend, dæ:lnimung, dæ:lnumelnes; **darod:** darodæsc, darodæscæft, darodla:cende; **de:að:** de:aðbe:am, de:aðbedd, de:aðdæg, de:aðdenu, de:aðfiren, de:aðgodas, de:aðle:g, de:aðscu:a, de:aðsele, de:aðspere, de:aðwang, de:aðgeda:l, de:aðscyl, de:aðde:nung, de:aðmægen, de:aðsynnignes, de:aðcwalu, de:aðcwealm, de:aðdrepe, de:aðræ:s, de:aðre:af, de:aðræced, de:aðslege, de:aðstede, de:aðwe:ge, de:aðwi:c, de:aðwyrð; **de:aw 1:** de:awwyr: **Dene 1:** deneland, Denemearc, Denalagu; **denn:** denbæ:r, densto:w, denberende; **de:ofol:** de:ofolcræft, de:ofolgi:tsung, de:ofolgiel, de:ofolcynn, de:ofoldæ:d, de:ofolsci:n, de:ofolwi:tga; **de:ofolgiel:** de:ofolgielthu:s; **de:or 1:** de:orfald, de:orfrið, de:orhege, de:ornett, de:ortu:n, de:orcynn, de:orge:at; **de:ore 1:** de:orwyrðnes; **di:acon:** di:acongegyrela, di:aconrocc, di:aconde:nung; **di:c:** di:csceard, di:csticce, di:cwalu; **di:erling o:** di:erlingðegn; **dierne 1:** dyrneforlegernes, dyrnegelige 2, dyrngewrit, dyrnegelige 1; **dierne 2:** dyrnmaga; **dih:** dihtfæstendæg; **dim:** dimhu:s, dimscu:a, dimhof; **disc:** discberend, discðegn; **do:gor:** do:gorgeri:m; **dohtor:** dohtorsunu; **dol 1:** dolwillen 2, dolgilp, dolsceada, dolspræ:c; **dol 2:** dolwi:te; **dolg:** dolgbenn, dolgbo:t, dolgsealf, dolgswæð, dolhsmeltas, dolhdrenc, dolgru:ne, dolgslege; **do:m:** do:mæ:rn, do:mbo:c, do:mdæg, do:mhu:s, do:msto:w, do:msetl, do:msettend, do:mweorðung; **dop o:** dopened; **doppa o:** dopfugel; **dor:** dorward; **dræge:** drægnett; **dre:am:** dre:amcræft; **drenc:** drencuppe, drenchorn, drenchu:s, drencflo:d; **dre:or:** dre:orsele; **driðæg o:** drydægðyrn; **drop:** dropfa:g 2; **druncen 2:** druncmennen; **dry::** dry:cræft, dry:cræftiga, dry:mann; **dryhten:** dryhtenbe:ag, dryhtenbealu, dryhtenward; **drync:** dryncfæt, dryncehorn, dryncgemett, dryncele:an; **du:fan 1:** du:fedoppa; **duguð:** duguðnæ:mere, duguðgifu, duguðmiht; **du:n 1:** du:nælf, du:nælfen, du:nhunig, du:nland, du:nscræf, Du:nscæ:te; **duru:** durstodl, duruði:nen, duruhaldend, duruðegn, duruward; **du:st:** du:stswerm, du:stscæ:awung, du:stdrenc; **dweorg:** dweorgedwosle; **dy:ð:** du:ðhamor; **dyrst:** dyrstlæ:cung; **e:a 1:** e:abrycg, e:acerse, e:adocce, e:afisc, e:aland, e:alifer, e:ao:fer, e:ari:ð, e:arisc, e:asta:n, e:astre:am, e:awyr, e:ali:ðend, e:ala:d, e:aracu, e:aspryng, e:astæð, æ:wyll, æ:wilm; **e:ad:** e:adfruma, e:adlufu, e:adgiefa, e:adgiefu, e:adwela; **e:age:** e:agðyrel, e:agbræ:w, e:agduru, e:aghring, e:aghyll, e:aghyrne, æ:gmore 1, e:agsealf, e:agwærc, e:agwyr, æ:smæl, e:aganbyrhtm, e:aggemearc, e:agse:oung, e:age:ce, e:agfle:ah, e:aggebyrd, e:agmist, e:agwund; **eal o:** ealsealf; **e:aland:** e:alandcynig; **eald:** ealddagas, ealdfæder, ealdfæder, ealdhri:ðer, ealdland, ealdemo:dor, Eald-Seaxe, ealdspell, ealdfe:ond, ealdhla:ford, ealdhryðerflæ:sc, ealdgemæ:re, ealdgestre:on, ealdgene:at, ealdgeni:ðla, ealdgesi:ð, ealdgweorc, ealdgewyrht, ealdgesegen, ealdwri:tere, ealdgeddung, ealdhettende, ealdcy:ðð, ealdgecynd, ealdgeriht, ealdriht, ealdgewinn, ealdwita, ealdgefa:, ealdgefe:ra, ealdspræ:c, ealdwi:f; **ealdor 1:** ealdorapostol, ealdorbiscop, ealdorwearu, ealdorde:ma, ealdorde:ofol, ealdorfre:a, ealdorsa:cerd, ealdorsto:l, ealdorduguð, ealdorðegn, ealdorbald, ealdorburg, ealdormann, ealdorwisa; **ealdor 2:** ealdorbana, ealdordæg, e:adorgeard 1, ealdorgeard 1, ealdorgeda:l, ealdorneru, ealdorgesceaft, ealdorgewinna, ealdorbealu, ealdorlegu; **ealh:** ealhstede; **eall 1:** eallencten, ælemidde, ælmyrca, eallwundor, ealgotwebb, eallha:lgung, eallmægen, ealloffrung, eallwealdend, ælmihtig 2, ælfaru, ealfara, eallmiht, eallwihta, eallwealda 2; **ealu:** ealubenc, ealuclyfa, ealufæt, ealuhu:s, ealuscerwen, ealusele, ealugeworc, ealugafol, ealumalt, ealuscop, ealuwæ:ge, ealuwosa; **e:ar 1:** e:arblæd; **e:ar 2:**

e:ary:ð, e:argebland, e:argrund, e:arwela; eard: eardgeard, eardland, eardlufe, eardstapa, eardbegengnes, eardwunung, eardbegenga, eardgyfu, eardri:ce, eardstede, eardweall, eardwi:c, eardwrecca; eardung: eardunghu:s, eardungsto:w, eardungburg; e:are: e:arðyrel, e:arcoðu, e:arefinger, e:arhring, e:arring, e:arlæppa, e:arlocc, e:arpre:on, e:arsealf, e:arwærc, e:arliprica, e:arscripel, e:arclæ:nsend, e:arspinl, e:argespeca, e:arslege, e:arwicga; earfoðe 1: earfoðdæg, earfoðmæcg; earfoðe 2: earfoððra:g, earfoðhwi:l, earfoðsi:ð, earfoðcynn; earh 1: earhfaru; earm 1: earmscanca, earmsli:fe, earmstoc, earmgegirela, earmbe:ag, earmhre:ad; earn 1: earnge:ap; earnung: earningland; ears: earsðerl, earsendu, earsgang, earsly:ra; e:ast 1: e:astðe:od, Eastengle, e:astdæ:l, e:astende, e:astfolc, e:asthealf, e:astland, e:astportic, e:astsæ:, E:ast-Seaxan, e:astga:rsecg, e:astgemæ:re, e:astcynning, e:astle:ode, e:astri:ce, e:astrodor, e:aststæð, e:astweg; e:astan: e:astanwind; e:astannorðan: e:astannorðanwind; e:astansu:ðan: e:astansu:ðanwind; e:astnorð: e:astnorðwind; E:astre: E:asteræ:fen, E:asterdæg, E:asterfeorm, E:asterniht, E:astersymbol, E:astermo:nad, E:asterfre:olsdæg, E:astersunnandæg, E:asterfesten, E:astergewuna, E:asterðe:nung, E:asteri:d, E:asterwucu; e:astsu:ð: e:astsu:ðdæ:l; e:aðe 1: e:aðme:du, e:aðme:ttu, e:aðbelg; eaxl: eaxlcla:ð, eaxlgestealla, eaxelgespann; eced: ecedfæt, ecedwi:n, eceddrenc; ecg: ecgðracu, ecgbana, ecgclif, ecghete, ecgwæl, ecgla:st, ecgplega; edisc: edischenn, ediscweard; edmæ:le: edme:ltid; edwi:t: edwi:tstæf, edwi:tspreca, edwi:tli:f, edwi:tspræ:c; efen: efennihte; efen 1: efende:ow, efende:owen, efenapostol, efenbisceop, efencempa, efenesne, efenhe:ap, efenheorte, efenhle:oðor, efenniht, efensa:cerd, efente:am, efenha:da, efenmæssepre:ost, efenwerod, efenyrfeweard, efene:hð, efenceasterwaran, efenagemæcca, efenheafodling, efenleornere, efenscolere, efenwyrceand, efenlæ:cere, efenðegn, efenhlytta, efengeli:ca, efenli:ca, efenhe:afda, efenla:ste, efenspræ:c, efenwæ:ge, efenwiht, efenwyrhta; efes: yfesdrype; eft: eftbo:t, eftsi:ð, eftcneoreso, eftonfo:nd, eftðingung, eftcynnes, eftforgifnes, eftini:wung, eftselenes, eftspellung, eftgeafung, eftlo:cung, eftle:an, eftryne, eftwyrð 1; ege: egela:f, egewylm; egesa: egesgri:ma; e:gor: e:gorhere, e:gorstre:am; egðe: egðwirf, egeðgetigu; ele 1: elebe:am, eleberge, eledro:sna, elefæt, elegre:ofa, elehorn, elele:af, elesealf, eletre:ow, eletwig, elewana, elebearu, elebytt, eleseocche, eletredde; elebe:am: elebe:amstybb; ell 1: elleahtor; ellen 1: ellencræft, ellengæ:st, ellenhete, ellenwo:d 1, ellenmæ:rðu, ellendæ:d, ellenlæ:ca, ellenspræ:c, ellenweorc; ellen 2: ellenahse, ellengra:fa, ellenle:af, ellenrind, ellenstubb, ellenta:n, ellentre:ow, ellenwyrð, ellenwyrðtruma; ellor: ellorga:st, ellorsi:ð; elm: elmrind, ulmre:ow; eln: elngemet, elnboga; elpend: elpendba:n, elpendto:ð; em: emleahtor; ende: endedæg, endedræ:st, endede:að, endedo:gor, endefurh, endestæf, endwerc, enderi:m, endefestend, endebyrd, endela:f, endele:an, endeli:f, endemann, endespæ:c, endeti:ma, endesæ:ta; enge 1: angbre:ost, angnægl; engel 1: engelcynn; Englan: Englalant; Englisc: Engliscmann; ent: entcynn; eodor: eodorwi:r, eodorbreccð, eodorbrice, eodorgong; eofor: eoforðrote, eoforfearn, eoforspere, eoforspre:ot, eoforswi:n, eoforcumbol, eoforhe:afodsegn, eoforðring, eoforli:c; eoh: e:ored; eolh: eolhsand, eolhsecg; eorcnan ø: eorcnansta:n; e:ored: e:oredhe:ap, e:oredmæcg, e:oredweorod, e:oredðre:at, e:oredcist, e:oredgeatwe, e:oredmann, e:oredmenigu, e:oredgeri:d; eorl: eorlgewæ:de, eorlweorod, eorlgestre:on, eorlmægen, eorlriht, eorlgebyrd; eormen: eormenðe:od, eormenstry:nd, eormencynn, eormengrund, eormenla:f; eorðe: eorðæppel, eorðærn, eorðberge, eorðbrycg, eorðcafer, eorðcræft, eorðdenu, eorðdraca, eorðfæt, eorðgealla, eorðnutu, eorðhu:s, eorði:fig, eorðmata, eorðmistel, eorðnafela, eorðrest, eorðrima, eorðsele, eorðtilia, eorðtu:dor, eorðtyrewe, eorðwaran, eorðwaru, eorðwæstm, eorðwerod, eorðdyne, eorðgemæ:re, eorðgemet, eorðscræf, eorðgestre:on, eorðstyren, eorðtilð, eorðbi:gennes, eorðbeofung, eorðbu:end, eorðbyrgen, eorðhre:rnes, eorðmægen, eorðstyrung, eorðcryppel, eorðgesceaft, eorðbi:genga, eorðbyrig, eorðgebyrst, eorðcynning, eorðcynn, eorðgra:p, eorðgræf, eorðhele, eorðreced, eorðri:ce, eorðryne, eorðstede, eorðweall, eorðweard, eorðweg, eorðwela, eorðweorc; eoten: eotonweard; eotol: Eotolware; e:owde: e:owdesce:ap; e:owu: e:owohumele, e:owomeoluc; eriung: eringland; ersc: erscgra:fa, erschen; esne: esnemon, esnewyrhta; esol: esulcweorn; e:st: e:stmete; etan: etenlæ:s; ete: etelond; e:ðel 1: e:ðeldrymm, e:ðelearð, e:ðelland, e:ðelseld, e:ðelstæf, e:ðelsto:l, e:ðelsto:w, e:ðelturf, e:ðelwynn, e:ðelstaðol, e:ðelmearc, e:ðelfæsten, e:ðelriht, e:ðelboda, e:ðelcynning, e:ðeldre:am,

e:ðelri:ce, e:ðelweard; fa:cen: fa:censearu, fa:censtafas, fa:cengecwis, fa:cendæ:d, fa:centa:cen; fæder: fæderæðelo, fædere:ðel, fædergeard, fæderland, fædernama, fædergestre:on, fæderhi:wisc, fæderfeoh, fæderri:ce, fæderslaga, fæderswica; fæderen: fæderencno:sl, fæderenhealf, fæderenbro:ðor, fæderenmæ:g, fæderenmæ:gð, fæderencynn; fæ:hð: fæ:hðbo:t; fæ:mne: fæ:mha:desmon; fæ:r 1: fæ:rclamm, fæ:rcoðu, fæ:rde:að, fæ:rhaga, fæ:rni:ð, fæ:rsearo, fæ:rspell, fæ:rswi:ge, fæ:rwundor, fæ:rstylt, fæ:rærning, fæ:runtrymnes, fæ:rstice, fæ:rblæ:d, fæ:rbryne, fæ:rcyle, fæ:rcwealm, fæ:rdryre, fæ:rgryre, fæ:rræ:s, fæ:rsceaða, fæ:rscyte, fæ:rse:að, fæ:rslide, fæ:rspryng, fæ:rsteorfa, fæ:rswile, fæ:rgripe; færeld: færeldfre:ols; fæst 1: fæstland; fæsten: fæstendi:c, fæstengeweorc, fæstengeat; fæsting: fæstingmann; fæt: fætfillere; fæt:t 1: fæt:tgold; fæt:ted 1: fæt:tedsinc; fæt:tt 1: fæt:thengest; fæðm: fæðmri:m; fa:g 1: fa:gwyrm; fa:h 2: fa:hmann; fald: faldhri:ðer, faldgang; fann: fonfy:r; fant: fantbæd, fantfæt, fantwæter, fantble:tsung, fantha:lgung; faroð: faroðhengest, faroðstræ:t, faroðla:cende 2; faru: feresceat; faðe: faðusunu; fearh: gefearhsugu, fereso:ca, fearhama; fearn: fearnbed, fearnedisc, fearnhege, fearnbracu, fearnlæs; fearr 1: fearhry:ðer; feax: feaxcla:ð, feaxnæ:del, feaxnett, feaxpre:on, feaxfeallung, feaxfang, feaxsce:ara, feaxwund; fe:dels: fe:delfugol, fe:delsswi:n; fe:fer: fe:fera:dl, fe:ferfu:ge, fe:fercynn; fel: felofoeorð; fela 1: felaspræc; feld: feldelfen, feldbe:o, feldcirice, feldhoppe, feldhri:ðer, feldhu:s, feldland, feldmædere, feldminte, feldmore, feldoxa, feldrude, feldswamm, feltu:n, feltwurma, feltwyr, ferdwyr, feldbisceopwyr, feldsæten, feldwe:sten, feldlæ:s, feldwo:p; felde: feldefare; fell: felcyrf, fellstycce; feltu:n: feltu:ngre:p; fenn: fennðæc, fenampre, fencerse, fenfearn, fenfisc, fenfreoðo, fenfugol, fenhleoðu, fenhop, fenland, fenminte, feny:ce; feoh: feohbo:t, feohgo:d, feohhord, feohhu:s, feohland, feohlufu, feohgestre:on, feohgafol, feohgi:tsere, feohgi:tsung, feohspilling, feohlæ:nung, feohgeha:t, feohgere:fa, feohgesceot, feohbeha:t, feohbi:genga, feohfang, feohgift, feohsceatt, feohspe:da, feohwi:te; fe:ond: fe:ondulf, fe:ondgyld, fe:ondæ:t, fe:ondgra:p, fe:ondræ:s, fe:ondsceaða; feorh: feorha:dl, feorhbana, feorhbenn, feorhdagas, feorhgo:ma, feorhgo:me, feorhhord, feorhhu:s, feorhnest, feorhgeda:l, feorhgener, feorhneru, feorhgebeorh, feorhgeni:ðla, feorhberend, feorhðearf, feorhbealu, feorhbold, feorhcwalu, feorhcwealm, feorhcynn, feorhdolg, feorhlegu, feorhgiefa, feorhgiefu, feorhla:st, feorhle:an, feorhli:f, feorhloca, feorhlyre, feorhræ:d, feorhsweng, feorhwund; feorm: feormeha:m, feormfultum; feorr 1: feorðe:od, feorland, feorcy:ðð, feorstuðu, feorweg; feorða: feorðandæ:l; fe:ower: fe:owerdo:gor 1, fe:owergild, fiðerri:ca, fiðerri:ce, fiðersce:atas; fe:oweti:ene: fe:owerti:eneniht; fe:re: fe:rbedd; ferhð: ferhðbana, ferhðcleofa, ferhðlufu, ferhðsefa, ferhðgeni:ðla, ferhðgewit, ferhðloca, ferhwear; fetel: fetelhilt; fetor: fetorwra:sen; fe:ðe: fe:ðecempa, fe:ðegest, fe:ðehere, fe:ðehwearf, fe:ðegang, fe:ðela:st, fe:ðemann, fe:ðemund, fe:ðewi:g; feðer 1: feðerbedd, fe:ðercræft, fe:ðergearwe, fiðersleht, fe:ðergeweorc, fe:ðerberend, fe:ðerhama, fiðerhama; fi:c: fi:ca:dl, fi:cæppel, fi:cbe:am, fi:cle:af, fi:ctre:ow, fi:cwyrm, fi:cwyr; fi:end: fi:endwi:c; fierd: fyrdcræft, fyrdesne, fyrdhom, fyrdhrægl, fyrdscorp, fyrdscip, fyrdsearu, fyrdstemn, fyrdstræ:t, fyrdti:ber, fyrdfæreld, fyrdwerod, fyrdtruma, fyrdgemaca, fyrdgestealla, fyrdgetrum, fyrdfaru, fyrdfo:r, fyrdgeatewe, fyrdla:f, fyrdle:oð, fyrdmann, fyrdrinc, fyrdso:cn, fyrdwæ:n, fyrdweard, fyrdwi:c, fyrdwi:sa, fyrdwi:se, fyrdwi:te; fi:f: fi:fbe:c, fi:ffingre, fi:fge:ar, fi:fle:af, fi:fmægen; fi:fel: fi:feldo:r, fi:felstre:am, fi:felcynn, fi:felwæ:g; fi:ftig: Fi:ftigdæg, fi:ftigesman; fild: fildcumb; fileðe: filiðle:ag; finger: fingeræppla, fingerdocca, fingermæ:l, fingerlið; finol: finolsæ:d; firen: firencræft, firenearfeðe, firenlust, firensynn, firenhicgend, firenðearf, firenbealu, firendæ:d, firenleahter, firenweorc, firenwyrhta, firenhicga, firenhicge; firgen: firgenbe:am, firgenbucca, firgenga:t, firgenholt, firgenstre:am, firgenbeorg, fyrgenhe:afod; first 1: firstmearc; first 2: firstthro:f; fisc: fischu:s, fiscmere, fiscnett, fiscpo:l, fiscwer, fiscðru:t, fiscfell 1, fiscbry:ne, fisccynn, fiscde:ah, fiscflo:du, fisclacu, fiscwelle; fiter: fitersticca; fiðerfo:t: fiðerfo:tni:eten; flæ:sc: flæ:scbana, flæ:sccofa, flæ:schord, flæ:schu:s, flæ:scmaðu, flæ:scsand, flæ:scstræ:t, flæ:scto:ð, flæ:scwyr, flæ:sccostnung, flæ:scðe:nung, flæ:scbesmitennes, flæ:scy:ping, flæ:sccwellere, flæ:scmangere, flæ:scta:were, flæ:scæ:t, flæ:scgebyrd, flæ:schama, flæ:scmete; flæð: flæðecomb; fla:n 1: fla:nðracu, fla:ngeweorc, fla:nboga; fle:a 1: fle:awyr; fle:am: fle:amla:st; fleaðe 1: fleaðorwyr; fleax: flexhamm, flexli:ne, flexæcer, flexgescot; flehtre:

flehtraflyne; fle:oge: fle:ohnet, fle:ogryft, fle:ohcynn; fle:ot: fle:otwyrft; flett: flettþæ:ð, fletcræst, fletwerod, fletsittend, flettgefeoh, flettgesteald; fli:ema: fli:emanfeorm; flocc: flocca:d; flo:d: flo:degga, flo:dhamm, flo:dwudu, flo:dy:ð, flo:dward, flo:dweg, flo:dwyllm; flo:r: flo:rsta:n; flot: flothere, floiscip, floismeru, flotmann, flotweg; flyge: flygepi:l; flyhte: flyhtecla:ð; fo:dder 1: fo:ddorðegu, fo:dderhec, fo:dderbill, fo:dderbrytta, fo:ddergifu, fo:ddurwela; folc: folccu:, folcegga, folcfræ:a, folcland, folcne:d, folcsæl, folcso:ð, folcsto:w, folcswe:ot, folctalu, folcwer, folcwo:h, folctoga, folcherepað, folcgermo:t, folcgestre:on, folctruma, folcgesi:ð, folcgestealla, folcgetæl, folcgetrum, folcdryht, folcmæ:gð, folcgedre:fnes, folcle:asung, folcmægen, folcgefeoh, folcgeræ:fa, folcriht 1, folcgewinn, folcwita, folcbealo, folcbearn, folccwe:n, folccwide, folccyning, folcla:r, folclagu, folcræ:d, folcsceaða, folcscearu, folcslite, folcstede, folcwigga; folde: foldærn, foldræst, foldwong, foldwæstm, folda:gend, foldbu:end, foldbold, foldgræf, foldwela, foldwyllm; fo:r 1: fo:rbed, fo:rbo:c, fo:rmete, fo:rracu; foran 2: foranbodig, forandæg, foranlencen, foranniht, forannihtsang, foranhe:afod; forð: forðwer; forfang: forfangfeoh; forlegis: forli:sgleng; forliger 1: forligerbed, forligerhu:s, forliggang; forliger 2: forligerwi:f; forweard 1: forweardmercung; fo:stor: fo:storcild, fo:storfæder, fo:storland, fo:stormo:dor, fo:storno:ð, fo:storsweostor, fo:storbro:ðor, fo:storbearn, fo:storle:an, fe:stermenn, fo:stormann; fo:t: fo:ta:dl, fo:tbred, fo:tcoðu, fo:tcosp, fo:tmæ:l, fo:tsceamol, fo:tsceanca, fo:tspor, fo:tspure, fo:tsta:n, fo:tswaðu, fo:tswæð, fo:tgewæ:de, fo:twærc, fo:tsetl, fo:tstapol, fo:tgemearc, fo:tgemet, fo:ðwe:al, fo:tece, fo:tfeter, fo:tgeswell, fo:tila:st, fo:tra:p, fo:tswyle, fo:twelm; fox: foxhyll, foxhol, foxescla:te, foxescli:fe, foxesfo:t, foxesglo:fa; fracod 2: fracodðæ:d, fracodword; fræ:t: fræ:tgenga; fre:a 1: fre:onama; fre:c: fre:cma:se, fre:cwa:send; fre:o 1: fre:odohtor, fre:obro:ðor, fre:omæ:g, fre:oriht, fre:oburh, fre:omann, fre:osceat, fre:owi:f, fre:olæ:ta, fre:obearn; fre:ols 1: fre:olsæ:fen, fre:olsbo:c, fre:olsdæg, fre:olsge:r, fre:olsniht, fre:olssto:w, fre:olsbryce, fre:olsgefa, fre:olsti:d; fre:ols 2: fre:olsmann; fre:ond: Fri:andæg, fre:ondlufu, fre:ondlaðu, fre:ondla:r, fre:ondmyne, fre:ondspe:d; fre:ot: fre:otgifa, fre:otgifu, fre:otmann; frett: frætlaþpa; Fri:g: Fri:geæ:fen, Fri:gedæg, Fri:geniht; frið: friða:ð, friðcandel, friðgear, friðgi:sl, friðhengest, friðhu:s, friðland, friðma:l, friðscip, friðsplott, friðsto:l, friðsto:w, friðherpað, friðgeda:l, friðgild, friðgegilda, friðgewrit, friðbe:na, friðborh, friðbræ:c, friðburg, friðmann, friðso:cn; friðu: friðode:awas, friðoscealc, friðosibb, friðowæ:r, friðowang, friðowaru, friðobe:acen, friðospe:d, friðota:cn, friðowebba, friðowebbe; frum 1: frumcne:ow, frumdysig, frumga:r, frumhrægl, frumle:oh, frumstern, frumsto:l, frumtalu, frumte:am, frumtyhile, frumstaðol, frumwæstm, frummynetslæge, frumri:pa, frumscyld, frumgeweorc, frumweorc, frumscepend, frumsetnes, frumwi:fung, fruma:cennes, frumcening, frumspellung, frumsetnung, frumsceaft, frumgesceap, frumgewrit, frumbearn, frumbyrd, frumcyrr, frumcyn, frumgifu, frumgyld, frumgripa, frumildo, frumli:da, frummeoluc, frumræ:d, frumsceatt, frumslæ:p, frumspræ:c, frumti:d, frumwyllm, frumwyrhta, frumhe:owung; fugel: fugelbona, fugeldæg, fugelli:m, fugelnett, fugeltre:o, fugeleswy:se, fugeldoppe, fugel timber, fugelweohlere, fugelcynn, fugelhwata, fuglesbe:an; fu:le: fu:letre:o; full: fylleðflo:d; fulwiht: fulwihtde:aw, fulwihtbæð, fulwihtele, fulwihtfæder, fulwihtnama, fulwihtsto:w, fulwihtwæter, fulwihtwere, fulwihtde:nung, fulwihtbe:na, fulwihtti:d; furh: furhwudu; furh: furlang; fu:s: fu:sle:oð; fyld: fyldesto:l; fy:r: fy:rðolle, fy:rbæð, fy:rbend, fy:rclomm, fy:rcru:ce, fy:rdraca, fy:rfo:da, fy:rgna:st, fy:rhu:s, fy:rle:oh, fy:rmæ:l, fy:rpanne, fy:rspearca, fustra, fy:rsta:n, fy:rtorr, fy:rbe:ta, fy:rle:oma, fy:rtang, fy:rgebeorh, fy:rgearwung, fyrwit 1, fy:rbryne, fy:rcynn, fy:rgebræc, fy:rloca, fy:rrace, fy:rscofl, fy:rwyllm; fy:ren: fy:renðecele, fy:rencylle, fy:renta:cen; fy:rn: fy:rnægen, fy:rnge:ar, fy:rngidd, fy:rnstre:amas, fy:rngestre:on, fy:rngeweorc, fy:rngewyrht, fy:rngesceap, fy:rngesetu, fy:rngewinn, fy:rnwita, fy:rngewrit, fy:rnmann, fy:rnscæaða, fy:rnweorc, (ge)fyrndagas, fy:rngeslit, fy:rngemynd; fyrs 1: fyrsga:ra, fyrsi:g, fyrsle:ah, fyrs penn, fyrsræ:w; fy:st: fy:stgebe:at; fy:sen: fy:senhy:d; ga:d 2: ga:di:ren; gærs: gærsbedd, gærsci:ð, gærshoppe, gærsswy:n, gærstu:n, gærswyrft, gærshoppa, gærstapa, gærstyrð; gærstu:n: gærstu:ndi:c; gafol 1: gafolbere, gafolfisc, gafolheord, gafolhwi:tel, gafolland, gafolpenig, gafolrand, gafolswa:n, gafolwudu, gafolmanung, gafolyrd, gafolti:ning, gafolgeræ:fa, gafolgyld, gafolmæ:d, gafolgielda; gaga:tes: gaga:tsta:n; gagem: gagemcroppan; gagol 3: gagolbæ:rnæs;

ga:l 1: *ga:lfre:ols; galdor: galdorcraeft, galdorcraeftiga, galdorgalend, galdorgalere, galdorcwide, galdorle:oð, galdorsang, galdorword; gamen: gamenwa:ð, gamenwudu; gang: gangern, gangdæg, ganghere, gangpytt, gangsto:l, gangtu:n, gangsetl, ganggeteld, gangweg, Gangwuice; gangel: gangewifre; ga:r 1: *ga:rðracu, ga:rbe:am, ga:rhe:ap, ga:rholt, ga:rni:ð, ga:rsecg, ga:rwudu, ga:rgetrum, ga:rmitting, ga:rberend, ga:rwigend, ga:rgewinn, ga:rclife, ga:rcwealm, ga:rfaru, ga:rle:ac, ga:rræ:s, ga:rtorn, ga:rwiga; ga:ra:* *ga:ræcer; ga:s ø:* *ga:sri:c; ga:st:* *ga:stbona, ga:stcofa, ga:stlufu, ga:stsunu, ga:stgeda:l, ga:stgeni:ðla, ga:stberend, ga:stgemynd, ga:stgery:ne, ga:stgewinn, ga:stcwalu, ga:stcyning, ga:stgehygd, ga:stgifu; ga:t:* *ga:tibucca, ga:tehæ:r, ga:thyrde, ga:tahu:s, ga:tetre:ow, go:twoðe, ga:taloc; ge:ac:* *ge:acesu:re; (ge)ærnan: ærneweg; ge:agl 1:* *ge:aglswile; gealga 1:* *gealgtre:ow; gealla:* *geala:dl, gealla:dl; gearcung:* *(ge)gearcungdæg; ge:ar:* *gearbo:t, ge:ardagas, ge:arfæc, ge:armarctet, ge:arwæ:stm, ge:argemearc, ge:argerim, ge:arri:m, ge:argetæl, ge:arðe:nung, ge:argemynd, ge:argeriht, ge:arcyning; geard 1:* *gearsteall; gearn:* *gearnwinde; gearo 1:* *gearowita, gearobrygd, gearofang; gearwe 3:* *geormanle:af, geormenletic; geat:* *geatweard; gebæc:* *bæcern, bæcering; (ge)bæ:dan:* *bæ:dewe:g; gebann 1:* *gebannge:ar; (ge)be:acen:* *be:acenfy:r, be:acensta:n; (ge)bearu:* *bearunæs; (ge)bed:* *(ge)beddagas, (ge)bedhu:s, gebedsealm, gebedsto:w, gebedbigen, bedri:p, gebedmann, gebedti:d; (ge)be:n:* *be:ndagas, be:nfeorm, be:nyrð, be:nri:p, be:nti:d; gebeorg:* *gebeorhsto:w; (ge)beorðor:* *beorðorði:nen, beorðorcwelm; (ge)be:ot:* *be:otmæcg, be:otword, be:oha:ta; (ge)ble:o:* *ble:obord, ble:ocræft, ble:ofæstnes, ble:ostæ:ning, ble:obrygd, ble:omete; (ge)blo:t:* *blo:torc, blo:tmo:nað; (ge)bræ:c:* *bræ:ccoðu, (ge)bræ:cdrenc; (ge)bro:ðor:* *bro:ðorbana, bro:ðordohter, bro:ðorlufu, bro:ðorsibb, bro:ðorsunu, bro:ðorwyr, bro:ðorcwealm, bro:ðorgyld, bro:ðorslaga, bro:ðorslege, bro:ðorwi:f; gebyrd 1:* *gebyrddæg, byrðði:nenu, gebyrdwiglere, gebyrdboda, gebyrdti:d, byrdti:ma, gebyrdwi:tega; (ge)camp 1:* *campwæ:pen, campwudu, campealdor, campweorod, campgefe:ra, campstede, campwi:g, campwi:sa; (ge)clæ:nsung:* *clæ:nsungdæg, clæ:nsungdrenc; (ge)costung:* *costnungsto:w; (ge)cu:ð:* *cu:ðnoma; gecwed:* *gecwedsto:w, gecwedfæsten; (ge)cynd:* *gecyndbo:c, gecyndlim; (ge)da:l:* *geda:l:land, da:lmæ:d; (ge)de:ad:* *de:adrægel, de:adspring; gedelf:* *delfi:sen; (ge)dryht:* *dryhtwurða, dryhtfolc, dryhtguma, dryhtne:, dryhtsele, dryhtsibb, dryhtweras, dryhtealdorman, dryhtgestre:on, dryhtgesi:ð, dryhtwe:mend, dryhtwe:mere, dryhtbearn, dryhtcwe:n, dryhtle:oð, dryhtma:ðm, dryhtmann; (ge)dwæ:s 1:* *gedwæ:smann; (ge)dwild:* *gedwildman; gedwol:* *gedwolbiscop, (ge)dwolcraeft, gedwolgod, gedwolfær, dwolðing, (ge)dwolman, gedwoldmist, gedwolspræ:c; (ge)fæsten:* *fæstendæg, fæstenbryce, fæstenti:d, fæstenwuice; (ge)feng:* *fengnett, fengto:ð; (ge)foeht:* *gefoehtdæg, feohtgegyrela, feohtwi:te, feohtehorn; (ge)fiell:* *fyllewærc, falding; (ge)flit:* *flitcraeft, (ge)flitgeorn, geflitgli:w; gefo:g 1:* *fo:gcla:ð, fo:gsta:n; (ge)fro:for:* *fro:forbo:c, fro:forga:st, fro:forword; (ge)fylling:* *gefyllingti:d; gegadere:* *gegaderwyrhtan; (ge)gaf:* *(ge)gafspræ:c; (ge)gearwung:* *gearwungdæg; (ge)gield:* *gilddagas, gildheall, gildsester, gildsetl; (ge)gierela:* *gyrlgyden; (ge)gierwan:* *gyrweffenn; gegrind:* *gegrindswile; (ge)hæft 1:* *hæfteclomm, hæftme:ce, hæftni:ed, hæftworld; (ge)ha:lgung:* *ha:lgungbo:c, ha:lgungram; (ge)ha:t:* *geha:tland; (ge)healdend:* *healdendgeorn; (ge)he:awan:* *hi:ewesta:n; (ge)hield:* *hylda:ð; (ge)hi:eran:* *hi:ereman; (ge)hilde:* *hiltcumbor, hiltswæord; gehlot:* *gehlotland; (ge)hrif:* *hrifwerc, hrifte:ung; (ge)hyht:* *hyhtwynn, hyhtgifa, hyhtgiefu, hyhtplega, hyhtwilla; (ge)la:ð:* *la:ðsearu, la:ðsi:ð, la:ðspel, la:ðgeni:ðla, la:ðweorc; (ge)le:as:* *le:ascraeft, le:asspell, le:asgewitnes, le:asce:awere, le:astyhtung, le:asgewita, le:asgielp, le:asuht; (ge)le:of:* *le:ofspell; geli:c 2:* *geli:c:bisnung, geli:c:bsen; gelod ø:* *gelodwyr, ludgæt; (ge)mæ:g 1:* *mæ:g:gbana, mæ:gbo:t, mæ:g:cild, mæ:gcnafa, mæ:ghæ:med, mæ:g:hand, mæ:glufu, mæ:gmorðor, mæ:gsibb, mæ:gwine, mæ:gslit, mæ:ggemo:t, mæ:ggewrit, mæ:g:burg, mæ:gcwalm, mæ:glagu, mæ:gmann, mæ:gmyrðra, mæ:gracu, mæ:græ:s, mæ:gsci:r, mæ:gslaga, mæ:gwlite; (ge)mæ:gð:* *mæ:gðblæ:d; (ge)mæ:gð 1:* *mæ:gðmyrðra; (ge)mæ:re:* *(ge)mæ:rðorn, mæ:ra:c, mæ:rapeldre, mæ:rcnoll, mæ:r:di:c, mæ:r:ford, mæ:r:furh, mæ:r:geard, gemæ:r:haga, mæ:r:hege, mæ:r:hinc, mæ:rpo:l, mæ:rpytt, mæ:r:si:c, mæ:r:sta:n, gemæ:r:tre:ow, mæ:rbro:c, mæ:rcumb, mæ:r:flo:de, gemæ:r:lacu, (ge)mæ:rweg, gemæ:rwyll; (ge)mearc:* *mearcdi:c, mearcford, mearcgræ:fa,**

mearchlinc, mearci:sern, mearcland, mearcgemot, mearcpæð, mearcstapa, mearcstede, mearcweg, mearcwill; (ge)met: gemetfæt, metgeard, metra:p; (ge)mo:d: mo:dcearu, mo:dcræft, mo:dearfod, mo:dhet, mo:dhord, mo:dlufu, mo:dsefa, mo:dsorg, mo:dwyn, mo:dstaðol, mo:dgeðanc, mo:dgeðo:ht, mo:dbysgung, mo:dgemynd, mo:dgewinna, mo:dðre:a; (ge)mo:t: (ge)mo:tærn, (ge)mo:thu:s, mo:tlæ:ðu, gemo:tle:ah, (ge)mo:tsto:w, mo:tgere:fa, mo:tbell, (ge)mo:tbeorh, mo:dgehygd, gemo:tman, gemo:tstede; (ge)mynd: gemynddæg, gemyndsto:w; ge:n 1: geanbo:c, gegnpæð, geantalu, ge:nla:d, gegncwide, gegnslege; genacod 1: nacudwra:xler; (ge)næglian: nægledcnearr, nægledcræt, nægledsinc; gene:at: (ge)ne:atland, geneatscolu, gene:atriht, gene:atmann; (ge)ner: generstede; ge:o: ge:odæg, ge:omagister, ge:ome:owle, ge:owine, ge:oabbod, ge:osceaft, ge:odæ:d, ge:ole:an, ge:omann; geoc: geocle:ma, geocled, geocleta, geocboga, geostecca; geofon: geofonhu:s, geofonflo:d; geogud: geogudcno:sl, geogudfeorht, geogudlust, geogudmyrd; Ge:ol: Ge:oldæg, Ge:olmo:nad; geolu: geolorand, geoloca; ge:omor: ge:omorgidd; geond 2: geonsi:ð, geondleccung; ge:osceaft: ge:osceaftga:st; ge:otend: ge:otendæ:der; gera:d 2: ra:dpytt; (ge)ræ:de: ræ:decempa, ræ:dehere, ri:dehere, ræ:dhors, ræ:defæsting, ræ:demann, ræ:dewiga; (ge)re:fa: gere:færn, gere:fland, gere:fmæ:d, gere:fmann, gere:fsci:r; (ge)reord 1: gereordgle:awnes; (ge)reord 2: gereorddæg, reordhu:s, reordberend; (ge)reordung: gereordunghu:s, gereordungti:d; gerid: ri:dwig; (ge)riht 2: rihtðe:ow, rihtæ:w, rihtæ:ðelo, rihtebred, rihtdo:m, rihthæ:med, rihthand, rihtgehi:wan, rihthi:wa, rihtlæ:ce, rihtmunuc, rihtnama, rihtregol, rihtspell, rihtstefn, rihtwer, rihtymbren, rihtgesamhi:wan, rihta:ndaga, rihtcynecynn, rihtfædrencynn, rihtfæstendæg, rihtfæstenti:d, rihtha:mso:cn, rihthla:ford, rihtlandgemæ:re, rihtli:fla:d, rihtme:drencynn, rihtme:terfers, rihtnorðanwind, rihtscriftsci:r, rihtwestende, rihtymbrendagas, rihtha:mscyld, rihtgebroðru, rihtfæsten, rihtgemæ:re, rihtgemet, rihtgemæcca, rihtscri:fend, rihtgesetednes, rihtgesinscipe, rihtsinscipe, rihtsme:aung, rihtwri:tere, rihtendebyrdnes, rihthla:forddo:m, rihtli:cettere, rihtgegylda, gerihtgeswinc, rihtgewitt, rihtandswaru, rihtcynning, rihtcynn, rihtgefe:g, rihtgifu, rihthanddæ:da, rihthla:fordhlydo, rihtlagu, rihtli:f, rihtracu, rihtryne, rihtgesce:ad, rihtsci:r, rihtscyilling, rihtti:d, rihttima, rihtweg, rihtwi:f; (ge)ri:m: ri:ma:ð, geri:mbo:c, (ge)ri:mcræft, ri:mcræftiga, ri:mtalu, ri:mgetæl; (ge)ri:p: ri:pi:sern, ri:pti:ma, ri:pemann; (ge)ru:m 1: ru:mgifa; (ge)ry:ne: ry:nemann; gesce:ad: gesca:dwyrt; (ge)sceap: sceaphwi:l; (ge)sce:awian: sce:awendspræ:c, sce:awendwi:se; (ge)sceald 1: scealdfreca, scealdwreccende, scealdhata, scealdwi:te, scealdlæ:ta; (ge)set: setðorn, sethrægl; (ge)sibb 2: sibgedryht, sibæðeling; (ge)si:de: si:da:dl, si:dwærc, si:dece; gesi:ð 1: gesi:ðmægen, gesi:ðmann, (ge)si:ðwi:f; (ge)snid: snidi:sen, sni:ðstre:o; (ge)snytttru: snyttu:cræft, snyttu:hu:s; (ge)sta:l: sta:lern; (ge)stalu: stælgæst, stælihtle, stælding; gesund: sundgyrd, sundli:ne, sundra:p; (ge)sweotlung: (ge)sweotlungdæg; (ge)swinc: geswincdag; getæl 1: getælcircul, getælcræft, tælfers, tælmearc, tælmet, getælri:m; (ge)teld: tylsyle, teldtre:ow, teltre: 1, teldgehli:wung, geteldwurðung, teldsticca, teldwyrhta; (ge)timber: timberhrycg, timberland, timbergeworc, timberha:lgung; getinge: getingcræft; (ge)ðanc: ðancword; geðinge: geðingsceat; (ge)ðræc: ðræchwi:l, ðræcwudu, ðræcwi:g; (ge)wæd: wæ:ðeburne; gewæald: (ge)wealdleðer; gewill: gewilbod; gewind: wyndecræft, windelocc; (ge)windan: wundenstefna; (ge)winn: windæg, (ge)winnsto:w, gewinworuld, gewinti:d; (ge)wite: witenagemo:t; (ge)witt: gewitloca, wi:tword; (ge)writ: writbred, writi:ren, writseax; (ge)wyrd: wordloca; gicela: gicelsta:n, gicelgebland; gielp: gielpgeornes, gielpcwide, gielppega, gielpsceaða, gielpspræ:c, gielpword; gierd: gierdweg, gierdwi:te; giest: giestarn, giesthu:s, giestsele, giestmægen, giestliðnes, giesthof; giestran: giestranæ:fen, giestrandæg, giestranniht; gif 2: gifheall, gifsto:l, gifsceatt; gift: giftfeorm, gifthu:s, giftbu:r, giftle:od; gi:gant: gi:gantmæcg; gimm: gimsta:n, gimcynn, gimreced, gimrodor, gimwyrhta; gid 0: gidcorn; glæs 1: glæsæt, glæsgegog; gle:d: gle:degesa, gle:dfæt, gle:dsofl, gle:dstede; gli:w: gli:wbe:am, gli:wcræft, gli:wgamen, gli:wstæf, gli:wsto:l, gli:wma:den, gli:wbydenestre, gli:wcygn, gli:wre:am, gli:wman, gli:wword; gli:wung: gli:wingman; glo:f 1: glo:fwyrt; gnorn 2: gnornsorg, gnornhof, gnornword; gnyrn: gnyrnwacu; God 1: godðrymm, godbo:t, goddohtor, godfæder, godgim, godmo:dor, godspel, godsunu, godsibb, godscyld, godmægen, godwreccnes, godgield, godbearn, godborg, goddre:am, godsæ:d, godspræ:ce; go:d

1: *go:ddæ:d, go:dla:r, go:dli:f, godwebb 1; go:d 2: go:ddo:nd, go:dfremmend;*
godcund: *godcundmæht, godcundspe:d; godspel:* *godspellbo:c, godspelltraht,*
godspelbodung; godwebb 1: *godwebgyrla, godwebbcyn, godwebwyrhta; gold:*
goldðe:of, goldðræ:d, goldfæt, goldfinc, goldfinger, goldfrætwe, goldgearwe,
goldhord, goldlæfer 1, goldle:af, goldo:ra, goldsele, goldsmið, goldsmiðu, goldwecc,
goldwine, goldwlencu, goldwyr, goldweorc, goldæ:ht, goldmæstling, goldblo:ma,
goldburg, goldfell, goldfyll, goldgiefa, goldhoma, goldma:ðm, goldweard; goldhord:
goldhordhu:s; gors: *gorstbe:am; go:s:* *go:seflæ:sc, go:sfugol, go:shafoc; græ:g:*
græ:ggo:s, gri:ghund, græ:ghama; græf 1: *græfhu:s; græf 2:* *græfsex; græft:*
græftgeweorc; græs 1: *græsmolde, græsawang; gram 1:* *gramfæ:rnes, gramword;*
grammatic: *grammaticcræft; gre:at:* *gre:atewyr, gre:ot:* *gre:othord; gre:ting:*
gre:tinghu:s, gre:tingword; gri:ma: *gri:mhelm; grimm:* *grimma:n; grinde:*
grindeto:ð; grist ø: *gristbitung, gristbite; grid:* *gridbryce, gridlagu; grorn 1:*
grorntorn; grorn 2: *grornhof; grund:* *grundbedd, grundhyrde, grundsele,*
grundsta:n, grundwang, grundde:ope, grundeswelge, grundwiergen, grundbu:end,
grundsopa, grundweall, grundwæg, grundwela, grundsce:at; gryre: *gryrebro:ga,*
gryregæst, gryrehwi:l, gryresi:ð, gryrefa:h 2, gryregeatwe, gryremiht, gryrele:oð;
gu:ð: *gu:ðwiga; guma:* *gumðe:od, gumfre:a, gumsto:l, gumdryhten, gumfe:ða,*
gumðegen, gumcynn, gumcyst, gumdre:am, gummann, gumri:ce, gumrinc; gu:ð:
gu:ððracu, gu:ðbord, gu:ðcearu, gu:ðcræft, gu:ðde:að, gu:ðfana, gu:ðfla:, gu:ðfla:n,
gu:ðfreca, gu:ðfugol, gu:ðhere, gu:ðhorn, gu:ðhre:ð, gu:ðmæcga, Gu:ðmyrce,
gu:ðscearu, gu:ðsceorp, gu:ðscru:d, gu:ðsearo, gu:ðsele, gu:ðspell, gu:ðgewæ:de,
gu:ðwine, gu:ðwudu, gu:ðsweord, gu:ðgemo:t, gu:ðgeweorc, gu:ðfremmend,
gu:ðgewinn, gu:ðgedingu, gu:ðdre:at, gu:ðbeorn, gu:ðbill, gu:ðbyrne, gu:ðcwe:n,
gu:ðcynning, gu:ðcyst, gu:ðfloga, gu:ðgeatwe, gu:ðgelæ:ca, gu:ðhafoc, gu:ðhelm,
gu:ðle:oð, gu:ðplega, gu:ðræ:s, gu:ðre:af, gu:ðrinc, gu:ðsceaða, gu:ðweard,
gu:ðweorc; gylden: *gyldenbend, gyldenwecc, gyldenbe:ag; gylt:* *gyltwi:te; gyr 2:*
gyrtre:ow; gyrdel: *gyrdelbred 1, gyrdelhring; gyrrn:* *grynsmið, gyrrnstafas,*
gyrrnwracu; gyte: *gytfeorm, gytæ:l, gytestre:am; ha::* *ha:sæta; ha:d:* *ha:dbo:t,*
ha:dgrid, ha:dswæ:pa, ha:dswæ:pe, ha:da:rung, ha:dbryce, ha:dbreca, ha:desmann,
ha:dnotu; ha:dung: *ha:dungdæg; hæcc 1:* *hæcwer, hæcgeat; hæfer:* *hæferga:t;*
hæg: *hægsugga, hagoru:n, hægeweard, hagogspind, hagogsteald 2, hagogsteald 3,*
hagogsteald 4; hæ:lnes: *hæ:lnesgrid; hæ:lu:* *hæ:lwyr, hæ:lubearn, hæ:loti:d,*
ha:lewæ:ge; hæleð: *heoloðcynn, heoloðhelm; hæ:med:* *hæ:medceorl, hæ:medri:m,*
hæ:medgema:na, hæ:medding, hæ:medwi:f; hæ:r: *hæ:rloccas, hæ:rnæ:dl, hæ:rsyfe,*
hæ:rgripa; hærfest: *hærfestwæ:ta, Hærfestmo:nað, hærfestti:d, hærfestti:ma;*
hæ:ring: *hæ:ringti:ma; hærn 1:* *hærnflota; hæsel:* *hæselwri:d, hæselhnutu,*
hæselræ:w; hæ:ð 1: *hæ:ðfeld, hæ:ðstapa; hæ:ða:* *hæ:ðberie, hæ:ðcole; hæ:ðen 1:*
hæ:ðenfolc, hæ:ðengilda, hæ:ðenstyc, hæ:ðengield, hæ:ðencynning, hæ:ðencynn,
hæ:ðenwe:oh; hæ:ðen 2: *hæ:ðenhere; hæ:wen:* *hæ:wenhydele; hafoc:* *hafocfugel,*
hafocwyr, hafocynn; hagog: *hagolscu:r, hagogsta:n, hagogfaru; hagogsteald 2:*
hagogstealdman; hagu ø: *haguðorn; ha:lig 1:* *ha:ligern, ha:ligdæg, ha:ligportic,*
ha:ligrift, ha:ligwæter, ha:ligwaras, Ha:ligmo:nað, ha:ligweorc, ha:ligwæcca;
ha:ligdo:m: *ha:ligdo:mhu:s; ha:ls:* *halswurðung; ha:lsung:* *ha:lsunggebed,*
ha:lsungti:ma; ha:m 1: *ha:mhenn, ha:msi:ð, ha:msteall, ha:mwyr, ha:mferelt,*
ha:mwerod, ha:mweorðung, ha:mcyme, ha:mfaru, ha:msci:r, ha:mso:cn, ha:mstede;
hamm 1: *hamland; hamor:* *hamorsecg, hamorwyr; hana:* *hancre:d, hanasang;*
hancre:d: *hancre:dti:d; hand 1:* *handæx, handbana, handbo:c, handbred,*
handcla:ð, handcops, handcræft, handcwyrn, handgrid, handhamur, handhrægl,
handhwi:l, handli:n, handpre:ost, handscolu, handseax, handsmaell, handsporu,
handstoc, handwyr, handslyht 1, handwundor, handgemo:t, handgemaca,
handgesella, handgestealla, handgeswing, handgeweorc, handfæstnung, handðwe:al,
handmægen, handselen, handseten, handspitel, handhrine, handgesceaft,
handgewinn, handgewrit, handðegn, handbelle, handdæ:d, handgang, handgeweald,
handgift, handgripe, handhæf, handle:an, handlengu, handnægl, handplega,
handræ:s, handswyle, handweorc, handwyrst; hang ø: *hangwi:te; ha:r 1:* *ha:rhu:ne,*
ha:redagas, ha:reminte; hara: *hærsceard, ha:rasteorra, ha:rewyr, haransprecel,*
haranhige; ha:t 1: *ha:theort, ha:thige; he:af:* *he:afsang; he:afod:* *he:afodæ:dre,*
he:afodba:n, he:afodbæð, he:afodbend, he:afodbiscop, he:afodbolster, he:afodcyrice,
he:afodcla:ð, he:afodgimm, he:afodgold, he:afodgilt, he:afodhæ:r, he:afodhrægl,

*he:afodhri:efðo, he:afodlond, he:afodmynster, he:afodpanne, he:afodport, he:afodsa:r, he:afodsealf, he:afodsegn, he:afodsto:l, he:afodsto:w, he:afodswi:ma, he:afodsynn, he:afodgewæ:de, he:afodwærc, he:afodwind, he:afodwo:ð, he:afodsmæl, he:afodæcer, he:afodhebbā, he:afodmæ:g, he:afodgeri:m, he:afodbeorg 1, he:afodgemæcca, he:afodgetel, he:afodðwe:al, he:afodfrætennes, he:afodmægen, he:afodbryce, he:afodbe:ag, he:afodbeorg 2, he:afodbotl, he:afodbolla, he:afodburh, he:afodcwide, he:afodece, he:afodleahter, he:afodloca, he:afodmann, he:afodri:ce, he:afodsi:en, he:afodslæge, he:afodstede, he:afodstoc, he:afodweard 1, he:afodweard 2, he:afodweg, he:afodwi:sa, he:afodwylm, he:afodwund, he:afodwyrhta; **he:ah 1:** he:ahðe:od, he:ahðrymm, he:ahalta:re, he:ahbiscop, hehbiscop 1, he:ahbliss, he:ahcleofa, he:ahclif, he:ahcræft, he:ahcræftiga, he:ahde:ma, he:ahde:or, he:ahdi:acon, he:ahengel, he:ahfæder, he:ahfre:a, he:ahfre:ols, he:ahfy:r, he:ahgæ:st, he:ahgod, he:ahhryde, he:ahhlið, he:ahhlyte, he:ahlæ:ce, he:ahland, he:ahlufe, he:ahmæsse, he:ahmo:r, he:ahnama, he:ahsa:cerd, he:ahsæ:, he:ahsæ:l, he:ahseld, he:ahsele, he:ahstræ:t, he:ahsynn, he:ahtorr, he:ahtre:ow, he:ahwe:ofod, he:ahwealdor, he:ahgealdor, he:ahsetl, he:ahwealdormann, he:ahfre:oldæg, he:ahfre:olsti:d, he:ahla:re:ow, he:ahmæssedæg, he:ahsci:reman, he:ahhe:oloðe, he:ahgestre:on, he:ah timber, he:ahgetimbru, he:ahgeweorc, he:ahgesamnung, he:ahðegnung, he:ahca:sere, he:ahfæsten, he:ahfexede, he:ahgnornung, he:ahleornere, he:ahmægen, he:ahsangere, he:ahsce:awere, he:ahstrengðu, he:ahgere:fa, he:ahgesceaft, he:ahgesceap, he:ahwita, he:ahðearf, he:ahðegen, he:ahðre:a, he:ahbeorg, he:ahboda, he:ahburg, he:ahcynning, he:ahflo:d, he:ahgeðring, he:ahhæf, he:ahmiht, he:ahreced, he:ahrodor, he:ahru:n, he:ahsceaða, he:ahstede, he:ahsti:d, he:ahweg; **he:ahde:or:** he:ahde:orhund, he:ahde:orhunta; **he:ahsæ::** he:ahsæ:ðe:of; **heald 1:** gehealdagas, healffers, healfhy:d, healfmarc, healfsester, healfgemet, healfryndel, healfhunding, healfmann, healfweg; **healf 2:** healfwudu, healfhe:afod; **healfpenig:** healfpenigwurð; **healh:** healhðegn; **heall 1:** healærn, healgamen, heallwudu, heallwudu 1, heallwa:hrift, heallsittend, healdæg 1, heallðegn 1, heallre:af, heallreced; **heall 3 :** healsta:n; **healm 1:** healmstre:aw; **heals:** healsbo:c, healsgund, healsleðer, healsmyne, healswærc, healswyr, healsmægeð, healso:me, healsgebedda, healsbeorg, healsbrynige, healsbe:ag, healsfang, healsgang, healswriða; **healsere ø:** healsrefæder; **heard 1:** heardæg 2, heardhara, heardnebbā, hearsæ:lð, hearsæ:lnes, heardcwide, heardhe:aw; **hearg:** heargear, heargtræf, heargweard; **hearm 1:** hearmscearu, hearmstæf, hearmta:n, hearmberg, hearmcwide 1, hearmle:od, hearmloca, hearmplega, hearmspræ:c; **hearm 2:** hearmedwi:t, hearmcwalu, hearmscaða, hearmslege; **hearpe:** hearpestreng, hearpenægl, hearpsang, hearpslege, hearpswe:g; **heaðu:** heaðufy:r, heaðuglemm, heaðulind, heaðuswa:t, heaðuwæ:d, heaðuli:dende, heaðubyrne, heaðuræ:s, heaðure:af, heaðurinc, heaðusigel, heaðusweng, heaðuweorc, heaðuwylm; **he:dd ø:** he:ddern; **heden:** hedecla:ð; **hefeld:** hefelgyrd, hefeldðræ:d; **hege:** hegehymele, hegesa:hl, hegesagol, hegstæf, hegesteall, hegesto:w, hegesugge, hegerife, hegeræ:w, hegeclife, hegewege; **he:la:** he:lspure; **hell:** hellbend, hellcniht, hellcræft, helldor, hellfiren, hellgod, hellheoðo, helltræf, helltrega, hellwaran, hellwaru, hellwerod, hellgeðwing, hehry:negu, hellcwalu, helru:na, hellsceaða, hellwiht; **helle:** hellebro:ga, helleceaf, helleclamm, hellede:ofol, helledor, helleduru, helleflo:r, hellefy:r, hellega:st, hellegrut, hellehu:s, hellehund, hellemere, helleni:ð, hellepi:n, hellesealc, hellesto:w, hellesu:sl, helletintreg, hellehinca, hellehæfiling 1, hellemægen, helleðegn, hellebealu, hellebryne, hellecæ:gan, hellecinn, hellegeat, hellegrund, hellegryre, hellehe:af, helleloc, hellemu:ð, helleru:ne, hellese:að, hellewi:te, hellehæfta; **hellewi:te:** hellewi:tebro:ga; **helm 1:** helmberend, helmweard; **helpend:** helpendra:p; **heng ø:** hengwi:te; **hengen:** hengeclif, hengetre:ow, hengenwi:tnung; **henn:** hennæ:g, hennfugol, hennelle, hennebroð; **he:of 1:** he:ofsi:ð; **heofon:** heofonðrymm, heofonby:me, heofoncandel, heofoncolu, heofonde:ma, heofonengel, heofonfugol, heofonfy:r, heofonha:m, heofonheall, heofonhro:f, heofonhu:s, heofonhwealf, heofonle:oh, heofonsteorra, heofonsto:l, heofonware, heofonwaru, heofonwo:ma, heofonsetl, heofontungol, heofonwolcen, heofonwerod, heofonbe:acen, heofonhyrst, heofonle:oma, heofontimber, heofonhæbbend, heofonduguð, heofonmægen, heofonwealdend, heofonðre:at, heofoncynning, heofondre:am, heofonflo:d, heofonhla:f, heofonri:ce, heofonweard, heofonwuldor; **he:ofung:***

he:ofungdæg, he:ofungti:d; heolor: heolorbledu; heolstor 2: heolstorcofa, heolstorsceado, heolstorscuwa, heolstorhof, heolstorloca; heonon: heononsi:ð, hinsi:ð, hingang; he:opa: he:opbre:mel; heorot: heorotberge, heorotbrembel, heorotbre:r, heorotclæ:fre, heorotcrop, heorotsmeoru, heorotsol; heorotbrembel: heorotbrembelle:af; heorte: heortancnys, heortcoða, heortcoðu, heortlufu, heortwærc, heortgesida, heortscraef, heortsa:rnes, heortece, heortgryre, heorthama, heorthogu; heorð: heorðcneohht, heorðpening, heorðwerod, heorðswæ:pe, heorðgene:at; heoru: heorufæðm, heorufla:, heorusceorp, heoruserce, heoruswealwe, heoruwæ:pen, heoruwearg, heoruwulf, heorucumbul, heorudrync, heorudolg, heorudre:or, heorusweng, heoruword; he:r 1: he:rbu:ende, he:rcyme; here: hereðrym, hereby:me, herebro:ga, herecirm, herefeld, herefly:ma, herefolc, herefulgol, heregri:ma, herehand, herehlo:ð, herehorn, herehu:ð, herehof, heremeðel, heremæcg, herenett, hereni:ð, herepa:d, herepað, hereræ:swa, herescraft, heresceorp, heresyrcce, heresi:ð, herestræ:l, herestræ:t, herete:am, herewæ:d, herewæ:pen, herewulf, heretoga, herecombol, herefe:ða, herewæ:ða, herewæsma, herebe:acen, herebeorg, herete:ma, heremægen, hereðre:at, herebyrne, herecyst, herefeoh, heregang, heregeatu, heregild, herela:f, heremann, hereræ:s, herere:af, hererinc, herespe:d, hereswe:g, hereweg, hereweorc, herewi:c, herewi:sa, herewo:p, hereword, herenuma, herewo:sa; he:re 1: he:respel; heregeatu: heregeatland; herigend: herigendsang; herðan: herðbelig; hete: heteni:ð, heteðanc, heteru:n, hetespræ:c, hetesweng; hice: hicema:se; hi:d 1: hi:dgild 1; hider: hidercyme, hiderto:cyme; hi:eg: hi:eghu:s, hi:egsi:ðe; hilde: hylde:mæ:g; hierde: hierdebo:c, hierdecnapa, hierdewyrt, hierdebelig, hierdeman; hi:ering: hi:eringman; hierste: hierstepanne; hiersting: hierstinghla:f; hild: hildeserce, hildðracu, hildbedd, hildfruma, hildlata, hildstapa, hildeðry:ð, hildeðrymm, hildebord, hildecalla, hildecorðor, hildede:oful, hildegesa, hildefreca, hildegicel, hildegiest, hildemecg, hildenæ:dre, hildepi:l, hilderand, hildesceorp, hildescu:r, hildespell, hildesstrengo, hildeswa:t, hildewæ:pen, hildewo:ma, hildewræ:sn, hildewulf, hildesetl, hildefro:for, hildele:oma, hildeðremma, hildebill, hildecyst, hildegeatwe, hildegra:p, hildehlem, hildele:oð, hilderæ:s, hilderinc, hildeswe:g, hildewi:sa, hildeme:ce, hildetux; hind: hindberge, hindbre:r, hindcealf, hindfalod, hindhælede; hinder 1: hinderðe:ostru; hinder 2: hinderho:c, hindergenga; hinsi:ð: hinsi:ðgryre; hi:red: hi:redcniht, hi:redpre:ost, hi:redwi:fman, hi:redgere:fa, hi:redman; hi:w 1: hi:wspæ:c; hi:w 2: hi:wgeda:l; hi:wcu:ð: hi:wcu:ðræ:dnes; hlæ:der: hlæ:derstæf, hlæ:derwyrt; hlæd: hlæddisc, hlædhweogl, hlædtrendel; hlæst: hlæstscip; hla:f: hla:fhu:s, hla:fhwæ:te, hla:fmæsse, hla:fofn, hla:fse:nung, hla:fgebrec, hla:fbrytta, hla:fgang, hla:fræce, hla:ford, hla:fweard, hla:fæ:ta; hla:fmæsse: hla:fmæssedæg, hla:fmæsseti:d; hla:ford: hla:fordðrimm, hla:fordsearu, hla:fordsyrwung, hla:fordswi:cung, hla:fordgift, hla:fordhyldo, hla:fordso:cn, hla:fordswica, hla:fordswice; hland: londa:dl; hleahtor: hleahtorsmið; hle:ap: hle:apewince; hlenor ø: hlenorte:ar; hle:o: hle:obord, hle:osceorp, hle:owsto:l, hle:owlora, hle:owdryhten, hle:owfeðre, hle:owmæ:g, hle:oburh, hle:owstede; hle:or: hle:orba:n, hle:orbolster, hle:orsceamu, hle:orberg, hle:orhræscnes, hle:ordropa, hle:orslæge; hle:oðor: hle:oðorcwide, hle:oðorcyme, hle:oðorstede; hli:d 1: hlidegeat; hli:ep: hli:pcumb, hli:epgeat; hli:n: hlinbedd, hli:nduru, hli:nscu:wa, hli:nræced; hli:nc: hli:ncræ:w; hlo:se: hlo:sstede; hlo:ð: hlo:ðbo:t, hlo:ðsliht, hlo:ðgecrod; hnutu: hnutbe:am, hnutcyrnel; ho:c: ho:ci:sern; hocc: hoclæ:af; hof: hofweard; ho:f: ho:fring, ho:freq; ho:h: ho:hfo:t, ho:hscanca, ho:hscinu, ho:hspor, ho:banca, ho:hhwyrfing; hol 1: holle:ac; hol 2: holecarse; ho:l: ho:lthite; hold 1: holda:ð, holdhla:ford; holding ø: holdingsto:w; holen 1: holenle:af, holenrind, holenstybb; holm: holmðracu, holmærn, holmclif, holmmægen, holmweall, holmweg, holmwylm;holt: holtthana, holtwudu; ho:p: hoppa:da, ho:psteort, ho:pgehna:st, hopsce:te; hor ø: horpytt, horwyll; ho:r: ho:rcwene; hord: hordern, hordcleofa, hordcofa, hordfæt, hordwynn, hordgestre:on 1, hordmægen, hordweorðung, hordburg, hordgeat, hordloca, hordma:ðm, hordweard, hordwela; hordere: horderwy:ce; horh: horuse:að, horuweg; horn: horna:dl, hornfisc, hornpi:c, hornsæl, hornscip, hornsele, horngestre:on, hornbla:were, hornboga, hornreced, hornsce:að; hornung ø: hornungsunu, hornungbro:ðor; hors: horsern, horscniht, horscræt, horsshere, horssherde, horschwæl, horsminte, horspæð, horswealh, horsgærstu:n, horsðegn, horsbæ:r, horscamb, horswæ:n, horsweard, horsweg; hose: hosebend; hosp:

hospwide, hospspræ:c, hospword; hræ:c ø: hræ:cgebræ:c, hræ:ctunge; hræd:
hrædfe:nes, hrædwilnes, hrædbita, hrædwæ:n; hræfn 1: hræfnesfo:t, hræfncynn,
hræfnesle:ac; hrægl: hræglcyst, hræglhu:s, hræglscæara, hræglttalu, hræglgewæ:de,
hræglðe:nestre, hrægelgefrætwodnes, hrægelðegn, hræglweard; hrætel ø:
hrætelwyrtr; hræ:w 1: hra:fyll, hræ:wi:c; hramsa: hramsacrop; hran: hranfix,
hranmere, hranra:d; hra:n: hra:nhund; hre:ac: hre:accopp, hre:acmete; hre:od:
hre:odbedd, hre:odgyrd, hre:odwæter, hre:odpi:pere, hre:odcynn; hre:odan:
hreademu:s; hre:re: hre:remus; hre:ð: hre:ðsecg, Hre:ðmo:nað, hre:ðmann,
hre:ðsigor; hreðer: hreðercofa, hreðerbealo, hreðerloca; hri:m: hri:mgicel,
hri:mforst; hring: hringðegu, hringa:dl, hringba:n, hringfinger, hringi:ren,
hringmæ:l, hringmere, hringnaca, hringnett, hringpytt, hringsele, hringsetl,
hringgewindla, hringsittend, hringweorðung, hringboga, hringgeat, hringloca,
hringwyll; hringed: hringedstefna; hrið: hriða:dl, ri:desoht; hri:ðer: hri:ðfald 1,
ri:ðfald, hri:ðerfre:ols, hri:ðerheord, hri:ðerhyrde, hri:ðerhe:awere; hro:f: hro:fsæle,
hro:fstæ:n, hro:fti:gel, hro:ftimber, hro:fwyrhta; hro:st: hro:stbe:ag; hro:ð ø:
hro:ðgirela; hrycg: hrycgba:n, hrycghæ:r, hrycghrægl, hrycgmearg, hrycgrib,
hrycgrible, hrycgbra:dan, hrycgweg; hrycgmearg: hrycgmearglið; hu:n: hu:nðyrly;
hu:n: hu:nsporu; hund 1: hundfre:a; hund 2: hundwealh, hundesberie, hundespe:o,
hundeswyrm, hundescwelcan, hundesfle:oge, hundeshe:afod, hundesmicge,
hundestunge, hundeslu:s; hundred 1: hundredpenig, hundredgemo:t, hundredseten,
hundredmann, hundredso:cn; hungor: hungerge:ar; hunig: hunigæppel, hunigbin,
hunigsmæc, hunigte:ar, hunigsu:ge, huniggafol, hunigcamb; huntod: huntadfaru;
huntung: huntigspere; hu:s: hu:særn, hu:scarl, hu:shfen, hu:shle:ow, hu:shla:ford,
hu:sbryce, hu:sting, hu:sbonde, hu:sbonde, hu:sbryne, hu:sstede; hu:sc: hu:scword;
hu:sel: hu:selbox, hu:seldisc, hu:sselfæt, hu:selportic, hu:slwer, hu:selha:lgung,
hu:selðe:n, hu:selbearn, hu:selgang, hu:selgenga, hu:sella:f; hwæl 1: hwælhunta,
hwælmere, hwælhuntað, hwælweg; hwæt 3: hwæthwugu 2; hwæ:te: hwæ:tecroft,
hwæ:tegryttan, hwæ:teland, hwæ:temelu, hwæ:tesmedma, hwæ:tewæstm,
hwæ:tecyynn, hwæ:tehealm, hwæ:tecorn; hwamm 1: hwamsta:n; hwega: hwugudæ:l;
hwe:ol: hwe:olri:ðig, hwe:olgodweb, hwe:olla:st, hwe:olra:d, hwe:olweg; hweorfa:
hweorfba:n; hwer: hwerhwette; hwete ø: hwetesta:n; hwi:l: hwi:lðra:g, hwi:lfæc,
hwi:lsticce; hwi:t 1: hwi:tcorn, hwi:tcwidu, hwi:tsto:w, hwi:tle:ac; hwi:te:
hwi:teclæfre, hwi:tego:s, hwi:tehla:f, hwi:tele:ac; hwi:ting: hwi:tingmelu,
hwi:tingtre:ow; hwi:tle:ad ø: hwi:tle:adte:afor; hwyrf ø: hwyrfepo:l; hwyrft:
hwyrftweg; hy:d 1: hy:dgild, hy:desacc; hyge: hygedry:ð, hygedrymm, hygebend,
hygecræft, hygega:r, hygesorg, hygetre:ow, hygedanc, hygefro:for, hygesceaft,
hygeru:n, hygete:ona, hygewælm, hy:gedriht; hyll 1: hylleha:ma, hylsung 1, hylwyrtr;
hynden: hyndenmann; hype: hypeba:n, hypsa:r, hypseax, hypwærc; hypeba:n:
hypeba:nece; hy:r: hy:rgeoht, hy:roxa, hy:reborg, hy:rigmann, hy:regilda; hyrne:
hyrnsta:n; hyse: hysecild, hysebeorðor, hyseberðling, hyseberðre, hyserinc; hy:ð 1:
hy:ðscip 1, hy:dscip 1, hy:ðgild, hy:ðweard; i:del 1: i:delbliss, i:dellust, i:delgild,
i:delgielp; i:delgild: i:delgildoffrung; i:eg: i:egland, i:egstre:am, egeswi:n,
i:egbu:end, æ:gflota, æ:gweard; ieldra: ieldrafæder; ierfe: yrfæbe:c, yrfefyrst,
yrfehand, yrfeland, yrfenuma, yrfesto:l, yrfegeda:l, yrfewri:tend, yrfeflit, yrfegewrit,
yrfela:f, yrfeweard; i:fig: i:figcrop, i:figle:af, i:figrind, i:figtearo, i:figtwig,
i:figbearo; ille ø: illeracu; innan 2: innanearm, innanfortog, innanwyrm,
innanburhware, innanonfeal, innanti:dernes, innanwund; inne 1: innefaran,
innefeoh; innoð: innoðmægen, innoðty:dernes, innoðwund; inspi:der ø:
inspi:derwiht; inwit 1: inwitnet, inwitspell, inwitstæf; inwit 2: inwitfla:n, inwitgæst,
inwithlemm, inwithro:f, inwitni:ð, inwitsearo, inwitsorh, inwitwra:sn, inwitðanc,
inwitgyren, inwitgecynd, inwitfeng, inwitru:n, inwitscear, unwitweorc; i:s: i:searn,
i:smere, i:sgeblæ:d, i:sgebind; i:sen 1: i:senbend, yrsebin, i:senhere, i:seno:re,
i:senpanna, i:senpanne, i:senscu:r, i:sensmið, i:senswa:t, i:sengelo:ma, i:sentange,
i:senorda:l, i:senhearde, i:senðre:at, i:senbyrne, i:senfetor, i:sengræf, i:senhelm,
i:senscofl, i:senwyrhta; i:w 1: i:wberge; la:c: la:cfæsten, la:cdæ:d, la:cgeofa,
la:csang; la:d: la:tte:ow, latte:h, la:dmann, la:drinc; la:drinc: la:drincman; læ:ce:
læ:cegeatwa, læ:cebo:c, læ:cecræft, læ:cefinger, læ:cehu:s, læ:cei:ren, læ:cesealf,
læ:ceseax, læ:cewyrtr, læ:cecynn, læ:cecyst, læ:cefeoh; læ:den 1: læ:denbo:c,
læ:denla:r; læ:den 2: læ:dennama, læ:denware, læ:dengereord, læ:dengeðe:ode,
læ:denspræ:c, læ:denword; læfer: læferbed; læ:n 1: læ:ndagas, læ:nland; læppa:

læpewince; læ:ring: læ:ringmæ:den, læ:ringmann; læt 1: lætbyrd; læ:w: le:awfinger; lagu 1: lahce:ap, lahbryce, lahriht, lahwita, lahgewrit, lahbreca, lahmänn, lahslite, lahslitt; lagu 2: lagufædm, lagumearg, lagusi:ð, lagustræ:t, lagustre:am, laguswimmend, lagufæsten, lagula:d, laguflo:d; la:m: la:mæt, la:mpytt, la:mse:að, la:mwyrhta; lama 1: lambyrd; land: landa:r, landælf, landbo:c, landce:ap, landcofa, landefne, landfolc, landfruma, landhere, landgehwerf, landmearca, landrest, landscearu, landsidu, landsplott, landwaru, landhla:ford, landgemæ:re, landgemirce, landmearc, landgemaca, landgeweorc, landgewyrpe, landbræ:ce, landopenung, landa:gend, landbegengnes, landbu:end 1, landbu:end 2, landfæsten, landfyrding, landgafol, landbu:nes, landhæfen, landhredding, landseten, landriht, landgesceaft, landbigong, landbegenga, landfeoh, landfyrd, landseðla, landlagu, landle:od, landlyre, landmann, landri:ca, landri:ce, landso:cn, landspe:d, landstede, landstycce, landweard, landwela, landse:ta; lang: Longbeardan, langbolster, langfirst, langunghwi:l, langscip, langgestre:on, langfe:rnes, langieldo, langweb, Langafri:gedæg; la:r: la:rbo:c, la:rniht, la:rcræft, la:rhu:s, la:rsmið, la:rspe:ll, la:rfæsten, la:rbodung, la:rhlystend, la:rwita, la:rðegn, la:rbysn, la:rcwide, la:rswide; la:re:ow: la:re:owsetl; la:st: la:stweard, la:stword, læ:stwyrrhta; la:ð: la:ðgewinna, la:ðbite, la:ðgete:ona; laur: laurbe:am, lawernbe:am, laurberige, laurtre:ow; le:ac: le:acblæd, le:accæse, le:actrog, le:actu:n, le:acweard; le:actu:n: le:actu:nweard; le:ad: le:adstæf, le:adgedelf, le:adgota, le:adgewiht; le:af: le:afscead, le:afsele, le:afwyrm, le:afhlystend; leahtor: leahtorcwide; le:an 1: le:angyfa; le:as 2: le:asgespeca, le:asmo:dnes, le:aswyrce:nd, le:assponung, le:asbre:d 2; le:asung: le:asungspell; le:aðor: le:aðorwyrht; le:f 1: le:fmon; leger: legerbedd, legersto:w, legerete:am, gelegergield, legerwi:te; lencten 1: lenctena:dl, lenctenerðe, lenctenhæ:to, lenctenmo:nað, lenctenfæsten, lenctenbryce, lenctenti:d, lenctenti:ma; lencten 2: lenctenbere, lenctendæg, lenctensufel, lenctenliften, lenctenwuce; lendenu: lendena:dl, lendenba:n, lendenwryc, lendenbræ:de, lendenece; le:o: le:onhwelp, le:onflæ:sc, le:onfo:t, le:onese:að; le:od 1: le:odbisceop, le:odgedincð, le:odmæ:g, le:odbygen, le:odwita, le:odgeld; le:od 2: le:odðe:aw, le:odfruma, le:odgeard, le:odhete, le:odscearu, le:odstefn, le:odweras, le:odwynn, le:odwerod, le:odmearc, le:odhata, le:odmægen, le:odriht, le:odgewinn, le:odbealu, le:odburg, le:odgebyrga, le:odcynung, le:odgryre, le:odhryre, le:odru:ne, le:odsceaða, le:odweard; le:oht 1: le:ohtbræ:dnes; le:oht 2: le:ohtfæt, le:ohtfruma, le:ohti:sern, le:ohtberend, le:ohtsa:wend, le:ohtgesceot; leorning: leorningcild, leorningcniht, leorningcræft, leorninghu:s, leorningesco:l, leorningmann; le:od: le:odcræft, le:odgidding, le:odcwide, le:odoru:n, le:odsang, le:odweorc, le:odwi:se, le:odword, le:odwrenc, le:odwyrhta; leðer: leðercodd, leðerhosu, leðerhelm, leðerwyrhta; li:c: li:cðru:h, li:cfæt, li:changa, li:chord, li:chrægel, li:cpytt, li:crest, li:csa:r, li:csyrce, li:csto:w, li:ctu:n, li:cwi:glung, li:cðe:nung, li:cðro:were, li:cðe:ote, li:cbeorg, li:cburg, li:chama, li:chryre, li:cle:oð, li:cman, li:csang, li:cwund; lid: lidmann, lidweard; li:eg: li:gðracu, li:gy:ð, li:gdraca, li:gegesa, li:gy:r, le:gele:oht, li:gberend, li:græscetung, li:græscung, li:gbryne, li:gcwalu; li:f 1: li:fcearu, li:fdæg, li:ffæc, li:ffre:a, li:ffruma, li:fwynn, li:fgeda:l, li:fneru, li:fgetwinnan, li:ffadung, li:fbrycgung, li:fgesceaft, li:fla:d, li:flyre, li:fweard, li:fweg, li:fwela, li:fwraðu; lifer: lifera:dl, liferby:l, liferlæppa, liferwærc, liferwyrht, liferhol; li:get: li:getræsc, li:getsleht; lim: limlæ:w, limgelecg, limwæ:de, limwæstm, limgesið; li:m: li:mfi:n; li:n: li:nland, li:nle:ag, li:nwæ:d, li:nwyrht, li:nacer, li:nse:d; lind: lindrycg, lindwæred, lindgestealla, lindhæbbende, lindwi:gend, lindgecrod, lindgela:c, lindplega, lindwiga, lindcroda; li:nen: li:nenhrægl; li:nete: li:netwige; li:nsæ:d: li:nse:icorn; list: listwrenc; lið 1: liða:dl, liðse:aw, liðwærc, le:odubend, le:oducræft, le:odusa:r, le:odusyrce, le:odubi:gnes, le:oduwa:cung, le:oduca:ga, li:ðwyrht, li:ðwæ:ge; lið 2: liðsmann; liðe: liðele:af; loc 1: lochyrdel, locsta:n; locc 1: locfeax, locgewind; lof: lofsealm, lofherung, lofmægen, lofdæ:d, lofsang; lo:h: lo:hsceaft; lot: lotwrenc; lotwrenc: lotwrencceast; lufe: lufestice; lufu: luffeorm, lufta:cen; lund o: lundlaga; lungen: lungena:dl, lungenæ:der, lungencoðu, lungensealf, lungenwyrht; lu:s: lu:sðorn; lust 1: lustgryn, lustgeornnes, lustmoce; lybb: lybcorn, lybcraeft; lyft: lyfta:dl, lyftfæt, lyftwynn, lyftwundor, lyftfle:ogend, lyftfloga, lyfthelm, lyftgela:c, lyftsceaða; lyge 1: lygespell, lygewyrhta; lyge 2: lygesearu, lygeword; lynis: lynibor; lypen o: lypenwyrhta; lyre: lyrewrenc; ma:d: ma:dmo:d; mæ:d: mæ:ddi:c, meddrosna, mæ:dland, mæ:dsplott, mæ:dæcer,

Mæ:dmo:nað, mæ:dmæ:wect, mæ:dlacu, mæ:dmann; mæddre: mædereci:ð; mægden: mægdenæ:w, mæ:dencild, mægdeneorðe, mæ:denhe:ap, mægdenmann; mægen: mægenðrymm, mægencreft, mægenearfeðe, mægenellen, mægenfolc, mægenhe:ap, mægensta:n, mægenstrengo, mægenwudu, mægenwundor, mægenðise, mægenfultum, mægenbyrðen, mægenðegen, mægenðre:at, mægencyning, mægendæ:d, mægene:aca, mægenræ:s, mægenspe:d, mægenweorc, mægenwi:sa, mægencordor; mægð: mægðbo:t, mægðmann; mæ:gð 1: mæ:gðegesa, mæ:gðmorðor, mæ:gðsibb; mæ:gð 2: my:derce; mæ:l 1: mæ:lcearu, mæ:ldæg, mæ:lsceafa, ma:lswyrd, mæ:ltang, mæ:ltange, mæ:lgesceaft, mæ:liti:d, mæ:liti:ma; mæ:l 2: mæ:ldropa; mæ:re 1: mæ:rweorc; mæ:rels ø: mæ:relsra:p; mæring: mæringcwudu; mæ:rsung: mæ:rsungti:ma; mæsse: mæsseæ:fen, mæssebo:c, mæssecapitel, mæssecre:da, mæssedæg, mæssehacele, mæssehrægl, mæsseniht, mæssepre:ost, mæssesteall, mæsseu:hta, mæssewi:n, mæssegiegrela, mæsseðe:nung, mæsseðegn, mæssere:af, mæssesang, mæsseti:d; mæssepre:ost: mæssepre:ostsci:r; mæstere: mæsterebana; mæst: mæstcyst, mæstland, mæstlo:n, mæsttwist, mæstra:p; mæstel ø: mæstelberg; mæsten: mæstentre:ow; mæstling 1: mæstlingsmið; mæ:ð 2: mæ:ðme:d; mæðel: mæðelern, mæðelfrið, mæðelcwide, mæðelstede, mæðelword; mæ:w: mæ:wpul; ma:ga: ma:gatoga; magdala ø: magdalatre:ow; mago: magoræ:swa, magotu:dor, magotimber, magodryht, magoræ:dend, magogeoguð, magoðegn, magorinc; ma:n 1: ma:nfeld, ma:nfolm, ma:nfre:a, ma:nhu:s, ma:nscild, ma:nforwyrht, ma:nge:ni:ðla, ma:nfæ:hðu, ma:nbealu, ma:ndæ:d, ma:nfordæ:dla, ma:ngenga, ma:ngewyrhta, ma:nsceaða, ma:nswica, ma:nweorc 1, ma:nwyrhta; ma:n 2: ma:na:ð, ma:nwamm, ma:ndrinc, ma:na:ðswaru, ma:nbryne, ma:nsceatt, ma:nslagu, ma:nswaru, ma:nword, ma:nswara; mangung: mangunghu:s; mann: mande:aw, mande:of, mandrymm, manbo:t, manlufu, mannmyrðra, mandryhten, manslieht, manweorod, manri:m, manfultum, mannhata, mannmcægen, mannmyrring, manssilen, manssilen, manweorðung, mancwealm, mancwyld, mancynn, mancyst, mandre:am, manne:aca, manfaru, manli:ca, mannmenigu, manslaga, manslege, manwyrð, manwi:se, manslot; marma: marmansta:n; marmansta:n: marmsta:ngedelf; martir: martyrcynn, martyrracu; masc 1: ma:xwyr; ma:ðum: ma:ðmcyst, ma:ðmcleofa, ma:ðmæ:ht, ma:ððumfæt, ma:ðmhord, ma:ðmhu:s, ma:ððumsele, ma:ððumsigle, ma:ððumsweord, ma:ðmgestre:on, ma:ððumgesteald, ma:ððumgyfa, ma:ððumgifu, ma:ððumwela, ma:ðmhyrde; mealm: mealmsta:n; mealt 1: mealtealod, mealthu:s, mealtwyr, mealtgescot; mearc: mearcðre:at, mearchof, mearcweard; mearg 1: mearhcofa, me:argealla, mearhgehæc, mearhæccel; me:ce: me:cefisc; me:d 1: me:dgilda, me:dsceatt, me:dwyrrhta 1; me:dren 1: me:drenmæ:g, me:drengencynd, me:drencynn; medu: meducern, medubenc, meduheall, meduscenc, meduscerwen, meduseld, meduwong, meduwyr, medusetl, medudrinc, meduburg, medudre:am, medudrenc, medusti:g, meduwyrhta; meld: meldfeoh; mele ø: melede:aw; melu: meluhu:s, melugescot; meluhu:s: meluhu:dern; mene: menescilling; mentel: mentelpre:on; meolc 2: meolcfæt, meolcsu:cend, meolcde:ond; meox: meoxbearwe, meoxforce, meoxwilie, meoxscoff; mere 1: mereba:t, merecandel, mereciest, merede:að, merede:or, merex, merogrot, merogrota, merehengest, merehrægl, merehu:s, merehwearf, merenæ:ddra, merenæ:ddre, meresteall, merestræ:t, merestre:am, merestrengo, mereswi:n, meretorr, mereðyssa, mereli:ðende, meremennen, merela:d, merefarod, mereflo:d, merefara, meregrund, mereweard, merewi:f; mersc: merschof, merscland, merscmealwe, merscmylen, merscware, merscmeargealla, merscho:fe; me:se: me:shreæg; mete: metecern, metea:wel, meteclyfa, metecorn, metecu:, metefæt, metegearwa, metene:ad, metseax, meteswamm, metecweorra, metu:tsiht, metea:fli:ung, metegafol, meteni:ðing, meteræ:dere, metedegn, meteding, metbælg, metela:f, meteso:cn, metesticca, meteti:d; me:ter: me:tercreft, me:terfers, me:tergeweorc, me:terwyrhta; metod: metodwang, methodsceaft; mid 1: midsingend, midspecend; middæg: middægðe:nung, middægsang, middægti:d; middangeard: middangeardto:dæ:lend; midde 1: middeniht, middeweard 3; middel 1: middeldæ:l, middelhrycg, middelsæ:, middelgesculdru, middelri:ce; middel 2: middelædr, middeldæg, middelfinger, middelfle:ra, middelfle:re, middelfo:t, middelniht, middelgemæ:ru; mi:dl: mi:dlhring; midnes: midnedæg; midsumer: Midsummermo:nað; midwinter: Midwintermo:nað; miere: myranhe:afod; miht 1: mihtsetl, mihtmo:d, mihtloc; mi:l 1: mi:lpæð, mi:lgearc, mi:lgetæl, mi:lgemæt;

milisc: milscapuldor; **milte:** miltcode, miltewærc; **mint:** minthamm; **mist 1:** misthlið, mistglo:m, misthelm; **mistel:** mistella:m, mistelta:n; **mixen:** mixendynge, mixenplante; **mo:d:** mo:dðracu, mo:dðry:ðo, mo:dwæ:g; **mo:dor:** mo:dorhealf, mo:dorlufu, mo:dorhrif, mo:dorcynn, mo:dorslaga, mo:dorcild; **mo:dstaðol:** mo:dstaðolfæstnes; **molde 1:** moldærn, moldcorn, moldhy:pe, moldsto:w, moldwurm, moldgræf, moldweg; **molde 2:** moldgewind; **molegn:** molegnstycce; **mo:na:** mo:nana:fen, mo:nandæg, mo:nanniht; **mo:nað:** mo:nada:dl, mo:naðbo:t, mo:naðfylen, mo:naðgecynd, mo:naðblo:d; **mo:r:** mo:rbe:am, mo:rberie, mo:rhæ:ð, mo:rhop, mo:rland, mo:rsecg, mo:rwyrt, mo:rseohtre, mo:rslæ:d, mo:rstapa, mo:rfæsten, mo:rfle:oge, mo:rlæ:s, mo:rsceaða; **morgen:** morgencolla, morgendæg, morgenle:oh, morgenmæsse, morgenspell, morgensteorra, morgengebedti:d, morgenwlæ:tung, morgendrenc, morgengifu, morgenmete, morgenre:n, morgenspæ:c, morgenswe:g, morgenti:d; **morð:** morðcrundel, morðdæ:d, morðweorc; **morðor:** morðorbed, morðorcofa, morðorcraeft, morðorhof, morðorhu:s, morðorsliht, morðorbealu, morðorcwalu, morðorcwealm, morðorhof, morðorle:an, morðorslaga, morðorslagu, morðorslege, morðorwyrhta; **mucg ø:** mucgwyr; **mund 1:** mundcraeft, mundle:ow, mundbeorg, mundbryce, mundbyrd, mundgripe, mundheals; **munt:** muntælfen, muntcly:se, muntland, muntgi:u; **munuc:** munucðe:aw, munuccild, munucnapa, munuche:ap, munucregol, munucscru:d, munucsto:w, munucgegyrela, munucbeha:t, munucli:f, munucraef, munucwi:se; **mu:l:** mu:lhyrde; **mu:s:** mu:sðe:of, mu:sfealle, mu:shafoc, mu:sepise; **must:** muscfe:ote; **mu:ð:** mu:ða:dl, mu:ðbona, mu:ðcoðu, mu:ðhæ:l, mu:ðhro:f, mu:ðsa:r, mu:ðsealf, mu:ðberstung; **mycg:** mycgnet; **mylen:** mylendi:c, mylenfeld, mylenhwe:ol, mylenoxa, mylenpull, mylensta:n, mylensteall, mylestre:am, mylentroh, mylenwaru, mylenwer, mylengear, mylengafol, mylensti:g, mylenwyr, mylenweg; **mylten ø:** myltenhu:s; **myltestre:** myltestre:n, myltestrehu:s; **mynet:** myneti:sen, mynetsmiðde, mynetcy:pa, mynetslege; **mynster:** mynsterðe:aw, mynsterbo:c, mynsterclu:se, mynsterfæ:mne, mynsterfæder, mynsterha:m, mynsterland, mynstermunuc, mynsterprafost, mynsterpre:ost, mynstersto:w, mynsterimbrung, mynsterhata, mynsterclæ:nsung, mynsterðegnung, mynsterðing, mynstergang, mynsterge:at, mynsterli:f, mynstermann, mynstersci:r, mynsterstede, mynsterwi:se; **myrgen 1:** myrgele:od; **na::** na:n 2, na:ðinc; **næ:dre:** næ:drewyrt, næ:ddrewinde, næ:derbita, næ:dercynn; **næfe:** næfebor; **nægl:** næglsex; **næ:p:** næ:psæ:d; **næss:** næshlið; **nafela:** nafulsceaft; **nafu:** nafoga:r; **na:ht 1:** na:htfremmend; **na:ht 2:** na:htgi:tsung; **nama:** nambo:c, nambred, namcyging; **na:n 2:** na:nwiht 1; **ne:ah 1:** ne:ahðe:od, ne:ahceaster, ne:ahcyrice, ne:ahdæ:l, ne:ahdu:n, ne:ahæ:a, ne:ahfæder, ne:ahfre:ond, ne:ahland, ne:ahmunt, ne:ahsibb 2, ne:ahsto:w, ne:ahtu:n, ne:ahwæter, ne:ahwudu, ne:ahæ:aland, ne:ahhergung, ne:ahnunmynster, ne:ahgeby:rild, ne:ahgehu:sa, ne:ahmæ:g, ne:ahbu:end, ne:ahwest, ne:ahgebu:r, ne:ahmann, ne:ahti:d; **nearu 1:** nearocraeft, nearoðanc; **nearu 2:** nearone:d, nearosearu, nearosorg, nearoðearf, nearobregd, nearogra:p, nearowrenc; **nebb:** nebcorn, nebsealf, nebwlæ:tung, nebgebræ:c, nebwlite; **ne:o:** ne:obedd, ne:fugol, ne:osi:ð; **ne:od 1:** ne:odfre:ond, ne:odspearuwa; **neorxna ø:** neorxnawang; **ne:p:** ne:pflo:d; **nest:** nestpohha; **net:** netra:p; **nett:** nettgern; **newe:** newese:oda; **nicor:** nicorhu:s; **ni:ed 1:** ni:edðe:ow, ny:dbysgu, ne:adclamm, ny:dcleofa, ne:adcofa, ni:edhæ:med, ne:adhæ:s, ni:edhu:s, ne:odlof, ne:adne:od, ni:edsibb, ny:ddæ:da, ne:odfracu, ne:odlaðu, ne:adprin, ny:dgeda:l, ni:edscyld, ne:adgewuna, ny:dgestealla, ny:dcosting, ni:edhi:ernes, ny:dðe:owetling, ni:edðrafung, ni:edbehæ:fednes, ni:edbehæ:fnes, ne:adgafol, ny:dhæ:medre, ny:dhæ:mestre, ny:dmægen, ne:odweorðung, ny:dbrice, ne:adgylda, ny:dgylda, ny:driht, ni:edðearf 1, ne:adðing 1, ni:edba:d, ny:dbebod, ny:dboda, ni:edfaru, ny:dfara, ny:dgefe:ra, ny:dgenga, ny:dgewald, ny:dgild, ny:dgra:p, ny:dgripe 1, ny:dhelp, ni:ednæ:m, ni:edwæ:dla, ne:adwi:te, ne:adwraça, ny:dwracu, ny:dwyrhta; **ni:eten:** ni:etencynn; **niht:** nihte:age 2, nihtgesa, nihtthraefn, nihtthro:c, nihtthwi:l, nihtrest, nihtscada, nihtscua, nihtwaru, nihtbutorfle:oge, nihtgeri:m, nihtegale, nihtfeormung, nihtbealu, nihtgenga, nihtgenge, nihtgild, nihtglo:m, nihthelm, nihtsang, nihtslæ:p, nihtwacu, nihtwæcce, nihtweard, nihtweorc; **ni:ð:** ni:ðdraca, ni:ðgæst, ni:ðgrama, ni:ðhete, ni:ðsele, ni:ðsynn, ni:ðwundor, ni:ðgeweorc, ni:ðcwalu, ni:ðcwealm, ni:ðgripe, ni:ðhell, ni:ðloca, ni:ðplega, ni:ðsceaða, ni:ðgete:on, ni:ðweorc, ni:ðwraçu; **niðer 1:** niðera:worpen, niðerlecgung, niðergang, niðerhryre, niðerscyfe, niðersige; **niðer 2:**

niðerdæ:l, niðerecg, niðerflo:r; ni:we 1: ni:fara; no:n: no:nhring, no:ngereord, no:nbelle, no:nmete, no:nsang, no:nti:d, no:nti:ma; norð 1: norðde:od, norðdunor, norðdæ:l, norðduru, norðdefes, norðende, norðfolc, norðhealf, norðhere, norðhyrne, norðland, norðlanu, norðportic, norðsæ:, Norðwe:alas, norðwind, norðga:rsecg, norðsciphere, Norðwe:alcynn, norðe:ast 1, norðgemæ:re, norðle:ode, Norðmann, norðrodor, norðsce:ata, norðweall, norðhylde; norð 2: norðweg; norðan: Norðanhymbre, norðanwind; norðane:astan: norðane:astanwind; norðanwestan: norðanwestanwind; norðe:ast 2: norðe:astende, norðe:asthyrne, norðe:astrodor; norðwest: norðwestende, norðwestgemæ:re; nosu: næsðyrl, nosðirl, næsgristle, nosugristle; not: notwri:tere; nunne: nunfæ:mne, nunhi:red, nunsclu:d, nunli:f, nunnanmynster; of 2: ofost, ofcyrf; ofen: ofenraca, ofenracu; oferbæc: oferbæcgete:ung; offrung: offringcla:ð, offringdagas, offringdisc, offringhu:s, offringpic, offringhla:f, offringsang, offringsceat; oflæ:te: oflæ:thla:f; oft: oftsi:ð, oftdwe:al; oflend: oflendmyre; o:lyht: o:lyhtword; o:m: o:mcynn; oncy:ðð: oncy:ðdæ:d; ofo:n: infangeneðe:of; onge:an 1: onge:anwyrðnes; onge:an 2: onge:ansprecend, onge:anhwyrf, onge:ancyme, onge:anryne; onri:p ø: onri:pti:d; onweg 1: onwegfæræld, onwega:cyrrednes, onwega:læ:dnes; open: openær;s; orc: orcne:as; ord: ordbana, ordfruma, ordstæpe, ordwyga; orda:l: orda:li:sen; o:ret: o:retfeld, o:retlof, o:retmæcg, o:retsto:w; orf: orfcwealm, yrfcwealm, orfcynn, orfgebitt; orgel: orgeldre:am, orgelword; orlæg: orlegce:ap, orleghwi:l, orlegni:ð, orlegstund, orlegsceaft, orlegweorc; ort ø: ortgeard; ortgeard: orcerdle:h, orcedweard; orðanc 2: orðancbend, orðancpi:l; orweg: orwegsti:g; ostre: osterhla:f, osterscyll; otor: oterhola; oxa: oxancealf, oxanhyrde, oxnalybb, oxangang, oxanslyppe; padde: paddani:eg; palm: palmæppel, palmdæg, palmtre:o, palmtwig, palmsunnandæg, palmbearu, palmwuce; panne: panmete; pa:pa: pa:pseld; papol ø: papolsta:n; pecg: picgbre:ad; pening: peningslæht, peningmangere, peninghwyrfere, peningwæ:g, peningweorð; persic: persocre:ow; peru: perewo:s; pi:l: pi:lstaef, pi:lstaampe, pi:lstaoc; pill ø: pillsa:pe; pi:n ø: pi:nbe:am, pi:nhnutu, pi:nre:ow, pi:necwalu; pi:nung: pi:nungto:l; pi:pe: pi:pdre:am; pipor: piporcorn, piporcwyrn, piporhorn; pirie: pirgraf; pise: pysecynn; pistol: pistolbo:c, pistolcla:ð, pistolrocc, pistolræ:dere, pistolræ:ding; plante: plantsticca; plega: pleghu:s, plegscip, plegsto:w, plegmann, plegscyld, plegstede; plo:g: plo:gesland; plu:m: plu:mblæ:d; plu:me: plu:mfeðer, plu:mse:aw, plu:msla:, plu:mre:ow; pocc: poca:dl; po:l: po:lbæ:r; por: porle:ac; port 1: portstræ:t, portwer, portherpað, portgere:fa, portgeriht, portcwe:ne, portgeat, portmann, portweall, portweg; pos ø: poshli:we; prafost: prafostfolgod, prafostsci:r; pre:ost: pre:ostgyrd, pre:osthe:ap, pre:osthi:red, pre:ostscy:r, pre:ostgesamnung, pre:ostlagu, pre:ostli:f, pre:ostre:af; pre:owt ø: pre:owthwi:l; prica: pricðorn; pri:m: pri:msang; pumic: pumicsta:n; pund: pundern, pundfald, pundwæ:g; pur ø: purlamb; ra:: ra:hde:or, ra:hhege; racente: racente:ah; ra:d 1: ra:dcniht, ra:dhors, ra:dstefn; ræ:d 1: ræ:dbana, ræ:dgedeaht, ræ:ddeahtere, ræ:ddeahtung, ræ:dmægen, ræ:dwita, ræ:dgifa, ræ:dgift, ræ:desmann; ræ:de: ræ:descamol, ræ:degafol; ræ:den: ræ:dengewrit; ræ:ding: ræ:dingbo:c, ræ:dingra:d, ræ:dingscamol 1; ræ:pling: ræ:plingweard; ragu: ragufinc; ramm: ramgealla; ranc: rancstræ:t; rand: randgebeorh, randhæbbend, randwi:gend, randbe:ag, randburg, randwiga; ra:p: ra:pgenga; re:ad: redesta:n, re:adgoldlæfer; re:am 1: re:amwi:n; re:cels: re:celsbu:c, re:celsfæt, re:celsre:oce; regn: regnde:of, re:nscu:r, re:nsnægl, re:nwæter, re:nwyrn, re:nboga, re:ndropa; regol: regolde:aw, regolbryce, regollagu, regolli:f, regolsticca, regolweard; reliquias: relicgang, reliquiaso:cn; renge: rengwyrn; re:od 1: re:odmu:ða; rest: restbedd, restdæg, restenge:ar, resthu:s, restgema:na; reðe: reðeman; rib: ribbspa:ca; ri:ce 2: ri:cehealdend; rihtæðelo: rihtæðelcwe:n; rihting: rihtungðre:d; rinc: rincgetæl; rind: rindeclifer; risc: riscbedd, riscri:ðig, riscðy:fel, rischealh, riscle:ac; ro:d: ro:dwurðiend, ro:dbi:genga, ro:dehengen, ro:deta:cen; rodor: rodorsto:l, rodortungol, rodorli:htung, rodorcynning; Ro:m: Ro:mpenig, Ro:mware, Ro:mwalh, Ro:mgesceot, Ro:meburg, Ro:mfeoh; ropp: ropwærc; ro:se: ro:sbedd; ro:t 1: ro:thwi:l; ru:n: ru:ncofa, ru:nstæf, ru:nwita; ryge: rugern; ryne: ryneðra:g, rynegiest, rynewæ:n; rysel: ryselwærc; ryðða: roðhund; sa:cerd: sa:cerdbana, sa:cerdland; sadol: sadolfæt, sadolga:ra, sadolboga, sadolfelg; sæ:: sæ:ælfen, sæ:ba:t, sæ:bro:ga, sæ:ceaster, sæ:ceosol, sæ:clif, sæ:cocc, sæ:col, sæ:de:or,

*sæ:draca, sæ:earm, sæ:fisc, sæ:healf, sæ:hengest, sæ:hete, sæ:hund, sæ:land, sæ:mearh, sæ:minte, sæ:naca, sæ:næs, sæ:net, sæ:ostre, sæ:rīma, sæ:si:ð, sæ:snægl, sæ:steorra, sæ:strand, sæ:stre:am, sæ:swalwe, sæ:wæter, sæ:wong, sæ:waroð, sæ:wudu, sæ:y:ð, sæ:fereld, sæ:wa:r, sæ:wi:cing, sæ:winewincle, sæ:ry:ric, sæ:gema:re, sæ:u:pwearp, sæ:ebbung, sæ:fæsten, sæ:li:ðend, sæ:geset, sæ:æ:l, sæ:beorg, sæ:burg, sæ:cir, sæ:cyning, sæ:faroð, sæ:flo:d, sæ:flota, sæ:fo:r, sæ:genga, sæ:grund, sæ:holm, sæ:la:d, sæ:la:f, sæ:le:oð, sæ:lida, sæ:mann, sæ:rinc, sæ:sceaða, sæ:scell, sæ:wæ:g, sæ:weall, sæ:weard, sæ:weg, sæ:wylm, sæ:wiht; **sæ:ba:t**: butsecarl; **sæ:d**: sæ:dle:ap, sæ:dsworn, sæ:dcynn, sæ:dti:ma; **sæl**: sælwa:g; **sæp**: sæpspo:n; **sætern** **ø**: Sæterndæg, Sæterniht; **samod 1**: samodeard, samodrynelas, samodgesi:ð, samodhering, samodwunung, samodwellung, samodgefliht, samodspræ:c; **sand 2**: sandceosol, sandcorn, sandgrot, sandhlið, sandhric, sandhyll, sandland, sandpytt, sandgewyrpe, sandbeorg, sandgeweorp, sandhof, sandrid, sandse:að; **sang**: sangbo:c, sangcræft, sangpi:pe, sangdre:am; **sa:p**: sa:pbox; **sa:r 1**: sa:rbo:t, sa:rcla:ð, sa:rege, sa:rse:ofung, sa:rcwide, sa:rwylm; **sa:r 2**: sa:rbenn, sa:rspell, sa:rstæf, sa:rslege, sa:rwacu; **sa:rig**: sa:rigcierm; **sa:wol**: sa:wolhord, sa:wolhu:s, sa:wolgeda:l, sa:wolberend, sa:wolscot, sa:woldearf, sa:woldre:or, sa:wolsceat; **scald**: scaldhu:las; **scamu**: scamlim; **scanca**: scancbend, scancgegirela, scancli:ra, scancgebeorg; **scand 1**: scandhu:s, scandword; **sce:ade**: sce:adesealf; **sceadu**: sceadugeard, sceadugenga, sceaduhelm; **sceaft**: sceaftmund; **sceald**: scealdðy:fel; **sce:am**: sco:mhylte; **sce:ap**: sce:apha:m, sce:apheord, sce:aphyrde, sce:apscearu, sce:apwæsce, sce:apætere, sce:apwi:c; **scear**: scearbe:am, scearseax; **scearn**: scearnwibba, scearnwifel, scearnbudda; **scearp**: scearpsme:awung; **sce:at**: sceatli:ne; **sceatt**: sce:atcod; **sce:awung**: sce:awungsto:w; **scegð**: scegðmann; **scencing** **ø**: scencingcuppe; **sceððu**: sceðdæ:d; **sci:d**: sci:dhre:ac, sci:dweall; **scield**: scildfreca, scildhete, scildhre:oða, scildtruma, scildburh, scildweall, scildwiga, scildwyrhta; **sciell 1**: sciellfisc; **scilling**: scillingri:m; **scinn**: scinncræft; **scinn**: scinncræftiga, sci:nfeld, scinni:w, scinhosu, scinnlæ:ca, scinngela:c; **scinu**: scinba:n; **scip**: scipa:c, scipby:me, scipcræft, scipfæt, sciphamor, sciphere, sciphlæst, scipro:ðor, scipste:ora, scipsteall, scipsteorra, scipgeta:wu, scipteara, sciptearo, sciptoll, scipwealh, scipfereld, scipsetl, sciphla:ford, scipwered, scipfilleð, scipre:ðra, scipfultum, scipfarend, scipfe:rend, scipforðung, scipfyrðrung, scipfyrðung, scipli:ðend, scipro:wend, scipmæ:rls, scipbroc, scipgebroc, scipgefær, scipgefeht, scypgesceot, scipfier, scipflota, scipgylt, sciphlæ:der, scipla:d, sciplið, scipmann, scipra:p, scipryne, scipso:cn, scipweard, scipwræc, scipwyrhta; **sci:r 1**: sci:rbisceop, scirwæter, sci:rgemo:t, sci:rlett, sci:rgere:fa, sci:rwita, sci:rðegen, sci:rmann; **scirfe** **ø**: scirfemu:s; **scio:h**: sco:hðwang, sco:cnyll, sco:hðe:n, sco:hnaegl, sco:hwyhta; **sco:l**: sco:lmann; **scop**: scopcræft, scopgereord, scope:oð; **scot**: scotspere, gescotfeht, scotli:ra; **scre:adung**: scre:adungi:sen; **scrid**: scridwæ:n, scridwi:sa; **scrift**: scriftbo:c, scriftæcer, scriftsci:r, scriftspræ:c; **scru:d**: scru:dland, scru:dwaru, scru:dfultum, scru:dfeoh; **scru:dels** **ø**: scru:delshu:s; **scucca**: scuccgylt; **scu:fan**: scufægl; **sculdor**: sculdorhrægl, sculdorwærc; **scu:r**: scu:rsceadu, scu:rbeorg, scu:rboga; **scyte**: scyterfinger, scyteræ:s; **sealf**: sealfbox, sealfæ:cnung, sealfcynn; **sealh**: sealthangra, sealthyrst, sealthrind, sealthrod; **sealm**: sealmbo:c, sealmfæt, sealmgli:g, sealmlof, sealmtraht, sealmgetæl, sealmcwide, sealmle:oð, sealmfang, sealm scop, sealmwyrhta; **sealmfang**: sealmfangmæ:rsung; **sealt 1**: sealtern, sealfæt, sealthu:s, sealtle:ap, sealtmere, sealtsta:n, sealtstræ:t, sealty:ð, sealthrepað, sealtse:leða, sealtha:lgung, sealtbro:c, sealtse:að, sealtwi:c, sealtwylle; **sealt 2**: salthaga; **se:am 1**: se:amhors, se:amending, se:amsadol, se:amtoln; **se:am 2**: se:amsticca; **searo 1**: searobend, searocæ:g, searocæ:ap, searocræft, searogimm, searohwi:t, searonet, searoni:ð, searopi:l, searowundor, searodanc, searohæbbend, searomete, searoru:n, searowrenc; **seax**: seaxbenn; **Seaxe**: Seaxland; **secg 1**: secggesce:re, secgsca:ra, secgla:ac; **secg 2**: secgplega; **secg 3**: secgro:f 2; **segl 1**: seglbo:sm, seglglyrd, seglgeræ:de, seglra:d, seglro:d; **segn**: segnberend, segncyning; **se:l 1**: sæ:lwang; **seld**: seldguma; **selden**: seldcyme; **sele**: selegyst, selerest, selesceg, selera:dend, selegesceot, seleðegn, seledre:am, seleweard; **self 1**: selfbana, selfde:ma, selfmyrðra, selfæ:te, selfde:mende, selfswe:gend, selfmyrðrung, selfæ:ta, selfwala, selfwalu, selfli:ce 1, selfwill; **senep**: senepsæ:d; **seofon**: seofonle:afe, seofongetel; **seolc**: seolcwyrn; **seolfor**: seolforfæt, seolfing, seolforsmið,*

seolforgewiht, seolforstycce; seolh: seolhbæð, seolhpæð; seono: seonobend, seonobenn, seonodolg, sinuli:ra; Se:re ø: Se:remo:nað; setl 1: setlhrægel, setlgang, setlra:d; sibb: sibbecoss, sibfæc, siblufu, sibgema:gas, sibgeornes, sibgesihð, sibcwide, sibgebyrd, sibleger; si:d: si:dfolc, si:dhealf, si:dland, si:drand, si:dweg; si:de 2: si:dwyrm; si:dling ø: si:dlingweg; sig 1: sigede:od, sigedu:f, sigebe:am, sigeby:me, sigecempa, sigede:ma, sigefolc, sigegyrd, sigehre:ð, sigehwi:l, sigeme:ce, sigesceorp, sigesi:ð, sigeti:ber, sigetu:dor, sigewæ:pen, sigewang, sigedryhten, sigegealdor, sigebe:acn, sigebro:ðor, sigegefeoh, sigedre:at, sigebe:ah, sigebearn, sigebeorn, sigecwe:n, sigele:an, sigele:oð, sigere:af, sigeri:ce 2, sigespe:d, sigeta:cen, sigewi:f; sigel 1: Sigelwaras, sigelhweorfe, sigelhweorfa; sigor: sigorti:fer, sigorbe:acen, sigorcynn, sigorle:an, sigorspe:d, sigorta:cen, sigorweorc, sigorwuldor; simbel 1: simbelgefe:ra; sinc: sincðego, sincfæt, sincgim, sincsta:n, sincgma:ððum, sincweorðung, sincbrytta, sincgewæ:ge, sincgief, sincgifu, sincma:ððum; sinder: sinderu:m; singal: singalrene; sinoð: sinoðbo:c, sinoðsto:w; Sion ø: Sionbeorg; sise ø: sisemu:s; si:ð 1: si:ðbo:c, si:ðfæt, si:ðstapel, si:ðwerod, si:ðboda; si:ð 2: si:ðdagas; si:ðe: si:ðberend; sixhynde: sixhyndeman; sixtig: sixtigæ:re; slæ:p 1: slæ:pern, slæ:pdrenc; sla:h: sla:hðorn; sla:hðorn: sla:hðornragu, sla:hðornrind; sla:w: sla:wyrm; slecg: slecgwyrhta; slege 1: sleghry:ðer, slegeby:tl, slegne:at; sli:efe: sle:fesco:h; sliht: slihtswy:n; slit: geslitgli:w, slitcwealm; slyp ø: slypræsn; sly:pe ø: sly:pesco:h; smæl: smælðearmas, smælðearme; smæ:te: smæ:tegold; sme:a ø: sme:awyrm, sme:amete, sme:awrenc, sme:awyrhta; sme:ag ø: sme:agelegen; smeoru: smeoruðearm, smeorusealf, smeoruwyrta, smeorumangestre; smirung: smiringele, smeringwyrta 1; smið: smiðcræft, smiðcræftega, smiðbelg; sna:w: sna:wgebland; snæ:d 2: snæ:ðfeld; snæ:del: snæ:delðearm; snæ:ding: snæ:dinghu:s, snæ:dingsce:ap; so:cn: so:cnman; so:l: so:lmerca; sol 1: Solmo:nað; so:n: so:ncræft; sopa: sopcuppe; sorg: sorgcearu, sorglufu, sorgstafas, sorgbryðen, sorgle:oð, sorgwi:te, sorgwylm, sorgword; sott 1: sotman; so:ð 1: So:ðfæder, So:ðcynig, so:ðta:cen; so:ð 2: so:ðgid, so:ðlufu, so:ðsagu, so:ðspell, so:ðwundor, so:ðsegen, so:ðcwide, so:ðspræ:c, so:ðword; spær: spærsta:n; spe:d: spe:ddropa; spearwa: spearhafoc, spærli:ra; spell: spellbo:c, spellsto:w, spellboda, spellcwide; spere: sperebro:ga, sperehand, sperehealf, spereni:ð, speresceaft, sperewyrta; spic: spichu:s, spicma:se; spild: spildsi:ð; spinel: spinelhealf; spiwe: spiwdrenc; spor: sporwrecel, spyremann; spræ:c: spre:cern, spræ:chu:s, spræ:ccyn; spræ:ce: spæ:cehe:ow; spring: springwyrta; spura: spurleðer; stæf: stæfcræft, stæfro:f, stæfsweord, stæfleornere, stæfliðere, stæfræ:w, stæfcyst, stæfgefe:g, stæfleahtor, stæfplega; stæl: stælherige, stælhra:n, stælwyrta; stæpe: stæppesco:h, stæpegong; stæ:r: stærwri:tere, stæ:rleornere, stæ:rtractere; stæð: stæðswealwe, stæðwyrta, stæðhly:pe 2, stæðweall; sta:n: sta:næx, sta:nbæð, sta:nbrycg, sta:nbucca, sta:ncarr, sta:nceastel, sta:nceasel, sta:nclif, sta:nclu:d, sta:ncnoll, sta:ncræftiga, sta:ncrop, sta:ncysten, sta:ndenu, sta:nfæt, sta:nflo:r, sta:nhege, Sta:nhenge, sta:nhlið, sta:nhlinc, sta:nhricg, sta:nhy:pe, sta:nli:m, sta:nmerce, sta:nrocc, sta:nscalu, sta:nstræ:t, sta:ntorr, sta:nwong, sta:nwurma, sta:ngella, sta:nscræf, sta:ngedelf, sta:ngetimbre, sta:ngeweorc, sta:nwyrhta, sta:ngaderung, sta:nwurðung, sta:nhy:wet, sta:nlesung, sta:nbryce, sta:ngefeall, sta:nbeorg, sta:nbill, sta:nboga, sta:nburg, sta:ncynn, sta:ngeat, sta:ngefo:g, sta:ngripe, sta:nhof, sta:nhol, sta:nscylf, sta:nsticce, sta:nwalu, sta:nweall, sta:nweg, sta:nweorc; staðol: staðolwang, staðolfæstnung, staðolæ:ht; stapol: stapolweg; steall: stalgong; stede: stedewang; steding ø: stedingli:ne; stefn 1: stefnelof; stefn 2: stefnbyrd; stela: stelme:le, stelscofl; stemping ø: stempingi:sern; stenc: stencfæt; ste:op ø: ste:opcild, ste:opdohtor, ste:opfæder, ste:opmo:dor, ste:opsunu, ste:opbearn; ste:or 1: ste:orbord, ste:ordalc, ste:orro:ðer, ste:orstefn, ste:orsetl, ste:orre:ðra, steorsce:awere, ste:ormann, ste:ornægl, ste:orsceofol, ste:orspre:c; ste:or 2: ste:oroxa; steorra: steorwiglung, steorwile; ster: stermelda; stic: stica:dl; sticca: sticfo:dder, stictæ:nel, sticwærc, sticwyrta; stig: sti:fearh, stigra:p, sti:weard, sti:wita; stigel: stigelhamm; sti:ð: sti:ðmægen, sti:ðweg; stoc: stoccli:f, stocweard, stocwi:c; sto:d: sto:dðe:of, sto:dfald, geste:dhors, sto:dhors, sto:dmyre; stofa: stofbæð; sto:r 1: sto:rcille, sto:rfæt, sto:rsæp, sto:rsticca; storm: stormsæ:; stræ:l 1: stræ:lwyrt; stræ:t: stræ:tlanu, stræ:tweard; stre:am: stre:amgewinn, stre:amfaru, stre:amra:d, stre:amracu, stre:amstæð, stre:amweall, stre:amwelme; stre:aw: stre:awberige; stri:c ø: stri:chrægl; studu: studansceaft; stunt: stuntspræ:c; styfic

ø: styficle:ah; **sufel:** suflmete; **suhterga:** suhtergefæderan; **su:l:** sulhbe:am, sulhælmesse, su:lere:ost, sulung, sulhæcer, sulhgesi:du, sulhgete:og, sulhgeweorc, sulhandla, sulhhæbbere, sulhgang; **sumor:** sumorbo:c, sumorha:t, sumorhæ:te, sumorhu:s, sumormæsse, sumorselde, sumorræ:dingbo:c, sumorlida 1, sumorlida 2; **sund:** sundampre, sundcorn, sundhengest, sundmere, sundwudu, sundbu:ende, sundgebland, sundhelm, sundnytt, sundplega, sundreced; **sundor:** synderæ:, sundorcraeft, sunderfre:ols, sundorha:lga, sundoryrfe, sundorland, sundormæsse, sundorseld, sundersto:w, sundorwine, sundorsetl, sundorwundor, sundorgere:fland, sundorweormynt, sunderanweald, sunderfolgoð, sunderfre:odo:m, sundorweorðung, sundorgecynd, sundorriht, sundorcy:ððu, sundorfeoh, sundorgenga, sundorgifu, sundorli:f, sunderme:d, sundornotu, sundornytt, sundorspræ:c, sundorwi:c; **sunna:** Sunnanæ:fen, sunbe:am, sunnancorn, Sunnandæg, sunde:aw, sunfeld, Sunnanmergen, Sunnanniht, sunsceaðu, sunnansci:ma, Sunnanu:hta, sunnansetlgong, sungi:hte, sunbearu, sunfølgend, sunset, sunboga, sunbryne, sunsci:n, sunstede, sunnanle:oma; **sunu:** sunsunu, sunucennicge; **su:sl:** su:slbona, su:slcwalu, su:slhof, su:slstede; **su:ð 1:** Su:ðengle, su:ðdæ:l, su:ðduru, su:ðecg, su:ðende, su:ðfolc, su:ðhealf, Su:ðhymbre, su:ðland, Su:ðmyrce, su:ðportic, su:ðrima, Su:ðsæ:, Su:ðseaxan, su:ðwa:g, su:ðwind, su:ðwest 1, su:ðga:rsecg, su:ðgemæ:re, su:ðmæ:gð, su:ðfo:r, su:ðmann, su:ðrodor, su:ðstæð, su:ðweg; **su:ðan:** Su:ðanhymbre, su:ðanwind; **su:ðane:astan:** su:ðane:astanwind; **su:ðanwestan:** su:ðanwestanwind; **su:ðe:ast:** su:ðe:astende, su:ðe:asthealf; **su:ðerne 1:** su:ðernewudu; **swæ:r 1:** swæ:rbyrd; **swæ:sende:** swæ:senddagas; **swan:** swanra:d; **swa:n:** swa:nsteorra, swa:ngere:fa, swa:nriht; **swa:t:** swa:tðyrel, swa:tcla:ð, swa:tli:n, swa:tswaðu; **swear:** swearthbyrd; **swefel:** sweflðrosm, swefelre:c; **swefn:** swefnreccere, swefnracu; **sweg:** swe:gcræft, swe:ghle:oðor, swe:gdyng; **swegl 1:** sweglbo:sm, sweglcondel, sweglhorn, sweglwundor, sweglcynning, swegldre:am, sweglra:d, sweglwuldor; **Swe:on:** Swe:oðe:od, Swe:oland, Swe:ori:ce; **swe:or 1:** swe:orba:n, swe:orcla:ð, swe:orcoðu, swe:orcops, swe:orhritu, swe:orte:ag, swe:orwærc, swe:orbe:ag, swe:orro:d; **swe:ora:** swu:rplætt, swe:orracente:h, swe:orscagul; **sweord:** sweordfreca, sweordhwi:ta, sweordle:oma, sweordgeni:ðla, sweordgeswing, sweordfætels, sweordwi:gend, sweordbealo, sweordbite, sweordgifu, sweordgripe, sweordplega, sweordræ:s, sweordslege, sweordtige, sweordwyrhta; **sweostor:** sweostorsunu, sweostorbearn; **swe:te 1:** swe:tmete; **swic:** swiccræft; **swi:ge 1:** swi:gðagas, swi:gmaesse, swi:geniht, swi:gu:ht, swi:gti:ma; **swi:n:** swi:nhaga, swi:nhege, swi:nhyrde, swi:nsceadu, swi:nli:c; **swinn:** swinsweg; **swinsung:** swinsungcræft; **swi:ð:** swi:ðfæstnes, swi:ðhre:ownes; **swot 1:** swo:tmete; **swylt:** swyltdæg, swyltde:að, swylthwi:l, swyltewalu; **sy:l:** sy:læx; **symbol 1:** symbolbe:ad, symboldæg, symbolhu:s, symbolwinn, symbolgereord, symbolcennes, symbolgifa, symbolti:d, symbolcalic; **symering ø:** symeringwyr; **synn:** synbend, synbo:t, syncræft, synle:aw, synnlust, synneðo:ht, syngrin, synbyrðen, synbryne, syndæ:d, syndolh, synleahter, synræ:s, synru:st, synsceaða, synwracu, synwund; **syre:** Syrware; **syrfe:** syrfire:ow; **ta: 1:** ta:hspura; **ta:cen:** ta:cencircol; **ta:cn:** ta:cnberend; **tæfl:** tæflsta:n; **tægel:** tæglhæ:r; **tæ:l:** tæ:lhlehter; **tæppel ø:** tæppelbred; **ta:n 1:** ta:nhlyta; **tapor:** taperæx, taporberend; **te:afor 2:** te:aforge:ap; **te:am:** te:ampo:l, te:mbyrst; **temes ø:** tæmespi:le; **tempel:** tempelhu:s, templgeweorc, templha:lgung, tempelgeat; **teol ø:** teolðyrl; **te:on 2:** te:onhete, te:onle:g, te:onsmið, te:oncwide, te:onword; **teosu:** teosuspræ:c, teosuworð; **te:oðung:** te:oðungce:ap, te:oðingdæg, te:oðungland, te:oðingaldor, te:oðingmann, te:oðungsceatt; **ti:d:** ti:ddæg, ti:dscriptor, ti:dwri:tere, ti:dðe:nung, ti:dscce:awere, ti:dwardung, ti:dymbwla:tend, ti:dfara, ti:dre:n, ti:dsang; **ti:en:** ti:enbebod; **tigel:** tigelarne, tigelle:ah, tigelsta:n, tigelgetel, tigelgeweorc, tigelwyrhta; **tintreg:** tintregsto:w, tintregðegn; **ti:r:** ti:rfruma, ti:rwine; **titt:** tittstrycel; **Ti:w:** Ti:wesdæg, Ti:wesniht; **to:cir ø:** to:cirhu:s; **toh ø:** tohli:ne; **toll:** tollsceamol, tolsetl, tollsci:r; **tord:** tordwifel; **torn 2:** torsnorg, torngemo:t, torngeni:ðla, torncwide, tornword, tornwracu; **to:ð:** to:ðga:r, to:ðrima, to:ðsealf, to:ðwærc, to:ðwyr, to:ðmægen, to:ðece, to:ðsticca; **tow ø:** towcræft, towhu:s, towto:l, towmy:derce; **traht:** trahtbo:c; **tre:ow 1:** tre:owfugol, tre:owgewrid, tre:owsteall, tre:owteru, tre:owwyr, tre:owwæstm, tre:owgeweorc, tre:owfe:ging, tre:owweorðung, tre:owcynn, tre:owstede, tre:owwyrhta; **tre:ow 2:** tre:owðra:g, tre:owloga; **tre:owe 1:** tre:owlufu, tre:owgeðofa; **trinda:** trindhyrst; **trog:** troghrycg, trogscip; **tru:ð:**

tru:ðhorn; tu:dor: tu:ddorfo:ster, tu:ddorspe:d; tu:n: tu:ncerse, tu:ncressa, tu:ncirce, tu:nland, tu:nmelde, tu:npre:ost, tu:nsteall, tu:ngebu:r, tu:ngere:fa, tu:nho:fe, tu:nmann, tu:nræ:d, tu:nsci:r, tu:nso:cn, tu:nstede, tu:nweg; tunge: tungeðrum; tungol: tungolæ:, tungolcræft, tungolcræftiga, tungolgim, tungolgesce:ad, tungolspræ:c, tungolwi:tega; tungolcræft: tungolcræftwi:se; tunne: tunnebotm; tunsing ø: tunsingwyr; turf: turfgret, turfhaga, tyrfhaga 1, turfhle:ow; twe:one: twe:onele:oht; twelfta 1: Twelftadæg, Twelftamæsseæ:fen; twi:n 1: twinwurm; twihynde: twihyndeman; tyge: tygeho:c, tygehorn; tynder: tyndercynn; tyrn ø: tyrngeat; ðæc: ðæctigile; ðearm: ðearmgyrd, ðearmgewind; ðegn: ðegnhyse, ðegnscolu, ðegnsorh, ðegnwer, ðegnweorud, ðegnriht, ðegnnylde, ðegnlagu; ðel: ðelbrycg, ðelfæsten; ðe:nest: ðe:nestmann; ðe:nung: ðe:nungbo:c, ðe:ningfæt, ðe:ningga:st, ðe:ninghu:s, ðe:nungwerod, ðe:ningmann; ðe:od 1: ðe:odegsa, ðe:odeorðe, ðe:odfruma, ðe:odguma, ðe:odhere, ðe:odland, ðe:odstefn, ðe:odfe:ond, ðe:odwundor, ðe:odla:reow, ðe:odgestre:on, ðe:odbu:ende, ðe:odli:ce:ter, ðe:odmægen, ðe:odwita, ðe:odðre:a, ðe:odbealu, ðe:odcwe:n, ðe:odcyning, ðe:odsceaða, ðe:odwiga, ðe:odloga; ðe:oden: ðe:odensto:l, ðe:odengeda:l, ðe:odenma:ðm; ðe:of 1: ðe:ofdenn, ðe:ofscip, ðe:ofscolu, ðe:ofsliht, ðe:offeng, ðe:ofmann, ðe:ofsceaða, ðe:ofslege; ðe:of 2: ðe:ofscyldig, ðe:ofgild, ðe:ofwracu; ðe:oh: ðe:ohscanca, ðe:ohseax, ðe:ohwæc, ðe:ohgelæ:te, ðe:ohcece, ðe:ohgeweald, ðe:ohhweorfa; ðe:or: ðe:ora:dl, ðe:orwærc, ðe:orwenn, ðe:orwurm, ðe:orwyr, ðe:ordrenc, ðe:orgerid; ðeorf 2: ðeorfdagas, ðeorfsymbel, ðeorfhla:f; ðe:ostor: ðe:ostorcofa, ðe:ostorloca; ðe:ow 1: ðe:owcnapa, ðe:owny:d, ðe:owmann, ðe:owwracu; ðerscel: ðerscelflo:r; ði:efe ø: ði:efefeoh; ðider: ðidercyme; ðing: ðingsto:w, ðinggemearc, ðingstede; ðistel: ðistelle:ag, ðisteltwige, ðistelgeblæ:d; ðol: ðolmo:d 2; ðorn: ðornrind, ðornðy:fel, ðorngeblæ:d, ðyrncin; ðræ:l: ðræ:lriht; ðra:g: ðra:gma:l; ðra:wing ø: ðra:wingspinl; ðre:a: ðre:ani:ed, ðre:aswinge, ðre:aweorc; ðrida: ðriddandæ:l; ðri:e: ðre:ohund, ðre:oniht; ðrimilce: ðrimilcemo:nað; ðriðing: ðriðinggere:fa; ðrote: ðrotbolla; ðro:wung: ðro:wungdæg, ðro:wungræ:ding, ðro:wungti:d, ðro:wungti:ma; ðrust: ðrustfell; ðrymm: ðrymseld, ðrymsel, ðrymwealdend 2, ðrymcyme, ðrymcyning, ðrymri:ce; ðry:ð: ðry:ðærn, ðry:ðbord, ðry:ðbearn, ðry:ðcyning, ðry:ðgesteald, ðry:ðweorc, ðry:ðword; ðunor: ðunorclæ:fre, ðunresdæg, ðunresniht, ðunorwyr, ðunorsliht, ðunorbodu, ðunorra:d, ðunreslege; ðunorra:d: ðunorra:dstefn; ðu:send: ðu:sendealdor, ðu:sendealdorman, ðu:sendgeri:m, ðu:sendgetel, ðu:sendmann, ðu:sendri:ca; ðweorh: ðweorhfero; ðy:fel: ðy:fedorn; ðyle: ðylcræft; ðynne: ðunwang; ðyrel 1: ðyrelhu:s; ufe: ufeward 2; u:ht: u:htcearu, u:htðegnung, u:htgebed, u:htfloga, u:htthlem, u:htsang, u:htsceaða, u:htti:d, u:htanti:ma, u:htwæcca; underburg: underburhware; undern: underngiefl, undernmæ:l, undernrest, undernswæ:sendu, underngereord, underngeweorc, undernmete, undernti:d; unfrið: unfriðhere, unfriðflota; ungewitt: ungewitfæstnes; unlybba: unlybwyrrhta; unræ:d: unræ:dsi:ð; unri:m 1: unri:mfolc, unri:mgo:d; unriht 2: unrihtæ:med 1, unrihtlust, unrihtwillend, unrihtgestre:on, unrihtgewill, unrihtdo:nd, unrihtwillnung, unrihtcræfing, unrihtfe:oung, unrihtgi:tsung, unrihtlybla:c, unrihtwri:gels, unrihtwyrceand, unrihtcyst, unrihtdæ:d, unrihtgestrod, unrihtgilp, unrihtti:d, unrihtweorc, unrihtwi:f, unrihtwilla, unrihtwyrhta; unrihtæ:med 1: unrihtæ:medfremmere; unti:d ø: unti:dgewidere, unti:dfyl, unti:dspæ:c, unti:dweorc; u:p 1: u:plegen, upsti:ge; u:pa:stigennes: U:pa:sti:gnessi:d; u:t 1: u:tacunda; u:t 2: u:termere; u:tan: u:tancumen 2, u:tanybstandnes; u:tfangene ø: u:tfangeneðe:of; wa:c 1: wa:cmo:d 1; wa:d 1: wa:dspitl, wa:dsæ:d; wæ:d: wæ:dbre:c, wæ:dera:p; wæ:fer ø: wæ:ferhu:s, wæ:fersolor, wæ:fersto:w, wæ:fergeornnes, wæ:fersyn; wæ:fre: wæfergange; wæ:g 1: wæ:gðel, wæ:gðre:a, wæ:gðbord, wæ:gðe:or, wæ:gðfæt, wæ:gðhengest, wæ:gðstre:am, wæ:gðsweord, wæ:gðli:ðend, wæ:gðfær, wæ:gðre:at, wæ:gðropa, wæ:gðflota, wæ:gðholm, wæ:gðra:p, wæ:gðstæð; wæ:ge 1: wæ:gscalu, wæ:gspundern, wæ:getunge; wæ:gn: wæ:gnre:ow, wæ:gngewæ:de, wæ:gngehrado, wæ:ngerefa, wæ:gnfaru, wæ:gnscilling, wæ:gnweg, wæ:gnwyrhta; wæl 1: wælbedd, wælbed, wælben, wælce:asega, wælclomm, wælcræft, wælde:ad, wælfæðm, wælfeld, wælfy:r, wælga:r, wælgæ:st, wælgimm, wælhere, wælhence, wæhlwelp, wælnett, wælni:ð, wælpi:l, wælrest, wælsceaft, wælseax, wælspere, wælsto:w, wælstre:l, wælstre:am, wælwang, wælwulf, wælsliht, wælcyrige, wælfæ:hð, wælcwealm, wældre:or, wælfill, wælfyllo, wælgryre, wælhlem,

wælmist, wælnot, wælræs, wæltre:af, wæltre:c, wæltre:gn, wælrū:n, wælsceþ, wælsteng, wælsweŋ; wæ:pen: wæ:penðracu, wæ:penhete, wæ:penhu:s, wæ:penstræ:l, wæ:penðræ:ge, wæ:pengetæc, wæ:pengeðræc, wæ:pengeŋwrixle, wæ:penwiga; **wæ:pned 1:** wæ:pnedcild, wæ:pnedhand, wæ:pnedhealf, wæ:pnedwi:festre, wæ:pnedbearn, wæ:pnedcynn, wæ:pnedmann; **wær 1:** wærlot, wærword; **wær 2:** wæ:rganga, wæ:rloga; **wærc:** wærcsa:r; **wæsc 1:** wæscern, wæschu:s; **wæstm:** wæstmaseten, wæstmsceatt; **wæter:** wæterðru:h, wæterðry:ð, wætera:dl, wæteræ:dre, wæterælfen, wæterbo:h, wæterbro:ga, wæterbu:c, wæterbucca, wæterbyden, wætercla:ð, wætercro:g, wætercru:ce, wæteregsa, wæterfæt, wæterflaxe, wæterfrocga, wæterga:t, wæterhæfern, wæterme:le, wæternæ:dre, wæterpund, wæterpytt, wætersol, wætersteall, wæterstefn, wæterstoppa, wæterstre:am, wæterwyrþ, wætery:ð, wæterslæd, wæterði:sa, wæterri:ðe, wætergelæt, wætergewæsc, wæterorda:l, wæterberend, wæterfæsten, wæterfyrhtnes, wæterha:lŋung, wæterberere, wæterwæ:dlnes, wæterdrinc, wætergefeall, wætergela:d, wætergesceaft, wæterðe:ote, wætergeblæ:d, wæterbolla, wæterburne, wætercynn, wæterflo:d, wætergrund, wætergyte, wæterhelm, wæterle:od, wætersce:at, wæterscy:te, wæterse:að, wæterspryng, wæterti:ge, wæterweg, wæterwyl; **wæterælf 0:** wæterælf:a:dl; **wa:fung 1:** wa:fungsto:w, wa:fungstede; **wa:g 1:** wa:gðeorl, wa:ghrægel, wa:grift, wa:gðyling; **wamb:** wamba:dl, wambecoðu, wambegicða, wambhord, wambewyrm; **wamm 1:** wamlust, wamdæ:d, wamsceaða, wamwlite; **wamm 2:** wamwyrcente, wamcwide, wamfreht; **wanan:** wananbe:am; **wand:** wandeweorpe; **wang 1:** wangturf, wangstede; **wange:** wangbeard, wangto:ð; **waroð:** waroðgewinn, waroðfaruð; **wa:se:** wo:rhana, wo:rhenn, wa:sescite; **we:a:** we:aspell, we:agesi:ð, we:aðearf, we:aðæ:d, we:ala:f, we:ata:cen; **We:alas:** We:alcynn; **wealc:** walcspiln 1, wealcspiln; **weald 1:** wealdbæ:r, wealdswaðu, wealdgenga; **weald 2:** wealdweaxe; **wealdend 1:** Wealdendgod; **wealh:** Wealhðe:od, wealhbaso, wealhhnutu, we:alland, wealhmora, wealhmora, wealhmoru, wealsa:da, wealhfereld, Wealhcynn, wealhgefe:ra, wealhha:foc, wealword, wealhstod, wealhhafoc; **weall 1:** weallðræ:d, weallclif, wealldi:c, wealldor, wealli:m, weallsta:n, weallsteall, wealwyrþ, weallstaðol, weallgeweorc, weallfæsten, weallstilling, weallgebrec, weallgeat, weallwala, weallweg, wealweorc, weallwyrhta; **weard 1:** weardpening, weardseld, weardsteall, weardsto:w, weardmann, weardwi:te; **wearg 1:** weargtreafu, weargtre:ow, weargro:d; **wearg 2:** weargbræ:de; **wearp:** wearpfæt; **we:as:** we:asgelimp; **weax:** weaxæppel, weaxbred, weaxcandel, weaxsealf, weaxberende, weaxgesceot, weaxhla:f; **weaxhla:f:** weaxhla:fsealf; **web:** webbe:am, webho:c, webgerod, websceaft, webta:wa, webte:ag, webgere:ðru, webbgeweorc, webwyrhta; **wecean:** wecedrenc, wedbro:ðor, wedloga, wedbryce; **we:de 1:** we:deberge, we:dehund, we:denheort 2; **weder 1:** wedercandel, wederdæg, wederwolcen, wedera:wenednes, wederburg, wederta:cen; **weg:** wegbra:de, wegnest, weggeda:l, weggelæ:te, wegge:si:ð, wegfe:rend, wegtwiflung, weggewit, wegfo:r, wegre:af; **wel 1:** wilgæst, wilgehle:ða, welfremming, welli:cung, welfremnes, welwyrcent, wilcuma, weldæ:d, wilgiefa; **wen 0:** wenspryng; **wendel 0:** Wendelsæ:; **wenn 1:** wenby:l, wennsealf, wenwyrþ, wenni:cen; **wentas:** Went-Sæte; **we:od:** we:odho:c, we:odmo:nað; **we:ofod:** we:ofodbo:t, we:ofodheorð, we:ofodhrægl, we:ofodsteall, we:ofodde:nung, we:ofodwiglere, we:ofoddegn, we:ofodsce:at; **weoloc:** weolocælg, weolocscyll; **weorð 1:** weorðmetednes, weorðmynd; **weorðung:** weorðundæg, weorðungsto:w; **weorc 1:** weorcðe:ow, weorccræft, weorcdæg, weorchu:s, weorcland, weorcsta:n, weorcuhra, weorcny:ten, weorcgere:fa, weorcdæ:d, weorcmann, weorcsige; **weorf 1:** weorfemeoluc, weorford; **wer 1:** werðe:od, werbe:am, werwulf, werma:gd, wermet, wercyn, wernægel, werod 1, werre:af; **wer 2:** wertihle, werfæ:hð, werborg, wergild; **wer 3:** werbæ:r, werstede; **wer 4:** werla:d; **wergild:** wergildde:of; **wesend:** wesendhorn; **west:** West-Centigas, westdæ:l, West-Dene, westende, westhealf, westsæ:, West-Seaxe, West-We:alas, westwind, westmearc, westri:ce, westrodor, westweg; **westan:** westanwind; **westansu:ðan:** westansu:ðanwind; **we:sten 1:** we:stenseþla, we:stengryre; **we:sten 2:** we:stenstaðol; **westnorð 0:** westnorðwind; **westsu:ð 0:** westsu:ðende, westsu:ðwind; **wi:c:** wi:ceard, wi:cfreoðu, wi:csteall, wi:csto:w, wi:ctu:n, wi:cherpað, wi:csce:awere, wi:cgere:fa, wi:cstede; **wicce:** wiccecræft; **wi:cŋg:** wi:cŋgsceaðe; **wi:d:** wi:deferhð 1, wi:dfolc, wi:dland, wi:dsæ:, wi:dsi:ð, wi:dfarend, wi:dmæ:rsung, wi:dfloga, wi:dla:st 2, wi:dwegas; **wiell:**

wyllflo:d, wæ:lgenga, wæ:lra:p 1, wyllgespring, wyllspringe, wellwill; **wielle:** wyllecarse, wyllewæter, wylleburne, wylleweg; **wielm:** wielmfy:r; **wi:f:** wi:fcild, wi:ffre:ond, wi:fhand, wi:fhealf, wi:fhearpe, wi:fhi:red, wi:fhraegel, wi:flufu, wi:fscru:d, wi:ffex, wi:fgema:na, wi:fgemæ:dla, wi:fgeornes, wi:fðegn, wi:fðing, wi:fcy:ððu, wi:fcynn, wi:fgifta, wi:fmann, wi:fmyne; **wi:g 1:** wi:gðracu, wi:gbord, wi:gcyrm, wi:gcræft, wi:gfreca, wi:gfruma, wi:gar, wi:ghaga, wi:ghe:ap, wi:ghete, wi:ghu:s, wi:gnett, wi:gsi:ð, wi:gspere, wi:gsteall, wi:gwæ:pen, wi:gheafola, wi:ghyrst, wi:gbealu, wi:gbill, wi:gble:d, wi:ggeta:we, wi:ggryre, wi:ghryre, wi:gle:oð, wi:gmann, wi:gplega, wi:gra:d, wi:gsigor, wi:gspe:d, wi:gtrod, wi:gwægn; **wi:g 2:** wi:gsmið, we:ohsteall, wi:gweorðung, wi:ggild; **wiht 1:** wihtmearc; **Wiht 3:** Wihtland, Wihtware, Wihtsæ:tan; **Wil o:** Wilsæ:te; **wi:l:** wi:lbec; **wild:** wildde:or, wildgo:s; **wildde:or:** wildde:orcyn; **wilde 1:** wildefy:r, wildeswi:n; **will 1:** wilðegu, wildæg, willsele, wilsi:ð, willspell, willwong, willgebro:ðor, willgeðofa, wilgesi:ð, willgestealla, willgesweostor, wilgedryht, wilboda, willgesteald, wilweg; **wi:n:** wi:nðegu, wi:nærn, wi:nbe:am, wi:nbeget, wi:nberge, wi:nbo:h, wi:nclyster, wi:nfæt, wi:ngeard, wi:nhu:s, wi:nland, wi:nle:af, wi:nmere, wi:nsæl, wi:nsele, wi:nsester, wi:nti:ber, wi:ntre:ow, wi:ntrog, wi:ntunne, wi:ntwig, wi:ncolc, wi:nbyrele, wi:ntæppere, wi:nwircend, wi:ndrinc, wi:ngedrinc, wi:nbelg, wi:nbrytta, wi:nburg, wi:ncynn, wi:nreced, wi:ntredde, wi:nwringe, wi:nha:te; **wind:** windðearm, windæ:ddre, windfona, windgeard, windsele, windgereste, windswingel, windbland, windræ:s, windscoft; **windel:** windelsta:n, windelstre:aw, windeltre:ow; **windig:** windwigceaf, windwigsyfe; **wine:** winetre:ow, winedryhten, winemæ:g; **wi:nguard:** wi:nguardbo:g, wi:nguardho:c, wi:nguardhring, wi:nguardseax, wi:nguardwealh; **winter:** winterdæg, winterdu:n, winterfeorm, winterhu:s, winterscu:r, wintersteal, wintergewæ:de, wintersetl, winterstund, wintersufel, winterræ:dingbo:c, Winterfyllæð, wintergeri:m, wintergetel, winterburna, wintergegong, wintergeweorp, winterti:d; **wi:r:** wi:rgræ:fe, wi:rre:ow, wi:rboga; **wis 1:** wi:sbo:c, wi:ssefa; **wist:** wistfylla, wistmete; **wi:te:** wi:teðe:ow 2, wi:tern, wi:tebend, wi:tebro:ga, wi:tegeard, wi:tehrægl, wi:tehu:s, wi:testo:w, wi:tescræft, wi:tecyll, wi:testeng, wi:teswinge; **wi:tegun:** wi:tegunbo:c; **witmæres o:** witmæreswyrht; **witnes:** witnesman; **wi:tnung:** wi:tnungsto:w; **wi:ðig:** wi:ðigrind, wi:ðigræ:w; **wiðer 2:** wiðerwengel; **wlite:** wliteandæt, wlitewamm, wlitescæ:awung, wlitese:on, wliteweorð; **wo:d:** wo:dðra:g, wo:ddre:am, wo:dscinn, wo:dendre:am; **Wo:den:** Wo:dnesdæg, Wo:dnesniht; **wo:h 2:** wo:hgod, wo:h hæ:med, wo:hgestre:on, wo:h fremmend, wo:hce:apung, wo:h hæ:mend, wo:h hæ:mere, wo:h dæ:d; **wo:l:** wo:ldæg, wo:lbæ:rnes, wo:lgewinn, wo:lbryne; **wolcen:** wolcengehna:st, wolcenfaru; **wo:p:** wo:psto:w, wo:pdropa, wo:ple:oð; **word 1:** wordcræft, wordgydd, wordhle:oðor, wordhord, wordlatu, wordlaðu, wordgemearc, wordbe:otung, wordmittung, wordsomnung, wordcennend, wordpredicung, wordsa:were, wordsomnere, wordbe:ot, wordriht, wordgery:ne, wordbebod, wordcwide, wordgecwide, wordla:r, wordle:an, wordloc, wordsige, wordwi:sa, wordloga; **word 2:** wordcarse; **worn:** worngeha:t; **wordig:** wordigcarse, wordignetele; **woruld:** woruldðe:aw, woruldðrymm, worulda:r, woruldafol, woruldbisgu, woruldbismer, woruldbliss, woruldbo:t, woruldcandel, woruldcearu, woruldcempa, woruldcraeft, woruldcraeftiga, woruldde:ma, woruldearfod, woruldege, woruldene, woruldfre:ond, woruldfrið, woruldfruma, woruldglenge, woruldgo:d, woruldhli:sa, woruldlæ:ce, woruldlufu, woruldlust, woruldme:d, woruldne:od, woruldpry:do, woruldscamu, woruldsorg, woruldste:or, woruldstrengu, woruldwæ:pn, woruldwæter, woruldwi:dl, woruldwlenco, worulddrihten, woruldhla:ford, woruldgeðo:ht, woruldgeðincð, woruldcamp, woruldgeda:l, woruldgyrla, woruldmæ:g, woruldgery:snu, woruldsacu, woruldgestre:on, woruldgewuna, woruldgeræ:dnes, woruldsæ:lða, woruldðe:nung, woruldðe:owdo:m, woruldæ:ht, woruldbisgung, woruldbu:end, woruldduguð, woruldfægernes, woruldfolgað, woruldfraetwung, woruldga:lnes, woruldwilnung, woruldgi:tsere, woruldgi:tsung, woruldhremming, woruldyrmðu, woruldri:cetere, woruldsce:awung, woruldscrift, woruldstru:dere, woruldweorðscipe, woruldwi:sdo:m, woruldgesæ:lða, woruldbroc, woruldgefoht, woruldgeflit, woruldhlyht, woruldgeriht, woruldriht, woruldgesceaft, woruldsceaft, woruldgeswinc, woruldgewinn, woruldwita, woruldgewritu, woruldearf, woruldðegen, woruldðing, woruldgeðingu, woruldbearn, woruldbebod, woruldcyning, worulddæ:d, worulddre:am, woruldfæoh, woruldgebyrd, woruldgifu, woruldgielp, woruldhogu,

woruldlaga, woruldlagu, woruldle:an, woruldli:f, woruldman, woruldnytt, woruldri:ca, woruldri:ce 1, woruldsce:at, woruldsci:r, woruldspe:d, woruldspræ:c, woruldwela, woruldweorc, woruldwi:g, woruldwi:se, woruldwi:te, woruldwilla, woruldwrenc, woruldwuldor; wo:ð: wo:ðgiefu, wo:ðsong, wo:ðcræft; wræc 1: wræcfæc, wræchwi:l, wræcmæcg, wreccscip, wræcsi:ð, wræcsto:w, wræcworuld, wræcsetl, wræcla:st, wræcmon, wræcwi:te; wræð 0: wræðstudu; wra:ð 2: wra:ðscræf; wri:ting: wri:tingfeðer, wri:tingi:sen; wringe: wringhwæ:g; wro:ht 1: wro:htsmið, wro:htstæf, wro:htgete:me, wro:htberend, wro:htsa:were, wro:htdropa; wucu: wucubo:t, wucdæg, wicðe:nestre, wucðe:nung, wucðegn, wucweorc; wudu: wuduðistle, wuduælfen, wuduæppel, wuduba:t, wudubæ:r, wudube:am, wudubucca, wuducla:te, wuducocc, wuducroft, wuduculfre, wuducu:nelle, wududocce, wudufald, wudufeld, wudufi:n, wudufugol, wuduga:t, wuduhætt, wuduhona, wuduholt, wuduhunig, wuduland, wuduleahtric, wudumerce, wudurima, wudurose, wudusni:te, wudutelga, wudutre:ow, wodewistle, wuduwyr, wuduwinde, wuducferille, wuduherpað, windumæ:r, wudumæ:r 1, wudurofe, wudusu:ræppel, wuduwa:sa, wudubearo, wudugehæg, wudubærnett, wudubyrðra, wudufæsten, wuduhi:ewet, wuduwe:sten, wuduhe:awere, wudubill, wudubinde 1, wudubinde 2, wudublæ:d, wuducynn, wudufeoh, wudufille, wudula:d, wudulæ:s, wudumann, wudure:c, wuduwald, wuduweard, wuduweax; wuldor: wuldorðrymm, Wuldorfæder, wuldorga:st, wuldorgim, Wuldorgod, wuldorhe:ap, wuldormaga, wuldorta:n, wuldorweorud, wuldorbe:acn, wuldorgeweorc, wuldornytting, wuldorbe:ag, wuldorblæ:d, wuldorcynig, wuldordre:am, wuldorgesteald, wuldorgifu, wuldorhama, wuldorhelm, wuldorle:an, wuldormago, wuldorsang, wuldorspe:d, wuldorword, wuldorgeflogena; wulf: wulfly:s, wulfhaga, wulfhlið, wulfpytt, wulfestæ:sel, wulfslæd, wulfescamb, wulfhol, wulfse:að, wulfeshe:afod; wulfeshe:afod: wulfhe:afodtre:o; wull: wullcnoppa, wulltewestre, wullcamb, wullwæ:ga; wund 1: wundswaðu, wundspring, wundwi:te; wundor: wundorclam, wundorcræft, wundorde:að, wundorfæt, wundorhæ:lo, wundorhu:s, wundorsmið, wundorworuld, wundorbe:acen, wundorble:o, wundorgehwyrft, wundoreardung, wundorbebod, wundordæ:d, wundorgiefu, wundorma:ðm, wundorse:on, wundorta:cen, wundorweorc, wundorwyr; wunung: wunungsto:w; wy:sc: wu:scbearn; wynn: wynbe:am, wyncondel, wyndæg, wynele, wyngra:f, wynland, wynlust, wynwyr, wynstaðol, wynwerod, wynpsalterium, wynnæ:g, wyngesi:ð, wynburh, wyndre:am, wynro:d, wynsang; wyrd 1: wyrdstæf, (ge)wyrdwri:tere; wurm 1: wurmgæard, wurmhi:w, wurmhord, wurmmelu, wurmsele, wurmwyr, wurmgæaldor, wurmgaldere, wurmhæ:lsere, wurmæ:te 1, wurmcynn, wurmli:c, wurmslite, wurmgeblæ:d; wurms: wurmsu:tspi:ung, wurmshræ:cung; wyr: wyrtribedd, gewyrtribox, wyrtribæ:ð, wyrftæt, wyrteard, wyrtnu:n, wyrtrum, wyrtycynn, wyrteceddrenc, wyrteælstre, wyrtycynn, wyrtdrenc, wyrtegemang, wyrtemete, wyrteard, wyrtwala, wyrtwalu 1, wyrteforbor; wyrtnu:n: wyrtnu:nhege; yfel 1: yfela:dl, yfelde:ma, yfelde:nd, yfelgiornes, yfeldæ:d, yfelsæc, yfelweorc; yfel 2: yfelihtend; ylp: ylpesba:n; ymbe 3: oemseten; Ymbren: Ymbrendæg, Ymbrenfæsten, Ymbrenwuce; ymen: ymenbo:c, ymensang; ynne 0: ynnele:ac; ypping: yppingi:ren; yrfeward: yrfewardwri:tere; yrð: yrðland, yrðmearc; y:ð 1: y:ðbord, y:ðhengest, y:ðmearh, y:ðmere, y:ðgebland, y:ðgewinn, y:ðfaru, y:ðhof, y:ðla:d, y:ðla:f, y:ðlid, y:ðlida.

Figure 2: The adjuncts of compounds.

The study shows the existence of 1,840 different bases. In terms of lexical class, we find 1,436 nouns, 20 verbs, 189 adjectives, 53 adverbs, 2 pronouns, 9 numerals, and 6 adpositions. Moreover, 125 unique hypothetical bases have been identified, although they have not been attached to any lexical category. Thus, the average adjunct predicate takes part in the formation of 4.5 different compound nouns. This ratio is twice as high as that of the average base predicate. Regarding

their distribution among the lexical classes, a reduction can be observed in the number of verbal items, when compared with those that function as bases of compounds. However, this behaviour must be seen as exceptional. As regards other categories, the data indicate a wider range of distributional possibilities. In the case of adjectives in adjunct position, we find a distribution 6 times higher than in base position. This figure rises to 12 times in the case of adverbs. Furthermore, compounds include adjuncts belonging in lexical classes that are not present in base position as pronouns, numerals and adposition.

4.3. Process feeding in Old English word-formation

Recapitulating, the main aim in this research is to establish the relationship and the recursivity of the processes of affixation, compounding and zero-derivation, by analysing the final and the pre-final processes of word-formation occurring in complex nouns. By analysing these combinations a relative ordering of morphological processes should be established, which, so far, has been identified as one in which prefixation should occur before suffixation; affixation should be prior to compounding, and, finally, inflection should always come in the last place. The affixal properties of the predicates underlying the structure of complex words have been considered when studying process combination, disregarding the actual presence or absence of a given prefix (particularly *ge-*) in the output predicate. This is so in order to set the grounds for a later study on the behaviour (preservation, loss or addition) of the prefix *ge-* among the different components of a derivational family.

In the remainder of this section, the combinatorial relations between processes have been approached from a double perspective. Firstly, by distinguishing the final morphological process and how they are fed by the different pre-final processes; and, secondly, by paying attention to the behaviour of prefixation, suffixation, compounding, zero-derivation and inflection as feeding processes, and how they contribute to the creation of new complex lexemes. As has been explained in the chapter devoted to research methodology, the bases and adjuncts that have been identified are used as a metalanguage for the logical structure of complex nouns, as (1) shows:

(1)

Prefixation: *unlyft* ‘bad air’ [[un 2]_{Afl}[lyft]_N]_N

Suffixation: *a:cumendlicnes* ‘possibility’ [[a:cumendlic]_{Adj}[ness 2]_{Afl}]_N

Compounding: *ho:rcwene* ‘whore, adultress’ [[ho:r]_N[cwene]_N]_N

Zero-derivation: *(ge)mynd* ‘memory, remembrance’

((ge)munan)_{Vb}((ge)mynd)_N

This type of analysis allows for a study on the recursivity of the lexical creation processes, and on the structural ordering of complex nouns. In the remaining of the section I cope with the quantitative and qualitative results obtained from the analysis of each of the processes.

4.3.1. Prefixation as a terminal process

Example (2) offers an overview of prefixation as a final process:

(2)

Prefixed nouns (754)

Prefixed nouns with Underived bases (217): *incofa* (cofa)

Prefixed nouns with Prefixed bases (65): *underto:dal* (to:da:l)

Prefixed nouns with Suffixed bases (167): *to:æty:cnes* (æty:cnes)

Prefixed nouns with Compound bases (21): *unfriðland* (friðland)

Prefixed nouns with Zero-derived bases (275): *misbyrd* (byrd 1)

Prefixed nouns with Inflected bases (21): *gefri:end* (*fre:ond*) (*Nom. Pl.*)

Prefixed nouns with Hypothetical bases (33): *oferfre:cednes* (fre:cednes)

Prefixed nouns with Non-Nominal bases (23): *ungeðwæ:re 2* ((ge)ðwæ:re)

(adjective)

(3) lists the 21 prefixed predicates which contain a compound base, with the base that has been identified between brackets:

(3)

forecne:owrisn (cne:orin); *forecynren* (cynren); *forela:dte:ow* (la:tte:ow);

forela:tte:ow (la:tte:ow); *(ge)ceasterwaran* (*ceasterwara* ∅);

(ge)ceasterware (ceasterwara ø); (ge)fyrndagas (fyrndæg ø); (ge)samhi:wan (samhi:w ø); (ge)sinhi:wan (sinhi:w ø); midyrfenuma (yrfenuma); oferealdormann (ealdormann); oferhealfhe:afod (healfhe:afod); underla:tte:ow (la:tte:ow); undertungeðrum (tungeðrum); unfriðland (friðland); unfriðmann (friðmann); unfriðscip (friðscip); unhi:redwist (hi:redwist); unlanda:gende (landa:gende); u:tga:rsecg (ga:rsecg); u:twæ:pnedmann (wæ:pnedmann)

Considering prefixation as pre-final, (4) offers a quantitative summary of its role as input to further word-formations:

(4)

Pre-final prefixation (2,564)

Prefixed nouns with pre-final prefixation (65): *ungewiss I* (gewiss 1)

Suffixed nouns with pre-final prefixation (1,152): *unwæstmbæ:rnes* (unwæstmbæ:re)

Compound nouns with pre-final prefixation (873) (476 bases and 397 adjuncts) *feormfultum* (fultum); *inwitsorh* (inwit 2)

Zero-derived nouns with pre-final prefixation (874): *æ:wyrp* (a:weorpan)

I present in (5) the 65 prefixed predicates which are fed by previous prefixation:

(5)

æfðanc ((ge)ðanc); *æfgælð* ((ge)galan); *æfgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *æftersingend* ((ge)singan); *andlo:man* ((ge)lo:ma); *forebe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *foredyre* (gedyre); *foreri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *foreðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *forwyrht* (gewyrht); *ingehrif* ((ge)hrif); *ingeðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ingeðo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *instice* ((ge)stice); *midhilde* ((ge)hilde); *midhrif* ((ge)hrif); *misgedwield* ((ge)dwild); *oferdyre* (gedyre); *ofergemet I* ((ge)met); *ofergeðyld* ((ge)ðyld); *ofergeweorc* (geweorc); *oferme:de I* (geme:de 1); *oferstealla* (gestealla); *ofertru:wa* ((ge)tru:wa); *oferwriten* ((ge)wri:tan); *ongelic* (geli:c 1); *onlegen* ((ge)licgan); *ontimber I* ((ge)timber); *orda:l* ((ge)da:l); *orðanc I* ((ge)ðanc); *to:da:l* ((ge)da:l); *to:wesnes* (gewesnes); *una:blinn* (a:blinn ø); *undergere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *underto:dal* (to:da:l); *unfortredde*

(fortredan); *unfulfremming* (fullfremming ø); *ungeðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ungeðeaht* (geðeaht); *ungeðwære 2* ((ge)ðwære); *ungeðyld* ((ge)ðyld); *ungele:afa* ((ge)le:afa); *ungeli:fend* ((ge)li:efan 1); *ungemaca* (gemæcca); *ungeri:m 1* ((ge)ri:m); *ungerisnu* ((ge)risne 2); *ungesce:ad 1* (gesce:ad); *ungestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *ungetæ:se 1* ((ge)tæ:se 2); *ungewiss 1* (gewiss 1); *ungewuna 1* ((ge)wuna); *unmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *unmo:d* ((ge)mo:d); *unri:m 1* ((ge)ri:m); *unscyld* ((ge)scyld 1); *unsnyttru* ((ge)snyttru); *untimber* ((ge)timber); *untwe:o* ((ge)twe:o); *unðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *unwyrht* (gewyrht); *u:tgemære* ((ge)mære); *wiðerhycgende 2* ((ge)hycgan); *wiðowinde* (gewinde); *ymbædanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ymbgedelf* (gedelf)

Figure 3 offers a summary of the impact of pre-final processes on prefixed nouns.

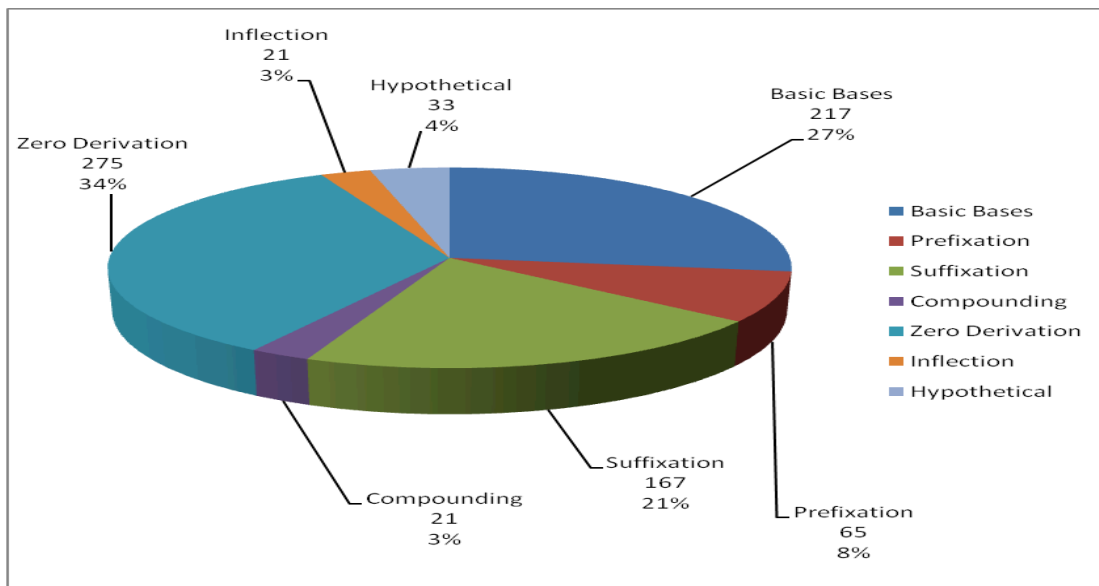


Figure 3: Prefixed nouns.

Prefixation is the most restricted final process in the formation of Old English nouns, at least in what respects to prefixation functioning as the last derivational processes, that is, prefixation. Regarding the combination of prefixation with previous morphological processes, it is remarkable that the combination of two prefixes as final and pre-final processes is relatively uncommon. Just 65 prefixed predicates display a prefixed base. Given the nature of the analysis, I include here those predicates with a prefix occurring finally and with a pre-final prefix that may or may not be kept. As a general rule, the prefix *ge-* is the most frequently

found in the bases of this type of nouns, although is not always found in the final output form of the predicates. There is a clear tendency, in fact, for this prefix to disappear when the base is part of any further processes of prefixation. Although this phenomenon may be seen as predictable when the base takes the prefix optionally (following Clark Hall's notation), the tendency for the deletion of *ge-* is also generally observed in those cases where it is compulsorily attached to the base. One further relevant feature is that *ge-* does not seem to occupy the outer prefield position with respect to the base. In other words, *ge-* does not combine with prefixed bases.

The addition of a prefix to a suffixed base is far more common in Old English, than the combination of two prefixes occurring finally. Up to 167 predicates are formed by following this pattern. Although the question on affix combination will be discussed below, for the time being I pinpoint some differences between pre final prefix- final prefix and pre-final suffix- final prefix combinations.

In the first place the number of final prefixes is higher when suffixation feeds prefixation than when pure recursivity (one process feeding the same morphological process) occurs. In prefixation feeding prefixation there are 17 different final prefixes, including *æfter-*, *and-*, *for(e)-*, *in-*, *mid-*, *mis-*, *of-*, *ofer-*, *on-*, *or-*, *to:-*, *un-*, *under-*, *u:t-*, *wið-*, *wiðer-* and *ymb(e)-*, while there are 26 when the feeding process is suffixation; to the above mentioned prefixes, with the exception of *æfter-* and *or-*, which do not combine with any pre-final suffix, we have to add *æ:-*, *be-*, *ed-*, *forð-*, *fram-*, *fre:a-*, *ful-*, *sam-*, *sin-*, *u:p-*, *wan-* which are able to combine with suffixes but not with prefixes. There follows in (6) an illustration of prefixation feeding prefixation with each of the affixes just listed. (6a) shows pre-final prefixation, whereas (6b) copes with pre-final suffixation:

(6)

- a. *æftersingend* ((ge)singan); *andlo:man* ((ge)lo:ma); *foreðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ingeðo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *midhilde* ((ge)hilde); *misgedwield* ((ge)dwield); *æfgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *ofergemet 1* ((ge)met); *ongelic* (geli:c 1); *orda:l* ((ge)da:l); *to:wesnes* (gewesnes); *una:blinn* (a:blinn ø); *underto:dal* (to:da:l); *unfortredde* (fortredan); *u:tgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *wiðerhycgende 2* ((ge)hycgan); *ymbgedelf* (gedelf)

- b. *æ:fyrmda* (fyrmd 2); *andwist* (wist); *bi:leofen* (lifen); *edspellung* (spellung); *foreðingræ:den* (ðingræ:den); *forðforlæ:tenes* (forlæ:tennes); *framslitnes* (slitnes); *framierning* (ierning); *framslitnes* (slitnes); *fre:areccere* (reccere); *fullmægen* (mægen); *inbyrdling* (byrdling 2); *midfæsten* (fæsten); *miscenning* (cenning 1); *oftrahtung* (trahtnung); *oferse:ocnes* (se:ocnes); *onbesce:awung* (besce:awung); *samwist* (wist); *sinwræ:nnes*; *to:hlystend* (hlystend); *unfæ:hð* (fæ:hð); *underfolgoð* (folgoð); *u:pfle:ring* (fle:ring); *u:tirning* (ærning); *wanæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *wiðerhy:dig* 2 (hygdig); *ymbfæstnes* (fæstnes); *ymsme:agung* ((ge)sme:aung)

From the perspective of the pre-final affix, the distribution is again higher when the pre-final process is suffixation. Only 5 different prefixes occur in inner position when two prefixes combine, namely *a:-*, *for(e)-*, *ful-* and *to:-* (one instance each) and *ge-*, which is pre-final in the rest of cases. As regards suffixes occurring internally, instances of *-do:m*, *-els*, *-en*, *-end*, *-ere*, *-ig*, *-ing/ung*, *-ling*, *-nes*, *-ræ:den* *-scipe* and *-t* occur. These points are shown by (7). Examples of pre-final prefixes are shown in (7a), while pre-final suffixation is exemplified in (7b):

(7)

- a. **a:-** in *una:blinn*; **for(e)-** in *unfortredde*; **ful-** in *unfulfremming*; **to:-** in *underto:dal*; *ofergeweorc*
- b. **-do:m** in *unwi:sdo:m*; **-els** in *oferwrigels*; **-en** in *midfæsten*; **-end** in *inbu:end*; **-ere** in *fre:areccere*; **-ig** in *wiðerhy:dig*; **-ing/-ung** in *u:tirning*; **-ling** in *inbyrdling*; **-nes** in *forðsetennes*; **-ræ:den** in *foreðingræ:den*; **-scipe** in *unca:fscipe*; **-t** in *medse:lð*

The least common combination in prefixed predicates is that of a final prefix being attached to a compound base. Just 21 prefixed predicates are formed with a compound predicate performing the function of base of the complex noun. The prefixes involved in these combinations are *for(e)-* (4 instances), *ge-* (5), *mid-* (1), *ofer-* (2), *under-* (2), *un-* (5), and *u:t* (in 2 cases). An illustration of each follows in (8):

(8)

forela:dte:ow (la:tte:ow); *(ge)fyrndagas* (*fyrndæg* \emptyset); *midyrfenuma* (*yrfenuma*); *oferhealfhe:afod* (*healfhe:afod*); *undertungeðrum* (*tungeðrum*); *unfriðmann* (*friðmann*); *u:twæ:pnedmann* (*wæ:pnedmann*)

For the first time so far we find *ge-* in final position with respect to other derivational process. In the 5 cases involving pre-finala compounding, the presence of this prefix is due to the fact that the citation form of the compound bases is the plural, and so *ge-* comes to reinforce the collective character of the predicates as occurs in *(ge)ceasterwaran* ‘burghers, citizens’ or *(ge)fyrndagas* ‘days of yore.’

The largest group of prefixed predicates is that made of a prefix plus a zero-derived predicate. A total of 275 nouns are made in this way, thus representing 34% of the total of prefixed nouns. Some examples follow in (9):

(9)

afteryld (*ieldo*); *andwlita* (*wlita*); *foreburh* (*burg*); *forðweard 2* (*weard 2*); *midwyrhta* (*wyrhta*); *misgemynd* (*((ge)mynd*); *oferlagu* (*lagu 1*); *ofspring* (*spring*); *ungifu* (*giefu*); *u:pgang* (*gang*); *u:tryne* (*ryne*); *wansceaft* (*((ge)sceaft*); *wiðerle:an* (*le:an 1*); *ymbcyme* (*cyme*)

In some of the prefixed predicates the bases identified do not appear in the complex predicate with their canonical form. Some of them undergo inflectional changes before entering prefixation. This is the case not only with verbal bases, but also with some nominal bases. All in all, in 21 prefixed nouns the base have undergone inflection, as the following examples show:

(10)

forete:ð (*to:ð*) (Nom. Pl.); *oferwriten* (*((ge)wri:tan*) (P.Part.); *wiðerhycgende 2* (*((ge)hycgan*) (Prs. Part.)

Although the research steps devised in the previous chapter have proved very fruitful, it has been impossible to find a base of derivation for all the predicates under scrutiny. In 33 prefixed nouns a hypothetical base has been required. Examples in point are given in (11):

(11)

æftercne:oreso (cne:oreso \emptyset); *forræ:pe* (ræ:pe \emptyset); *ince:gung* (ce:gung \emptyset);
oferblica (blica \emptyset); *unlæ:ttu* (læ:ttu \emptyset); *wanhafa* (hafa \emptyset)

In these cases, the restrictions specified in the previous chapter have been applied. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that the total number of prefixed items is 1,025, and so the 33 hypothetical bases represent just a 3.21% of the total.

To finish off this review of final prefixation it is worth commenting on the existence of a total of 23 predicates for which there is not a nominal base available.

4.3.2. Suffixation as a terminal process

Regarding final suffixation, a general and comprehensive view of the suffixed predicates can be observed in figure 4, which includes the influence of the different pre-final derivational processes on suffixation.

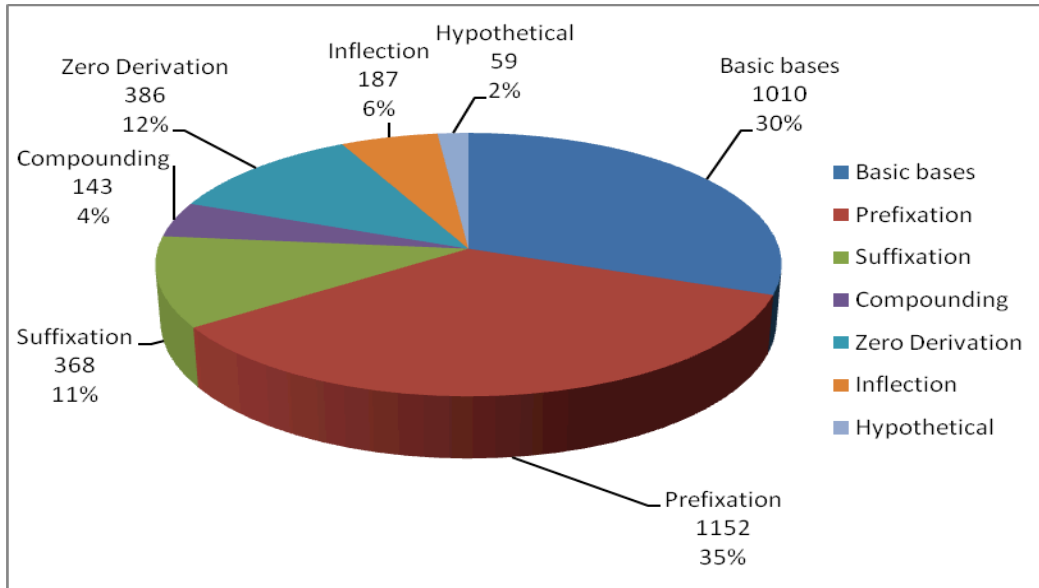


Figure 4: Suffixed nouns.

A quick look at the data shows that all the morphological processes can take part in steps previous to the creation of suffixed nouns, although not all the suffixed nouns contain a pre-final derivational process. In fact, of the total 3,059 suffixed nouns, up to 1,010 nouns result from the attachment of a suffix to an underived

base. In the cases where the base is not a noun, the base undergoes modifications (syncope of the inflectional ending) prior to the attachment of the recategorizing suffix. This is a compulsory step in verb > noun recategorizations, as (12) shows:

- (12)
a:bisg-ung (a:bisgian); *æfterfolg-ere* (æfterfolgian), *bepæ:c-estre*
 (bepæ:can); *cancetung* (cancettan)

Instances are also found, although less frequently, in other recategorization directions, such as *adjective* > *noun* or *adverb* > *noun*, as (13) points out:

- (13)
a:nwilnes (a:nwille 1)(adj.); *edni:wigend* (edni:we 1)(adj.); *fæ:gð*
 (fæ:ge)(adj.); *(ge)gaderscipe* (gegadere)(adv.); *ypping* (yppe 2) (adv.)

In the case of pre-final prefixation, 1,152 suffixed nouns take a prefixed base. Of these, 132 are nouns, 172 are adjectives, 3 are adverbs and 845 are verbs. The limited presence of nominal bases can be explained by the recategorizing functions that suffixes usually perform, and so it is predictable that they may be attached to predicates belonging in categories other than noun.

Turning to affixal distribution, the most productive or at least the most recursive suffixes occupying the final position of the derivational processes are *-nes* and *-ing* (with its variant spelling *-ung*). This productivity refers not only to the number of prefixed they combine with, but also to the total number of nouns suffixed with *-ness* or *-ing/-ung* which present pre-final prefixation. In the case of *ing/ung*, the suffix combines with a total of 27 prefixes, including *a:-*, *æfter-*, *æt-*, *and-*, *be-*, *ed-*, *el-*, *for(e)-*, *forð-*, *ge-*, *in-*, *mis-*, *o:-*, *of-*, *ofer-*, *on-*, *or-*, *oð-*, *to:-*, *ðurh-*, *un-*, *under-*, *u:p-*, *wan-*, *wið-*, *wiðer-*, *ymb-*, that add up for a total of 413 predicates. They are exemplified by (14):

- (14)
a:- in *a:fandung*; **æfter-** in *æfterfylgung*; **æt-** in *ætspornung*; **and-** in *andu:strung*; **be-** in *beclypping*; **ed-** in *edlæ:cung*; **el-** in *elðe:odung*;

for(e)- in *foreteohhung*; **forð-** in *forðyldegung*; **ge-** in *(ge)ci:gung*; **in-** in *inbla:wing*; **mis-** in *misfadung*; **o:-** in *o:leccung*; **of-** in *ofsetzung*; **ofer-** in *oferheling*; **on-** in *onli:thing*; **or-** in *ortru:wung*; **oð-** in *o:ðsperning*; **to:-** in *to:berstung*, **ðurh-** in *ðurhlo:cung*, *ðurhwunung*; **un-** in *unmiltsung*; **under-** in *underwreðung*; **u:p-** in *u:phebbing*; **wið-** in *wiðsacung*; **wiðer-** in *wiðercwedung*; **ymb(e)-** in *ymbwla:tung*

Considering *-nes*, this suffix combines with 29 different prefixes, including *a:-*, *æfter-* *æt-*, *and-*, *be-*, *for(e)-*, *forð-*, *ful-*, *ge-*, *in-*, *med-*, *of-*, *ofer-*, *on-*, *onweg-*, *or-*, *oð-*, *sin-*, *to:-*, *twi-*, *ðurh-*, *un-*, *under-*, *u:p-*, *u:t-*, *wan-*, *wið-*, *wiðer-*, *ymb-*. There follows an illustration of each in (15):

(15)

a:- in *a:li:esnes 1*; **æfter-** in *æfterweardnes*; **æt-** in *ætspringnes*; **and-** in *andsumnes*; **be-** in *behealdnes*; **for(e)-** in *forefengnes*; **forð-** in *forðfe:rednes*; **ful-** in *fullðungennes*; **ge-** in *gesæ:lnes*; **in-** in *inswo:gennes*; **med-** in *midfyrhtnes*; **of-** in *ofsetenes*; **ofer-** in *ofergytnes*; **on-** in *onbla:wnes*; **onweg-** in *onwega:drifennes*; **or-** in *orfeormnes*; **oð-** in *oði:ewodnes*; **sin-** in *singalnes*; **to:-** in *to:gotennes*; **twi-** in *twiræ:dnes*; **un-** in *unrihtnes*; **under-** in *understandennes*; **u:p-** in *u:pa:stigenes*; **u:t-** in *u:tlæ:dnes*; **wan-** in *wanhafolnes*; **wið-** in *wiðcwedennes*; **wiðer-** in *wiðercwidennes*; **ymb(e)-** in *ymbhweorfnes*

There is a set of 494 predicates formed with these affix combinations. The rest of the suffixes display a more restricted combinatorial capacity ranging from the single combinations admitted by *-icge*, or *-incel* to the seven possibilities to be attached to a prefixed base that the prefixes *-ere*, *-t* and *-end* admit. For illustration, consider (16):

(16)

a:- in *a:cennicge*; **ge-** in *byrðincel* **ge-** in *bærnela:c*, *bre:owla:c*; **æfter-** in *æfterfolgere*; **be-** in *becweðere*; **for(e)-** in *foreð* **ful-** in *fulwere*; **ge-** *(ge)scildere*, **o:-** in *o:leccere*; **ofer-** in *oferdrincere*.

Many of the suffixes combine with a *ge-* prefix. However, the prefix disappears in most cases. As we observed in the combination of two prefixes, the tendency for the prefix *ge-* when it enters further processes of derivation is to be deleted from the final output predicate.

The combination of affixes attached to the same side of the base is not as productive as the combination of a prefield and a postfield bound morpheme. Only 368 suffixed predicates have a suffixed base. Yet, the combination of two postfield items is considerably more recurrent than the union of two prefield affixes as final and pre-final derivational elements.

Once again, the suffixes *-ness* and *-ing/-ung* represent the vast majority of **suffix + suffix** combinations. Let me insist, however, on the growing importance of the final *-do:m* and *-ha:d* forms, which were practically inexistent in combination with a pre-final prefix, and turn out to occupy the third and fourth positions in combinatorial possibilities when preceded by a process of suffixation. Some relevant instances are offered by (17):

(17)

-dom: -en in *cri:stendo:m*, or in *geongordo:m*; **-t** in *dryhtdo:m*

-ha:d: -do:m in *ðe:owdo:mha:d*; **-ed** in *wæ:pnedha:d*; **-en** in *druncenha:d*, *mægdenha:d*; **-ere** in *ðro:werha:d*

-ing/ung: -cian in *elcung*; **-ere** in *gliderung*; **-læ:can** in *cna:welæ:cung*;

-mo:d in *ofermo:dgung*; **-sian** in *ri:csung*; **-sum** in *mæ:nsumung*

-ness: -bæ:re in *cwealmbæ:rnes*; **-do:m** in *læ:cedo:mnes*; **-feald** in *manigfealdnes*; **-ful** in *carfulnes*; **-le:as** in *feohle:asnes*

In the case of verbal suffixes, such as *-nian*, or *-ettan* the inflectional part of the ending disappears and just a trace of the suffix remains. Consider example (18) as illustration:

(18)

a. *hle:onað* < *hleo:nian*

b. *clæpetung* < *clæpettan*

Suffixed nouns present compound bases in 143 instances. Although if compared to the compound bases that undergo further prefixation this figure is more significant, a closer view will show that the percentage of compound bases that feed suffixation equals that of the compound bases feeding prefixation. In both cases the predicates formed out of this combination represent 3% of the total prefixed and suffixed nouns.

Around 10% of the suffixed predicates are formed from zero-derived bases. More specifically, 386 suffixed nouns are formed this way.

I have also proposed 59 hypothetical bases for the suffixed predicate, as I have not been able to identify an existent predicate that may act as the base of the complex noun. The 59 predicates for which hypothetical bases have been proposed represent a 1.92 % of the total 3,059 suffixed predicates.

There is a relevant number of suffixed nouns which present non-nominal bases. Up to 1,952 of them take a non-nominal base, including 1,134 verbs, 802 adjectives, 12 adverbs, 2 numerals, 1 pronoun and 1 adposition.

4.3.3. Compounding as a terminal process

Considering compounds, which is the largest group of complex nouns, the impact of pre-final derivational processes upon them is not very relevant, if we except the participation of zero-derived constituents. The vast majority of compound constituents are basic predicates. Second in importance are the zero-derived predicates. They appear as part of the compound nouns in 27% of the cases. Pre-final affixal derivation occurs in just 11% of compounds. In 1,011 cases the constituent takes a postfield bound morpheme, while prefixation appears in just 873 compound predicates. Pure recursivity is also found in compounds, but only in a marginal 2% of the nouns analyzed. These data, along with the impact of inflection and hypothetical constituent forms are displayed by figure 5.

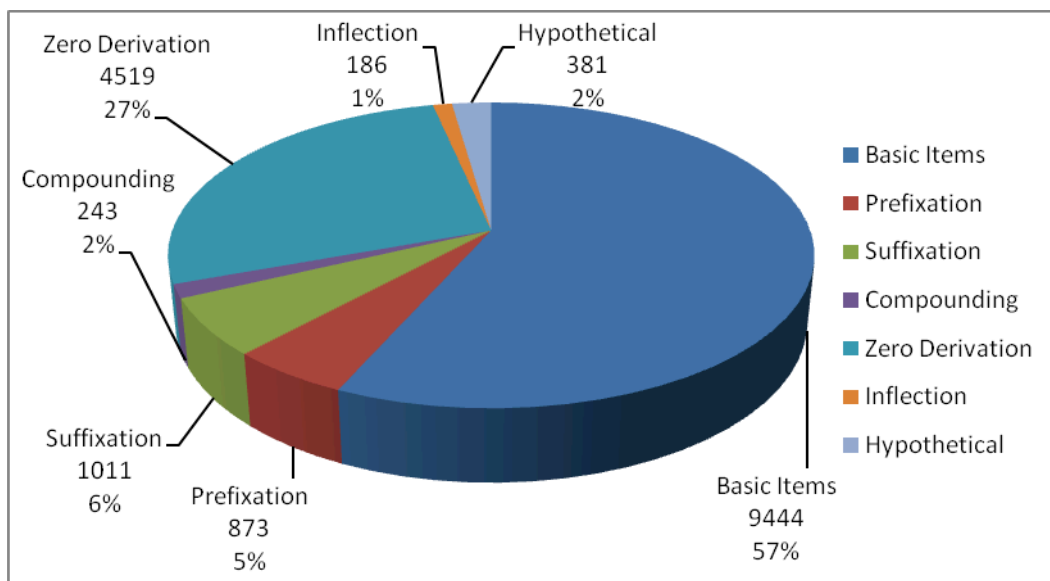


Figure 5: Compound nouns.

Compounds, being formed by two lexemes, are subject to the decomposition of both of their constituents. The general data offered in figure 5 are reinterpreted in figure 6, offering the impact of pre-terminal derivation regarding the adjunct and the base constituents of compounds. Although all the derivational processes can occur pre-finally in either constituent, some tendencies can be put forward. Firstly, most of the basic predicates partaking in compounds occupy the adjunct position. Thus, complex constituents are generally placed to the right of the compound formation. With the exception of compound constituents, which are equally used as bases or adjuncts, and inflected items, which usually occupy the modifier position, complex constituents appear as bases in a 2:1 ratio with respect to those in adjunct position.

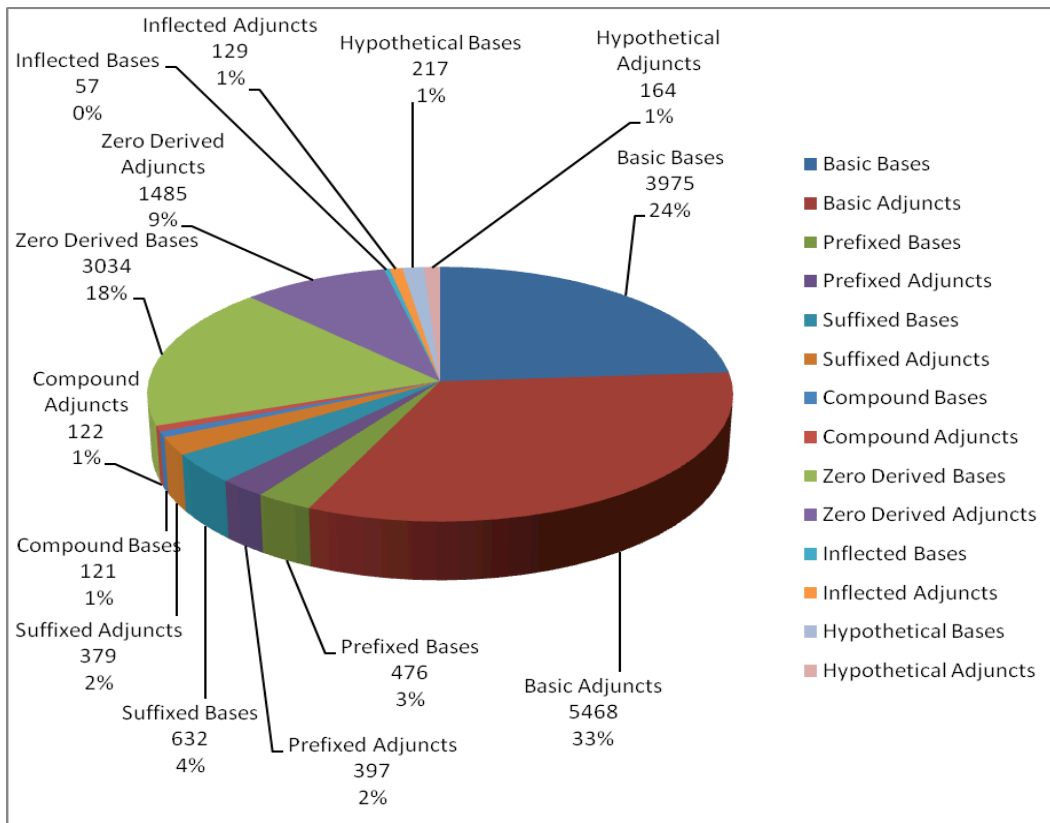


Figure 6: Feeding processes by compositive constituent.

Regarding particular derivational phenomena, prefixation is the pre-terminal derivational process in 476 bases of compounds and in 397 adjuncts. The most striking characteristic of base constituents is that prefixation is practically always dependent on the prefix *ge-*; only the prefix *ful-* in the compounds having *fultum* as base (*a:ðfultum*, *ciricfultum*, *feormfultum*, *mægenfultum*, *manfultum*, *scipfultum*, *scru:dfultum*) and *u:p-*, as in *sæ:u:pwearp*, constitute exceptions to *ge-* as the exclusive prefix of compound bases. One further remark with respect to the behaviour of this prefix is that the tendency to disappear that was observed in the combination of pre-terminal and terminal affixation is not maintained here. More than half of the predicates, 252 to be precise, keep *ge-* in intermediate position within the compound. Some illustrations of this question can be seen in (19):

(19)

a:lgeweorc (geweorc); *corngebrot* (gebrot) *dryhtgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *healsgebetta* (gebetta); *mi:lgemearc* ((ge)mearc); *sa:wolgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *yrfegeda:l* ((ge)da:l)

The 397 prefixed adjuncts of compound nouns offer a wider range of bound items. The prefixes *arce-* (2 instances), *ed-* (2), *ful-* (11), *ge-* (315), *in-* (18), *mid-* (3), *ofer-* (1), *or-* (10) and *un-* (29) appear in the adjunct constituents of compounds, as is exemplified by (20):

(20)

arcebiscopri:ce (arcebiscop); *arcebiscopsto:l*; *edme:ltid* (edmæ:le);
fulwihtbe:na (fulwiht); *gedwæ:smann* ((ge)dwæ:s 1); *inwithro:f* (inwit 2);
mearcweg ((ge)mearc); *Midsumermo:nað* (midsumer); *oferbæcgete:ung*
(oferbæc); *orlegweorc* (orlæg); *unrihtwillnung* (unriht 2)

A remarkable aspect of the behaviour of *ge-* when comparing it to *ge-* prefixed bases is that, out of the 315 affixed constituents, only in 51 cases is the affix kept all the way down the derivation, as in the following instances:

(21)

gebeorhsto:w (gebeorg); *gegaderwyrhtan* (gegadere); *(ge)mo:tærn*
 ((ge)mo:t); *gene:atmann* (gene:at); *gere:færn* ((ge)re:fa); *geri:mbo:c*
 ((ge)ri:m); *gesca:dwyrt* (gesce:ad); *getælcircul* (getæl 1); *gewilbod*
 (gewill)

Suffixation appears as the most recurrent pre-terminal processes when analysing nominal compounding in Old English, with 1,011 predicates being formed by at least one suffixed constituent. In 632 cases, the compound noun has a suffixed base whereas the leftmost constituent is suffixed in 379 cases. The prefixes identified in the compositive bases are *-do:m* (5 instances), *-els* (5), *-en* (76), *-end* (80), *-ere* (71), *-estre* (9), *-ig* (4), *-ing/-ung* (203), *-isc* (1), *-el* (37), *-la:c* (1), *-ling* (6), *-nes* (74), *-scipe* (3), *-t* (54). Some examples follow in (22):

(22)

rihthla:forddo:m (hla:forddo:m); *sweordfætels* (fæ:tels); *wæstmaseten*
 (seten); *wi:nwircend* (wyrce:nd); *wro:htsa:were* (sa:were); *bellringestre*
 (ringestre); *ðe:ofscyldig* (scyldig); *hengenwi:tnung* (wi:tnung);
fæderhi:wisc (hi:wisc); *handspitel* (spitel); *unrihtlybla:c* (lybla:c);

eƿenheafodling (he:afodling); *le:ohtræ:dnes* (bræ:dnes);
woruldweorðscipe (weorðscipe); *cwica:ht* (æ:ht 1)

Generally speaking, three main groups of suffixes can be distinguished. In the first place, the suffix *-ing* (and its variant spelling *-ung*) is by far the most recurrent bound morpheme in this group, as it is used in nearly 1/2 of these compound predicates. In a second order of importance, in terms of the frequency with which they are used, we find the suffixes *-en*, *-end*, *-nes* and *-t*. It is interesting to notice how the suffix *-nes* has been postponed to the fourth position in quantitative terms while in all the previous affixal combinations so far observed it was usually the most commonly used suffix. Abstract nouns in *-ing* seem to be preferred to enter recursive compound combinations. The third and final group includes those suffixes that have a smaller presence in compound nouns, varying from the single examples of *-isc* and *-la:c* in *fæderhi:wisc* and *unrihtlybla:c*, respectively, to the nine cases in which *-estre* is found, including *bellringestre* or *ny:dhæ:mestre*. In this group of suffixes, we find *-isc* and *-ig*, both being adjectival suffixes. In this sense, it seems necessary to stress the existence of non-nominal items in the rightmost position of the compound. Some discussion on the matter of headedness and the internal morphological properties of compounds will be raised in section 4.6 below.

Paying attention to suffixed adjuncts, 21 different suffixes have been identified, including *-an* (26 instances), *-cund* (2), *-do:m* (1), *-e* (1), *-ed* (9), *-el* (25), *-els* (10), *-en* (81), *-end* (8), *-ere* (12), *-ern* (1), *-estre* (2), *-ha:d* (1), *-ig* (17), *-ing/-ung* (101), *-isc* (2), *-la:c* (2), *-lian* (3), *-ling* (1), *-nes* (4) and *-t* (68). For illustration, see (23):

(23)

Su:ðanhymbre (su:ðan); *godcundmæht* (godcund); *ha:ligdo:mhu:s*
 (ha:ligdo:m); *we:denheort* 2 (we:de 1); *fæ:tedsinc* (fæ:ted 1); *gangelwifre*
 (gangel); *re:celsbu:c* (re:cels); *ðe:odengeda:l* (ðe:oden); *ge:otendæ:der*
 (ge:otend); *horderwy:ce* (hordere); *su:ðernewudu* (su:ðerne 1);
myltestrehu:s (myltestre); *bisceopha:dðe:nung* (bisceopha:d); *Fi:ftigdæg*
 (fi:ftig); *gearcungdæg* (gearcung); *milscapuldor* (milisc); *nægledcræt*

(*næglian*); *ræ:plingweard* (*ræ:pling*); *witnesman* (*witnes*); *duguðgifu* (*duguð*)

In this set of bound morphemes, we find some affixes of categories other than noun. The fact that the adjunct typically functions as a modifier favours adjectival and adverbial constituents in this position. Thus, the adverbial suffix *-an*, and the adjectival endings, *-e*, *-cund*, *-ig* and *-isc* turn up, as in (24):

(24)

Su:ðanhymbre (*su:ðan*); *su:ðanwestanwind* (*su:ðanwestan*);
u:tanymbstandnes (*u:tan*); *godcundspe:d* (*godcund*); *we:denheort 2* (*we:de*
1); *sa:rigcierm* (*sa:rig*); *sixtigæ:re* (*sixtig*); *Engliscmann* (*Englisc*)

As regards nominal suffixes, *-ing/-ung* sticks out as the more recurrent affix in the adjunct constituents of compounds, thus confirming the importance, already pointed out in the study of compositive bases, it has as pre-terminal former of compound constituents. The suffix *-nes* appears only in four cases. This limited distribution of the affix, apart from reinforcing the small influence it has on compounds, indicates a tendency to occupy the rightmost position of any construction in which the suffix partakes. Although *-ing* and *-ness* are nearly indistinctively used to form abstract nouns, the data show that *-nes* is still the most productive abstract nouns former. Nonetheless, the predicates this suffix creates are not used in further processes of compounding, and a clear preference for the use of *-ing* forms can be observed, as is shown by (25):

(25)

-nes: *hæ:lnesgrið* (*hæ:lnes*); *midnedæg* (*midnes*); (*u:pa:stigenes*);
witnesman (*witnes*)
-ing/ung: *behre:owsungti:d* (*behre:owsung*); *ble:tsingbo:c* (*ble:tsung*);
fæstingmann (*fæsting*); *gearcungdæg* (*gearcung*); *gefillingti:d*
(*(ge)filling*); *ha:lgungbo:c* (*((ge)ha:lgung*); *hi:eringman* (*hi:ering*);
læ:ringmæ:den (*læ:ring*); *leorningcild* (*leornung*); *mæ:rsungti:ma*
(*mæ:rsung*); *ræ:dingbo:c* (*ræ:ding*); *wri:tingfeðer* (*wri:ting*); *offringhla:f*
(*offrung*)

Pure recursivity, understood as one derivational process feeding the same derivational process, is a fairly common phenomenon in the lexicon of Old English. It is not rare to find complex words made up of more than two constituents. However, the methodology devised for this study requires that compounds resulting from the simultaneous combination of three or more predicates are treated as a single constituent being attached to an already compound constituent. The single element can be to the right or to the left of the initial compound structure. In fact, the cases identified for this study that follow this word-formation pattern include a compound base in 121 predicates, and a compound adjunct in 122. These figures indicate, on the one hand, that the successive addition of terms to specify and obtain a greater degree of concreteness as regards meaning were favoured by the speakers, and, on the other hand, that no rule or preference can be established as regards the way in which the constituent incorporation must be carried out. The fact that such a rule cannot be put forward could be proved if we could find a compound predicate acting both as base and adjunct of compound structures. *Hla:ford* is a good example of what I mean. This compound functions as base in the compound predicates *holdhla:ford* and *hu:shla:ford*; however, it can also appear to the left in words like *hla:fordgift*, *hla:fordso:cn* or *hla:fordðrimm*.

The most relevant derivational process taking part in compound nouns is zero-derivation. The nominal predicates derived from strong verbs by means of a zero morph show up in 3,034 compounds as their base, and in 1,845 other cases as their adjunct. Whereas in the other derivational processes discussed above, the presence of zero-derivation as the pre-terminal feeding process was not particularly relevant, in the case of compounding it has great importance.

Forms resulting from inflectional changes occurring inside the paradigm are also used in subsequent lexical creation processes such as compounding. Inflected elements to the left of compounds were rare. This phenomenon began in the final part of the Old English period and reached a great importance, in such a way that what began as a morphological innovation has reached our days as one of the most productive lexical creation processes. Yet the phenomenon of compounding is not far from controversial, in the sense that many scholars manifest a clear preference to consider this kind of predicates as noun phrases rather than compositional structures. Given the nature of this study all these

predicates are analyzed as compound nouns. In the case of inflected bases, I only account here for those cases in which, as already pointed out in the methodological part of this study, a **base + suffix** is impossible without putting forward a hypothetical base. Given that there are existent forms within the verbal paradigm (namely present and past participle) coincidental in form and meaning with the constituent at stake, the solution has been to choose that paradigmatic form as base of the compound construction. All other inflections occurring in the bases of compounds (typically nominative plurals) are considered to occur after compounding. As regards adjuncts, the most frequent inflectional forms used are the genitive and the dative singular.

As was the case with prefixation and suffixation, the identification of the bases of compound nouns has not been possible for some instances. For 217 predicates a hypothetical form has been proposed as base. With respect to the adjuncts, a total of 164 hypothetical forms have been put forward. In general terms, 381 out of the total 16,694 constituents of compounds are hypothetical. The figure represents just a 2.28%, which is consistent with the average 3% of hypothetical forms that has been required in the study of the prefixation and suffixation derivational processes.

4.3.4. Zero-derivation as a terminal process

The study of the zero-derived nouns shows that these predicates are formed only from basic, prefixed and compound inputs. Neither suffixation nor zero-derivation takes part in this process of lexical creation. As regards suffixation, the only suffixed verb that possesses strong forms (although it is not a strong verb proper) is *wæcnan* ‘to come into being, awake, come forth, spring from, arise, be born’ which does not give way to any zero-derived predicate. The absence of zero-derivation as a feeding process is motivated by the concept of zero-derivation, for which I draw on Kastovsky (1968: 31), for whom this phenomenon occurs *in those cases where a certain stem is used for the formation of a categorically different word without a derivational element being added*. The derivational status of the strong verbs that give way to the formation of zero-derived nouns is shown in figure 7.

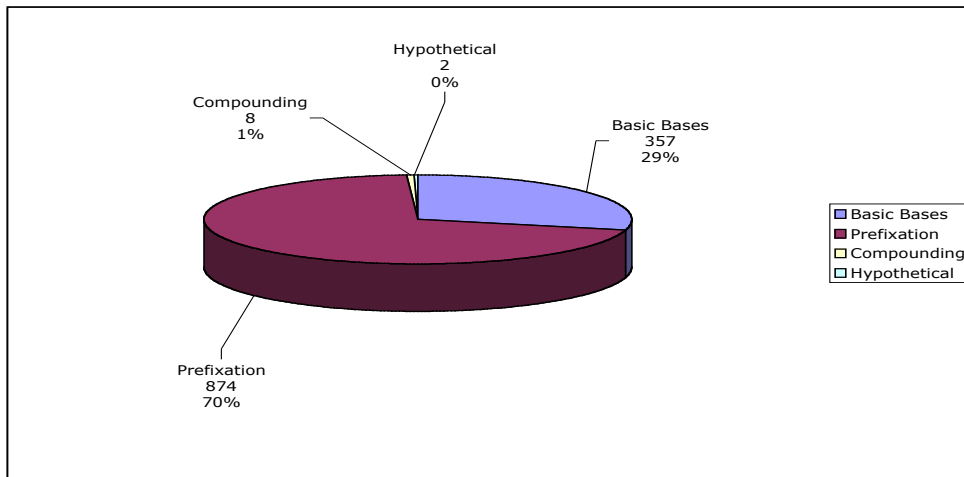


Figure 7: Zero-derived nouns.

It is to a certain extent predictable that most zero-derived nouns are created from prefixed verbs, given that the majority of the verbal predicates include a prefield affix. In this sense, *ge-* is the most commonly used prefix. It appears, either obligatorily or optionally, in as many as 243 strong verbs. Apart from it, many other verbal items include some kind of prefix in their citation form. In fact a total of 1,340 strong verbs are prefixed. The total number of nouns formed on this class of verbs is 874. The inventory of prefixes includes *a:-* (20), *æt-* (1), *and-* (1), *be-* (15), *ed-* (1), *for(e)-* (33), *fram-* (3), *ful-* (1), *ge-* (686), *in-* (6), *mis-* (3), *of-* (2), *ofer-* (21), *on-* (28), *oð-* (3), *to:-* (6), *under-* (6), *u:p-* (3), *u:t-* (8), *wiðer-* (7) and *ymb-* (12). The attachment of these affixes is illustrated by (26):

(26)

a:writ (a:wri:tan); *ætfeng* (ætfo:n); *andswaru* (answerian); *beswic* (beswi:can); *edwi:t* (edwi:tan); *forespræ:c* (foresprecan 1); *framfaru* (framfaran); *fullbryce* (fulbrecan); *(ge)feng* ((ge)fo:n); *ingyte* (inge:otan); *mislimp* (mislimpan); *ofæ:te* (ofetan ø); *oferla:d* (oferli:ðan); *oncy:ðð* (oncunnan); *u:ðwita* (oðwi:tan); *to:cyme* (to:cuman); *underdelf* (underdelfan); *u:phe:afod* (u:phebban); *u:tdræ:f* (u:tdri:fan); *wiðercwida* (wiðercweðan); *ymbhwyrft* (ymbhweorfan)

The first aspect that calls for attention is the striking influence of the prefix *ge-* in this sort of process. A total of 686 strong verbs include this affix in their reference form. Of these, 18 take *ge-* in a compulsory manner, while the rest may or may

not include *ge-* either in the citation verb form or in the derivational forms. The rest of the set of prefield affixes include a wide variation of forms and distributions, with the forms *for(e)-*, *on-*, *ofer-*, *be-* and *ymb(e)-* as the most recurrent.

As compounding is a more restricted phenomenon in verb formation than prefixation, it is not unexpected that the number of zero-derived nouns from compound verb be smaller than that of those formed from prefixed verbs. There are only 60 compound strong verbs. However, the relationship between the number of source predicates, and the corresponding derivatives is by no means proportional. Only 7 nouns develop from compound verbs via a zero morph. What is more, only 5 verbs, just a 10% of the total, give way to these zero-derived predicates, as *a:ðswerian* and *ny:dniman* give rise to two predicates each. The complete set of zero-derived predicates from compound verbs includes *a:ðswaru* (*a:ðswerian*), *a:ðswara* (*a:ðswerian*), *eftæ:rist* (*efta:ri:san*), *onweggewite* (*a:weggewi:tan*), *niðerstige* (*niðersti:gan*), *ny:dnima* (*ny:dniman*) and *ny:dnimu* (*ny:dniman*).

Although, in general, the identification of the base is more straightforward in the case of zero-derivation than in other derivational process, still, two words resist base identification. These predicates are *beho:f* (*behebban* \emptyset) and *ofæ:te* (*ofetan* \emptyset). As the total number of zero-derived predicates rises to 1,241, the predicates for which a hypothetical base has been put forward represent an irrelevant 0.16%. This figure follows from the constraints on the insertion of hypothetical predicates into derivational chains. In fact, no more than 3% of hypothetical forms have been proposed for any of the categories under observation. In general terms, 3.17% of hypothetical bases in prefixation, 1.9% of suffixation, 2.28% of compounding and 0.16% of zero-derivation combine for an average 1.88% of hypothetical forms in the analysis of a total of 16,694 complex predicates.

4.3.5. Prefixation as a pre-terminal process

Section 4.3 has so far depicted the morphological properties of the constituents of complex nouns in Old English, of which 1,025 are prefixed, 3,059 are suffixed, 8,347 are compound and 1,239 are the result of zero-derivation. The analysis of

pre-final derivations has shown that, with the exception of suffixation and zero-derivation, neither of which partakes in the formation of zero-derived nouns, all derivational processes are present in recursive lexical creation. The remainder of the section will focus precisely in the way in which each derivational process feeds the rest and conclude with a summary of the general panorama of pre-final derivation. I shall introduce quantitative data and discuss the relationship among the different pre-terminal derivational processes.

In the first place, I consider prefixation, which is present in a total 2,564 predicates that are grouped according to their final morphological status. Prefixation feeds prefixed, suffixed, compound and zero-derived predicates. The quantified data organized in terms of the terminal process follows in figure 8.

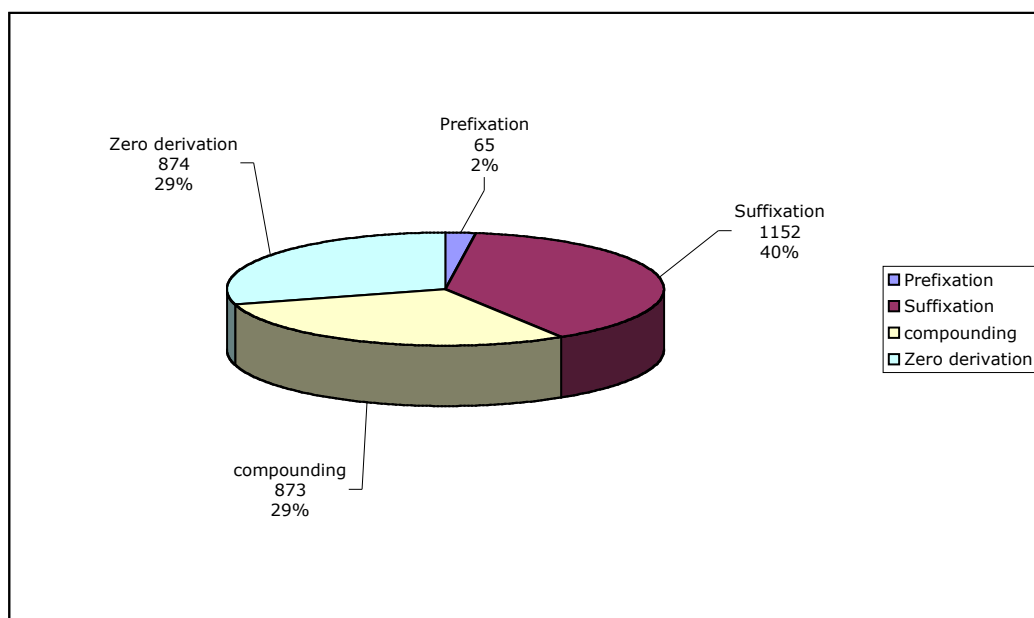


Figure 8: Pre-terminal prefixation.

Pure recursivity is, in the case of prefixation, disregarded in favour of combinations of prefixes with other derivational process. Prefixation is present in compound and zero-derived structures in a practically equal proportion, while it is suffixation the process in which prefixation plays a more relevant role as feeding process. The reason for this is the massive presence of verbal elements as bases of suffixed nouns, and the fact that most verbs take a *ge-* affix either in a compulsory or optional manner has a great relevance in the quantification of data. The analysis of the internal structure of complex nouns (section 4.4), in which I will take into

account the data of the real form of the words, and not the metalinguistic representation of their constituents, will offer a less biased representation of what the actual interaction between pre-final prefixation and final suffixation is.

4.3.6. Suffixation as a pre-terminal process

Suffixation is present as a pre-terminal derivational phenomenon in 1,554 predicates, all of which are listed below on the grounds of their morphological status. Prefixed, suffixed and compound nouns are formed from suffixed bases. I could not identify every zero-derived predicate originating from suffixed verbs. Suffixation has a limited distribution as a feeding process. The overall data of the participation of suffixed constituents in further derivations is shown by the following figure.

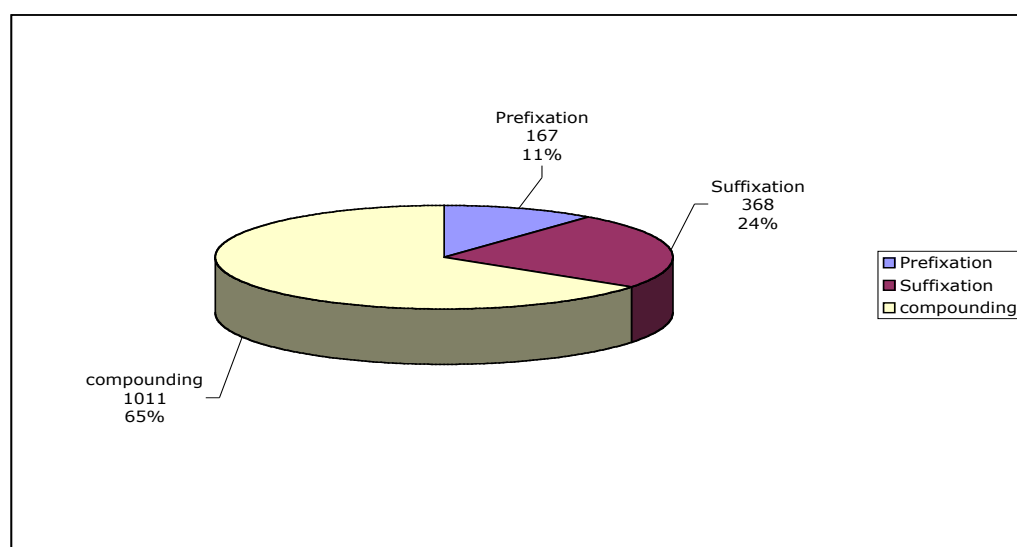


Figure 9: Pre-terminal suffixation

Suffixed constituents take part in only three other derivational processes, namely prefixation, recursive suffixation and compounding. The fact that in compounds suffixation may occur both in the adjunct and in the base constituent explains the higher frequency of this kind of combination. It is surprising however, that if the combination of a prefixed structure with a bound postfield affix was the preferred formation with prefixation as feeding process, the combination of a suffixed structure plus a bound prefix is the least used one in this case. This seems to put a restriction as to the more suitable positions for the incorporation of bound items.

As regards pure recursivity, the Old English language seems to have no problem in creating new lexical items by means of the combination of bound morphemes to the right of the structure. The specific affixal combinations will be discussed on section 4.5.

4.3.7. Compounding as a pre-terminal process

Compounding is the non-final morphological process in 407 complex nouns. Although the number of compounds represents 50% of the corpus of analysis, and even when compounding is by far the most productive lexical creation process, its presence as base for further derivations to occur is not equally relevant. Yet, compounding feeds all other processes, from prefixation to zero-derivation, although the number of zero-derived nouns coming from compound verbs is nearly irrelevant, with just seven cases identified. As for the rest, pure recursivity is favoured when compounding is at stake. Nearly 2/3 of the predicates that undergo pre-final compounding are compounds themselves. Once again, the wider distribution of compounding is to be explained by the higher number of compound lexemes and by the double analysis through which their constituents have gone. Compound bases are also productive to form suffixed nouns, as a total of 143 predicates shows. The overall picture of pre-final compounding is showed by figure 10:

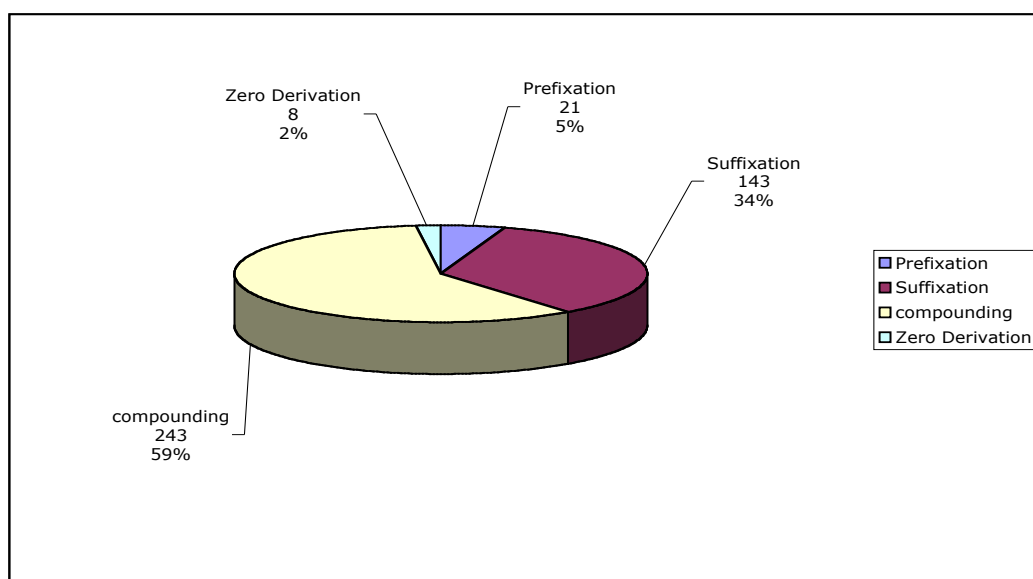


Figure 10: Pre-terminal compounding

4.3.8. Zero-derivation as a pre-terminal process

The formation of new lexical items taking zero-derived predicates as the origin of the derivation is a quite common and generalized phenomenon. In general, this pattern of feeding is only overcome by the use of basic predicates as constituents of complex structures. We may find zero-derived constituents in all final derivational processes, with the exception of zero-derivation itself, which is excluded by the definition of zero-derivation. All other combinations with zero-derivation as feeding process are valid. Figure 11 displays the different cases in which it takes place.

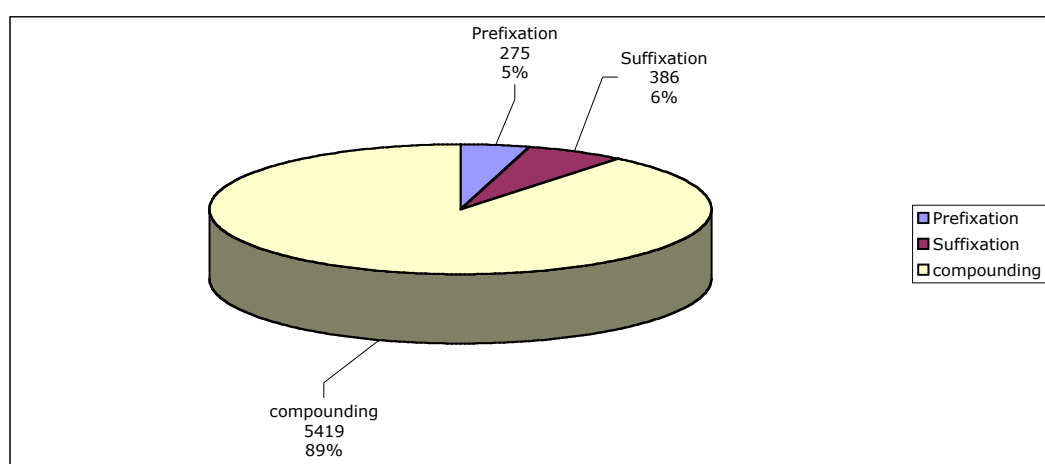


Figure 11: Pre-final zero-derivation.

The influence of zero-derivation in compounding is by far the most important. In 4,519 compound predicates we find a zero-derived constituent. In 3,034 the zero-derived half of the compound is present as the head of the joint formation. In another 1,845 cases it is the adjunct that undergoes previous zero-derivation before being incorporated to the compound. As for prefixation and suffixation, the influence of pre-terminal zero-derivation in these processes is pretty similar, even though the suffixed items are in a 4 to 1 ratio with respect to the prefixed nouns (3,059 vs. 754).

4.3.9. Inflection as pre-terminal process

Finally, I shall consider inflection pre-finally. Inflection is found as the pre-final morphological step in 561 predicates, whose final processes are prefixation,

suffixation and compounding respectively. Inflection has not been treated as a final phenomenon given that the methodological decisions adopted in the previous chapter exclude this possibility. The presence of inflection in further lexical creation processes is summed up in the following figure.

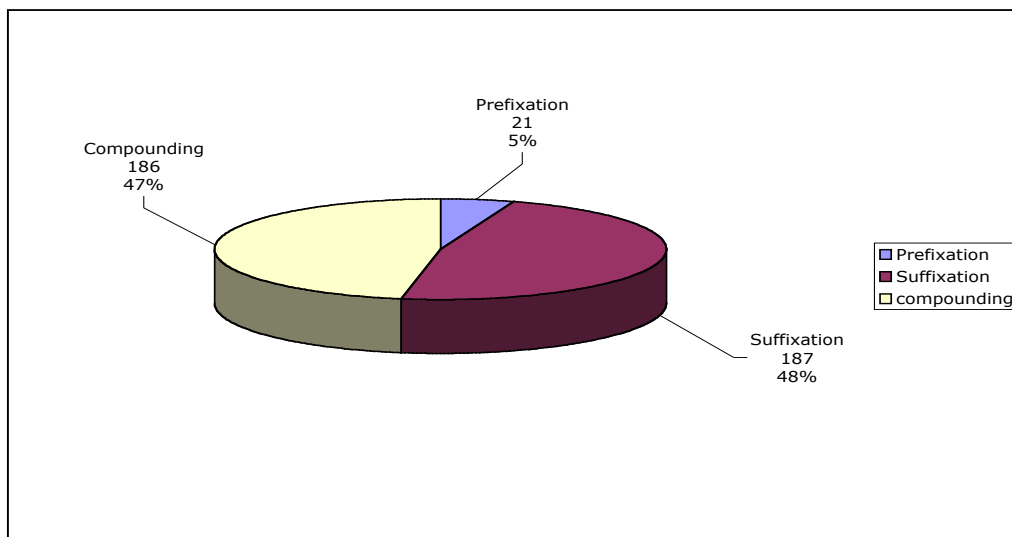


Figure 12: Pre-terminal inflection.

Inflection appears mainly in suffixed and compound structures. This is predictable if we take into account that prefixation is the most limited of the final derivational processes as regards distribution. It is surprising, on the other hand, that despite the immense superiority of compound predicates with respect to the suffixed lexemes, and the double constituent analysis that the compound forms undergo, inflection is to be found in suffixed predicates not only in a similar proportion than compounds, but slightly over it.

I should like to close the section by intruding the general view of the distribution of the different derivational processes occurring pre-terminally in the predicates analyzed. The figure below shows the number of instances in which each of the derivational processes considered for this study appears in pre-final position, thus functioning as the feeding process of further derivational processes.

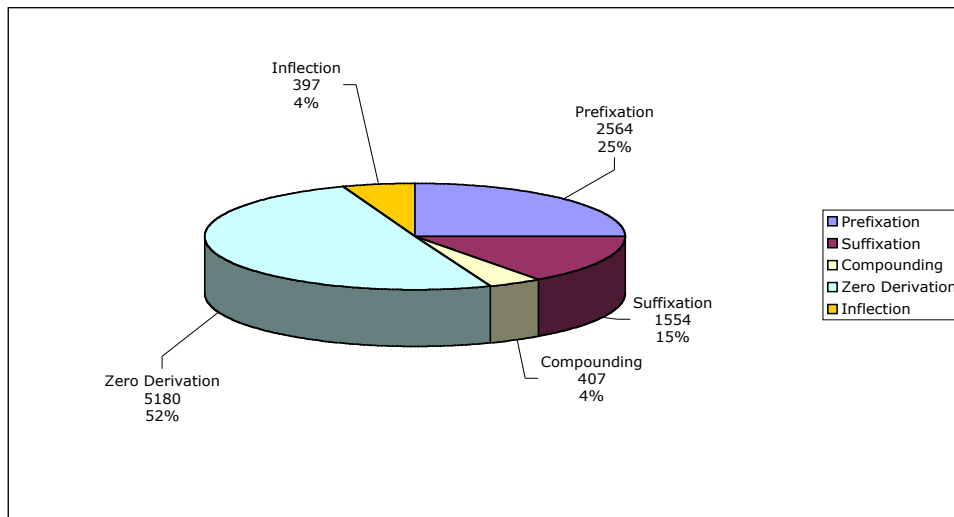


Figure 13: Pre-terminal derivational processes.

Nearly half of the complex nouns that allow for internal analysis present a zero-derived constituent. Second in importance are prefixation and suffixation, while, compounding, which is the commonest final derivational process has a very limited distribution as feeding process, being overcome even by inflection.

With this I conclude the revision of the combination of pre-final and final derivational processes. The following section engages in the deconstruction of the structure of complex nouns.

4.4. The internal structure of Old English complex nouns

The data presented so far demonstrate the quantitative and qualitative importance of process feeding in the derivational morphology of Old English. On the quantitative side, a significant part of the lexicon of the language constitutes the output of recursive processes of word-formation. On the qualitative side, all morphological processes play a role in the recursive formations found in Old English lexical creation. As a matter of fact, recursive word-formation outnumbers non-recursive word-formation. In the realm of affixation, only 217 of the 754 prefixed nouns analysed in this work consist of the combination of a prefix plus an underived base (28.7%) The situation with suffixation does not differ much from these data. Of the 3,059 suffixed nouns under scrutiny, 1,010 possess an underived base (33%). Within compounding the number of compounds made by the addition of two basic predicates is 2,503, just above 1/4 of the total

(26.7%). That is, the attachment of an affix to underived bases or the combination of two basic predicates to form a compound is rather limited compared with the number of elements in which at least two derivational processes take place. In more general terms, the study in the bases of process feeding together with the analysis of subsequent derivations constitute a rigorous methodology for the analysis of the internal structure of complex words. On the empirical side, the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus* has provided enough evidence to carry out a systematic and exhaustive analytical work.

At this point it must be stressed that the use of metalanguage in terminal derivational chains makes it necessary to consider as prefixed bases some elements that lose their prefixation throughout the lexical creation processes. As one of the aims of the research was to identify the bases of the complex words in Old English (and the adjuncts in the case of compounds) the loss of the prefix *ge-* throughout the derivations was not relevant for the research. However, when identifying the internal structure of the complex word, the situation is different, and some considerations must be considered beforehand.

In the first place, a derivational process represents a level of complexity, that is, prefixation, suffixation, compounding, zero-derivation and inflection, each represent a single level of complexity. Basic items show no morphological complexity.

In the second place, if, as stated above, the loss of an affix has no consequences for the identification of a base as affixed, such a loss is relevant in the analysis of the internal structure of words, in such a way that if the affix is lost, the constituent loses one level of complexity. More specifically, if a predicate is the result of adding *ge-* to an underived base, and in a second step the structure is suffixed and by means of this, the prefix is lost, the final complex word will be represented as the combination of an underived base plus a suffix and the structure will be seen as having one level of complexity. Mind the example in (27):

(27)

geðræf ‘pressure’ Prefixed noun [[*ge*]_{Afi}[*ðræf*]_N]_N 1 complexity level

ðræft ‘contentiousness’ Suffixed noun [[*ðræf*]_N[*t*]_{Afi}]_N 1 complexity level

I present each structure with a description of the processes involved, and an illustration of the structure of a word belonging in the category. In the description of the processes involved a *plus* sign (+) represents attachment. It may be of an affix to a base or the joining of two free predicates. A *minor than* symbol (<) indicates that the process to the left of the sign occurs after (is fed by) the one to the right of the sign. Between brackets I represent the internal structure of compound elements.

As for the representation of the relevant structures, square brackets indicate transparent derivational processes (affixation and compounding), round brackets stand for zero-derivation processes, and curly brackets account for word inflections.

With these requirements in mind, I offer a list of the complex structures identified in this work, with quantitative data and analytical exemplification

1 LEVEL OF COMPLEXITY

- a) prefix + basic predicate (217)

oferbra:w ‘eye-brow’ [[ofer][bræ:w]_N]_N

- b) Basic predicate + suffix (1010)

ðe:ofung ‘thieving’ [[ðe:of]_N[ing]]_N

- c) Basic adjunct+ Underived base (2503)

sta:ntorr ‘stone tower; crag, rock’ [[sta:n]_N[torr]_N]_N

- d) Zero-derived nouns from underived bases(357)

ece ‘ache, pain’ [(acan)_{Vb}(ece)_N]_N

- e) Nouns from inflection of basic predicates (19)

bidden ‘petitioner’ [{biddan}_{Vb}{biddend}_{Vb}]_N

2 LEVELS OF COMPLEXITY

I) Prefixation

- a) Prefix + prefixed base (31).

underto:dal ‘secondary division’ [[under]_{A2}[[to:]_{A1}[da:l]_N]_N]_N

There are 35 other cases in which a *ge-* prefixed base takes a second element in the prefield. However, when this happens *ge-* is lost, and so, those cases do not enter this quantification.

- b) Prefix + suffixed base (167)

midfæsten ‘mid-Lent’ [[mid]_{A2}[[fæst]_{A_{dj}}[en]_{A1}]_N]_N

c) Prefix + compound base (basic + basic) (17)

forela:tte:ow ‘leader’ [[fore]_{A1}[[la:d]_N[ðe:ow]_N]_N

d) Prefix + zero-derived (275)

ymbcyme ‘assembly, convention’ [[ymb]_{A1}[(cuman)_{Vb}(cyme)_N]_N

e) Prefix + inflected underived base (21)

forete:ð ‘front teeth’ [[fore]_{A1}[[to:ð]_N{te:ð}_N]_N

II) Suffixation

a) prefixed base + Suffix (1152)

ontimbernes ‘material; teaching’ [[[on]_{A1}[timber]_N]_N[ness]_{A2}]_N

b) suffixed base + Suffix (368)

ha:ligdo:m ‘holiness’ [[[ha:l]_N[ig]_{A1}]_{Adj}[do:m]_{A2}]_N

c) compound base + Suffix (143)

ni:edðearfnes ‘need, necessity’ [[[ni:ed]_N[ðearf]_N]_N[ness]_{A1}]_N

d) zero-derived base + Suffix (386)

æ:tere ‘eater, glutton’ [[(etan)_{Vb}(æ:t)_N]_N[ere]_{A1}]_N

e) inflected base + Suffix (187)

Strecednes ‘bed, couch’ [[{strecaN}_{Vb}{streced}_N]_N[ness]_{A1}]_N

III) Compounding

a) Prefixed + basic (46)

geda:lland ‘land under joint ownership’ [[[ge]_{A1}[da:l]_N]_N[land]_N]_N

b) Suffixed + basic (290)

ble:tsingsealm ‘the Benedicite’ [[[ble:ts]_{Vb}[ing]_{A1}]_N[sealm]_N]_N

c) Compound + basic (64)

hla:fordðrimm ‘dominion, power’ [[[hla:f]_N[weard]_N]_N[ðrymm]_N]_N

d) Zero-derived + basic (821)

flotscip ‘ship, bark’ [[(fle:otan)_{Vb}(flot)_N]_N[scip]_N]_N

e) Inflected adjunct + basic (35)

Cri:stesmæsse ‘Christmas’ [[{Cri:st}_N{Cri:stes}_N]_N[mæsse]_N]_N

Basic + prefixed (279)

ðe:odgestre:on ‘people’s treasure’ [[ðe:od]_N[[ge]_{A1}[stre:on]_N]_N]_N

g) Basic + suffixed (417)

ðornðy:fel ‘thorn bush’ [[ðorn]_N[[ðu:f]_N[el]_{A1}]_N]_N

h) Basic + compound (75)

æ:la:re:ow ‘teacher of the law’ [[æ:]_N[[la:r]_N[ðe:aw]_N]_N]_N

i) Basic + zero-derived (1982)

æ:lif ‘eternal life’ [[æ:]_{A1}[(li:fan)_{Vb}(li:f)_N]_N]_N

j) Basic + inflected base (4)

bencsittend ‘one who sits on a bench’ [[benc]_N[[sittan]_{Vb}{sittend}_{Vb}]_{Vb}]_N

IV) Zero-derivation

- a) Zero-derivation from prefixed bases (368).

Ymbspræ:c ‘conversation’ [([[ymb]Af1[sprecan]Vb]Vb)Vb(ymbspræ:c)N]N

There are 686 other predicates that lose the prefix *ge-* in the zero-derived predicates.

- b) Zero-derivation from compound bases (7)

a:ðswara ‘oath-swearing, oath’ [([[a:ð]N[swerian]Vb]Vb)Vb(a:ðswara)N]N

V) Inflection

- a) Predicates resulting from the inflection of prefixed bases (143)

ondæ:lend ‘one who imparts, infuser’ [{{[on]Af1[dæ:lan]Vb}Vb{ondæ:lend}Vb}N]N

- a) Predicates resulting from the inflection of compound bases (5)

hearmcweðend ‘slanderer’ [{{[hearm]N[cweðan]Vb}Vb{hearmcweðend}Vb}N]N

3 LEVELS OF COMPLEXITY

I) Prefixation

- a) Prefix + Suffixed base < Prefixation (15)

onbesce:awung ‘inspection, examination’

[[on]Aβ[[[be]Af1[sceaw]Vb]Vb[ung]Aβ]N]N

- b) Prefix + Suffixed base < Suffixation (5)

mishealdsumnes ‘carelessness’ [[mis]Aβ[[[heald]N[sum]Af1]Adj[ness]Aβ]N]N

- b) Prefix + Suffixed base < Compounding (2)

to:endebyrdnes ‘order, series’ [[to:]Aβ[[[ende]N[byrd]N]N[ness]Af1]N]N

- d) Prefix + Suffixed base < Inflection (5)

to:gecorennes ‘adoption’ [[to:]Aβ[[{ce:osan}Vb{gecoren}Vb][ness]Af1]N]N

The inflection and the prefixation with *ge-* are understood as parasynthetical phenomena and not as gradual, step-by-step creation processes.

- e) Prefix + Compound Base < suffixed adjunct (3)

u:twæ:pnedmann ‘stranger’ [[u:t]Aβ[[[wæ:pn]N[ed]Af1]Adj[mann]N]N]N

- f) Prefix + Compound Base < Inflected base (1)

unlanda:gend ‘not owning land’ [[un]Af1[[land]N[{a:gan}Vb{agend}Vb]Vb]N]N

- g) Prefix + Zero-derived base < prefixed verb (33)

unbelimp ‘mishap, misfortune’ [[un]Aβ[[[be]Af1[limpan]Vb]Vb(belimp)N]N]N

- h) Prefix + Inflected base < Prefixed predicate

underandfo:nd ‘receiver (Sweet)’

[[under]Aβ[{{[on]Af1[fo:n]Vb}Vb{andfo:nd}Vb}N]N

II) Suffixation

- a) Prefixed base < Prefixation + Suffix (18)
u:pa:risnes ‘resurrection’ [[[un]_{Af2}[[a:]_{Af1}[ris]_{Vb}]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[nes]_{Af3}]_N
- b) Prefixed base < Suffixation + Suffix (26)
unwæstmfæstnes ‘barrenness’ [[[un]_{Af2}[[wæstm]_N[fæst]_{Af1}]_{Af1}]_{Af1}[nes]_{Af3}]_N
- c) Prefixed base < Compounding + Suffix (1)
unleoðuwa:cnes ‘inflexibility’ [[[un]_{Af1}[[leoðu]_N[wa:c]_N]_N]_N[ness]_{Af2}]_N
- d) Prefixed base < Zero-derivation + Suffix (3)
onbringelle ‘instigation’ [[[on]_{Af1}[(bringan)_{Vb}(bring)_N]_N]_N[el]_{Af2}]_N
- e) Prefixed base < Inflection + Suffix (3)
forewritennes ‘proscription, exile’
 [[[fore]_{Af1}{wri:tan}_{Vb}{written}_{Vb}]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[ness]_{Af2}]_N
- f) Suffixed base < Prefixation + Suffix (60)
andgietle:ast ‘want of understanding’ [[[[and]_{Af1}[giet]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[le:as]_{Af2}]_{Af2}]_{Af2}[t]_{Af3}]_N
- g) Suffixed base < Suffixation + Suffix (5)
wuldorfæstlicnes ‘glory’ [[[[wuldor]_N[fæst]_{Af1}]_{Af1}]_{Af1}[lic]_{Af2}]_{Af2}[nes]_{Af3}]_N
- i) Suffixed base < Compounding + Suffix (5)
hearmcwidolnes ‘slander’ [[[[hearm]_N[cwid]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[ol]_{Af1}]_{Af1}]_{Af1}[nes]_{Af2}]_N
- j) Compound base (prefixed adjunct + underived base) + Suffix (3)
geðyldmo:dnes ‘patience’ [[[[ge]_{Af1}[ðyld]_N]_N]_N[mo:d]_N]_N[ness]_{Af2}]_N
- k) Compound base (suffixed adjunct + underived base) + Suffix (3)
mægenðrymnes ‘great glory, majesty’ [[[[mag]_{Vb}[en]_{Af1}]_N]_N[ðrym]_N]_N[ness]_{Af2}]_N
- l) Compound base (compound adjunct + underived base) + Suffix (2)
fyrwitgeornes ‘curiosity’ [[[[fyr]_N[wit]_N]_N]_N[georn]_N]_N[ness]_{Af1}]_N
- m) Compound base (basic adjunct + prefixed base) + Suffix (7)
le:aso:leung ‘empty flattery’ [[le:as]_{Af2}[[o:]_{Af1}[lecc]_{Vb}]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[ung]_{Af2}]_N
- n) Compound base (basic adjunct + suffixed base) + Suffix (6)
ælmihignes ‘omnipotence’ [[[[eal]_{Af1}[[miht]_N[ig]_{Af1}]_{Af1}]_{Af1}]_{Af1}[ness]_{Af2}]_N
- o) Compound base (basic adjunct + zero-derived base) + Suffix (3)
mancwealmnes ‘manslaughter’ [[[[man]_N[(cwealan)_{Vb}(cwealm)_N]_N]_N]_N[nes]_{Af1}]_N
- p) Compound base < basic adjunct + inflected base) + Suffix (3)
æðelborenes ‘nobility of birth or nature’
 [[[æðel]_{Af1}{beran}_{Vb}{boren}_{Vb}]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[ness]_{Af1}]_N
- q) Zero-derived base < Prefixation + Suffix (94)
ofercymend ‘assailant’ [[[[ofer]_{Af1}[cuman]_{Vb}]_{Vb}(ofercyme)_N]_N]_N[end]_{Af2}]_N

Apart from these 94 cases, there are 59 more predicates in which the prefix *ge-* disappears in the creation of the zero-derived noun or with the addition of the final affix.

r) Inflected base < Prefixation + Suffix (176)

ymbsetennes ‘siege’ [[{[ymb]_{Afi}[sittan]_{Vb}}_{Vb}{ymbseten}_{Vb}]_{Vb}[nes]_{Af2}]_N

III) Compounding

a) Basic adjunct + Prefixed base < suffixation (2)

bo:cgesamnung ‘library’ [[bo:c]_N[[ge]_{Af2}[[samn]_{Vb}[ung]_{Afi}]_N]_N

b) Basic adjunct + Suffixed base < Prefixation (5)

eftforgifnes ‘remission, reconciliation’ [[eft]_{Adv}[[for]_{Afi}[gief]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[nes]_{Af2}]_N

c) Basic adjunct+ Suffixed base < Inflection (1)

hrægelgefrætwodnes ‘fine clothing’

[[hrægel]_N[[frætwan]_{Vb}{gefrætwod}_{Vb}]_{Vb}[ness]_{Afi}]_N

d) Basic adjunct + Compound base (Suffixed adjunct + underived base) (2)

sumorra:dingbo:c ‘summer lectionary’ [[sumor]_N[[ræd]_{Vb}[ing]_{Afi}]_N[bo:c]_N]_N

e) Basic adjunct + Compound base (prefixed adjunct + underived base) (1)

sundogere:fland ‘land reserved to the jurisdiction of a *gere:fa*’

[[sundor]_{Adv}[[ge]_{Afi}[re:f]_N]_N[land]_N]_N

f) Basic adjunct + Compound base (basic adjunct + prefixed base) (1)

rihtlandgemæ:re ‘lawful boundary (of land)’

[[riht]_{Adj}[[land]_N[[ge]_{Afi}[mæ:re]_N]_N]_N

g) Basic adjunct + Compound base (zero-derived adjunct + underived base) (5)

eoforhe:afodsegn ‘banner with a boar’s head design?’

[[eofor]_N[[hebban]_{Vb}(he:afod)_N]_N[segn]_N]_N

h) Prefixed adjunct + Prefixed base (2)

unrihtgestre:on ‘unrighteous gain’ [[[un]_{Af2}[riht]_{Adj}]_{Adj}[[ge]_{Afi}[stre:on]_N]_N

There are another 19 predicates in which both the adjunct and the base are prefixed by means of *ge-*. However, in 14 cases the prefix is lost in the adjunct and in 5 more examples the prefixation is lost in the base. In all instances both adjuncts are kept in the processes of lexical creation. This is why these examples are counted in the 2 levels of complexity group and not here.

i) Prefixed adjunct + suffixed base (17)

fulwihtðe:nung ‘baptismal service’ [[[ful]_{Af2}[wiht]_N]_N[[ðegn]_N[ung]_{Afi}]_N]_N

In 19 other cases the adjunct is prefixed with *ge-*, but it is only maintained in *gereordgle:awnes*.

j) Prefixed adjunct + Zero-derived base (57)

arcebiscopri:ce ‘archbishopric, post of archbishop’

[[[arce]_{Afi}[bisceop]_N]_N(re:can)_{Vb}(rice)_N]_N

In some other 78 cases the prefix *ge-* is lost in the adjunct.

k) Prefixed adjunct + Inflected base (2). Two cases lose *ge-* in the adjunct.

unrihtdo:nd ‘evildoer’ [[[un]_{Afi}[riht]_N][{do:n}_{Vb}{do:nd}_{Vb}]_N]_N

l) Suffixed adjunct < Prefixation + underived base (2)

forligerbed ‘bed of fornication’ [[[[for]_{Afi}[lig]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[ere]_{Af2}]_N[bed]_N]_N

m) Suffixed adjunct < Suffixation + Underived base (1)

ha:ligdo:mhu:s ‘a place where holy things are kept, a *sacrarium*’

[[[[ha:l]_N[ig]_{Afi}]_{Af1}][do:m]_{Af2}]_N[hu:s]_N]_N

n) Suffixed adjunct + Prefixed base (8).

mægenfultum ‘mighty help’ [[[mæg]_{Vb}[en]_{Af2}]_N[[ful]_{Afi}[tum]_N]_N]_N

Six other predicates lose the prefix in the base when becoming part of the compound

o) Suffixed adjunct + Suffixed base (17)

bisceopha:dðe:nung ‘episcopal service’

[[[bisceop]_N[ha:d]_{Af2}]_N[[ðegn]_N[ung]_{Afi}]_N]_N

p) Suffixed adjunct + Compound base (5)

ðe:nungwerod ‘body of serving-men’ [[[ðegn]_N[ung]_{Afi}]_N[[wer]_N[ra:d]_N]_N]_N

q) Suffixed adjunct + zero-derived base (123)

ræ:plingweard ‘warder’ [[ræ:p]_{Vb}[ling]_{Afi}]_N[(weorðan)_{Vb}(weard)_N]_N]_N

r) Suffixed adjunct + Inflected base (1)

u:tancumen ‘stranger, foreigner’ [[[u:t]_{Adj}[an]_{Afi}]_{Adv}][{cuman}_{Vb}{cumen}_{Vb}]_{Vb}]_N

s) Compound adjunct (inflected adjunct + underived base) + underived base

cri:stelmælbe:am ‘tree surmounted by a cross?’

[[[{cri:st}_N{cri:stes}_N]_N[mæl]_N]_N[be:am]_N]_N

t) Compound adjunct + Prefixed base (2)

marmsta:ngedelf ‘quarrying of marble’ [[[marm]_N[sta:n]_N][[ge]_{Afi}[delf]_N]_N]_N

u) Compound adjunct + Suffixed base (12)

dægre:doffrung ‘morning sacrifice’ [[[dæg]_N[re:d]_{Adj}]_N[[offr]_{Vb}[ung]_{Afi}]_N]_N

v) Compound adjunct + Compound base (1)

e:oredweorod ‘band, company’ [[[eoh]_N[ra:d]_N][[wer]_N[ra:d]_N]_N]_N

w) Compound adjunct + Zero-derived base (39)

mæssepre:ostsci:r ‘district for which a mass-priest officiated’

[[[mæsse]_N[pre:ost]_N]_N[(scieran)_{Vb}(sci:r)_N]_N]_N

x) Zero < Prefixation + underived base (134)

andfengsto:w ‘receptacle’ [[[on]_{Afi}[fo:n]_{Vb}]_{Vb}(andfeng)_N]_N[sto:w]_N]_N

y) Zero-derived adjunct + Prefixed base (49).

bealuinwit ‘deceit, treachery’ [(belgan)_{Vb}(bealu)_N]_N[[in]_{Afi}[wit]_N]_N]_N

In other 48 cases the bases lose the prefix *ge-*.

z) Zero-derived adjunct + Suffixed base (132).

Wordpredicung ‘preaching’ [[(weorðan)_{Vb}(word)_N][[predic]_{Vb}[ung]_{Af1}]_N]_N

aa) Zero-derived adjunct + Compound base (Basic adjunct + Basic adjunct) (14)

sealtherpað ‘road to salt-works’ [[(sealtan)_{Vb}(sealt)_N][[here]_N[pað]_N]_N]_N

ab) Zero-derived adjunct + Zero-derived adjunct (653)

brynegield ‘burnt-offering’ [[(biernan)_{Vb}(bryne)_N][[(gieldan)_{Vb}(gield)_N]_N]_N

ac) Zero-derived adjunct + Inflected base (8)

burgsittende ‘city-dwellers’ [[(beorgan)_{Vb}(burg)_N][{sittan}_{Vb}{sittende}_{Vb}]_N]_N

ad) Inflected adjunct < Zero-derivation + Underived base (39)

hildestrengo ‘vigour for battle’ [[{(healdan)_{Vb}(hild)_N}{hilde}_N][strengu]_N]_N

ae) Inflected adjunct < Prefixation + Underived base (1)

infangeneðe:of ‘right of judging thieves caught within the limits of one’s jurisdiction, and of taking the fines for the crime’

[[([on]_{Af1}[fo:n]_{Vb})_{Vb}(infangen)_{Vb}]_{Af1}[ðe:of]_N]_N

af) Inflected adjunct + Suffixed base (1)

haransprecel ‘viper’s bugloss’ [[{hara}_N{haran}_N][[sprec]_N[el]_{Af1}]_N]_N

ag) Inflected adjunct + Compound base (1)

langafri:gedæg ‘Good Friday’ [[{lang}_{Af1}{langa}_{Af1}]_{Af1}[[fri:ge]_N[dæg]_N]_N]_N

ah) Inflected adjunct + Zero-derived base (27)

oxanslyppe ‘oxanlip’ [[{ox}_N{oxan}_N][[slu:pan]_{Vb}(slyppe)_N]_N]_N

IV) Zero-derivation

a) Zero-derived < Compounding (basic adjunct + prefixed base) (2)

eftæ:rist ‘resurrection’ [[([eft]_{Af1}[[a:]_{Af1}[ri:san]_{Vb})_{Vb}(eftæ:rist)_N]_N]_N

V) Inflection

a) Predicates resulting from the inflection of compound nouns with prefixed adjuncts (1)

unrihthæ:mend ‘adulterer’ [{{[un]_{Af1}[riht]_{Af1}}[hæ:man]_{Vb}}_{Vb}{unrihthæ:mend}_{Vb}]_N]_N

4 LEVELS OF COMPLEXITY

I) Prefixation

a) Prefix + Suffixed base < Prefixation < Suffixation (1)

ungemo:dignes ‘contentiousness’

[[[un]_{Af1}[[[ge]_{Af1}[[mo:d]_N[ig]_{Af1}]_{Af1}]_{Af1}[ness]_{Af3}]_N]_N]_N

b) Prefix + Suffixed base < Suffixation < Prefixation (4)

ungehi:rsumnes ‘disobedience’

[[[un]_{Af1}[[[[ge]_{Af1}[hi:r]_{Vb}][sum]_{Af2}]_{Af1}]_{Af1}[ness]_{Af3}]_N]_N]_N

c) Prefix + Suffixed base < Suffixation < Compounding (1)

ungearuwitolnes ‘dulness of mind’

[[[un]_{Af3}[[[[gearo]_{Af1}[wit]_{Vb}][ol]_{Af1}]_{Af1}]_{Af1}[ness]_{Af2}]_N]_N]_N

d) Prefix + Suffixed base < Inflection < prefixation (3)

unforhæfednes ‘incontinence’

[[[un]_{Af3}[[{for]_{Af1}[hebban]_{Vb}}_Vb]{forhæfed}_{Vb}}_Vb[ness]_{Af2}]_N]_N

II) Suffixation

a) Prefixed base < Suffixation < Prefixation + Suffix (13)

ungesibsumnes ‘quarrelsomeness’ [[[un]_{Af3}[[[ge]_{Af1}[sib]_N][sum]_{Af2}]_{Adj}][ness]_{Af4}]_N

b) Prefixed base < Suffixation < Inflection + Suffix (1)

unðrowendlicnes ‘impassibility’

[[[un]_{Af2}[[{ðro:wian}_{Vb}}{ðro:wiend}_{Vb}}_Vb][lic]_{Af1}]_{Adv}]_{Adv}[ness]_{Af3}]_N

c) Prefixed base < Inflection < Prefixation + Suffix (2)

una:ly:fednes ‘licentiousness’

[[[un]_{Af2}[[{a:}_{Af1}[li:efan]_{Vb}}{a:ly:fed}_{Vb}}_Vb]_{Vb}[ness]_N]_N

d) Suffixed base < Prefixation < Suffixation + Suffix (1)

unmihtiglicnes ‘inability’ [[[[un]_{Af2}[[miht]_N[ig]_{Af1}]_{Adj}]_{Adj}[lic]_{Af3}]_{Adv}[ness]_{Af4}]_N

e) Suffixed base < Inflection < Prefixation + Suffix (2)

oferflo:wedli:cnes ‘excess, superfluity’

[[[{{ofer]_{Af1}[flo:wān]_{Vb}}{oferflo:wed}_{Vb}}_Vb][lic]_{Af2}]_{Adv}[ness]_{Af3}]_N

f) Compound base (basic adjunct + Inflected base < Prefixation) + Suffix (1)

efta:cennednes ‘regeneration’

[[[eft]_{Adv}[[{a:}_{Af1}[cennan]_{Vb}}{a:cenned}_{Vb}}_Vb]_{Vb}[ness]_{Af2}]_N

g) Compound base (basic adjunct + suffixed base < prefixation) + Suffix (1)

rihtgele:affulnes ‘right belief’ [[riht]_{Adj}[[[ge]_{Af1}[le:af]_N]_N[ful]_{Af2}]_{Adj}]_{Adj}[ness]_{Af3}]_N

In this case, the adjunct of the compound is regarded as basic because it loses the prefix *ge-* characteristic of the *Nerthus* predicate (*ge*)*riht* 2.

h) Compound base (Compound adjunct (Basic adjunct + Prefixed base) + Underived base) + Suffix

welgeli:cwirðnes ‘good pleasure’

[[[[wel]_{Adv}[[[ge]_{Af1}[li:c]_N]_N[wirð]_{Adj}]_{Adj}[ness]_{Af2}]_N

i) Inflected base < Prefixation < Prefixation + Suffix (2)

onweggewitennes ‘departure’

[[[onweg]_{Af2}[[[ge]_{Af1}[wi:tan]_{Vb}}_Vb]_Vb]{onwegewiten}_{Vb}}_Vb[ness]_N]_N

III) Compounding

a) Basic adjunct + Suffixed base < Inflection < Prefixation (7)

flæ:scbesmitennes ‘defilement of the flesh’

[[flæsc]_N[[{be]_{Af1}[smi:tan]_{Vb}}_Vb]{besmiten}_{Vb}}_Vb[ness]_{Af2}]_N]_N

b) Basic adjunct + Suffixed base < Suffixation < Prefixation (1)

dyrneforlegernes ‘fornication’ [[dyrne]_N[[[[for]_{Af1}[leg]_{Vb}}_Vb[ere]_{Af2}]_N[nes]_{Af3}]_N]_N

- c) Basic adjunct + Suffixed base < Suffixation < Suffixation (1)
mo:dstaðolfæstnes ‘firmness of mind’
 [[mo:d]_N[[[[stað]_{Vb}[el]_{Afl}]_N[fæst]_{Af2}]_{Af1}][ness]_{Af3}]_N
- d) Basic adjunct + Suffixed base < Zero-derivation < Prefixation (1)
earðbegengnes ‘habitation’
 [[earð]_N[[([be]_{Afl}[gangan]_{Vb})_{Vb}(begeng)_N][nes]_{Af2}]_N
- e) Suffixed adjunct + Suffixed base < Prefixation (1)
u:tanymbstandnes ‘surrounding’
 [[[u:t]_{Af1}[an]_{Af3}]_{Adv}[[[ymb]_{Af1}[stand]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[nes]_{Af2}]_N
- f) Suffixed adjunct < Prefixation + Zero-derived base (2)
behre:owsungti:d ‘time of repentance’
 [[[[be]_{Afl}[hre:ows]_{Vb}]_{Vb}[ung]_{Af2}]_N[(te:on)_{Vb}(ti:d)_N]_N
- g) Suffixed adjunct + Zero-derived base < Prefixation (5)
ha:lsunggebed ‘prayer in a church service’
 [[[ha:ls]_{Vb}[ung]_{Af2}]_N[[([ge]_{Afl}[biddan]_{Vb})_{Vb}(gebed)_N]_N
- h) Suffixed adjunct + Compound base (basic adjunct + Zero-derived base) (1)
dryhtealdorman ‘paranymphus’
 [[[dryh]_N[t]_{Afl}]_N[[ealdor]_N[(munan)_{Vb}(mann)_N]_N]_N
- i) Compound adjunct + Inflected base < prefixation (1)
middangeardto:dæ:lend ‘cosmographer’
 [[[middan]_{Af1}[geard]_N]_N[[{to:}]_{Afl}[dæ:lan]_{Vb}]_{Vb}{to:dæ:lend}_{Vb}]_{Vb}]_N
- j) Compound adjunct (Suffixed adjunct + Suffixed base) + Underived base (7)
su:ðanwestanwind ‘a south-west wind’
 [[[su:ð]_{Af1}[an]_{Af3}]_{Adv}[[west]_{Af1}[an]_{Af2}]_{Adv}]_{Adv}[wind]_N]_N
- k) Zero-derived adjunct + Zero-derived base < Prefixation (36)
feohbeha:t ‘promise of money’
 [[(fe:on)_{Vb}(feoh)_N]_N[[([be]_{Afl}[ha:tan]_{Vb})_{Vb}(beha:t)_N]_N]_N

Of the 36 prefixes present in the origin of the derivation, *ge-* is the prefix at stake in 32 examples. In other 42 cases the prefix *ge-* disappears in the process so I do not take them into account in this category.

- l) Zero-derived adjunct < Prefixation + Suffixed base (9)
forweardmercung ‘heading’
 [[([for]_{Af2}[weorðan]_{Vb})_{Vb}(forweard)_N]_N[[mærc]_{Vb}[ung]_{Af1}]_N
- m) Zero-derived adjunct + Suffixed base < Prefixation (2)
wilgedryht ‘willing band’ [[(willan)_{Vb}(will)_N]_N[[[ge]_{Afl}[dryh]_N]_N[t]_{Af2}]_N
- n) Zero-derived adjunct < Prefixation + Zero-derived base (12)
forfangfeoh ‘reward for rescuing cattle or other property’
 [[([for]_{Afl}[fo:n]_{Vb})(forfang)_N]_N[(fe:on)_{Vb}(feoh)_N]_N]_N

5 LEVELS OF COMPLEXITY

I) Suffixation

- a) Prefixed base < Suffixation < Inflection < Prefixation + Suffix (1)

una:cumenlicnes ‘unbearableness’

[[[un]_{Aβ}[[[a:]_{Aβ1}[cuman]_{Vβ}}__{Vβ}{a:cumen}__{Vβ}][lic]_{Aβ2}]_{Adv}]_{Adv}[ness]_{Aβ4}]_N

- b) Suffixed base < Suffixation < Zero-derivation < Prefixation + Suffix (1)

gemyndiglicnes ‘remembrance’

[[[[[ge]_{Aβ1}[munan]_{Vβ}}__{Vβ}(gemynd)_N][ig]_{Aβ2}]_{Adj}][lic]_{Aβ3}]_{Adv}[ness]_{Aβ4}]_N

6 LEVELS OF COMPLEXITY

I) Compounding

- a) Suffixed adjunct < Inflection < Prefixation < Prefixation + Zero-derived base (1)

u:pa:sti:gnesti:d ‘Ascension-tide’

[[[{{[u:p]_{Aβ2}[[a:]_{Aβ1}[sti:gan]_{Vβ}}__{Vβ}}__{Vβ}{u:pa:stigen}__{Vβ}][ness]_{Aβ3}]_N[(te:on)_{Vβ}(ti:d)_N]_N]_N

Some comments are in point after the study of the structure of complex words. In the first place, a study based on the identification of the bases of complex nouns, considering the pre-final and final derivations only, allows drawing a conclusion regarding the inadequacy of any statement of lexical integrity in Old English, if this term is understood as a fixed relative ordering of processes. The comparison of three structures such as *Prefix + Compound Base (suffixed adjunct + underived base)* and *Compound base (basic adjunct + prefixed base) + Suffix* should suffice to confirm that no relative ordering of processes can be claimed for this stage of the language. In the first case suffixation is prior to compounding, and compounding occurs before prefixation, while in the second, prefixation is found at the beginning of the derivation, entering a process of compounding with the resulting predicate being finally suffixed. There are plenty of combinations that prove the impossibility of establishing a fixed way in which the derivational processes may interact. Moreover, it is possible to identify a given process occurring before and after another process in the same structure. There are certainly instances such as *unðrowendlicnes* ‘impassibility’ *Prefixed base < Suffixation < Inflection + Suffix*, in which we find suffixation processes occurring before and after prefixation.

To the best of my knowledge, the question of lexical integrity in Old English has not been considered in detail. The only piece of research that has addressed this question is Martín Arista’s (2008) preliminary analysis of the

question. For this author, the maximum degree of complexity that can be found in Old English complex words is represented by the morphological template given in figure 14:

[PREFIELD 2][PREFIELD 1]BASE[POSTFIELD 1][POSTFIELD 2]

Figure 14: Old English morphological template (from Martín Arista 2008).

According to this author, the maximum degree of complexity found in Old English words is a four-level structure, with two items being attached in the prefield, and another two in the postfield. Martín Arista's (2008) conclusions, however, are limited by the scope of his research. He does not take into account zero-derivation, neither does he separate affixation from inflection in the rightmost position. For this reason, I have opted for a maximum degree of complexity that consists of six positions, although I must admit that these structures are to be seen as exceptions rather than as a general lexical creation rule (at least as far as to the category noun is concerned).

A second point of divergence with the template given in figure 14 lays in the ordering of the constituents. I concur with Martín Arista (2008) in that the highest level of complexity without zero-derivations involved is four. However I do not agree in that the maximum number of elements attached to a base is two to the right and other two to the left. A structure as Suffixed base < Suffixation + Suffix, of which I have been able to identify 5 instances, is a three-level structure which requires three postfield positions.

With the inclusion of these two sets of exceptions into the model, I consider that the template will be fully effective for an in-depth representation of the inner structure of the complex words found in the Old English lexicon.

As far as this research is concerned, some differences can be observed in the complexity levels that each process may hold. Up to three complexity levels, all the derivational processes observed in this work (prefixation, suffixation, compounding, zero-derivation and inflection) may be final in the structure. Beyond this point, only the transparent processes may turn up as final. Prefixation, suffixation and compounding appear as final in four-level structures. Only suffixation is final to five-level structure and only compounding appears as the final process in the only six-level structure identified in this research.

Leaving aside five and six-level structures, which must be regarded as exceptional, I focus on the rest of the structures now. Bearing in mind that there is no difference in the restrictions the derivational processes may admit (all transparent processes admit four levels of complexity), the differences then lay, not in the inner structure of the formation, but in the number of structures of a given level to which each process can put an end. Thus, compounding is, in three and four-level structures (by far the most frequent structures), the most prolific terminal process, followed by suffixation, and prefixation. This is not unexpected because, on the one hand, the number of compounds is bigger than the result of adding all the prefixed and suffixed predicates, and on the other hand, because in compound nouns, both the adjunct and the base are analysed, thus duplicating the possibilities of identifying complex structures.

4.5. Selectional restrictions on affix combination

This section engages in the description of the affix combinations at final and pre-final levels in the Old English compound nouns. The aim is to search for and identify regularities that help answering the questions already put forward in the previous chapter, which I repeat here for convenience:

- (i) Is the distinction between Germanic and Old English affixes comparable to the one between native and non-native holding in Present-Day English?
- (ii) Is the difference between more separable and less separable affixes in Old English relevant?
- (iii) Are there closing affixes in Old English?
- (iv) Are there affix loops in Old English?
- (v) Is there a restriction on the number of Germanic affixes attached to a base?

This study has been carried out from the perspective of the final derivational processes, thus resulting in a four-fold classification that consists of the following combinations:

(i) Final Prefix – Pre-final Prefix

(ii) Final Prefix – Pre-final Suffix

(iii) Final Suffix – Pre-final Prefix

(iv) Final Suffix – Pre-final Suffix

Section 4.5.1 deals with final prefixation, while section 4.5.2 takes into account the combinations existing in suffixed nouns.

4.5.1. Combinations of final prefixes with pre-final prefixes and suffixes

There follow the combination of final prefixes and pre-final prefixes and suffixes found in the analysis. The first affix in bold for each instance constitutes the final prefix, whereas the pre-final affixes are given below along with the illustration:

æ:-

Suffix: **-t** in *æ:fyrmda*

æfter-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *æftersingend*

and-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *andlo:man*

Suffix: **-en** in *andleofen*; **-ness** in *andcy:ðnes*; **-t** in *andwist*

be-

Suffix: **-en** in *bi:leofen*; **-t** in *bi:wist*

ed-

Suffix: **-ing/-ung** in *edspellung, edðingung*; **-ness** in *edce:lnes*; **-t** in *edgift, edsihð, edwist*

for(e)-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *forebe:acen, foreri:m, foreðanc*; **ge-** in *foredyre, forwyrht*

Suffix: **-els** in *forescyttels*; **-end** in *forefre:frend*; **-ing/-ung** in *forebi:cnung, foremearcung, forgeearnung, forleornung, forscending, forðahting, forðeahtung*; **-ness** in *foregi:mnes, forescieldnes*; **-ræ:den** in *foreðingræ:den*

forð-

Suffix: **-ness** in *forðforlæ:tenes forðlæ:dnes, forðsetennes, forðspo:wnes*

fram-

Suffix: **-ing/-ung** in *framfundung, framierning*; **-ness** in *framslitnes*

fre:a-

Suffix: **-ere** in *fre:areccere*

ful-

Suffix: **-en** in *fullmægen*

in-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *ingehrif, ingeðanc, ingeðo:ht, instice*

Suffix: **-els** in *inre:cels*; **-en** in *inseten, inði:nen*; **-end** in *inbu:end*; **-ere** in *insce:awere, inwri:tere*; **-ing/-ung** in *ince:gung, ine:ðung, inge:oting, insce:awung, inseglung, intrahnung, inwritting, inwunung*; **-ling** in *inbyrdling*; **-ness** in *indi:egelnes, inflæ:scnes, ingewitnes, insetnes, inwunenes*; **-t** in *indryhto, insiht*

mid-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *midhilde, midhrif*

Suffix: **-en** in *midfæsten*; **-ing/-ung** in *midgearwung, midðro:wung, midwunung*; **-t** in *medse:lð, midwist*

mis-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *misgedwield*,

Suffix: **-ere** in *misgewidere*; **-ing/-ung** in *miscenning*; **-ness** in *mishe:rnes*, *mishealdsumnes*

of-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *æfðanc*, *æfgæl*, *æfgere:fa*

Suffix: **-ing/-ung** in *oftrahtung*

ofer-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *ofergemet*, *ofergeðyld*, *ofertru:wa*, *oferwriten*; **ge-** in *oferdyre*, *ofergeweorc*, *oferme:de 1*, *oferstealla*

Suffix: **-els** in *oferwrigels*; **-ing/-ung** in *ofercostung*, *ofermearcung*, *ofersme:aung*, *oftrahtung*; **-ness** in *oferbiternes*, *oferfre:cednes*, *oferge:mnes*, *oferheortnes*, *oferse:ocnes*, *oferðryccednes* *oferwe:snes*; **-t** in *oferholt*, *ofersæ:lð*, *oferwist*

on-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *onlegen*, *ontimber 1*; **ge-** in *ongelic*

Suffix: **-ing/-ung** in *onba:snung*, *onbesce:awung*, *one:ðgung*, *one:thing*, *onðre:agung*, *onwri:ting*; **-ness** in *onflæ:scnes*, *ongehy:ðnes*; **-t** in *onæ:ht*, *onwist*

or-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *orda:l*, *orðanc 1*

sam-

Suffix: **-en** in *samræ:den*; **-t** in *samwist*

sin-

Suffix: **-en** in *sinræ:den*; **-ness** in *sinwræ:nnes*

to:-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *to:da:l*; **ge-** in *to:wesnes*

Suffix: **-end** in *to:hlystend*; **-ing/-ung** in *to:clypung*, *to:hi:gung*, *to:sprytting*, *to:tithing*, *to:ðening*; **-ness** in *to:æty:cnes*, *to:brenghnes*, *to:endebyrdnes*, *to:gecorennes*

un-

Prefix: **a:-** in *una:blinn*; **for(e)-** in *unfortredde*; **ful-** in *unfulfremming*; **(ge-)** in *ungeðanc*, *ungeðwære 2*, *ungeðyld*, *ungele:afa*, *ungeli:fend*, *ungeri:m 1*, *ungerisnu*, *ungestre:on*, *ungetæ:se 1*, *ungewuna 1*, *unmæ:g*, *unmo:d*, *unri:m 1*, *unscyld*, *unsnyttru*, *untimber*, *untwe:o*, *unðanc* and **ge-** in *ungeðeaht*, *ungemaca*, *ungesce:ad 1*, *ungewiss 1*, *unwyrht*

Suffix: **-do:m** in *unwi:sdo:m*; **-en** in *ungy:men*, *unswefn*; **-ere** in *ungewidere*, *unwidere*, *unwri:tere*; **-ing/-ung** in *unble:tsung*, *unbrosnung*, *ungebrosnung*, *ungefremmung*, *ungemetgung*, *ungetemprung*, *unha:dung*, *unmeltung*, *unni:ðing*, *unwemming*, *unweorðung*, *unwi:tnung*; **-ness** in *una:nræ:dnes*, *unandcy:ðignes*, *unforhæfednes*, *unforhtle:asnes*, *ungearuwitolnes*, *ungecnyrdnes*, *ungedæftnes*, *ungehi:rsumnes*, *ungehy:rnnes*, *ungeli:fnes*, *ungemo:dignes*, *ungerisnes*, *ungewi:snes*, *unmæghnes*, *unsibsumnes*, *unsy:fernnes*, *unðolemo:dnes*, *unwiðmetenes*, *unwrigednes*; **-scipe** in *unarodscipe*, *unca:fscipe*; **-t** in *unfæ:hð*, *ungesæ:lð*, *ungetre:owð*, *unmyrhð*, *untre:owð*, *untrymð*

under-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *undergere:fa*; **to:-** in *underto:dal* Suffix: **-end** in *underandfo:nd*; **-ing/-ung** in *underholung*; **-t** in *underfolgoð*

u:p-

Suffix: **-ing/-ung** in *u:pfle:ring*; **-ness** in *u:pa:fangnes*

u:t-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *u:tgemæ:re*

Suffix: **-ing/-ung** in *u:tirning*, *u:tyrning*; **-t** in *u:tsiht*

wan-

Suffix: **-t** in *wanæ:ht*

wið-

Prefix: **ge-** in *wiðowinde*

Suffix: **-ness** in *wiðme:tednes*

wiðer-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *wiðerhycgende 2*

Suffix: **-ig** in *wiðerhy:dig*

ymb(e)-

Prefix: **(ge-)** in *ymbedanc*; **ge-** in *ymbgedelf*

Suffix: **-ing/-ung** in *ymbfæstnung*, *ymb sme:agung*; **-ness** in *ymbfæstnes*

4.5.2. Combinations of final suffixes with pre-final prefixes and suffixes

Below follows the combination of final suffixes and pre-final prefixes and suffixes found in the analysis. The first affix in bold for each instance constitutes the final prefix, whereas the pre-final affixes are given together with the illustration below:

-do:m

Prefix: **arce-** in *arcebiscopdo:m*; **ge-** in *campdo:m*, *frigedo:m*, *wi:tegdō:m*; **un-** in *unrihtdo:m*.

Suffix: **-en** in *cri:stendo:m*, *hæ:ðendo:m*; **-ere** in *ca:serdo:m*; **-ig** in *ha:ligdo:m*; **-ing/-ung** in *wiccungdo:m*; **-or** in *geongordo:m*; **-t** in *dryhtdo:m*, *hæftedo:m*, *ðe:owotdo:m*.

-el

Prefix: **æfter-** in *æftergengel*; **be-** in *bi:gyrdel*; **for(e)-** in *foregengel*; **ge-** in *andetla*, *anme:dla*, *bindele*, *bydel*, *byrele*, *fynde*, *gemæ:dla*, *hangelle*, *hwyrfel*, *scendle*, *scytel 1*, *scytel 2*, *spinel*, *sticel 1*, *stigel*, *sti:pel*, *tredel*; **ofer-** in *oferme:dla*; **on-** in *onbringelle*.

-els

Prefix: **ge-** in *byrgels, cnyttels, fe:dels, hy:dels, mircels, spennels, sticels, wrigels*;
ofer- in *oferbræ:dels*.

-en

Prefix: **ed-** in *edwenden*; **ge-** in *biren, byrgen, byrðen, fyllen, gebyrðen, (ge)segan, hengen, lygen 1, mægden, scilden, selen, ðecen, ðigen*; **on-** in *onflygen*.

Suffix: **-ere** in *ca:sern*; **-t** in *hæften*

-end

Prefix: **ed-** in *edle:aniend, edni:wigend*; **for(e)-** in *forhergend, forhogiend*; **ge-** in *(ge)bi:cnigend, geedle:anend, (ge)fultumiend, (ge)scildend, geðeahtend, hlystend, metend, nergend, se:mend, timbriend, ðeccend*; **ofer-** in *oferhymend*; **to:-** in *to:ly:send*; **un-** in *unwemmend*; **ymb(e)-** in *ymbhringend*.

Suffix: **-en** in *swefnigend*; **-læ:c** in *efenlæ:cend*; **-t** in *gehæftend*; **-wi:s** in *rihtwi:send*

-ere

Prefix: **æfter-** in *æfterfolgere*; **be-** in *becweðere, bere:afere*; **for(e)-** in *foreðingere, foreiernere, foresce:awere, forle:tere, forliger 1, forliger 2*; **ful-** in *fulwere, fulwihtere*; **ge-** in *a:gnerere, andettere, bæcere 1, bindere, bla:were, blo:tere, brytnerere, byrgere, byrðere 1, ci:dere, ci:gere, clæ:nsere, co:penere, cre:opere, cunnere, cwellere, delfere, de:mere, dihtnerere 1, do:ere, dre:fre, fandere, fleardere, fli:tere, folgere, galere, geligere, ge:otere, (ge)scildere, (ge)ðeahtere, (ge)wri:tere, hæ:lgere, hæ:mere, ha:were, hle:apere, hlystere, læ:dere, le:ogere, leornere, mæ:rsere, maðelere, mearcere, me:tere, mo:tere, pu:nerere, reccere, ri:mre, ry:pere, sa:were, sce:awere, scyttere, sli:tere, spillere, spurnere, stru:dere, ðafetere, ðra:were, ðro:were, wendere, wi:tnerere, wraxlere, wre:gere*; **o:-** in *o:leccere*; **ofer-** in *oferdrincere*.

Suffix: **-en** in *cri:stnerere, tunglere*; **-etan** in *li:cettere, lyffetere, wlæffetere*; **-ig** in *litigere*; **-t** in *plihtere*; **-nian** in *murcnere, wæ:gnerere*; **-sian** in *ri:csere*

-estre

Prefix: **be-** in *bepæ:cestre*; **for(e)-** in *forgifestre*, *forsewestre*, *forspennestre*; **ful-** in *fultumgestre*; **ge-** in *bæcestre*, *byrðestre*, *cennestre*, *fylgestre*, *hle:apestre*, *i:cestre*, *la:cnystre*, *leornestre*, *syllestre*, *wi:tegestre*, *wre:gistre*; **ofer-** in *oferswi:ðestre*.

Suffix: **-icge** in *huntigystre*; **-læ:c** in *geefenlæ:cestre*

-ha:d

Prefix: **arce-** in *arcebiscopha:d*; **ful-** in *fulwihtha:d*; **ge-** in *campha:d*, *ðro:wiendha:d*; **un-** in *untrumha:d*.

Suffix: **-do:m** in *ðe:owdo:mha:d*; **-ed** in *wæ:pnedha:d*; **-en** in *druncenha:d*, *mægdenha:d*; **-ere** in *ðro:werha:d*; **-ing/ung** in *æðelingha:d*; **-læ:c** in *a:gla:cha:d*; **-t** in *geoguðha:d*

-icge

Prefix: **a:-** in *a:cennicge*

-incel

Prefix: **ge-** in *byrðincel*

Suffix: **-en** in *wilnincel*

-t in *hæftincel*

-ing/ung

Prefix: **a:-** in *a:barging*, *a:bisgung*, *a:blæ:cung*, *a:bla:wning*, *a:blysung*, *a:ce:ocung*, *a:cenning*, *a:cunning*, *a:de:afung*, *a:fandung*, *a:feormung*, *a:fli:egung*, *a:fremðung*, *a:gylting*, *a:heardung*, *a:hredding*, *a:li:esing 1*, *a:ma:nsumung*, *a:pinsung*, *a:sli:ding*, *a:sme:agung*, *a:smorong*, *a:springung*, *a:spyrting*, *a:styrung*, *a:swa:rnung*, *a:syndrung*, *a:tending*, *a:te:orung*, *a:tyhting*, *a:ðenung*, *a:ðindung*, *a:wending*, *a:wierding*, *a:wyrðung*, *a:wyrigung*; **æfter-** in *æfterfylgung*; **æt-** in *ætspornung*, *æty:wung*; **and-** in *andu:strung*, *andwyrding*; **be-** in *bebycgung*, *bebyrgung*, *becly:sung*, *beclypping*, *bedelfung*, *bedi:gling*, *befri:nung*, *begi:ming*, *behe:afdung*, *behre:owsung*, *behy:rung*, *bela:dung*, *belæ:wung*, *beniming*, *bepæ:cung*, *besce:awung*, *besceadwung*, *bescirung*, *beswi:cung*, *bety:nung*, *bewedding*, *bewerung*; **ed-** in *edcenning*, *edgro:wung*,

edlæ:cung, edlesung, edwyrping; el- in *elðe:odung, elnung; for(e)-* in *forcierring,*
forde:ming, foreðingung, forecostung, foregearwung, foresce:awung,
forescy:wung, forestæppung, forestihung, foreteohung, forewi:tegun,
forǣ:gung, forgifung, forgiting, forhergung, forhogung, forlæ:ting, formolsnung,
forsacung, forscamung, forspaning, forspenning, forsuwung, forswarung,
fortreding, fortru:wung, forwandung; forð- in *forðbylding, forðfe:ring,*
forðstæpping, forðyldegung; ge- in *ærning, æ:wnung, andettung, bæring,*
bæ:ting, ba:snung, binding, barging, bla:wung, ble:tsung, blo:tung, brecung,
brytnung, byrging 1, campung, cennung 1, ceorung, ce:owung, ci:dung, clæ:ming,
clipung, cne:atung, cnyssung, co:cnung, cre:opung, cunnung, cweccung, delfung,
dre:fung, dre:opung, dre:orung, dri:ting, dru:gung, dru:pung, dwolung, dy:fang,
dyrfing, earnung, efesung, eftbe:tung, egesung, eting, e:ðgung, fandung, fe:ding,
fe:oung, fering, ficung, finding, fli:eming, frægning, fra:sung, fregnung, frignung,
fylging 1, fyrðrung, galung, (ge)a:scung, gea:gnung, gearcung, gebe:acnung,
gebe:tung, (ge)bi:cnung, (ge)brosnung, (ge)ci:gung, (ge)clæ:nsung, (ge)clipung,
gecwicung, (ge)dihtnung, (ge)dreccung, (ge)e:acnung, (ge)edle:anung,
(ge)edni:wung, (ge)edstaðlung, geendadung, (ge)endung, (ge)fe:owung,
(ge)frætung, (ge)fremming, gefyrðring, (ge)gaderung, gegierung, (ge)ha:lgung,
geheordung, (ge)hlinung, gehy:rung, (ge)laðung, (ge)li:cung, gelo:gung,
gemæ:nung, (ge)mæ:rsung, (ge)mearcung, gemengung, (ge)metgung, (ge)me:ting,
(ge)miclung, (ge)mitting, (ge)myndgung 1, geondscri:ðing, geonli:cung,
(ge)reordung, gerihtwi:sung, gerinning, (ge)samnung, (ge)se:ðung, (ge)sibling,
(ge)sme:aung, gesweðrung, geswi:cung, (ge)te:orung, (ge)timbrung, (ge)ðafung,
(ge)ðeahung, geðo:htung, geðwæ:rung, (ge)wæ:pnung, (ge)wemming,
(ge)willung, (ge)wilnung, (ge)wissung, (ge)wistfullung, gewri:ðing, gewy:scung,
giwung, gremung, gre:ting, hæftnung, ha:letting, hatung, ha:wung, heorcung,
hergung, hierdung, hi:ering 1, hierting, hierwing, hilding, hladung, hle:apung,
hle:owung, hly:ding, hlysting, hnæ:gung, hny:lung, hremming, hre:owsung,
hri:ning, hri:stung, hu:slung, hy:ðegung, iermung, iernung, iersung, i:eðrung,
la:cnung, læccung, le:ahtrung, leornung, letting, li:esung 1, li:esung 2, mæ:rsung,
mæ:ting, ma:hling, manung, maðlung, mearcung, meltung, mengung, me:ting,
metsung, miggung, minsung, mo:tung, næ:ting, ne:awung, nemning, nerung,
ne:ðing, nimung, offrung, ra:rung, ræ:pling, rinning, rotung, ro:wing rynnung 1,
ry:ping, sa:rgung, scarfung, sceaðung, sce:awung, scendung, scierung, scildung,

scirung, scunung, sierwung, sli:tung, sni:ðung, spilling, spyrung, stæ:ning, sticung, stre:wung, stru:dung, styrung, swæ:sung, swi:cung, swinglung, syfling, syngung, tæ:cing, tæ:cning, temprung, ti:ging, togung, torfung, trifelung, twæ:ming, twe:onung, ðancung, ðenning, ðe:going, ðræ:stung, ðrafung, ðre:agung, ðreodung, ðro:wung, ðunung, uferung, wadung, weaxung, wendung, wesing, wierding,, wi:tegun, wi:tnung, wlæ:tung, wraxlung, wre:gung, wri:ting, wuldrung, wundrung, wunung, yfelsacung, yfelsung; **in-** in inbla:wing; **mis-** in misfadung; **o:-** in o:leccung, o:lehtung; **of-** in ofearmung, ofsetzung; **ofer-** in oferci:dung, oferheling, oferhli:fung, oferswi:ðung; **on-** in onbærning, onbla:wing, onbryrding, onbyrging, onci:gung, oncna:wung, oncunning, ondo:ung, ondræ:ding, onerning, onge:otung, ongeci:gung, onhetting, onhyring, onli:thing, onlu:tung, onmearcung, onorðung, onsægung, onsæ:tnung, onscunung, onðracung, onwunung; **or-** in ortru:wung; **oð-** in o:ðsperning; **to:-** in to:berstung, to:bryting, to:geladung, to:gelaðung 1, to:hopung, to:ly:sing, to:slu:ping, to:so:cnung, to:ðe:nung; **ðurh-** in ðurhlo:cung, ðurhwunung; **un-** in ungewiderung; unmiltsung, unscyldgung, unwlitegung; **under-** in underhlystung, understanding, underwreðung; **u:p-** in u:phebbing; **wið-** in ; wiðmeting, wiðsacung; **wiðer-** in wiðercwedung, wiðersacung; **ymb(e)-** in ymbclypping, ymbeardung, ymbhy:wung, ymbsce:awung, ymbspænning, ymbtrymning, ymbðreodung, ymbwendung, ymbwla:tung.

Suffix: **-cian** elcung; **-el** in gely:tlung, handlung, ly:tling, ly:tlung; **-en** in cri:stnung, druncning, (ge)fæstnung; **-ere** in ca:sering, gliderung; **-ettan** in bliccettung, bogetung, brogdettung, cancelung, ceahhetung, cearcettung, clæppetung, clangettung, cossetung, cra:cetung, droppetung, fa:getung, gealpettung, goretung, grymettung, hræ:cetung, hwiscettung, le:asli:cettung, li:cettung, li:getung, lyffetung, sicettung, sporetung, swangettung, swo:retung, tolcetung; **-ful** in (ge)lustfullung; **-ha:d** in bisceopha:dung; **-ig** in dysgung, scyldigung; **-læ:can** in cna:welæ:cing, (ge)efenlæ:cung, gelo:mlæ:cing, geðri:stlæ:cung, ne:alæ:cung, o:læ:cung, rihtlæ:cung; **-le:as** in eftli:sing; **-lian** in wordlung; **-li:c** in gemeticung; **-mo:d** in ofermo:dgung; **-nian** in trahnung, warnung; **-ol** in (ge)sweotolung; **-or** in heolstrung; **-sian** in grimsung, ri:csung, ro:tsung; **-sum** in gemæ:nsumung, genyhtsumung, gesibsumung, mæ:nsumung; **-t** in a:gnettung, hæfting, hæftung, te:oðung

-la:c

Prefix: **ge-** in *bærnela:c*, *bre:owla:c*.

-ling

Prefix: **ge-** in *byrðling*, *hwyrfling*, *hwyrflung*.

Suffix: **-t** in *fe:orðling*, *hæftling*, *ðe:owtling*, *yrðling*

-nes

Prefix: **a:-** in *a:blæ:cnes*, *a:bla:wnes*, *a:blinnednes*, *a:blinnendnes*, *a:bolgennes*, *a:bre:otnes*, *a:cennednes*, *a:cwellednes*, *æ:hi:wnes*, *a:fangennes*, *a:fierrednes*, *a:flygennes*, *a:fundennes*, *a:gotenes*, *a:gyltnes*, *a:hafennes*, *a:hildnes*, *a:læ:tnes*, *a:le:fednes*, *a:li:esednes*, *a:li:esendnes*, *a:li:esnes 1*, *a:ly:fednes*, *a:ræ:rnes*, *a:segendnes*, *a:setnes*, *a:sprungennes*, *a:standennes*, *a:sti:gnes*, *a:stregdnes 1*, *a:strogdnis*, *a:sty:pednes*, *a:swundennes*, *a:tendnes*, *a:te:orodnes*, *a:ðenenes*, *a:ðrotennes*, *a:ðundennes*, *a:we:stednes*, *a:wecenes*, *a:wehtnes*, *a:wemmendnes*, *a:wendendnes*, *a:wendennes*, *a:wierdnes*, *a:wordennes*, *a:worpenes*, *a:wyrgednes*; **æfter-** in *æfterfylgednes*, *æftergengnes*, *æfterweardnes*; **æt-** in *ætspringnes*, *ætsprungennes*, *æty:cnes*, *æty:wednes*, *æty:wnes*; **and-** in *anbyrdnes*, *anbyrignes*, *andspurnes*, *andsumnes*, *andweardnes*, *andwi:snes*, *ansundnes 2*; **be-** in *bebyrgednes*, *behæfednes*, *behealdennes*, *behealdnes*, *behogadnes*, *behy:dednes*, *behy:dignes*, *bescierednes*, *besmitenes*, *beswicenes*, *betogenes*, *bewerenes*, *bewrigennes*; **for(e)-** in *forbærnednes*, *forbry:tednes*, *forcierrednes*, *forde:mednes*, *fordrifnes*, *forecennednes*, *forefengnes*, *foremæ:rnes*, *foresægdnes*, *forese:ones*, *foresetnes*, *foreweardnes*, *forewritennes*, *forgæ:gednes*, *forgefenes 1*, *forgiefednes*, *forgiefnes*, *forhealdnes*, *forhogodnes*, *forhwierfednes*, *forlæ:tennes*, *forlegnes*, *forlegnis*, *forle:ornes*, *forliðennes*, *forlorenes*, *forrotednes*, *forsacennes*, *forscencednes*, *forsewennes*, *forspillednes*, *forstrogdnes*, *forsworcennes*, *fortru:wodnes*, *forweorpnes*, *forwerodnes*, *forwiernednes*, *forwordenes*, *forwyrpnes*; **forð-** in *forðfe:rednes*, *forðgele:orednes*, *forðgewitenes*, *forðryccednes*, *forðrycnes*, *forðweardnes*; **ful-** in *fullðungennes*; **ge-** in *bærnnes*, *be:tnes*, *birgnes*, *brengnes*, *byrignes 1*, *cennes*, *cu:ðnes*, *di:lignes*, *dwæ:snes*, *e:awdnes*, *fægennes*, *fe:dnes*, *frætenes*, *frætwednes*, *fro:fornes*, *fylignes*, *fyrhtnes*, *(ge)andetnes*, *ge:annes*, *gebeorhnes*, *(ge)brecnes*, *gebrengnes*, *gebry:sednes*, *gebundennes*, *gebyrgednes*, *gecennes*, *gecierrednes*, *geci:gednes*, *geci:gnes*,

*gecna:wnes, (ge)corennes, gedafenes, (ge)dreccednes, (ge)dre:fednes, gedre:fnes, gedrehtnes, gefre:dnes, (ge)fringes, gefyllednes, gegaderednes, gegripennes, gehæftednes, gehendnes, (ge)heordnes, (ge)hi:ernes, gehrorenes, gehwæ:dnes, gehwyrfednes, gehy:dnes 1, (ge)le:orednes, (ge)le:orendnes, (ge)le:ornes, (ge)li:cnes, gemæcnes, gemæ:nnes, gena:hnes, gemengednes, geme:tednes, gemetnes, generednes, geondstre:dnes, (ge)recednes, gerecenes, gereordnes, gerisnes, gerisnes, (ge)sæ:gednes, gesæ:lnes, gesce:adnes, gesceapennes, gescendnes(ge)scildnes, gescrencednes, gescre:pnes, (ge)sealdnes, gesegnes, gesetennes, gese:ðnes, gesibnes, gesihðnes, gestyrenes, (ge)swæ:snes, geswencednes, geswicennes, getæ:snes, getimbernes, getwinnes, gety:dnes, getyngnes, geðræ:stednes, geðræ:stnes, (ge)ðryccednes, (ge)ðwæ:rnes, gewæ:cednes, (ge)weaxnes, gewemmednes, gewilnes, gewitendnes, gewitennes, gewre:gednes, gewriðennes, gewy:scednes, gro:wnes, ha:lnes, hi:ennes 1, hierdnes, hierwnes, hle:ownes, hre:rednes, hre:renes, hwyrfnes, hy:nnes 1, inbærnednes, ingehygdnes, inli:htnes, inswo:genes, læ:dnes, læ:rnes, le:afnes, leornes, li:esnes, lygnnes, mo:dnes, næcednes, ro:wnes, ru:mnes, sceðnes, sci:rnes, se:cnes, se:fnes, sendnes, styrenes, te:orodnes, ðræ:stnes, ðrycnes, wierdnes, wistfullnes, wrigennes, wunenes; **in-** in *inbærnednes, ingehygdnes, inli:htnes, inswo:genes*; **med-** in *medmicelnes, medtrumnes, midfyrhtnes*; **of-** in *æfweardnes, ofgesti:gnes, ofsetenes, ofslegennes, ofðryccednes*; **ofer-** in *oferetolnes, oferfe:rnes, oferfle:dnes, oferflo:wednes 1, oferflo:wendnes 1, ofergæ:gednes, ofergytnes, oferhi:ernes, oferhogodnes, oferhygdnes, oferhy:rnes 1, oferle:ornes, ofermicelnes, ofermo:dnes, ofersewennnes, ofersprecolnes, oferstigenes, oferswi:ðnes, ofertogennes*; **on-** in *ona:sendednes, ona:setednes, onbærnnnes, onbe:gnes, onbla:wnes, onbryrdnes, onbyrignes 1, onci:gnes, oncna:wennes, oncunnes, onfæðmnes, onfangennes, ongalnes onge:anhworfnnes, ongietenes, onginnes, ongunnenes 1, onhefednes onhiellednes, onhnigenes, onhwerfednes, onhyrenes, onli:cnes, onli:esednes, onli:esnes, onli:htnes, onsægednes, onsægnnes, onsæ:tnes, onsceacnes, onsetenes, onsprungennes, onstyrednes, ontendnes, ontimbernes, ontygnnes, onty:nnes, onðwægenes, onwæcenes, onwealdnes, onwealhnes, onwendenednes, onweorpnnes, onworpenes, onwrigennes*; **onweg-** in *onwega:drifennes*; **or-** in *orce:asnes, orfeormnes, ormæ:tnes, ormo:dnes, orsorgnes, ortre:ownes, orwe:nnes, orwegnes*; **oð-** in *oði:ewodnes*; **sin-** in *sinewealtnes, singalnes*; **to-** in *to:æte:acnes, to:berennes,**

to:bla:wennes, to:borstennes, to:bræ:dednes, to:bry:tednes, to:cna:wennes,
to:cna:wnes, to:cwy:sednes, to:dæ:lednes, to:dæ:lnes, to:dræ:fednes,
to:flo:wednes, to:forlæ:tennes, to:gei:htnes, to:gotennes, to:i:ecnes, to:lætennes,
to:ly:sednes, to:mearcodnes, to:sce:adednes, to:sce:adenes, to:setednes,
to:slitnes, to:so:cnes, to:stencednes, to:twæ:mednes, to:ðenednes, to:ðundenes,
to:weardnes, to:worpennes, to:writennes; twi- in *twiræ:dnes, twisehtnes,*
twispræ:cnes; ðurh- in *ðurhfareennes, ðurhtogennes, ðurhwunenes; un-* in
una:cumenlicnes, unæ:tnes, unædelnes, una:ly:fednes, una:rwyrdnes,
una:wemmednes, unberendnes, unclæ:nnes, uncu:ðnes, unde:adlicnes,
une:aðelicnes, une:aðnes, unfægernes, unfæstræ:dnes, unfe:rnes, unfulfremednes,
ungedafenlicnes, ungehendnes, ungelæ:rednes, ungele:affulnes, ungele:afsumnes,
ungeli:cnes, ungeme:dnes, ungemetfæstnes, ungemetlicnes, ungemetnes,
ungemo:dnes, ungera:dnes, ungeræ:dnes 1, ungery:dnes, ungesæ:lignes,
ungescæðfulnes, ungesce:adwi:snes, ungesceððignes, ungescre:pnes,
ungesibsumnes, ungestæ:snes, ungestæððignes, ungetre:ownes, ungeðwæ:rnes,
ungewemmednes, ungewitfulnes, ungewitnes, ungewittignes, unglædnes,
ungle:awnes, unhi:ersumnes, unleoðuwa:cnes, unmæ:tnes, unmihtignes,
unmo:dnes, unnytlicnes, unrihtnes, unrihtwi:snes, unro:tnes, unscæðdednes,
unscæðfulnes, unscarpnes, unscyldignes, unsehtnes, unsidefullnes, unsme:ðnes,
unsnortnes, unso:ðfæstnes, unstaðolfæstnes, unstæððignes, unstillnes,
unstydfullnes, unti:mnes, unto:dæ:lednes, untre:ownes, untrumnes, unðæslicnes,
unðro:wendlicnes, unðwæ:rnes, unwærnes, unwæstmbæ:rnes, unwæstmfæstnes,
unwemnes, unweorðnes, unwi:snes, unwittignes, unwlitignes, unwynsumnes;
under- in *underdrifennes, understandennes; u:p-* in *u:pa:risnes, u:pa:springnes,*
u:pa:stigennes; u:t- in *u:tlæ:dnes; wan-* in *wanha:lnes, wanhafolnes; wið-* in
wiðcwedennes, wiðgemetnes, wiðlæ:dnes, wiðmetennes, wiðsetnes; wiðer- in
wiðercwidennes, wiðerme:dnes, wiðermo:dnes, wiðerræ:dnes, wiðerweardnes;
ymb(e)- in *ymbceorfnes, ymbhweorfnes, ymbsetennes, ymbsnidennes,*
ymbstandennes.

Suffix: **-bæ:re** in *cwealmbæ:rnes, de:aðbæ:rnes, lustbæ:rnes, wæstmbæ:rnes; -*
cund in *ædelcundnes, godcundnes, incundnes; -do:m* in *læ:cedo:mnes; -ed* in
forðræ:stednes, gehæ:lednes, ðearfednes; -el in *forgitelnes, ha:rwengnes,*
ly:telnes, trendelnes, wrigelnes; -en in *æ:trennes, cri:stennes, druncennes,*
(ge)selenes, gi:emenes, hæ:ðennes, ni:etennes, sweflennes; -end in *gebe:tendnes,*

swelgendnes; -er in biternes, smicernes; -ere in geligernes; -fæst in æ:wfæstnes, a:rfæstnes, do:mfæstnes, geblæ:dfæstnes, gemetfæstnes, ræ:dfæstnes, sigefæstnes, sigorfæstnes, so:ðfæstnes, staðolfæstnes, stedefæstnes, ðe:awfæstnes; -feald in a:nfealdnes, felafealdnes, manigfealdnes; -ful in carfulnes, egesfulnes, e:stfulnes, fremfulnes, geflitfulnes, gele:affulnes, (ge)lustfulness, geornfulnes, (ge)sundfulnes, geswincfulnes, getre:owfulnes hohfulnes, hwurfulnes, ma:nfulnes, sidefulnes, ðe:ostorfulnes, weorðfulnes, weorðfulnes, wo:hfulnes; -ha:d in geoguðha:dnes; -ig in æ:mtignes, bisignes, cystignes, dre:orignes, dysignes, e:adignes, elreordignes, elðe:odignes, e:stines, (ge)dyrstignes, gesæ:lignes, (ge)stæððignes, gewyrdignes, græ:dignes, ha:lignes, hefignes, hygdignes, lytignes, mo:dignes, ne:adignes, ofermo:dignes, sa:rignes, sceaððignes, scyldignes, spe:dignes, stedignes, we:rignes, wittignes, wlitignes, ymbhy:dignes; -ing/ung in fyrðringnes, gegearwungnes, li:htingnes, ðurhwunungnes; -isc in inlendiscnes; -læ:can in ðri:stlæ:cnes; -le:as in a:rle:asnes, carle:asnes, egele:asnes, endele:asnes, feohle:asnes, forhtle:asnes, gele:afle:asnes, getre:owle:asnes, gi:emele:asnes, re:cele:asnes, witle:asnes; -lic in a:cumendlicnes, a:wendendlicnes, bro:ðorli:cnes, cynelicnes, de:aðlicnes, ealdordo:mlicnes, ealdorlicnes, earfoðlicnes, e:aðelicnes, efenlicnes, flæ:sclicnes, fracodlicnes, (ge)dafenlicnes, gehæplicnes, gehy:ðelicnes, gelimplicnes, gelo:mlicnes, gema:hlicnes, gemæ:nelicnes, gemyndiglicnes, geonglicnes, gewyrdelicnes, gne:aðlicnes, godcundlicnes, he:alices, heardlicnes, hlu:torlicnes, hrædlicnes, medemlicnes, mennisclicnes, missenlicnes, netwerðlicnes, nytlicnes, oferflo:wedli:cnes, ongeli:cnes, sme:alices, swi:ðlicnes, sy:ferlicnes, synderlicnes, tæ:lwierðlicnes, ti:dlicnes, ðæslicnes, ðearflicnes, wærlines, weorðlicnes, wuldorfæstlicnes; -mo:d in langmo:dnes, le:ohtmo:dnes, meagolmo:dnes, scandlicnes, sleacmo:dnes, swæ:rmo:dnes, swearcmo:dnes, swi:ðmo:dnes, wa:cmo:dnes, we:amo:dnes; -ol in di:egolnes, etolnes, foreðancolnes, forwitolnes, gearowitolnes, gifolnes, hearmcwidolnes, hetolnes, meagolnes, neowolnes, ofergitolnes, re:afolnes, sla:polnes, sprecolnes, sticolnes, swicolnes, witolnes, wiðercwedolnes, wyrgcwedolnes; -or in geswipornes, sla:pornes, sleacornes, slidornes, slipornes; -ræ:den in gecwedræ:dnes; -sum in ambihtsumnes, angsumnes, fremsumnes, fullsumnes, gefeohtsumnes, (ge)healdsumnes, (ge)hi:ersumnes, gemæ:nsumnes, gemo:dsumnes, genyhtsumnes, geðafsumnes, geðe:odsumnes, (ge)wilsumnes, langsumnes, lufsumnes, sibsumnes, wynsumnes; -t

in *a:netnes*, *gehwyrfnes*; **-wende** in *la:ðwendnes*; **-wi:s** in *ne:adwi:snes*, *rihtwi:snes*, *sce:adwi:snes*, *ðearlwi:snes*

-ræ:den

Prefix: **ge-** in *bro:ðorræ:den*, *campræ:den*, *(ge)heordræ:den*, *gesi:ðræ:den*, *mæ:græ:den*, *sibre:den*.

Suffix: **-ol** in *gafolræ:den*; **-t** in *mæ:gðræ:den*

-scipe

Prefix: **ed-** in *edwi:tscipe*; **ge-** in *bro:ðorscipe*, *dwolscipe*, *(ge)be:orscipe*, *gebro:ðorscipe*, *(ge)corenscipe*, *(ge)gaderscipe*, *gemæcscipe*, *gemæ:nscipe*, *gere:fscipe*, *gerestscipe*, *(ge)si:ðscipe*, *geswæ:sscipe*, *orretscipe*; **or-** in *orðancscipe*; **sin-** in *sinhi:wscipe*.

Suffix: **-do:m** in *ealdordo:mscipe*; **-en** in *druncenscipe*, *gele:fenscipe*, *geli:efenscipe*, *hæ:ðenscipe*, *mægenscipe*; **-or** in *geongorscipe*; **-t** in *dryhtscipe*, *ðe:owtscipe*

-t

Prefix: **be-** in *behwearft*; **-ed** in *edhwyrft*; **ge-** in *a:gnett*, *bærnett*, *dru:god*, *fe:ogað*, *flyht*, *folgoð*, *forgrindet*, *ge:anod*, *(ge)dryht*, *(ge)mæ:gð 1*, *genyht*, *(ge)sæ:lð*, *gescendð*, *gescento*, *gesiht*, *hæftnoð*, *hergað*, *hi:enð*, *hi:ewet*, *hle:owð*, *iermð*, *migoða*, *nirewett*, *re:wet*, *ry:met*, *ry:mð*, *sæ:wet*, *scaefoda*, *scrift*, *ði:efð*, *ðræft*; **on-** in *onæ:let*; **or-** in *orfyrmð*; **un-** in *unhæ:lð*, *unsæ:lð*; **wan-** in *wanhæ:lð*.

Suffix: **-le:as** in *abbodle:ast*, *andgietle:ast*, *a:rle:ast*, *bearnle:ast*, *carle:ast*, *elele:ast*, *fre:ondle:ast*, *gemyndly:st*, *(ge)witle:ast*, *gi:emele:ast*, *hafenle:ast*, *hla:fle:ast*, *hygele:ast*, *la:rle:ast*, *le:afle:ast*, *li:fle:ast*, *mægenle:ast*, *mo:dle:ast*, *re:ccelest*, *ry:metle:ast*, *scamle:ast*, *slæ:ple:ast*, *sorgle:ast*, *wæterle:ast*, *wegle:ast*, *werodle:st*, *wi:fle:ast*, *wi:tele:ast*; **-nian** in *hle:onað*

-wist

Prefix: **ge-** in *(ge)gaderwist*

The exhaustive study on affix recursivity reported above allows for some conclusions.

The first conclusion that can be reached has to do with the irregular distribution that affixes present. In general, the combinatorial distribution of suffixes is much more prolific than that of prefixes. With the exceptions of *for(e)-*, *in-*, *ofer-*, *to:-* and *un-* none of the prefixes occurring in combination with other affixes presents a range of recursive productivity comparable to that observed in the set of suffixes. If *ge-* were disregarded, as it disappears in the final form of the output predicates, the combinations prefix-prefix would be left out with the pairs *un- a:-*, *un- for-*, *un- ful-* and *under- to:-*, all of which have an only occurrence, thus *una:blinn* ‘irrepressible state’ *unfortredde* ‘knot-grass’ *unfulfremming* ‘imperfection’ and *underto:dal* ‘secondary division’.

It follows from this that one-sided recursive affixation is very restricted as regards prefixation. Suffixation, on the other hand, presents a more versatile nature, favouring in a more consistent manner the co-occurrence of two bound morphemes in the postfield positions. In fact, suffixal morphemes may appear indistinctively in pre-final and post-final position. However, one restriction seems to apply. A morpheme may occupy both postfield positions, in combination with different suffixes. However, the order of constituents in a specific combination cannot be reversed. Take the case of the suffix *-ing/-ung* into consideration. This prefix is pre-final with respect to *-do:m*, *-ha:d* and *-ness* and it is final in combination with *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, *-ful*, *-ha:d*, *-ig*, *-læ:c*, *-le:as*, *-lic*, *-mo:d*, *-ol*, *-sum* and *-t*.

In general, although single-sided affixation is possible in Old English, the language shows a clear preference for prefixes and affixes to interact with one another, and not for members of the same group to combine. It is the interaction of both forms that provide not only a greater number of combinatorial patterns, but also a larger set of output predicates. Some quantification will be offered along with the final conclusions. For the time being I will focus on the existence of pairs of prefix-suffix and suffix-prefix where the sequential ordering is reversed. Figure 15 accounts for these occurrences.

Final prefix – Pre-final Suffix		Final Suffix – Pre-final affix	
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>fore-</i>
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ofer-</i>

Final prefix – Pre-final Suffix		Final Suffix – Pre-final affix	
<i>forð-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>on-</i>
<i>in-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>to:-</i>
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>un-</i>
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>
<i>on-</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>forð-</i>
<i>on-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>in-</i>
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>ofer-</i>
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>on-</i>
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>to:-</i>
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>un-</i>

Figure 15: Bidirectional affix recursivity.

In all these combinations, the suffixes involved are *-ing/-ung* and *-ness*. In fact, except for the combinations of *in-* and *forð-* with a final or pre-final suffix *-ness*, the prefixes partaking in these structures are the same, namely, *for(e)-*, *ofer-*, *on-*, *to:-* and *un-*. This constitutes clear evidence against the existence of closing affixes in Old English. The fact that regardless of the type of affixal combination, the prefix *un-* and the suffixes *-ing/-ung* and *-ness* present a wider distribution in final position does not demonstrate their status of closing affixes. While it is true that *-ness* can be final with respect to *un-*, as in *una:rwyrðnes*, *unrihtnes* or *untrumnes*, and also with respect to *-ing/-ung*, as in *fyrðringnes*, *gegearwungnes*, *li:htingnes* and *ðurhwunungnes*, it also holds true that *-ness* occupies a pre-final slot in *unforhæfednes* and *ungehi:rsumnes*.

Nonetheless, a small set of three suffixes has been identified that do not admit further affixation, those being *-incel*, *-estre* and *-wist*. The suffixes *-incel* and *-wist* take part, respectively, in 3 and 1 processes of recursive affixation, which give way to the creation of 3 and 1 predicates, respectively. These figures are by no means representative, and do not constitute evidence strong enough so as to claim their status of closing affixes. The case of *-estre* is different, as this suffix partakes in 7 different affix combinations that render a total of 20 predicates. If one bears in mind that the total number of nouns suffixed with *-estre* is 47, the figures show enough relevance so as to consider *-estre* a closing suffix in Old

English. More discussion and quantitative evidence on the productivity of the affix combinations follows in the following chapter.

Considering the bases to which the affixes are attached, two different processes operate. Prefixation hardly ever involves recategorization, and nearly all final prefixes are bound morphemes attached to nominal lexemes. It is far more likely to find recategorization in suffixation, both when pre-final prefixation or suffixation operate. I shall offer here some evidence of the behaviour of final suffixation. Again, the quantitative conclusions will be presented in the following chapter:

	Nominal Base	Verbal Base	Adjectival Base	Adverbial Base	Other Categories
-bora	X				
-do:m	X	X	X		X
-el	X	X			
-els	X	X			
-en	X	X	X		
-end	X		X		
-ere	X	X	X		
-estre	X	X	X		
-ful	X				
-ha:d	X	X	X		
-icge	X	X			
-incel	X	X			
-ing	X	X	X	X	
-læ:c	X	X	X		
-ling	X	X	X	X	
-ness	X	X	X	X	
-ræ:den	X	X	X		
-scipe	X	X	X	X	
-t	X	X	X	X	
-wist	X			X	X

Figure 16: The category of the bases of suffixation (by suffix).

Figure 16 shows that the variation in base selection is a function of the type frequency of the affix. I turn to this question when reporting the final conclusions.

4.6. Percolation and morphologically exocentric compounds

After the section devoted to the combination of affixes in recursive word-formation, this part raises a recurrent problem found throughout the analysis of nominal compounds, namely the projection or percolation of features. In the model of complex word structure proposed by Martín Arista (2008, 2009), morphological features such as gender and category are projected up the head or percolate from a non-head constituent to the head. In the chapter devoted to the state of the art, I have quoted Carr’s (1939) study, in which this author referred to nominal compounds which display an adjective in the head position, which he terms *reversed bahuvrihis*. Carr also suggests, just in passing, that in some compounds the morphological class of the complex structure did not coincide with that of the rightmost element. In the remainder of this section I concentrate on those compounds in which the morphological class of the complex predicate percolates from the adjunct instead of being projected up the base. I have taken the examples in which the morphological class of the adjunct and that of the compound are fully identical. In practical terms, doubtful morphological class (represented by ‘?’ in Clark Hall’s dictionary), or variations from double class in the adjunct to single class in the compound (of the kind nm. > n as in *candelmaesseæfen* ‘Candlemas eve’) have been disregarded. With these restrictions, the study still offers 111 predicates where the morphological class of the compound is the result of feature percolation. The figure includes the predicate, its translation, the morphological class of the base, the morphological class of the compound, and the compositive pattern. The predicates are presented in alphabetical order for each of the final morphological class of the compound.

Predicate	Translation	Base	Compound	Compositive Pattern
<i>be:anle:ag</i>	land where beans grow	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>(ge)ceasterware</i>	burghers, citizens	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>ciricwaru</i>	congregation	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>clufðung</i>	crowfoot; a vegetable poison	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.

Predicate	Translation	Base	Compound	Compositive Pattern
<i>cu:e:age</i>	eye of a cow	noun n.	noun f.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>e:aracu</i>	river bed	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>eardungburg</i>	city of habitation	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>eorðtyrewe</i>	earth-tar, bitumen	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>eorðwæstm</i>	fruit of the earth	noun mn.	noun f.	noun f. + noun mn.
<i>fo:rbo:c</i>	itinerary	noun n.	noun f.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>hlæ:derstæf</i>	rung of a ladder	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>li:netwige</i>	linnet	noun n.	noun f.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>lufestice</i>	lovage (plant)	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>mixendynge</i>	dung	noun m?	noun f.	noun f. + noun m?
<i>mundheals</i>	protection?	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>næ:ddrewinde</i>	adder-wort	adjective	noun f.	noun f. + adjective
<i>nihtegale</i>	nightingale; night-jar	verb str.6	noun f.	noun f. + verb str. 6
<i>nihtgenge</i>	night-prowler, hyena	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>rindeclifer</i>	wood-pecker? nut-hatch?	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>stræ:tweard</i>	waywarden	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>tigelærne</i>	tile kiln? house of brick?	noun n.	noun f.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>tyrfhaga 1</i>	hoe, mattock	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>woruldþuguð</i>	worldly riches	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>gewyrþbox</i>	fragrant herb or perfume box	noun mn.	noun f.	noun f. + noun mn.
<i>wyrþwalu 1</i>	root, stock; base, lower part	noun m.	noun f.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>æscsteall 1</i>	place of battle	noun mn.	noun m.	noun m. + noun mn.
<i>alorrind</i>	alder-bark	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>bisceopseonoð</i>	synod of bishops	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>bogefo:dder</i>	quiver, case for the bow	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>bre:melbræ:r</i>	bramble-brier	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>brynegield</i>	burnt-offering	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. noun n.
<i>bydelæcer</i>	land of a bydel	noun fp	noun m.	noun m. + noun fp.
<i>circolwyrde</i>	computer, mathematician	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>endefæstend</i>	finisher	verb wk.1	noun m.	noun m. + verb wk.1
<i>enderi:m</i>	number	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>eoforli:c</i>	boar-image (on a helmet)	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>eoforðring</i>	(boar-throng), the constellation Orion	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>fæ:rdryre</i>	sudden fall	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>fiscwelle</i>	fishpond	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>fle:amla:st</i>	apostasy	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>fo:storno:ð</i>	pasture, sustenance	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>foxesglo:fa</i>	foxglove	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>ga:ræcer</i>	a pointed strip of land	noun fp.	noun m.	noun m. + noun fp.
<i>ga:rtorn</i>	fighting rage	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>gumri:ce</i>	kingdom, earth	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>hæselwri:d</i>	hazel-thicket	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>ha:ligdo:mhu:s</i>	a place where holy things are kept, a sacrarium	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>ho:banca</i>	couch	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.

Predicate	Translation	Base	Compound	Compositive Pattern
<i>hoppa:da</i>	upper garment, cope	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>hringsittend</i>	spectator, onlooker	verb str.5	noun m.	noun m. + verb str.5
<i>hringwyll</i>	circular well	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>hwæ:teland</i>	wheat-land	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>manweorod</i>	collection of men, troop, congregation, assembly	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>martyrcynn</i>	race of martyrs	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>meregrota</i>	pearl	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>merenæ:ddra</i>	murena, sea-adder, lamprey	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>merscho:fe</i>	marsh-hove	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>morgenre:n</i>	morning rain	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>o:retlof</i>	triumph	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>oterhola</i>	otter's hole	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>palmtre:o</i>	palm-tree	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>randhæbbend</i>	shield-bearer, warrior	verb irr.	noun m.	noun m. + verb irr.
<i>regolli:f</i>	life according to ecclesiastical rules	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>sta:nfæt</i>	stone vessel; jewelled sheath?	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>swe:ghle:oðor</i>	sound, melody	noun n.	noun m.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>trindhyrst</i>	circular copse?	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>tu:ncressa</i>	garden-cress, nasturtium	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>ðearmgýrd</i>	girdle, belt	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>underngereord</i>	morning meal, breakfast	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>wealhmora</i>	carrot, parsnip	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>windfona</i>	winnowing fan	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>wuduculfre</i>	wood-pigeon	noun f.	noun m.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>æ:gergelu</i>	yolk of egg	adjective	noun n.	noun n. + adjective
<i>denberende</i>	swine-pasture	adjective	noun n.	noun n. + adjective
<i>hagospind</i>	cheek	adjective	noun n.	noun n. + adjective
<i>e:aggemearc</i>	limit of view, horizon	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>fearnlæs</i>	fern-pasture	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>he:afodgewæ:de</i>	face-covering, veil	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>hræglgewæ:de</i>	dress	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>le:adgewiht</i>	lead-weight, a scale of weight	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>limgelecg</i>	shape	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>limwæ:de</i>	clothing	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>ma:nforwyrht</i>	evil deed, sin	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>spereni:ð</i>	battle	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>symbelgereord</i>	feasting, carousal	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>ðinggemearc</i>	reckoning of time, allotted time	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>wætergela:d</i>	conduit	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>wordgemearc</i>	definition or limitation by words	noun f.	noun n.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>a:torgeblæ:d</i>	swelling caused poison; abscess	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>billgesliht</i>	sword-clash, battle	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>brimfarod</i>	sea-shore	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.

Predicate	Translation	Base	Compound	Compositive Pattern
<i>bu:rcniht</i>	chamberlain, eunuch	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>e:arwærc</i>	ear-ache	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>fearnedisc</i>	fern-pasture	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>feaxcla:ð</i>	cap; band for the head	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>feaxfang</i>	seizing or dragging by the hair	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>feohfang</i>	offence of taking a bribe	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>feohsceatt</i>	money-payment	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>folccwide</i>	popular saying	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>folcslite</i>	sedition	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>he:afodcla:ð</i>	head-cloth, head-dress; the cloth used for covering the head of a dead person	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>i:sgeblæ:d</i>	ice-blister, chilblain?	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>landgehwerf</i>	exchange of land	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>lotwrenc</i>	deception, deceit, cunning, artifice, trick	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>searoce:ap</i>	artistic object	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>wældre:or</i>	blood of battle, battle-gore	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>wætergeblæ:d</i>	watery pustule?	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>wi:phi:red</i>	nunnery	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>wundorclam</i>	strange bond	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>wilweg</i>	desired way	noun m.	noun n.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>wæ:pengetæc</i>	wapentake (subdivision of a riding)	verb str.2	noun n.	noun n. + verb str. 2

Figure 17: Feature percolation in compounds.

Whereas in the predicates presented in table 1 the compound displays the morphological class of one of its constituents, I have been able to identify a group of compounds in which the morphological features do not project or percolate, that is, they do not come from any of its parts. I have called these compounds *morphologically exocentric compounds*.

Predicate	Translation	Compound	Compositive pattern
<i>a:cmistel</i>	mistletoe	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>æ:gerfelma</i>	egg-skin	noun f.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>a:gendfre:a 2</i>	owner, master, mistress (Sweet)	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>bæ:lbyls</i>	blaze of a fire, funeral blaze	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>ba:nbeorge</i>	leg-armour, greaves	noun f.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>blo:dlæ:te</i>	blood-letting, bleeding	noun f.	noun n. + verb str. 7e
<i>brimhlæst</i>	sea-produce, (fish)	noun f.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>ce:olðelu</i>	deck of a ship	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>cildfo:stre</i>	nurse	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>cinberg</i>	defence of the chin or cheek,	noun f.	noun n. + noun n.

Predicate	Translation	Compound	Compositive pattern
	cheek-guard		
<i>cræftspræ:c</i>	scientific language	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>crismli:sing</i>	chrism-loosing, loosing of the chrismale, confirmation	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>gecwedfæsten</i>	appointed fast	noun f.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>dægðern</i>	interval of a day	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>dimhofe</i>	place of concealment	noun f.	adjective + noun n.
<i>ealdorduguð</i>	nobility, flower of the chiefs	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>earfoðhwi:l</i>	hard time	noun f.	adjective + noun m.
<i>earnge:ap</i>	vulture; falcon?	noun f.	adjective + noun m.
<i>earmhre:ad</i>	arm-ornament	noun f.	noun m. + verb str.2
<i>e:aðme:du</i>	gentleness, humility; obedience, submission, reverence; good-will, kindness, affability	noun f.	adverb + noun n.
<i>ellenwo:d 1</i>	zeal	noun f.	noun nm. + adjective
<i>endeðræ:st</i>	end, destruction	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>felaspræc</i>	much speaking, loquacity	noun f.	adjective + noun n.
<i>feldoxa</i>	field-ox (i.e. an ox out to grass, not a stalled ox)	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>feorhneru</i>	preservation of life, refuge, salvation; nourishment of life, food	noun f.	noun mn. + noun n.
<i>fi:ffingre</i>	a plant of uncertain identification: stavesacre, cinquefoil (DOE)	noun f.	numeral+ noun m.
<i>flæ:scmaðu</i>	maggot	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>fre:ondmyne</i>	amorous intention	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>hæ:ðcole</i>	name of a plant	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>he:afodbeorg 1</i>	helmet; protection for the head	noun f.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>healsbeorg</i>	neck-armour	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>hearmspræ:c</i>	calumny	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>herebeorg</i>	lodgings, quarters	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>herere:af</i>	war spoil, plunder, booty	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>hla:fræce</i>	oven-rake	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>hle:orberg</i>	cheek-guard, helmet	noun f.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>hunigcamb</i>	honey-comb	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>hu:sbonde</i>	mistress of a house	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>hwerhwette</i>	cucumber	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>i:senhearde</i>	(iron-hard), black centaur, vervain, knapweed	noun f.	noun n. + adverb
<i>i:senscu:r</i>	shower of arrows	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>landbu:end 2</i>	colony	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>landwaru</i>	inhabitants, population	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>li:cbeorg</i>	coffin, sarcophagus	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>li:fnaru</i>	food, sustenance	noun f.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>mæstland</i>	land yielding mast	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>ma:nscild</i>	crime, fault, sin	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>mo:naðfyllen</i>	time of full moon	noun f.	noun m. + adjective
<i>mo:rhæ:ð</i>	mountain-heath	noun f.	noun m. + noun mn.
<i>morðorslagu</i>	homicide, murder	noun f.	noun nm. + noun m.
<i>orcerdle:h</i>	orchard	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.

Predicate	Translation	Compound	Compositive pattern
<i>sæpspo:n</i>	shaving with sap in it	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>scancgebeorg</i>	leg-greave	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>scipgea:wu</i>	tackling of a ship	noun f.	noun n. + noun np.
<i>scu:rbeorg</i>	roof	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>sigehre:ð</i>	fame gained by victory?; confidence or joy of victory?	noun f.	noun m. + noun mn.
<i>ðunorbody</i>	sea-bream?	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>wi:cingsceaðe</i>	piracy	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>wi:rgræ:fe</i>	myrtle-grove	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>wuduæppel</i>	wild apple, crab	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>wudubinde 2</i>	bundle of sticks	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>wudumæ:r 1</i>	wood-nymph, echo	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>wuduwinde</i>	woodbine	noun f.	noun m. + noun n.
<i>wundorwyrð</i>	wonderful event	noun f.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>wyrttu:nhege</i>	garden enclosure	noun f.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>e:aganbyrhtm</i>	a flash of the eye, moment	noun f.	noun n. + noun m.
<i>ælmeslond</i>	land granted in frankal- moigne	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>ælmyrca</i>	one entirely black, Ethiopian	noun m.	adjective + adjective
<i>æ:rendraca</i>	messenger, apostle, ambassador, angel; representative, substitute, proxy	noun m.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>æ:wyll</i>	stream	noun m.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>a:nhyrne 1</i>	unicorn	noun m.	adjective + noun f.
<i>Bæðdæg</i>	Epiphany (day of Christ's baptism)	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>bancoða</i>	baneful disease; bone disease	noun m.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>beadurwra:d</i>	fighting troop	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>bencsittend</i>	one who sits on a bench	noun m.	noun f. + verb str. 5
<i>cne:owholen</i>	knee-holly, butcher's broom	noun m.	noun n. + adjective
<i>cu:by:re</i>	cow-byre, cow-shed	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>e:agfle:ah</i>	albugo, a white spot in the eye	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>e:aghyrne</i>	corner of the eye	noun m.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>e:ali:ðend</i>	seafaring man	noun m.	noun f. + verb str. 1
<i>yfesdrype</i>	eaves-drop	noun m.	noun f. + verb wk. 1
<i>eorðcryppel</i>	paralytic, palsied man	noun m.	noun f. + adjective
<i>eorðhele</i>	a covering of the ground	noun m.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>fe:ðewi:g</i>	battle on foot, affray	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>fle:ohcynn</i>	a kind of flies	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>fy:rmæ:l</i>	mark burnt in by fire	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>giftbu:r</i>	bride-chamber	noun m.	noun nf. + noun n.
<i>hæ:medri:m</i>	lenocinium; number of dallyings	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>hagosteald 2</i>	unmarried man attached to a court, bachelor, young man, young warrior, liege man	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>he:afodsa:r</i>	pain in the head	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>healgamen</i>	social enjoyment	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>hildesetl</i>	saddle	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>hildewæ:pen</i>	weapon of war	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>hindbre:r</i>	raspberry bush	noun m.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>hlædtrendel</i>	wheel for drawing water	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.

Predicate	Translation	Compound	Compositive pattern
<i>i:sengræf</i>	iron-mine	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>lindhæbbende</i>	shield-bearer, warrior	noun m.	noun f. + verb irr.
<i>mæ:dland</i>	meadow-land	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>mæ:ltang</i>	pair of compasses	noun m.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>mearcwill</i>	boundary-spring	noun m.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>sa:wolscot</i>	payment to the church on the death of a person	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>scotspere</i>	dart, javelin	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>seolforgewiht</i>	silver-weight	noun m.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>seolforstycce</i>	piece of silver	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>sorgword</i>	lamentation	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>ðræcwi:g</i>	violent combat	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>wa:dspitl</i>	woad-dibble	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>wælfill</i>	slaughter, death, destruction	noun m.	noun n. + noun f.
<i>webta:wa</i>	thread, line	noun m.	noun n. + noun np.
<i>weorftord</i>	dung of cattle	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>wyrtrum</i>	root, root-stock; origin, beginning, stock	noun m.	noun f. + adjective
<i>wordgydd</i>	lay, dirge	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>wulfhe:afodtre:o</i>	cross, gallows?	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>wyrtbedd</i>	bed of herbs	noun m.	noun f. + noun n.
<i>cærswill</i>	a spring where cress grows	noun m.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>mæ:dæcer</i>	a meadow	noun m.	noun f. + noun fp
<i>scipteara</i>	(ship-tar), bitumen, pitch	noun m.	noun n. + noun n.
<i>flehtraflyne</i>	hurdle	noun m.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>dolwillen 2</i>	rashness, madness	noun n.	adjective + adjective
<i>ha:theort</i>	anger, rage	noun n.	adjective + adjective
<i>blæchorn</i>	ink-horn	noun n.	adjective + noun m.
<i>bra:dbrim</i>	wide sea	noun n.	adjective + noun m.
<i>eormengrund</i>	wide world	noun n.	adjective + noun m.
<i>he:ahhylte</i>	a high-placed shrubbery	noun n.	adjective + noun m.
<i>he:ahleornere</i>	high teacher, master	noun n.	adjective + noun m.
<i>smælðearme</i>	lower abdomen	noun n.	adjective + noun m.
<i>wo:hgod</i>	false god, idol	noun n.	adjective + noun m.
<i>ealgodwebb</i>	holosericus, all-silk cloth	noun n.	adverb + adjective
<i>firenearfeðe</i>	sinful woe	noun n.	noun f. + adjective
<i>furlang</i>	length of furrow, furlong; land the breadth of a furrow	noun n.	noun f. + adjective
<i>geoguðfeorht</i>	time of youth	noun n.	noun f. + adjective
<i>wyrtforbor</i>	restraint from action by the operation of herbs	noun n.	noun f. + adjective
<i>gu:ðgewæ:de</i>	war-dress, armour	noun n.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>liferwyr</i>	liverwort	noun n.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>mi:lgemearc</i>	measure by miles	noun n.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>woruldgebyrd</i>	worldly origin	noun n.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>handdæ:d</i>	handiwork	noun n.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>sweostorbearn</i>	sister's child, nephew, niece	noun n.	noun f. + noun f.
<i>fīrthro:f</i>	ceiling, ridge-pole	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>gu:ðmæcga</i>	warrior	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>handcla:ð</i>	towel	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>handgeweald</i>	power, possession	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>hellgod</i>	god of the lower world	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.

Predicate	Translation	Compound	Compositive pattern
<i>hindfalod</i>	hind-fold	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>hlo:ðgecroð</i>	mass of troops	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>mægðblæ:d</i>	glory of virginity	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>mu:shafoc</i>	mouse-hawk, buzzard	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>plu:mse:aw</i>	plum-juice	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>sa:woldre:or</i>	life-blood	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>ste:orro:ðer</i>	rudder	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>ðro:wungti:ma</i>	time of suffering	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>wro:htgete:me</i>	series of crimes?	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>wyllgespring</i>	spring	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>wyrtgemang</i>	mixture of herbs, spices, perfume	noun n.	noun f. + noun m.
<i>dægre:d</i>	day-break, dawn	noun n.	noun m. + adjective
<i>be:agwi:se</i>	round shape	noun n.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>be:odgereord</i>	feast	noun n.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>eorlgewæ:de</i>	armour	noun n.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>feldlæ:s</i>	pasture in open country	noun n.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>fo:tgemearc</i>	space of a foot	noun n.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>godspræ:ce</i>	oracle	noun n.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>wængewæ:de</i>	waggon-cover	noun n.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>werod 1</i>	throng, company, band, multitude; host, army, troop, legion	noun n.	noun m. + noun f.
<i>godscylð</i>	sin against God, impiety	noun n.	noun m. + noun fm.
<i>wuduba:t</i>	wooden boat	noun n.	noun m. + noun fm.
<i>be:agsel</i>	hall in which rings are distributed	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>bearmcla:ð</i>	apron	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>be:odsce:at</i>	table-napkin, towel	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>berehalm</i>	barley-haulm, straw	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>endwerc</i>	pain in the buttocks	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>eoforspre:ot</i>	boar-spear	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>flygepi:l</i>	flying dart	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>fo:twærc</i>	pain in the foot, gout	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>gyrdelhring</i>	girdle, buckle	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>healsfang</i>	fine prescribed in substitution for capital and other punishments, preferential share of the wergeld	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>hringmere</i>	bath	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>hypwærc</i>	pain in the hips	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>ðistelgeblæ:d</i>	blister caused by thistle	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>ðorngeblæ:d</i>	blister caused by a thorn	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>wyrmgeblæ:d</i>	swelling from snake-bite? (or insect bite?)	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>bearmhrægl</i>	apron	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>gesi:ðmann</i>	company	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>windðearm</i>	windpipe	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.
<i>windbland</i>	blast of wind	noun n.	noun m. + noun m.

Figure 18: Morphologically exocentric compounds.

With the restrictions defined at the beginning of the section, I have come across a total of 184 exocentric compounds. Whether the reason for these changes is to be found in inflection or anywhere else, remains an open question that deserves future research.

4.7. Final remarks

This chapter has engaged in the description of the internal structure of Old English compound nouns by developing a four-fold approach that allows for an exhaustive morphological analysis of nominal lexemes. In the first place, following Kastovsky's (2006) view that the system of stem-base derivation has already decayed by the late Old English period, the words underlying complex nouns have been identified. Secondly, the establishment of the relationship holding between complex nouns and their bases have provided the grounds for studying the way in which word-formation processes combine in the developing of the Old English lexicon. Thus, the sequential structure of both the lexical creation and the analytical deconstruction allow for an exhaustive description of the internal structure of Old English nouns. The third phase of the analysis has put special emphasis on the relationship between pre-final and final affixation and described the affixal combination patterns and the relative ordering of affixes. Finally, some light has been shed on the divergence between the input constituents and the output form on the one hand and the morphological properties of compounds on the other.

I have begun this chapter by posing a number of questions that set this analysis against up-to-date theoretical discussion in morphology. Although the next chapter offers more detailed answers along with the general conclusions of the research work, a blueprint can already be given.

Regarding the question of whether there is a distinction between Germanic and Old English affixes comparable to the one between native and non-native holding in Present-Day English, such a distinction is hard to make, on account of the thoroughly Germanic character of the Old English lexicon. With the exception of the Latin affixes, *arce-*, *ante-* and *sub-*, which are direct loans, no non-Germanic affixes can be found in Old English.

As for the restriction on the number of Germanic affixes attached to a base, there are three types of restrictions: one operating upon prefixes, the second one upon suffixes, and the third operating when the affixes *-ness* and *un-* are present, although all of them apply only in single-sided recursive affixation. In the prefield, the restriction operates upon positioning. When two prefixes combine, the affixes are attached to one of the prefield positions, and cannot occupy a position closer or further away from the base. This restriction does not apply to suffixation, in which the bound items are freer to take up the available positions, although this does not mean that suffixation is unrestricted. In the postfield, the restriction operates in *reuse*, that is, when a particular lexical appears more than once in a given structure (different from recursivity, which indicates process repetition). Thus the restriction can be formulated as follows: when more than two consecutive processes of suffixation operate, none of the bound morphemes can be reused. That is, the same suffix must only appear once in each complex structure. Considering individual suffixes, *un-* and *-ness* constitute final steps of prefixation and suffixation respectively, thus blocking the attachment of any other suffix of their own group. This does not imply that they are final suffixes, because they do not block further derivations occurring on the other side of the base.

With regard to more separable and less separable affixes, given that suffixes may occupy different positions in the base post field, the distance a suffix has with its base is not relevant but for lexical category assignment and semantic fulfilment. Turning to prefixes, the distinction between separable and non-separable affixes is relevant on the grounds of word-formation processes. The restriction operating upon the positioning of affixes indicates the form in which affixation must operate.

With reference to the existence of closing affixes in Old English, the combinatorial possibilities of affixes are multiple, and present a great degree of variation as regards final affixation. The suffixes *-inced*, *-estre* and *-wist* do not admit further affixation, although they do not provide enough evidence to consider them closing affixes. Only the suffix *-estre* seems to systematically possess a definite closing nature. As for the rest of the affixes, only *un-* and *-ness* present some closing nature in the sense that they block single-sided recursive derivation. Although they are not closing affixes, they must be considered as *process final* affixes.

On the existence of affix loops in Old English, the exhaustive research on noun affixation has turned out a relevant series of affix combinations that constitute sufficient grounds as to postulate the existence of stable, well-established affix loops. Some quantitative data on the different loops and a discussion the productivity of the different patterns will be held in the following chapter.

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND LINES OF FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1. Introduction

This chapter closes this doctoral dissertation by offering the summary and the findings of the research that has been carried out. To achieve such a goal, I have divided the chapter into three major sections. Section 5.2 offers a summary of the previous chapters with emphasis on the contribution to the study of Old English word-formation. Section 5.3 draws the major conclusions of the decompositional analysis of the Old English complex nouns. To round off, the lines of future research that have arisen throughout this doctoral undertaking are discussed in section 5.4.

5.2. Summary

As a whole, this work focuses on the lexical creation processes existing in the stage of the language conventionally known as Old English, and roots its methodological and descriptive procedures on the typological variation from a stem-based to a word-base derivational morphology. The work reported in the previous chapters has consisted of an exhaustive description of the internal configuration and the morphological properties of the constituents of Old English complex nouns (affixed, compounds and zero-derived nouns), based upon the analysis of the combination of lexical creation processes and the decomposition of process feeding.

Chapter 2 sets the study on solid grounds, by providing a review of the main characteristics of the Germanic languages in general and those of the Old English lexicon in particular. Given the structure of the vocabulary of this language, consisting of a core of Germanic items, which allows for deconstruction and analysis, the internal structure of complex nouns can be approached in a stepwise fashion. Although maintaining a consistent Germanic character, Old English presents a series of words that are the result of foreign influences from Celtic, Latin, Scandinavian languages, and, to a lower extent, Old French and Old Saxon. These influences, and the foreign words that are borrowed by the Old English language, which do not constitute more than a 3% of the lexical stock of the

language under scrutiny, are also reviewed in this chapter. All in all, Old English represents a purely Germanic stage of the language, and shows a clear preference for the use of native resources in the derivational processes of zero-derivation, affixation and compounding. The consequence of such a way of proceeding is, as stated by Kastovsky (1992), the development of a homogeneous language characterized by the existence of word families related both formally and semantically. Against this background, a revision of lexical creation processes occurring in this stage of the language, namely zero-derivation, affixation, (prefixation and suffixation), and compounding is carried out by reviewing some of the more relevant works in each field including. Thus, Pilch (1970), Kastovsky (1992) and Pesquera Fernández (2009) on zero-derivation, Jember *et al.* (1975), Kastovsky (1992), Quirk and Wrenn (1994) and González Torres (2009) on affixation and Kastovsky (1992) on compounding establish the conceptual and methodological bases for implementing this study. On a second degree of depth, and bearing in mind that compound nouns constitute ca. 50% of the corpus of analysis, a special attention is paid in this chapter to works dealing with nominal compounding. For this reason, the works on the question by Bergsten (1911), Carr (1939) and Gardner (1968) have also deserved some comment. The review of these major sources has proved efficient not only for the classification of the complex nouns in affixed, compound or zero-derived predicates, as they have allowed me to overcome the problems emerging from the blurred distinction between processes, such as the derivation-inflection or the derivation-compounding or the zero-derivation-conversion continuums; but also to establish, in the case of affixation, the inventory of bound morphemes involved in the derivation of the set of nominal predicates in Old English. The review of works on Old English word-formation necessarily includes a reference to the *Nerthus* project (www.nerthusproject.com), which aims at laying the foundations of the descriptive basis of functional morphology. The discussion on the typology of Old English includes Kastovsky's (1992) guidelines, and updated proposals of the *Nerthus* project members, as González Torres (2009) and Pesquera Fernández (2009), and sets the bases for the identification of a single word as the simplex underlying each of the complex Old English nouns.

Chapter 3 provides the methodological underpinnings of this work. In the first place, the descriptive and theoretical justifications for the undertaking of this

analysis are presented. On the descriptive level, an inventory of the primary and secondary sources available for the study of Old English is provided, distinguishing between a group formed by corpora and other compilation devices (Rissanen and Ihalainen 1984, di Paolo Healy 2004) and a group of descriptive works, including grammars (Visser 1963-1973, or Mitchell 1985), general descriptions of the language (Hogg 1992 and de la Cruz Cabanillas and Martín Arista 2001), dictionaries (Sweet 1976, Clark Hall 1996) and etymologies (Seebold 1970, Orel 2003), among others. On the field of word-formation, there is also a subdivision, between works of a more general character (de la Cruz 1975, Kastovsky 1992, Closs-Traugot 2005) and works on specific processes such as Niwa (1966), Lindeman (1970), Martín Arista (2006a, b) on affixation, Bammesberger (1965) and Hinderling (1967) on zero-derivation, and Reibel (1963) and Talentino (1970) on compounding. At the theoretical level, chapter 3 aims at laying the foundations of the question of process feeding by setting its definition against the more relevant and recent proposals on morphology and word-formation. Thus, as regards the relation holding between syntax and morphology, both the transformationalist approach and the lexicalist approaches are reviewed in this respect. Regarding the question of word-formation, the notions of lexical integrity and morphological recursivity are discussed and inserted within the frame of the theory of word syntax. The second half of the chapter is devoted to the description of the methodological procedures that support this research. Here, the principles leading to the development of a lexical database that allow for the present morphological study to be undertaken are presented, along with the quantitative data of the corpus of analysis included in *Nerthus* at the time this research began. On more specific grounds, the methodological principles allowing for a distinction between zero-derivation, affixation and compounding are presented. Zero-derivation is defined as lexical creation without the presence of any external lexical element. The question of the distinction between derivation and compounding is drawn by taking into account the sets of affixes included in the literature and maximizing derivation in the case of borderline cases and affixoids, thus establishing the following set of bound morphemes. The prefixes are *a:-* (*æ:-*), *æ:-*, *æfter-*, *and-* (*an-*, *on-*, *ond-*), *ante-*, *arce-*, *be-* (*bi-*, *bi:-*, *big-*), *ed-* (*æd-*, *et-*, *æt-*, *ead-*, *eð-*), *el-* (*æl-*, *ell-*), *fæx-*, *for-* (*fore-*), *forð-*, *ful-*, *ge-*, *in-*, *med-* (*met-*), *mis-*, *of-* (*æf-*, *ef-*), *ofer-*, *on-* (*an-*), *or-*,

sa:m-, *sam-*, *sin-l*, *sub-*, *to:-*, *ðurh-*, *un-* (*on-*), *under-*, *up-*, *ut-*, *wan-*, *wið-*, *wiðer-*, and *ymb-* (*ymbe-*). The suffixes include *-að* (*-oð* 4), *-noð*, *-uð*, *-eð*), *-bora*, *-do:m*, *-el* (*-ol*, *-ul*, *-ele*, *-la*, *-elle*, *-le*, *-l*, *-il*), *-els*, *-en* (*-n*, *-in*), *-en*, *-end*, *-ere* (*-era*), *-estre* (*-ystre*, *-istre*), *-et* (*-ett*), *-ha:d*, *-icge* (*-ecge*, *-ige*), *-incel*, *-ing* (*-ung*), *-la:c*, *-ling* (*-lung*), *-mæ:l*, *-ness* 2 (*-nes*, *-nis*, *-nyss*, *-nys*), *-ræ:den*, *-scipe* (*-scype*), *-t* (*-ð*, *-ðo*, *-ðu*) and *-wist*. Then, some further methodological questions are raised, concerning the derivation-inflection continuum, and the setting of a word-based derivation study against previous approaches (González Torres 2009) that accounted for a partially stem-based system in Old English lexical creation. To conclude this chapter, the variables of analysis are given. These variables include the identification of the simplex words underlying complex Old English nouns, the adscription of the complex predicate to one of the derivational processes discussed. The combination of both variables accounts for the establishment of the pre-terminal process occurring internally in the complex nouns, and the proposal of hypothetical word forms included in more complex nouns. This two-fold study accounts for the unfolding of the different degrees of complexity in the Old English nouns. Regarding derivation, the combination of affixes is taken into consideration, while, for compounding, the percolation of features is analysed.

Chapter 4 is the analytic chapter of this work. As such, it aims at answering the following questions, which arise from the methodological analysis and, more specifically, from the rationale part (descriptive justification and theoretical justification: (i) can we admit a fully word-based word-formation system in Old English?; (ii) is there lexical integrity in this stage of the language?; (iii) if not, what are the limits of morphological recursion?; (iv) what are the restrictions, if any, applicable to the recursivity of affixes?; and (v) does the righthandedness principle operate in nominal compounds? The question of the restrictions on the recursive attachment of affixes, in turn, involves the following aspects: (i) is the distinction between Germanic and Old English affixes comparable to the one between native and non-native holding in Present-Day English?; (ii) is the difference between more separable and less separable affixes in Old English relevant?; (iii) are there closing affixes in Old English?; (iv) are there affix loops in Old English? In order to answer these questions, chapter 4 includes the set of bases identified in this work, along with the predicates they are part of and the final derivational process the complex noun is subject to. In the

same vein, the set of predicates identified as adjuncts of compounds and the nouns in which they partake are listed. On the descriptive side, the chapter includes the quantitative data extracted from the study on process feeding that is displayed in appendixes 1 and 2. Appendix 1 classifies the predicates according to their final derivational process, and divides each process with relation to the pre-final processes occurring inside them, whereas appendix 2 accounts for the way in which derivational process take place when occurring pre-finally. In chapter 4, the bases of derivation of complex nouns together with the adjuncts of compounds are given. Then, the combinatorial relations between processes are considered from a double perspective: on the one hand, by distinguishing the final morphological process and identifying how they are fed by the different pre-final processes; and, on the other hand, by analysing of prefixation, suffixation, compounding, zero-derivation and inflection as feeding processes. To conclude, the structure of complex nouns, affixal recursivity and feature percolation in compounds are discussed.

5.3. Conclusions

To carry out this research, a total of 16,694 have been processed, that is, all the predicates belonging to the category noun, out of the 30,170 files kept in *Nerthus* (www.nerthusproject.com). Of these, 2,824 are listed as basic nouns in *Nerthus*, and 13,670 as non-basic. Within the non-basic nouns 4,084 are affixed nouns (1,025 by prefixation and 3,059 by suffixation), and 8,347 are compounds, while 1,239 nouns are created by means of zero-derivation. During the realization of this work, I have been able to identify a total of 167 predicates that are the result of inflection according to the methodology used. Of these 19 predicates are found as basic in the database, 143 as prefixed, and 5 as compounds.

Once the complex nouns have been separated from the simple ones, and after ascribing them to one of the derivational processes present in Old English, the analysis engaged in the identification of the lexemes taking part in lexical creation. The categories of the predicates identified as inputs for the formation of complex words are shown in table 1.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Minor Categories	Hypothetical	Total
Bases	2,279	1,138	666	15	4	260	4,362
Adjuncts	1,436	20	189	53	17	125	1,840

Table 1: Recursive word-formation by category.

The first and more relevant conclusion that arises from the figures in table 1 is that nearly 1/2 of the complex nouns of Old English have a nominal base. When we consider the adjuncts of compounding, the figure of nominal constituents increases to 2/3 of the total. Second in importance comes the category verb. As was seen in the previous chapter, suffixation is the process responsible for the central role that verbs play in the formation of complex nouns. Something similar happens to the category adjective. Finally, for the successful identification of individual bases, 260 hypothetical forms have been put forward. In relative terms just 5.96% of the bases proposed and 6.79% in the case of adjuncts, which demonstrates the efficiency of the methodology used as regards the restrictions on the insertion of hypothetical predicates into derivational chains, as well as the analytical power of the database *Nerthus*.

The data displayed by table 1 make reference to the unidirectional bases and adjuncts identified in this research (in the sense that word-formation processes are described in such a way that a single base of derivation is isolated). The distribution of the category of the bases by final process and token is offered in table 2.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Minor Categories	Hypothetical
Prefixation	731	8	15			33
Suffixation	1,107	1,134	802	12	4	59
Compounding	8,256	57	30	4		381

Table 2: The category of the bases of complex nouns.

By process, the influence of simplex nouns in the formation of more complex nouns is massive in prefixation and compounding. In both cases, non-nominal bases play a marginal role in the construction of further lexemes. However, while in prefixation adjectival bases are preferred to verbal ones, compounds present a wider range of verbal bases if compared with the presence of adjectives in the

rightmost position of compounds. This is without any doubt a consequence of the methodological decision of considering some nouns as the result of inflection from forms of the verbal paradigm.

In suffixation, by contrast, the use of non-nominal forms outnumbers the choice of already existing nouns as bases. It is not only that verbal bases are commoner than noun bases, but also that the figure of adjectival bases is not too far away from that of nouns. As stated in previous chapters, the two basic principles of word-formation are recursivity and recategorisation, for which suffixes are responsible. These data come to reinforce the view, already pointed out by González Torres (2009), of the remarkable combinatorial and recategorising properties of Old English suffixes.

Turning to process feeding, the identification of the bases and adjuncts of the 13,670 complex predicates found in *Nerthus* and the identification of the final derivation they undergo provide the necessary setting to carry out an in-depth study of the way in which the different derivational processes interact in the formation of new nouns. Table 3 accounts for the combination of the derivational processes in the final and pre-final stages. Underived pre-final bases are also included.

	FINAL	Prefixation	Suffixation	Compounding	Zero-derivation	Inflection
PRE-FINAL				Adjunct/Head		
Basic		217	1,010	5,468 / 3,976	357	19
Prefixation		65	1,152	398 / 476	874	143
Suffixation		167	368	379 / 632		
Compounding		21	143	122 / 121	8	5
Zero-derivation		275	386	1,845 / 3,034		
Inflection		21	187	129 / 57		

Table 3: Process feeding in Old English complex nouns.

When we consider process feeding from the perspective of the pre-terminal process, we can observe the influence of each phenomenon in further lexical developments. An overview of the data offered in chapter 4 is presented in table 4 below.

Pre-terminal Process	Occurrences
Prefixation	2,564
Suffixation	1,554
Compounding	407
Zero-derivation	5,180
Inflection	397

Table 4: Pre-terminal process and recursivity.

A direct conclusion of the comparison of the final and pre-final processes is that the more restricted the use of a process pre-terminally is, the more frequent it turns out in final derivation and viceversa. Consider, as illustration, the data in figure 1, which ranks the different derivational processes on the grounds of their use in pre-final and final stages.

Pre-Final	Final
Zero-derivation	Compounding
Prefixation	Suffixation
Suffixation	Zero-derivation
Compounding	Prefixation

Figure 1: The ranking of processes

Compounding, which is by far the most productive process in lexical creation, provides little ground for other process to interact and operate from compound forms. On the other hand, prefixation, which is the most restricted final derivational process appears as a very resourceful feeding process, and is second only to zero-derivation. Suffixation, which outnumbers prefixation in a 3-to-1 ratio when these processes are final, is outnumbered by 1,010 predicates with respect to prefixation, when considering both process pre-terminally. Whereas the use of metalanguage in the construction of the terminal chains of the database *Nerthus* can be seen as the reason for the increase in the use of prefixation pre-terminally (most of the *ge-* prefixed bases lose the affix when they enter further derivations), no other methodological decision may bias the data, so the conclusion on the restriction of pre-terminal and terminal use of compounds still holds. Moreover, the existence of pairs where the prefix *ge-* is kept throughout the

derivation proves that the affix lost is not compulsory for subsequent derivations to apply. I turn to the question of affix behaviour below.

As has been explained above, these quantitative data only account for the combination of the final (terminal) and pre-final (pre-terminal) morphological processes. This restriction, as explained in chapter 3, is due to the way in which *Nerthus*, the database that gives support to the present investigation, is organized. However, this two-level analysis allows me to state the following conclusions.

In the first place, I concur with Martín Arista (2008) in that there is no relative ordering of processes of word-formation in Old English. The inclusion of zero-derivation into the analysis, far from allowing for the definition of a relative order of morphological processes, clearly disfavours such an analysis. Whereas one of the initial hypotheses of this research was that processes always followed the same pattern, namely that affixation takes place before compounding (prefixation occurring before suffixation), and inflection turns out as the final step, this study has come across numerous combinations in which this relative ordering is not kept, thus finding, for example, instances of suffixation feeding prefixation, or inflection occurring before suffixation, among other relevant possibilities.

A second conclusion derived from this analysis is that the combination of derivational processes is very frequent in this stage of the language. Table 5 accounts for recursive and non-recursive prefixation, suffixation and compounding.

	Non-recursive	Recursive
Prefixation	217	548
Suffixation	1,010	3,059
Compounding	2,503	5,844

Table 5: Recursive and non-recursive word-formation.

As shown in table 5, recursive word-formation outnumbers non-recursive word-formation. As regards affixation, 548 of the 754 prefixed nouns analysed in this work include some degree of recursion, that is, or lexical reuse (72.7%). A similar picture can be observed in suffixation, where 67% of the suffixed predicates show some kind of recursivity. Recursivity operates in a similar fashion in processes

other than affixation, and 73.3 % of compound nouns display process repetition. As compounds admit analysis in both their adjuncts and bases, table 6 quantifies the different possibilities of recursive compounding (underived adjunct + non-basic base; non-basic adjunct + underived base and non-basic adjunct + non-basic base).

	Basic/Non-Basic	Non-Basic/Basic	Non-Basic/Non-Basic
Compounding	2,850	1,473	1,521

Table 6: Recursive compounding.

Thirdly, the exhaustiveness of the data presented proves the database *Nerthus* a valuable tool for the carrying out morphological and lexicological research. Moreover, the metalanguage used in terminal derivational, apart from stating the actual nature of the predicates involved in successive derivations, sets the grounds for a study on formal modifications within derivational paradigms.

Fourthly, the decomposition of complex nouns in terminal and pre-terminal chains allows for an identification of the relationships between predicates, in such a way that the internal structure of any predicate can be fully unfold, as is shown in section 4.4. The study on the combination of processes, on the grounds of a process feeding the next, and the analysis of these formations as successive steps allow me to identify the whole internal structure of complex words. This is the proof that *Nerthus* is not a mere descriptive tool, but that it allows for a systematic and exhaustive analytical work.

Below follows a summary of the internal combinations of lexical creation processes identified throughout this doctoral work, classified on the basis of the levels of complexity of the structure and the final process that turns out the complex noun.

1 level of complexity

- a) Prefix + basic predicate (206)
- b) Basic predicate + suffix (1,010)
- c) Basic adjunct+ Underived base (2,503)
- d) Zero derived nouns from underived bases (357)
- e) Nouns from inflection of basic predicates (19)

2 levels of complexity

I) Prefixation

- a) Prefix + prefixed base (31)
- b) Prefix + suffixed base (167)
- c) Prefix + compound base (17)
- d) Prefix + zero derived (275)
- e) Prefix + inflected underived base (21)

II) Suffixation

- a) prefixed base + Suffix (1,152)
- b) suffixed base + Suffix (368)
- c) compound base + Suffix (143)
- d) zero derived base + Suffix (386)
- e) inflected base + Suffix (187)

III) Compounding

- a) Prefixed adjunct + underived base (46)
- b) Suffixed adjunct + underived base (290)
- c) Compound adjunct + underived base (64)
- d) Zero derived adjunct + underived base (821)
- e) Inflected adjunct + underived base (35)
- f) Basic adjunct + prefixed base (279)
- g) Basic adjunct + suffixed base (417)
- h) Basic adjunct + compound base (75)
- i) Basic adjunct + zero derived base (1982)
- j) Basic adjunct + inflected base (4)

IV) Zero-derivation

- a) Zero-derivation from prefixed bases (874)
- b) Zero-derivation from compound bases (8)

V) Inflection

- a) Predicates resulting from the inflection of prefixed bases (143)
- b) Predicates resulting from the inflection of compound bases (5)

3 levels of complexity

I) Prefixation

- a) Prefix + Suffixed base < Prefixation (15)
- b) Prefix + Suffixed base < Suffixation (5)

- c) Prefix + Suffixed base < Compounding (2)
- d) Prefix + Suffixed base < Inflection (5)
- e) Prefix + Compound Base < suffixed adjunct (3)
- f) Prefix + Compound Base < Inflected base (1)
- g) Prefix + Zero derived base < prefixed verb (33)
- h) Prefix + Inflected base < Prefixed predicate (3)

II) Suffixation

- a) Prefixed base < Prefixation + Suffix (18)
- b) Prefixed base < Suffixation + Suffix (26)
- c) Prefixed base < Compounding + Suffix (1)
- d) Prefixed base < Zero-derivation + Suffix (3)
- e) Prefixed base < Inflection + Suffix (3)
- f) Suffixed base < Prefixation + Suffix (60)
- g) Suffixed base < Suffixation + Suffix (5)
- i) Suffixed base < Compounding + Suffix (5)
- j) Compound base (prefixed adjunct + underived base) + Suffix (3)
- k) Compound base (suffixed adjunct + underived base) + Suffix (3)
- l) Compound base (compound adjunct + underived base) + Suffix (2)
- m) Compound base (basic adjunct + prefixed base) + Suffix (7)
- n) Compound base (basic adjunct + suffixed base) + Suffix (6)
- o) Compound base (basic adjunct + zero derived base) + Suffix (3)
- p) Compound base < basic adjunct + inflected base) + Suffix (3)
- q) Zero derived base < Prefixation + Suffix (94)
- r) Inflected base < Prefixation + Suffix (176)

III) Compounding

- a) Basic adjunct + Prefixed base < suffixation (2)
- b) Basic adjunct + Suffixed base < Prefixation (6)
- c) Basic adjunct+ Suffixed base < Inflection (1)
- d) Basic adjunct + Compound base (Suffixed adjunct + underived base) (2)
- e) Basic adjunct + Compound base (prefixed adjunct + underived base) (1)
- f) Basic adjunct + Compound base (basic adjunct + prefixed base) (1)
- g) Basic adjunct + Compound base (zero derived adjunct + underived base) (5)

- h) Prefixed adjunct + Prefixed base (2)
- i) Prefixed adjunct + suffixed base (17)
- j) Prefixed adjunct + Zero derived base (57)
- k) Prefixed adjunct + Inflected base (2)
- l) Suffixed adjunct < Prefixation + underived base (2)
- m) Suffixed adjunct < Suffixation + Underived base (1)
- n) Suffixed adjunct + Prefixed base (8)
- o) Suffixed adjunct + Suffixed base (17)
- p) Suffixed adjunct + Compound base (5)
- q) Suffixed adjunct + zero derived base (123)
- r) Suffixed adjunct + Inflected base (1)
- s) Compound adjunct (inflected adjunct + underived base) + underived base
- t) Compound adjunct + Prefixed base (2)
- u) Compound adjunct + Suffixed base (12)
- v) Compound adjunct + Compound base (1)
- w) Compound adjunct + Zero derived base (39)
- x) Zero < Prefixation + underived base (134)
- y) Zero derived adjunct + Prefixed base (49)
- z) Zero derived adjunct + Suffixed base (132)
- aa) Zero derived adjunct + Compound base (Basic adjunct + Basic adjunct) (14)
- ab) Zero derived adjunct + Zero derived adjunct (653)
- ac) Zero derived adjunct + Inflected base (8)
- ad) Inflected adjunct < Zero-derivation + Underived base (39)
- ae) Inflected adjunct < Prefixation + Underived base (1)
- af) Inflected adjunct + Suffixed base (1)
- ag) Inflected adjunct + Compound base (1)
- ah) Inflected adjunct + Zero derived base (27)

IV) Zero-derivation

- a) Zero derived < Compounding (basic adjunct + prefixed base) (2)

V) Inflection

- a) Predicates resulting from the inflection of compound nouns with prefixed adjuncts (1)

4 levels of complexity

I) Prefixation

- a) Prefix + Suffixed base < Prefixation < Suffixation (1)
- b) Prefix + Suffixed base < Suffixation < Prefixation (4)
- c) Prefix + Suffixed base < Suffixation < Compounding (1)
- d) Prefix + Suffixed base < Inflection < prefixation (3)

II) Suffixation

- a) Prefixed base < Suffixation < Prefixation + Suffix (13)
- b) Prefixed base < Suffixation < Inflection + Suffix (1)
- c) Prefixed base < Inflection < Prefixation + Suffix (2)
- d) Suffixed base < Prefixation < Suffixation + Suffix (1)
- e) Suffixed base < Inflection < Prefixation + Suffix (2)
- f) Compound base (basic adjunct + Inflected base < Prefixation) + Suffix (1)
- g) Compound base (basic adjunct + suffixed base < prefixation) + Suffix (1)
- h) Compound adjunct (Compound adjunct (Basic adjunct + Prefixed base) + Underived base) + Suffix
- i) Inflected base < Prefixation < Prefixation + Suffix (2)

III) Compounding

- a) Basic adjunct + Suffixed base < Inflection < Prefixation (7)
- b) Basic adjunct + Suffixed base < Suffixation < Prefixation (1)
- c) Basic adjunct + Suffixed base < Suffixation < Suffixation (1)
- d) Suffixed adjunct + Suffixed base < Prefixation (1)
- e) Suffixed adjunct < Prefixation + Zero derived base (2)
- f) Suffixed adjunct + Zero derived base < Prefixation (5)
- g) Suffixed adjunct + Compound base (basic adjunct + Zero derived base) (1)
- h) Compound adjunct + Inflected base < prefixation (1)
- i) Compound adjunct (Suffixed adjunct + Suffixed base) underived base (7)
- j) Zero derived adjunct + Zero derived base < Prefixation (36)
- k) Zero derived adjunct < Prefixation + Suffixed base (9)
- l) Zero derived adjunct + Suffixed base < Prefixation (2)

m) Zero derived adjunct < Prefixation + Zero derived base (12)

5 levels of complexity

I) Suffixation

a) Prefixed base < Suffixation < Inflection < Prefixation + Suffix (1)

b) Suffixed base < Suffixation < Zero-derivation < Prefixation + Suffix (1)

6 levels of complexity

I) Compounding

a) Suffixed adjunct < Inflection < Prefixation < Prefixation + Zero derived base (1)

A comprehensive view of the final process, along with the structures of the words in which they put an end to derivation, is offered in table 7.

	1 Level	2 Levels	3 Levels	4 Levels	5 Levels	6 Levels
Prefixation	1	5	8	4		
Suffixation	1	5	17	9	1	
Compounding	1	10	33	13		1
Zero-derivation	1	2	1			
Inflection	1	2	1			

Table 7: Word structures by final derivational process.

As can be seen in table 7, every word-formation process combines with the rest of them. Only zero-derivation and inflection, which are final only to prefixed and compound predicates, avoid this unrestricted combination. The figures rendered in table 7 also show that the bulk of the Old English complex nouns are the result of the combination of two or three derivational processes. More complex combinations are to be seen as exceptional. When comparing 3 and 4 level structures, there is a decrease of 50% in the number of combinations identified. This decrease, however, does not have a counterpart in the number of predicates available with each structure. In fact, there is a significant reduction in the number of predicates as the complexity of the structure increases. The great variation in the combinatorial possibilities and interaction among all derivational processes results in the great number of structures in which every lexeme partakes.

Considering the final process, it is compounding that offers the greatest variation as regards the number of structures it puts and end to. The fact that compounds constitute more than half of the corpus of analysis, and the fact that they are the result of the joining of two analysable constituents open the gate for internal complexity to flourish.

As regards suffixation, González Torres (2009) had demonstrated that suffixation is more productive than prefixation, and the fact that it admits a larger number of three and four-level structures confirms her conclusions. Dealing more specifically with final suffixes, it has been hard to identify suffix-final complex structures with suffixes different from *-ing*, *-ung* and *-ness*. Although the data do not allow regarding them as absolute closing affixes, that is, affixes that systematically put an end to derivations, it is true that when the suffix *-ness* comes into play, no other suffixation can take place. I have proposed the term *process final suffix* to account for the fact that no other suffixation process occurs after it. Similarly, the prefix *un-* may be considered as process final, for no other prefixation occurs once this prefix appears (not even *ge-*, which is the most type frequent prefix in Old English).

On the other hand, a small set of three suffixes does not admit further affixation, namely *-inzel*, *-estre* and *-wist*. The suffixes *-inzel* and *-wist* take part, respectively, in 3 and 1 processes of recursive affixation, which give way to the creation of 3 and 1 predicates, respectively. These figures are not representative enough to claim their status of closing affixes. The case with *-estre* is different, given that this suffix turns up in 7 different affix combinations that yield 20 predicates. If one bears in mind that the total number of nouns suffixed with *-estre* is 47, the figures are probably relevant enough to consider *-estre* a closing suffix in Old English.

With respect to the rest of affixes, the data observed in this study allow for a classification according to the way in which they combine. Many authors, as has been pointed out in chapter 3, classify affixes as separable or inseparable without offering substantive evidence for such a division. This study on process feeding makes the analysis on the combination of affixes possible, thus allowing us to identify which affixes are closer to the bases and which can be taken further away from the base, or, in other words, which affixes are the most separable ones. The

observation of three complexity levels provides the grounds for a four-group classification that renders the following results.

Outer prefix	Inner prefix	Occurences	Keeps ge-	Loses ge
<i>æfter</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>and</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	3	0	3
<i>for(e)</i>	<i>ge-</i>	2	0	2
<i>in-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	4	3	1
<i>mid-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2	0	2
<i>mis-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	1	0
<i>of-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	3	1	2
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	4	2	2
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	4	1	3
<i>on-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2	0	2
<i>on-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1	1	0
<i>or-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2	0	2
<i>to:-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1	0	1
<i>to:-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>un-</i>	<i>a:-</i>	1		
<i>un-</i>	<i>for</i>	1		
<i>un-</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1		
<i>un-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	18	9	9
<i>un-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	5	4	1
<i>under-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	1	0
<i>under-</i>	<i>to:-</i>	1		
<i>u:t-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	1	0
<i>wið</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1	0	1
<i>wiðer-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>ymb(e)</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1	0	1

Table 8: Prefixation of prefixed bases.

As can be seen in table 8, the combination of two prefixes is usually based on the presence of *ge-* as the inner element. That is, affixes tend to combine with *ge-* prefixed bases. However, the tendency is for this *ge-* prefix to disappear. Only the prefix *un-* combines with affixes different from *ge-*, those being *a:-* (3 instances), *for-* (1 instance), and *ful-* (1 instance). Regarding the prefix *ge-*, it cannot be separated from the base by means of the combination with an inner prefix. The study on the separability of prefixes is restricted by the limited distribution when two prefixes combine. To check whether *a:-*, *for-* or *ful-*, have a more separable character, it is necessary to compare the data in table 8 with the data of prefixation when it is final to non-final suffixation, as offered in table 9.

Prefix	Suffix	Ocurrences
<i>æ:-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>and-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>and-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>and-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>be-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>be-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>ed-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	2
<i>ed-</i>	<i>-nes</i>	1
<i>ed-</i>	<i>-t</i>	3
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-els</i>	1
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-end</i>	1
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	7
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-nes</i>	2
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ræ:den</i>	1
<i>forô-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	4
<i>fram-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	2
<i>fram-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>fre:a-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>full-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>in-</i>	<i>-els</i>	1
<i>in-</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>in-</i>	<i>-end</i>	1
<i>in-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	2
<i>in-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	8
<i>in-</i>	<i>-ling</i>	1
<i>in-</i>	<i>ness</i>	5
<i>in-</i>	<i>-t</i>	2
<i>med-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>med-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	3
<i>med-</i>	<i>-t</i>	2
<i>mis-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>mis-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	1
<i>mis-</i>	<i>-nes</i>	2
<i>of-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	1
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-els</i>	1
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	4
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	7
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-t</i>	3
<i>on-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	6
<i>on-</i>	<i>-nes</i>	2
<i>on-</i>	<i>-t</i>	2
<i>sam-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>sam-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>sin-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>sin-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-end</i>	1
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	5
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	4

Prefix	Suffix	Ocurrences
<i>un-</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	1
<i>un-</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	3
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	12
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	19
<i>un-</i>	<i>-scipe</i>	2
<i>un-</i>	<i>-t</i>	6
<i>under-</i>	<i>-end</i>	1
<i>under-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	1
<i>under-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>u:p-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	1
<i>u:p-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>u:t-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	2
<i>u:t-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>wan-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>wið-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>wiðer-</i>	<i>-ig</i>	1
<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	2
<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1

Table 9: Prefixation of suffixed bases.

The combination of an outer prefix to an attached-to-base suffix is richer than the combination of two prefixes. Firstly, the number of affixes that admit suffixed bases is higher, and, secondly, the variety of suffixes occurring in pre-final position is greater than that of prefixes, where we observed that *ge-* occurred in the vast majority of cases. As for the suffixes, *-ing/-ung* and *-ness* combine with 15 different prefixes each, followed by *-t*, with 12 combinations, and *-en* with 10. On a second level we find *-end* (4), *-ere* (4), and *-els* (3), and on a third and final level we must include *-do:m*, *-ling*, and *-scipe*, the three of which appear as pre-final in just one case, combining with the prefixes *un-*, *un-*, and *æ:-*, respectively. The small range of combination of these suffixes as pre-final is indicative of the ability to be final, or to occupy positions further away from the base. That should be confirmed when analysing the combinatory possibilities of suffixes with respect to prefixes and other suffixes. To finish off the summary of the prefixation of suffixed bases, I shall focus on the range of combinations that prefixes admit and which vary from the single combinations of *æ:-*, *fre:a-*, *forð-*, *ful-*, *of*, *wan-*, and *wið-* to the multiple combinations admitted by *for(e)-* (5), *in-* (7), *ofer-* (4), or *un-* (6).

The third group in this affix classification includes the final suffixes combined with pre-final prefixes. Table 10 renders the token-based study of these combinations.

Suffix	Prefix	Occurences
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>arce-</i>	1
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>ge-</i>	3
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>un-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>æfter-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>be-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>ge-</i>	17
<i>-el</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>on-</i>	1
<i>-en</i>	<i>ed-</i>	1
<i>-en</i>	<i>ge-</i>	13
<i>-en</i>	<i>on-</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>ed-</i>	2
<i>-end</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	2
<i>-end</i>	<i>ge-</i>	12
<i>-end</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>to:-</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>un-</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>ymb-</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>æfter-</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>be-</i>	2
<i>-ere</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	6
<i>-ere</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>ge-</i>	63
<i>-ere</i>	<i>o:-</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>be-</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	3
<i>-estre</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>ge-</i>	11
<i>-estre</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>arce-</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>ge-</i>	2
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>un-</i>	1
<i>-icge</i>	<i>a:-</i>	1
<i>-incel</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>a:-</i>	35
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>æfter-</i>	1

Suffix	Prefix	Occurences
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>æt-</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>and-</i>	3
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>be-</i>	22
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ed-</i>	5
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>el-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	26
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>forð-</i>	4
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ge-</i>	247
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>in-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>mis-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>o:-</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>of-</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	4
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>on-</i>	23
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>or-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>oð-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>to:-</i>	9
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ðurh-</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>un-</i>	4
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>under-</i>	3
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>u:p-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>wan-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>wið-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>wiðer-</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ymb-</i>	9
<i>-ness</i>	<i>a:-</i>	49
<i>-ness</i>	<i>æfter-</i>	3
<i>-ness</i>	<i>æt-</i>	5
<i>-ness</i>	<i>and-</i>	7
<i>-ness</i>	<i>be-</i>	13
<i>-ness</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	39
<i>-ness</i>	<i>forð-</i>	6
<i>-ness</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>ge-</i>	138
<i>-ness</i>	<i>in-</i>	4
<i>-ness</i>	<i>med-</i>	3
<i>-ness</i>	<i>of-</i>	5
<i>-ness</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	19
<i>-ness</i>	<i>on-</i>	44
<i>-ness</i>	<i>onweg-</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>or-</i>	8
<i>-ness</i>	<i>oð-</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>sin-</i>	2
<i>-ness</i>	<i>to:-</i>	32
<i>-ness</i>	<i>twi-</i>	3

Suffix	Prefix	Occurences
<i>-ness</i>	<i>ðurh-</i>	3
<i>-ness</i>	<i>un-</i>	84
<i>-ness</i>	<i>under-</i>	2
<i>-ness</i>	<i>u:p-</i>	3
<i>-ness</i>	<i>u:t-</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>wan-</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>wið-</i>	6
<i>-ness</i>	<i>wiðer-</i>	5
<i>-ness</i>	<i>ymb-</i>	4
<i>-ræ:den</i>	<i>ge-</i>	6
<i>-scipe</i>	<i>ed-</i>	1
<i>-scipe</i>	<i>ge-</i>	13
<i>-scipe</i>	<i>or-</i>	2
<i>-scipe</i>	<i>sin-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>be-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>ed-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>ge-</i>	32
<i>-t</i>	<i>on-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>or-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>un-</i>	2
<i>-t</i>	<i>wan-</i>	1
<i>-wist</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1

Table 10: Suffixation of prefixed bases.

I have already pointed out in the previous chapter that *-ing/-ung* and *-ness* are the most productive suffixes in suffix-prefix combinations by paying attention to both the number of affixes they can combine with and the number of predicates they give rise to. A third aspect in which that *-ing/-ung* and *-ness* stick out has to do with the productivity of combinations. Of all the possible suffix-prefix combinations with suffixes different from *-ing/-ung* and *-ness*, only the pattern *for(e)- -ere* is responsible for more than 5 predicates. More specifically, the instances in which this combination shows up is 6, the resulting predicates being *foreðingere*, *foreiernere*, *foresce:awere*, *forle:tere*, *forliger 1* and *forliger 2*.

To conclude the review of the affix combinations in the final two levels of derivation, the linking of two final bound morphemes is considered. Table 11 offers a summary of these combinations.

Outer suffix	inner suffix	Occurrences
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-ig</i>	2
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	1
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-or</i>	1
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-t</i>	3
<i>-en</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>-wi:s</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>-ere</i>	<i>-ig</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>-icge</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>	2
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-ed</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-incel</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>-incel</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-el</i>	4
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-en</i>	3
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-er</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ful</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ha:d</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ig</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>	6
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-le:as</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-lic</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-mo:d</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ol</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-sum</i>	4
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-t</i>	7
<i>-ling</i>	<i>-t</i>	3
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-bæ:re</i>	4
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-cund</i>	3

Outer suffix	inner suffix	Occurrences
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ed</i>	4
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-el</i>	5
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-en</i>	9
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-end</i>	2
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-er</i>	7
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-fæst</i>	12
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-feald</i>	3
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ful</i>	18
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ha:d</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ig</i>	30
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	4
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-isc</i>	2
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>	2
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-leas</i>	11
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-lic</i>	48
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-mo:d</i>	9
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ol</i>	18
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ræ:den</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-sum</i>	18
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-t</i>	2
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-wende</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-wi:s</i>	4
<i>-ræ:den</i>	<i>-ol</i>	1
<i>-ræ:den</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>-le:as</i>	29

Table 11: Suffixation of suffixed bases.

The conclusion that can be drawn from the analysis of the data in table 11 is that, again, the suffixes *-ing/ung* and *-ness* play the most relevant role in these affix combinations. As regards *-ha:d* and *-do:m*, they may be combined with a high number of pre-final suffixes, 6 in the case of *-do:m* (*-en*, *-ere*, *-ig*, *-ing*, *-or* and *-t*) and 7 in the case of *-ha:d* (*-do:m*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-ere*, *-ing*, *-læ:c* and *-t*), but the patterns are not very productive, as it is the combination *-t -do:m* the one that displays the maximum number of double suffixed predicates, with a total of 3 instances (*dryhtdo:m*, *hæftedo:m* and *ðe:owotdo:m*).

So far, I have summarised the situation of double final suffixation, but the analysis of the recursivity of morphological processes has also shown the

existence of four-level structures in which the derivational processes of prefixation and suffixation feed each other alternatively. With this new variant in mind, the picture on the separability of prefixes is set. It offers the following results.

Outer prefix	Inner prefix	Occurences
<i>æfter</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1
<i>æt</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	3
<i>and</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	4
<i>for(e)</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1
<i>in-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	4
<i>mid-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2
<i>mis-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1
<i>of-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	4
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	4
<i>on-</i>	<i>a:-</i>	1
<i>on-</i>	<i>be-</i>	1
<i>on-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2
<i>on-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1
<i>onweg-</i>	<i>a:-</i>	1
<i>or-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2
<i>to:-</i>	<i>æt</i>	1
<i>to:-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	2
<i>to:-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2
<i>un-</i>	<i>a:-</i>	1
<i>un-</i>	<i>and-</i>	1
<i>un-</i>	<i>wið-</i>	1
<i>un-</i>	<i>for</i>	1
<i>un-</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1
<i>un-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	18
<i>un-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	5
<i>un-</i>	<i>to:</i>	1
<i>u:p-</i>	<i>a:</i>	3
<i>u:t-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1
<i>wið</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1
<i>wiðer-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1
<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1
<i>ymb(e)</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1

Table 12: Separable prefixes and inner prefixes.

Table 12 includes the data offered in table 1, with the addition of the affixal combinations of more complex morphological structures. Thus, we find an increase in the combinatorial possibilities of *un-*, which comes to be final with

respect to *and-*, *to:-* and *wið-* (apart from *a:-*, *for-* and *ful-* as indicated in table 1). It is also relevant to notice the combination of final *on-* with respect to inner prefixes different from *ge-*, as is the case with *a:-* and *be-*, or the presence of final *u:p-* with respect to *a:-*.

Considering the nature of the prefix, I have already pointed out that a division as the one existing in Present Day English based on the Germanic and non Germanic character the affixes does not hold. As stated at the beginning of this research, the Old English lexicon is purely Germanic, and the influence of foreign languages is not sufficient to establish such a difference. Even at the level of the influence on the members of open categories, foreign words were subject to the English word-formation rules. Regarding the prefixes, only the Latin forms *arce-* in *arcebisceop* and further derivatives with this form and *sub*, *as* - in *subdi:acon* have been identified in this research.

Taking the pure prefixes proposed by de la Cruz (1975) as the oldest forms of prefield bound morphemes, some relevant data can be pointed out. Of the set of affixes consisting of *to:-*, *a:-*, *on-*, *ge-*, *for(e)-*, *of-* and *be-*, only *on-* can be final with respect to some other element of the paradigm, excluding the prefix *ge-* as it is able to combine with pre-final *a:-* and *be-*. The prefixes *to:-*, *for(e)-* and *of-* are final only with respect to *ge-*. The prefixes that appear in final position are never found in pre-final position, and so, can be considered as more separable than the rest. On the other hand, those prefixes that appear in pre-final position do not allow to be separated from the base by means of previous prefixation. In general terms, and although not belonging in the group of pure affixes proposed by de la Cruz (1975), the prefix *un-* is the one that has a more separable character, as it possesses a wide range of prefixes which it can be final to. In an analysis of recursivity in the formation of strong verbs, Martín Arista (fc. c) has shown that the prefix *un-* is a closing prefix in the formation of strong verbs, but not when it comes to derive weak verbs, in which *un-* can be preceded by *ge-*.

All in all, the question of separability offers some relevant conclusions as regards both prefield and postfield bound morphemes. Although a similar classification as that of the pure prefixes has not been established, we can observe some parallelism between both groups of morphemes. Regarding right hand pre-final and final affixation, the conclusion when a suffix occupies the inner position with respect to another suffix is that it can never occur in final position with

respect to the same suffix. However, contrary to what occurs with prefixes, suffixes appearing as pre-final, can also occur finally, something that is not possible in prefixation.

Closely related to the question of the position occupied by the affixes, this research has proved that the maximum number of affixes attached on the same side to a base is three (*wuldor-fæst-lic-nes*). The five examples identified of the same level of complexity demonstrate that whenever recurrent suffixation is at stake, it always implies recategorisation. Apart from this, the conclusion is reached that the same suffix cannot appear twice in this kind of constructions, and so, they cannot occupy a less and a more separate position with respect to the same base.

To finish off the conclusions on the separability of suffixes, I shall focus on the combinations final prefix-pre-final suffix, and final suffix-pre-final prefix. If two affixes of the same group cannot be final with respect to one another and they always keep the same structural position, the same cannot be maintained for structures containing one affix of each set. Figure 2 groups the combinations in which prefixes and suffixes can be final to one another

Final prefix – Pre-final Suffix		Final Suffix – Pre-final affix	
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>fore-</i>
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ofer-</i>
<i>forð-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>on-</i>
<i>in-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>to:-</i>
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>un-</i>
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>
<i>on-</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>forð-</i>
<i>on-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>in-</i>
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>ofer-</i>
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>on-</i>
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>to:-</i>
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>un-</i>

Figure 2: Final and pre-final prefixes and suffixes.

The question of the separability of affixes immediately leads to the discussion on the existence of fixed positions for each particular affix to appear. I have already pointed out that the answer is different in the case of prefixation and suffixation depending on whether the same process occurs pre-finally or finally. While in double prefixation the positions are fixed and well defined, in the case of suffixation, the suffixes are more freely combined with one another, although no combination can be reversed. However, when two different affixations interact, the fixed position of prefixes is not kept. Prefixes that were pre-final with respect to other prefixes are nonetheless final with respect to suffixation (*a:-*, *for(e)-*).

Section 4.5 has offered a systematic account of the predicates in which two prefixes interacted in the final two steps of derivation. The tables and figures above give a quantitative summary of those combinations. In general, it has been held that affix combination is a common, well-attested phenomenon in the lexical creation of Old English. Indeed, all these data provide evidence for the existence of affix loops, defined as well-established affix combinations, at this stage of the language. Figure 3 recapitulates the combinations that appear in at least two different predicates.¹

Prefix-Prefix		Prefix- Suffix		Suffix- Prefix		Suffix-Suffix	
<i>of-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>ed-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-end</i>	<i>ed-</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-en</i>
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>ed-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-end</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-ig</i>
<i>on-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-end</i>	<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-t</i>
<i>or-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>be-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>-en</i>
<i>un-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>forð-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-estre</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>
		<i>fram-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>o:-</i>	<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-en</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-estre</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-el</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>a:-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-en</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>æt-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ig</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>and-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>be-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-sum</i>
		<i>med-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-t</i>
		<i>med-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>forð-</i>	<i>-ling</i>	<i>-t</i>

¹ The element to the left is final

Prefix-Prefix	Prefix- Suffix	Suffix- Prefix	Suffix-Suffix
	<i>mis-</i> <i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>o:-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-bæ:re</i>
	<i>ofer-</i> <i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>of-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-cund</i>
	<i>ofer-</i> <i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-ed</i>
	<i>ofer-</i> <i>-t</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>on-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-el</i>
	<i>on-</i> <i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>to:-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-en</i>
	<i>on -</i> <i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>ðurh-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-end</i>
	<i>on-</i> <i>-t</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>un-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-ere</i>
	<i>to:-</i> <i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>under-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-fæst</i>
	<i>to:-</i> <i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>wiðer-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-feald</i>
	<i>un-</i> <i>-en</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i> <i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-ful</i>
	<i>un-</i> <i>-ere</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>a:</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-ig</i>
	<i>un-</i> <i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>æfter-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-ing/ung</i>
	<i>un-</i> <i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>æt-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-isc</i>
	<i>un-</i> <i>-scipe</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>and-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-læ:c</i>
	<i>un-</i> <i>-t</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>be-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-le:as</i>
	<i>u:t-</i> <i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-lic</i>
	<i>ymb(e)-</i> <i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>forð-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-mo:d</i>
		<i>-ness</i> <i>in-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-ol</i>
		<i>-ness</i> <i>med-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-sum</i>
		<i>-ness</i> <i>of-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-t</i>
		<i>-ness</i> <i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ness</i> <i>-wi:s</i>
		<i>-ness</i> <i>on-</i>	<i>-t</i> <i>-le:as</i>
		<i>-ness</i> <i>or-</i>	
		<i>-ness</i> <i>sin-</i>	
		<i>-ness</i> <i>to:-</i>	
		<i>-ness</i> <i>twi-</i>	
		<i>-ness</i> <i>ðurh-</i>	
		<i>-ness</i> <i>un-</i>	
		<i>-ness</i> <i>under-</i>	
		<i>-ness</i> <i>u:p-</i>	
		<i>-ness</i> <i>wið-</i>	
		<i>-ness</i> <i>wiðer-</i>	

Prefix-Prefix	Prefix- Suffix	Suffix- Prefix	Suffix-Suffix
		<i>-ness</i>	<i>ymb(e)</i>
		<i>-scipe</i>	<i>or-</i>

Figure 3: Affix loops.

There remains to offer a general assessment of recursivity in the formation of Old English nouns and to give an explanation for this phenomenon. Beginning with the assessment of recursivity, it will be done by considering the figures of recursivity in absolute and relative terms. By *absolute* I mean the total number of derivatives to which a given affix is attached. By *relative* I mean the comparison between the total number of derivatives and the number of recursive derivatives by affix. Table 13 displays the figures corresponding to the number of prefixal derivatives by category.

Prefix	Nominal Base	Verbal base	Adjectival base	Derived predicates	Prefix	Nominal Base	Verbal base	Adjectival base	Derived predicates
<i>a:-</i>	7			7	<i>ofer-</i>	64	1	2	67
<i>æfter-</i>	14	1		15	<i>on-</i>	44	1	1	46
<i>æt-</i>	5			5	<i>or-</i>	7			7
<i>and-</i>	23		1	24	<i>sa:m-</i>	3			3
<i>ante-</i>	1			1	<i>sin-</i>	11			11
<i>arce-</i>	4			4	<i>sub-</i>	1			1
<i>be-</i>	7			7	<i>to:-</i>	21			21
<i>ed-</i>	16			16	<i>twi-</i>	8			8
<i>el-</i>	4			4	<i>ðri-</i>	3			3
<i>for(e)-</i>	59			59	<i>ðurh-</i>	1			1
<i>forð-</i>	20			20	<i>u:p-</i>	22			22
<i>fram-</i>	9			9	<i>u:t-</i>	23		1	24
<i>fre:a-</i>	6			6	<i>un-</i>	153	3	6	162
<i>ful-</i>	5			5	<i>under-</i>	16			16
<i>ge-</i>	281			281	<i>wan-</i>	8			8
<i>in-</i>	76		1	77	<i>wið-</i>	2			2
<i>med-</i>	24		1	25	<i>wiðer-</i>	13	1	2	16
<i>mis-</i>	13			13	<i>ymb(e)-</i>	13			13
<i>of-</i>	16	1		17					

Table 13. Prefixal derivatives by category.

Table 14 offers the figures of suffixal derivatives by category:

	Nominal Base	Verbal Base	Adjectival Base	Adverbial Base	Other Categories	Total
<i>-bora</i>	23					23
<i>-do:m</i>	35	3	9		1	48

	Nominal Base	Verbal Base	Adjectival Base	Adverbial Base	Other Categories	Total
<i>-el</i>	21	32				53
<i>-els</i>	11	11				22
<i>-en</i>	30	18	6			54
<i>-end</i>	96		8			104
<i>-ere</i>	124	88	10			222
<i>-estre</i>	28	18	1			47
<i>-ful</i>	4					4
<i>-ha:d</i>	36	1	6			43
<i>-icge</i>	7		2			9
<i>-incel</i>	13	1				14
<i>-ing</i>	290	542	91	3		929
<i>-læ:c</i>	21	2	1			24
<i>-ling</i>	19	8	8	2		37
<i>-ness</i>	197	354	577	2		1,130
<i>ræ:den</i>	40	1	3			44
<i>-scipe</i>	56	2	37	2		97
<i>-t</i>	52	46	45	1		144
<i>-wist</i>				2	1	3

Table 14. Suffixal derivatives by base category.

Tables 15 and 16 display, respectively, the figures of recursive prefixation and suffixation. Notice that the number between brackets represents the token (occurrences, that is, different derivatives) with respect to the number of different patterns of affix combination.

Prefix	Combinatory patterns in final position	Combinatory patterns in pre-final position	Total combinatory patterns	Total Prefixed predicates
<i>a:-</i>	1 (1)		4	5
<i>æfter-</i>	1 (1)		4	5
<i>æt-</i>	0		2	2
<i>and-</i>	4 (4)		2	6
<i>ante-</i>	0		0	0
<i>arce-</i>	0		2	2
<i>be-</i>	2 (2)		6	8
<i>ed-</i>	3 (6)		5	8
<i>el-</i>	0		1	1
<i>for(e)-</i>	7 (17)		7	14
<i>forð-</i>	1 (4)		2	3
<i>fram-</i>	2 (3)		0	2
<i>fre:a-</i>	1 (1)		0	1
<i>ful-</i>	1 (1)		5	6
<i>ge-</i>	0		37	37
<i>in-</i>	9 (26)		2	11
<i>med-</i>	4 (8)		1	5

Prefix	Combinatory patterns in final position	Combinatory patterns in pre-final position	Total combinatory patterns	Total Prefixed predicates	
<i>mis-</i>	4 (5)		1	5	13
<i>o:-</i>	0		2	2	0
<i>of-</i>	2 (4)		2	4	17
<i>ofer-</i>	6 (23)		6	12	67
<i>on-</i>	5 (13)		5	10	46
<i>onweg-</i>	0		1	1	7
<i>or-</i>	1 (2)		4	5	3
<i>oô-</i>	0		2	2	0
<i>sa:m-</i>	2 (2)		0	2	11
<i>sin-</i>	2 (2)		2	4	1
<i>sub-</i>	0		0	0	0
<i>to:-</i>	5 (12)		4	9	21
<i>twi-</i>	0		1	1	8
<i>ôri-</i>	0		0	0	3
<i>ôurh-</i>	0		2	2	1
<i>u:p-</i>	2 (2)		2	4	22
<i>u:t-</i>	3 (4)		2	5	24
<i>un-</i>	12 (73)		6	18	162
<i>under-</i>	5 (5)		2	7	16
<i>wan-</i>	1		3	4	8
<i>wiô-</i>	2 (2)		2	4	2
<i>wiôer-</i>	2 (2)		2	4	16
<i>ymb(e)-</i>	4 (5)		3	7	13

Table 15. Recursive prefixation.

Table 16 on recursive suffixation follows below:

Suffix	Combinatory patterns in final position	Combinatory patterns in pre-final position	Total combinatory patterns	Total Predicates	Suffixed
<i>-bora</i>	0		0	0	23
<i>-do:m</i>	9 (14)		2	11	48
<i>-el</i>	6 (22)		2	8	53
<i>-els</i>	0		3	3	22
<i>-en</i>	4 (16)		14	18	54
<i>-end</i>	9 (22)		5	14	104
<i>-ere</i>	10 (79)		7	17	222
<i>-estre</i>	7 (20)		0	7	47
<i>-ful</i>	0		2	2	4
<i>-ha:d</i>	11 (13)		2	13	43
<i>-icge</i>	1 (1)		1	2	9
<i>-incel</i>	3 (3)		0	3	14
<i>-ing</i>	40 (445)		18	58	929
<i>-læ:c</i>	0		0	0	24
<i>-ling</i>	1 (3)		1	2	37
<i>-ness</i>	55 (715)		15	70	1,130

Suffix	Combinatory patterns in final position	Combinatory patterns in pre-final position	Total combinatory patterns	Total Predicates	Suffixed
<i>-ræ:den</i>	3 (8)		2	5	44
<i>-scipe</i>	4 (17)		1	5	97
<i>-t</i>	8 (68)		23	31	144
<i>-wist</i>	1 (1)		0	1	3

Table 16. Recursive suffixation.

In absolute terms, recursivity is a function of type frequency: the more derivatives there are with a given affix, the more likely it is to be attached recursively. This statement is applicable both to the number of recursive derivatives and the number of recursive patterns. For instance, *-ness*, which attaches to 1,130 predicates in the whole lexicon, combines recursively with 715 nominal predicates in 15 patterns of pre-final position and 55 patterns of final position, which yields 70 patterns. On the opposite extreme, *-wist* has 3 derivatives in the whole lexicon, 1 of which is nominal, thus giving 1 pattern in final position. In order to refine this analysis, I include table 17 and 18, which offer a ranking of affixes that relates recursive formation to the total of derivatives.

Prefix	Prefixed predicates with recursive affixation	Total Prefixed predicates	Ratio
<i>æfter-</i>	1	15	6.6%
<i>u:p-</i>	2	22	9%
<i>wan-</i>	1	8	12.5%
<i>wiðer-</i>	2	16	12.5%
<i>a:-</i>	1	7	14.2%
<i>and-</i>	4	24	16.6%
<i>fre:a-</i>	1	6	16.6%
<i>u:t-</i>	4	24	16.6%
<i>sa:m-</i>	2	11	18.1%
<i>forð-</i>	4	20	20%
<i>ful-</i>	1	5	20%
<i>of-</i>	4	17	23.5%
<i>on-</i>	13	46	28.2%
<i>be-</i>	2	7	28.4%
<i>for(e)-</i>	17	59	28.8%
<i>under-</i>	5	16	31.2%
<i>med-</i>	8	25	32%
<i>fram-</i>	3	9	33.3%
<i>in-</i>	26	77	33.7%
<i>ofer-</i>	23	67	34.3%
<i>ed-</i>	6	16	37.5%
<i>mis-</i>	5	13	38.4%
<i>ymb(e)-</i>	5	13	38.4%

Prefix	Prefixed predicates with recursive affixation	Total Prefixed predicates	Ratio
<i>un-</i>	73	162	45%
<i>to:-</i>	12	21	57.1%
<i>or-</i>	2	3	66.6%
<i>sin-</i>	2	2	100%
<i>wið-</i>	2	2	100%

Table 17. Degree of recursivity of prefixes.

Table 18 gives the suffixal counterpart of table 17:

Suffix	Suffixed predicates with recursive affixation	Total Suffixed Predicates	Ratio
<i>-ling</i>	3	37	8.1%
<i>-el</i>	22	53	10.7%
<i>-icge</i>	1	9	11.1%
<i>-scipe</i>	17	97	17.5%
<i>-ræ:den</i>	8	44	18.1%
<i>-end</i>	22	104	21.1%
<i>-incel</i>	3	14	21.4%
<i>-ha:d</i>	3	43	25.5%
<i>-do:m</i>	14	48	29.1%
<i>-en</i>	16	54	29.6%
<i>-wist</i>	1	3	33%
<i>-ere</i>	79	222	35.5%
<i>-estre</i>	20	47	42.5%
<i>-t</i>	68	144	47.2%
<i>-ing</i>	445	929	47.9%
<i>-ness</i>	715	1,130	63.2%

Table 18. Degree of recursivity of suffixes.

Two interesting conclusions arise from the comparison of table 17 and 18. First, the maximum degree of recursivity in prefixation is 100% whereas it reaches 63.2% in suffixation. That is, no suffix can be used recursively only, whereas the prefixes *sin-* and *wið-* are always attached to previously derived bases. And, second, whereas the most recursive prefixes are the least type frequent, the most recursive suffixes are the most type frequent. Although the figures of the prefixes are very low if quantitative conclusions are sought, it has to be borne in mind that productivity is often equated with low type frequency (in such a way that affixes attached to *hapax legomena* or unique formations are regarded as the most productive), which probably reinforces the relevance of the assessment of the degree of recursivity of *sin-* and *wið-*.

To provide a functional explanation of process feeding or recursive word-formation in Old English complex nouns it is necessary to consider what the

function of derivational morphology is, namely to generate new meanings by means of new forms. Meaning has not been a concern of this piece of research. As a result of a methodological decision made as a general guideline of the *Nerthus* project, the definitions of meanings will be dealt with once the derivational morphology of the language has been fully described and explained. Although insightful observations of semantic primes have been carried out by de la Cruz Cabanillas (2007) and Guarddon Anelo (fc. a, b), for the time being, our research is based on the existing dictionaries, some of which are theoretically old-fashioned and others are not complete yet. In spite of this conditioning, the question must be answered, however preliminary, of the semantic compatibility of affixes, raised in the section on the theoretical justification of the work in chapter 3 by following Lieber (2004). Lieber states that new affixes can be attached to previously derived words if they contribute additional meaning and remarks that *lack of content limits recursivity* (Lieber 2004: 169) but she makes the provision that *repeating the same features is possible as long as the result is useful and interpretable* (Lieber 2004: 166). In general, throughout the analysis of the complex nouns of Old English, I have found a meaning difference between the base and the derivative that motivates the activation of the derivational process. The only remarkable exception arises when zero-derivation feeds affixation. Excluding cases in which there is partial synonymy between base and derivative, in such a way that the derivative specializes in one of the meanings of the base, as in the affixal *oferbru*: ‘eye-brow’ vs. the zero-derived *bru*: ‘brow, eye-brow, eyelid, eye-lash’, there remain the instances of zero-derivation feeding prefixation given in (1a) and zero-derivation feeding suffixation given in (1b).

(1)

- a. *onforwyrð* ‘destruction’ vs. *forwyrð* ‘destruction, ruin, fall, death’
to:gehlytto ‘fellowship, union’ vs. *gehlytto* ‘fellowship, lot’
æfgrynde ‘abyss’ vs. *grynde* ‘abyss’
midhelp ‘help, assistance’ vs. *help* ‘help, succour, aid’
anhoga ‘care, anxiety’ vs. *hoga 2* ‘fear, care; attempt, struggle’
æfterle:an ‘reward, recompense, restitution, retribution’
vs. *le:an 1* ‘reward, loan, compensation, remuneration, retribution’
edle:an ‘reward, retribution, recompense, requital’

- vs. *le:an 1* ‘reward, loan, compensation, remuneration, retribution’
ansto:r ‘incense’ vs. *sto:r 1* ‘incense’
bi:swæc ‘tripping up, treachery’
vs. *swic* ‘illusion; deceit, treachery’
- b. *a:gennes* ‘property’ vs. *a:gen* property, own country’
æ:bylgð ‘anger’ vs. *æ:bylg* ‘anger’
æ:bylgnes ‘anger, offence’ vs. *æ:bylg* ‘anger’
(ge)anbidung ‘waiting for, expectation; delay’
vs. *anbid* ‘waiting, expectation,’
by:sting ‘beestings’ vs. *be:ost* ‘beestings’
bebodræ:den ‘command, authority’ vs. *bebod* ‘command’
blinnes ‘cessation, intermission’ vs. *blinn* ‘cessation’
by:ing 2 ‘dwelling’ vs. *bu: 1* ‘dwelling’
gebu:nes ‘dwelling’ vs. *bu: 1* ‘dwelling’
(ge)ce:lnes ‘coolness, cool air, breeze’
vs. *ciele* ‘coolness, cold, chill, frost’
e:hnes ‘persecution’ vs. *e:ht 1* ‘pursuit’
e:htung ‘persecution’ vs. *e:ht 1* ‘pursuit’
fle:amdo:m ‘flight’ vs. *fle:am* ‘flight’
forebodung ‘prophecy’ vs. *forebod* ‘prophecy, preaching’
frihtrung ‘soothsaying, divination’ vs. *friht* ‘divination’
la:rdo:m ‘teaching, instruction’
vs. *la:r* ‘art of teaching, preaching, doctrine’
le:odscipe ‘nation, people; country, region’
vs. *le:od 2* ‘people, nation’
sæ:dnað ‘sowing’ vs. *sæ:d* ‘sowing’
trahtað ‘commentary’ vs. *traht* ‘text, passage; exposition, treatise,
commentary’
wæ:dlung ‘poverty, want; begging’ vs. *wæ:dl* ‘poverty; barrenness’

These data have to be interpreted with caution for two reasons. In the first place, the degree of synonymy of the pairs given above is open to question. In the second place, and related to the first reason, shortcomings of lexicographical work cannot be completely ruled out. Despite the little evidence that has been found and

the disclaimers just given, it seems that zero-derivation can feed affixation without significant meaning change. This happens more often in suffixation than in prefixation (which is a consequence of the higher figures yielded by suffixation) and with a variety of affixes. Very tentatively, the reason why recursivity without meaning change is allowed may have to do with the decay of zero-derivation as a productive process in the derivational morphology of Old English. More work, therefore, is needed in this area.

The final part of the analysis engaged in the morphological features of the constituents of compounds and the divergence between the properties of the rightmost constituent and those of the compounds. Since Old English is a *finaldeterminativa* language, the compounds should inherit the morphological properties and lexical class of the rightmost constituent. Although the data presented in this study are preliminary, they allow me to classify compounds in two groups: those in which the morphological features of gender and/or category percolate, and so the compound inherits the morphological features, not from the base but from the adjunct constituent, and those where the morphological features of the compound do not come from any of its constituents. In those cases, change in the lexical class of the compound arises with respect to the category of the base constituent. This question requires more attention, but due to limitations of time and space, it is left for future research. This and other questions involving future research are dealt with in the following section.

5.4. Further lines of research

In the previous section I have outlined in certain detail two aspects that deserve further attention, namely meaningless recursivity and morphological exocentricity. To finish off, I offer a bird-eye view of some additional avenues of future research, mainly based on the problems found in the analysis and the solutions that have been proposed.

Firstly, this doctoral research has laid the methodological and descriptive foundations of the study of the feeding of morphological processes of word-formation. Since only the class of nouns has been analysed, there remains to analyse the other major lexical classes.

Secondly, another pending question has to do with token analysis. The analysis that has been carried out has only deal with types (lemmas), but the study of inflective forms (unlemmatised) may also shed light on aspects of word formation and, notably, on the difference between true compounds and syntactic phrases.

Thirdly, throughout this research the question of meaning has received little attention: difficulties in establishing the order of affixes have been solved by finding out the available basic predicates. When such a predicate was not available, the decision was made indirectly, by considering the most productive pattern regarding the morphological category and class of the constituents involved. Thus, a thoroughly consistent study on the semantics of the Old English lexicon is still to be done. However, it cannot be done until two further steps are previously taken. Firstly, the stepwise morphological analysis of all the predicates in *Nerthus*, which will allow to establish the directionality of the word-formations of the language. At the same time, by stating the relationships among all the predicates of the lexicon, a classification will be proposed into derivational paradigms organized around the strong verbs.

Fourthly, considering individual suffixes, the analysis of process and prefix combinations coincide in raising some questions on the nature and behaviour on *ge-*. Its presence and absence through the derivational formation of complex nouns remains an open question that cannot be coped with until the whole lexicon is organized in derivational paradigms and a transcategorial view of the behaviour of the prefix be carried out.

Finally, a recurrent problem found throughout the analysis of nominal compounds is the projection or percolation of morphological features, including gender and category. Indeed, in some compounds the gender or lexical class of the complex structure does not coincide with that of the rightmost element. In some instances, the morphological class of the complex predicate percolates from the adjunct instead of being projected up the base. I have also identified a group of compounds in which the morphological features do not project or percolate, that is, they do not come from any of its parts. I have called these compounds *morphologically exocentric compounds*. Whether this phenomenon is due inflection or other reasons remains an open question that deserves future research.

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RESÚMENES, CONCLUSIONES E INVESTIGACIÓN FUTURA

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

Este capítulo sienta las bases para realización de la presente tesis doctoral. En él se definen brevemente algunas de las características morfológicas y tipológicas del inglés antiguo, en torno a las cuales gira este trabajo y se contrastan con los datos disponibles acerca del inglés actual. Es precisamente la importancia que los procesos derivativos, tanto opacos como transparentes, tienen en este estadio de la lengua, lo que origina y sustancia la investigación.

Entre los objetivos primordiales de la investigación destaca, en primer lugar, la contribución a la compilación de la base de datos léxica *Nerthus* (www.nerthusproject.com). Más concretamente, la información semántica y morfológica y formal de la categoría nombre.

En segundo lugar, desde un punto de vista descriptivo, pretendo dar cuenta de los diferentes procesos derivativos de formación léxica que ocurren en este periodo del inglés, estableciendo los diferentes patrones de alimentación en base a la manera en que estos procesos se articulan e interactúan y describiendo las propiedades morfológicas de las bases de derivación. Desde un punto de vista teórico, realizo una revisión crítica de algunos aspectos teóricos de morfología relevantes para el estudio de la derivación recursiva, enmarcando así el trabajo dentro del debate morfológico que tiene lugar en la actualidad. Es por este motivo por lo que además del enfoque eminentemente descriptivo de esta tesis se tienen en consideración aspectos de marcado carácter teórico, como la existencia de afijos de cierre, las restricciones de selección, la recursividad afijal y la compatibilidad semántica, entre otras cuestiones.

Finalmente, el capítulo da cuenta de la estructura organizativa de esta tesis doctoral. El capítulo 2 sintetiza las propiedades léxicas del inglés antiguo y ofrece un resumen de los principales estudios que se han centrado en los procesos derivativos. El capítulo 3 pone en relevancia este trabajo frente a las principales corrientes de estudio de la morfología y la formación de palabras y explicita la metodología seguida para la realización de esta tesis doctoral. El capítulo 4 muestra los resultados del análisis y las interpretaciones más relevantes que de ellos se pueden extraer. Por último, el capítulo 5 sintetiza las principales

conclusiones que se han obtenido en este estudio y presenta las líneas de investigación que se han abierto. Se presentan en este trabajo cinco apéndices, que se estructuran como sigue. El Apéndice 1 incluye los predicados complejos por proceso terminal y estructura dichos predicados en función de las propiedades derivativas de sus bases. El apéndice 2 presenta los predicados agrupados por el proceso preterminal subyacente. En el apéndice 3 se compila la información morfológica y semántica de las bases de derivación, mientras que la misma información, relativa a los adjuntos de composición se recoge en el apéndice 4. Por último el corpus de análisis se incluye en el apéndice 5.

2. TIPOLOGÍA Y PROCESOS DE FORMACIÓN DE PALABRAS DEL LÉXICO DEL INGLÉS ANTIGUO

Este capítulo ofrece una detallada visión de las propiedades estructurales del inglés, en el periodo del inglés antiguo, situando al idioma objeto de estudio dentro del grupo de lenguas Germánicas pertenecientes a la familia del Indoeuropeo. Tras la descripción de las propiedades generales de la lengua, el foco de atención se centra en la composición del léxico del inglés antiguo, y en la influencia que otras lenguas han podido tener en su formación, quedando así demostrado el marcado componente germánico del vocabulario en este estadio, y demostrando la clara preferencia que muestra el inglés antiguo por la utilización de los recursos nativos para la implementación léxica.

Así pues, se hace necesaria una revisión de los distintos procesos léxicos que dan lugar a nuevos ítems léxicos, a saber, derivación cero, afijación, tanto prefijal como sufijal, y composición. La revisión exhaustiva de las obras más relevantes que permiten una visión amplia y detallada de estos procesos pone fin al repaso de las propiedades del léxico anglosajón.

Finalmente el capítulo da cuenta de la transformación tipológica que tiene lugar a lo largo del periodo conocido como inglés antiguo, por la cual la formación de palabras deja de estar basada en bases variables (*stems*) y comienza a establecerse en torno a un sistema de bases invariables (palabras). Dado lo convencional del término inglés antiguo, y la naturaleza del corpus de análisis, el autor asume un punto de vista sincrónico en el que la formación de palabras se realiza mediante la reutilización de predicados ya existentes en la lengua.

3. ALIMENTACIÓN DE PROCESOS MORFOLÓGICOS EN UNA BASE DE DATOS LÉXICA DEL INGLÉS ANTIGUO

En este capítulo no sólo se define el objeto de estudio, la alimentación de procesos morfológicos, sino que se da cuenta de los aspectos metodológicos y teóricos que fundamentan esta tesis doctoral. En primer lugar, se ofrecen las justificaciones descriptivas y teóricas que sostienen este trabajo, destacando su relevancia con respecto a las principales obras acerca del inglés antiguo, tanto las más generales como aquellas más específicamente centradas en algún aspecto concreto del léxico. En el plano teórico, esta tesis doctoral se justifica por medio de la revisión de las múltiples aproximaciones teóricas a la morfología y la formación de palabras, como el lexicalismo, el transformacionalismo y la más reciente propuesta que equipara la estructura de la palabra con las estructuras sintagmáticas. Durante esta justificación teórica se introduce el estado del debate acerca de aspectos centrales en este trabajo, como la integridad léxica, las restricciones afijales, o la recursividad de afijos.

En cuanto al objeto de estudio, se establecen los criterios por los cuales la derivación cero, la afijación y la composición constituyen el centro de lo que se define como alimentación de procesos, entendida ésta como la relación existente entre dos o más procesos morfológicos que participan en la creación de un elemento léxico.

La segunda parte del capítulo versa sobre los fundamentos teóricos y metodológicos aplicados a la creación de una base de datos para el estudio de la derivación léxica, dando cuenta así de los pasos necesarios para la compilación y estructuración del corpus de análisis, y sentando las bases explicativas del procedimiento analítico seguido. Se ofrece en esta sección información cuantitativa de la base de datos *Nerthus* en el momento de afrontar el presente estudio, como paso previo a explicar los principios metodológicos seguidos, atendiendo de manera especial a la presentación de algunas de las dificultades surgidas en el análisis, y las soluciones propuestas para solventarlas.

Para finalizar el capítulo da cumplida cuenta de las variables consideradas para el análisis de la estructura interna de los nombres complejos del inglés antiguo.

4. DESCONSTRUCCIÓN DE LA MORFOLOGÍA DE LOS NOMBRES COMPLEJOS DEL INGLÉS ANTIGUO

Dado lo extenso del corpus de análisis, y lo exhaustivo del estudio sobre alimentación de procesos, los datos descriptivos acerca de las propiedades de las bases de derivación y de la participación de los diferentes procesos como recurso no terminal para la formación de predicados léxicos se ha incorporado a este trabajo como apéndices. El Apéndice 1 da cuenta de las propiedades derivativas de las bases de los predicados creados mediante derivación cero, prefijación, sufijación o composición del inglés antiguo. El Apéndice 2, por su parte, presenta los predicados en los que la derivación cero, la prefijación, la sufijación, la composición y la flexión, actúan como la base necesaria para la aparición de nuevas derivaciones.

Así pues, este capítulo ofrece el listado de las bases de derivación identificadas, así como aquellos predicados en los que participan y el proceso derivativo terminal que da lugar a dichos predicados. Del mismo modo, se ofrecen los predicados que se constituyen en adjuntos de composición, y los predicados en los que toman parte.

El capítulo incluye también los resultados cuantitativos del estudio sobre alimentación de procesos, que como se ha explicado, se detalla de manera exhaustiva en los apéndices 1 y 3.

Uno de los puntos fuertes de este estudio descriptivo radica en la obtención de las estructuras morfológicas disponibles para la creación léxica del inglés, puesto que en este capítulo también se da cuenta de manera exhaustiva de los grados de complejidad estructural posibles en inglés antiguo.

Finalmente se presentan los datos relativos a la recursividad afijal y las restricciones que a ella se aplican, y se insiste en aquellos predicados compuestos que violan el principio de base a la derecha, propio de las lenguas SVO, como ocurre en el caso que nos ocupa.

5. CONCLUSIONES Y LÍNEAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN FUTURAS

Para la realización de esta tesis doctoral, se han revisado los 16.694 predicados nominales compilados en *Nerthus* (www.nerthusproject.com). De éstos, tan solo

2.824 son básicos. El resto, hasta un total de 13.670 se originan a partir de la activación de algún proceso derivativo. En 4.084 nombres el proceso terminal es afijación, distinguiendo así 1.025 nombres prefijados y 3.059 nombres sufijados. En 8.347 predicados, el proceso terminal es composición, mientras que un total de 1.239 predicados son el resultado de derivación no transparente. Por cuestiones metodológicas se han separado 167 nombres se consideran formados a partir de flexiones de otros paradigmas.

Una vez separados los nombres complejos de los simples, se les asigna un proceso derivativo terminal. Dadas las características tipológicas descritas, esto es, que el inglés antiguo evoluciona hacia un sistema de formación de palabras basado en bases invariables, es posible identificar los lexemas subyacentes a cada uno de los predicados complejos. Las categorías léxicas de dichos lexemas se ofrecen en la tabla 1:

	Nombre	Verbo	Adjetivo	Adverbio	Categorías Menores	Hipotéticas	Total
Bases	2.279	1.138	666	15	4	260	4.362
Adjuntos	1.436	20	189	53	17	125	1.840

Tabla 1. Predicados recursivos por categoría.

Puede observarse una clara preferencia por el uso de nombres como base para la formación de otros nombres más complejos. De hecho, esto es así para cerca del 50% de los predicados estudiados. Cuando, además de las bases de las bases de derivación, se toman en consideración los adjuntos de composición, la influencia de la categoría nombre como input para derivaciones posteriores alcanza el 67%. El resto de categorías constituyen el 33% restante. El principal proceso derivativo que hace uso de lexemas no nominales es la sufijación, que por definición posee un gran poder para formar predicados a partir de otras clases léxicas, mediante recategorización de la base de derivación.

Si la tabla 1 da cuenta de las bases únicas y ofrece frecuencia de tipo, la tabla 2 ofrece la categoría de las bases por proceso terminal, mostrando el total de ocurrencias (*token frequency*).

	Nombre	Verbo	Adjetivo	Adverbio	Categorías Menores	Hipotéticas
Prefijación	731	8	15			33
Sufijación	1.107	1.134	802	12	4	59
Composición	8.256	57	30	4		381

Table 2. Las categorías de las bases de derivación.

Por procesos, la influencia de nombres más básicos en la formación de estructuras de mayor complejidad es extremadamente relevante en el caso de la prefijación y la composición. En ambos casos, las bases no nominales desempeñan un papel secundario. Es ahí sin embargo donde puede establecerse alguna diferencia, ya que mientras que los nombres prefijados preferentemente hacen uso de bases adjetivales sobre las verbales, en el caso de los nombres compuestos esta tendencia se invierte.

Por su parte, en la sufijación, el uso de bases no nominales supera con creces al de las bases nominales. No sólo porque las bases verbales constituyen un 37% del total, si no porque las bases adjetivales, aunque se sitúan en tercer lugar, tienen una influencia prácticamente equiparable a la de las bases nominales

En cuanto al principal objeto de estudio, la alimentación de procesos, la identificación positiva de las bases de la derivación permite dar cuenta de su morfología derivativa, dando lugar así a la posibilidad de observar cómo combinan e interactúan los diferentes procesos derivativos. La siguiente tabla muestra las combinaciones que surgen entre los proceso terminales y preterminales, así como aquellas bases no derivadas que dan lugar a nombres derivados.

FINAL	Prefijación	Sufijación	Composición	Derivación Cero	Flexión
PRE-FINAL	Adjunto/Base				
No derivado	217	1.010	5.468 / 3.976	357	19
Prefijación	65	1.152	398 / 476	874	143
Sufijación	167	368	379 / 632		
Composición	21	143	122 / 121	8	5
Derivación Cero	275	386	1.845 / 3.034		
Flexión	21	187	129 / 57		

Table 3. La alimentación de procesos en los nombres del inglés antiguo.

Desde el punto de vista de las derivaciones que no suponen el final de los procesos morfológicos de formación de palabras, la tabla 4 ofrece la cuantificación de los predicados en los que cada proceso forma parte:

Proceso preterminal	Ocurrencias
Prefijación	2.564
Sufijación	1.554
Composición	407
Derivación Cero	5.180
Flexión	397

Tabla 4. Influencia de los procesos preterminales.

De los datos totales de cada proceso derivativo en posición terminal y preterminal respectivamente, se extrae la conclusión de que a mayor restricción en su uso preterminal, mayor es su productividad como proceso terminal. A modo de ilustración, si consideramos los procesos de composición, se observa que es con mucho el proceso más productivo para la creación léxica en este estadio de la lengua. Sin embargo, los predicados compuestos no ofrecen una fuente consistente para dar origen a predicados más complejos. Por otro lado, la prefijación, que es el proceso más restringido en posición final aparece como un proceso de alimentación muy recurrente, siendo tan sólo superado por la derivación cero. En cuanto a la sufijación, que da lugar al triple de predicados nominales que la prefijación, se sitúa por detrás de esta última cuando ambos procesos son comparados en posición preterminal, presentando 1.010 predicados menos.

Dadas las múltiples combinaciones posibles de procesos en posición terminal y pre-terminal, la primera conclusión que se saca de este estudio es que no puede establecerse un orden relativo en el que los procesos se articulan para generar estructuras más complejas. Aunque este estudio toma en consideración la derivación cero, algo que no se había realizado en estudios previos, ésta no permite articular ni ordenar de manera sistemática la interacción de las derivaciones sucesivas. Así pues, a la vista de la abundante y recurrente combinación de procesos, se concluye que la derivación recursiva es mucho más

productiva en inglés antiguo que la no recursiva. La cuantificación de la derivación recursiva y no recursiva se muestra en la tabla 5:

	No Recursivo	Recursivo
Prefijación	217	548
Sufijación	1.010	2.049
Composición	2.503	5.844

Tabla 5. Derivación recursiva y no recursiva.

La derivación recursiva supone aproximadamente un 50% más que la no recursiva para cada uno de los procesos. En concreto, 548 de los 754 nombres prefijados considerados en este estudio presentan algún grado de recursividad, lo que supone un 72,7% del total. Este porcentaje es ligeramente menor en la sufijación. Aún así el 66,6% de los sustantivos sufijados, contienen bases complejas. Fuera de la afijación, la situación no difiere demasiado, pues el 73.3% de los nombres compuestos presentan complejidad en alguno de sus dos constituyentes. Ya que la metodología empleada, da cuenta de la estructura de los compuestos, atendiendo tanto a sus bases como a sus adjuntos, la recursividad en la composición puede aparecer en tres tipos de construcciones, a saber, adjunto no derivado-base derivada, adjunto derivado-base no derivada y adjunto derivado-base derivada. La tabla 6 ofrece los datos cuantitativos de la composición recursiva:

	Basico/No Basico	No Basico/Basico	NoBasico/No Basico
Composición	2.850	1.473	1.521

Tabla 6. Composición recursiva.

Del estudio de la recursividad morfológica como la ocurrencia sucesiva de procesos de derivación, se deduce que, partiendo de los predicados complejos, podremos llegar a establecer las estructuras complejas de los nombres del inglés antiguo. En este trabajo, se han identificado las siguientes estructuras complejas, que se presentan con indicación cuantitativa de las ocurrencias.

1 Nivel de complejidad

- a) Prefijo + Predicado no derivado (206)
- b) Predicado no derivado + sufijo (1.010)
- c) Adjunto no derivado + Base no derivada (2.503)
- d) Nombres derivados cero de bases no derivadas (357)
- e) Nombres por flexión de predicados no derivados (19)

2 Niveles de complejidad

I) Prefijación

- a) Prefijo + Base Prefijada (31)
- b) Prefijo + Base sufijada (167)
- c) Prefijo + Base compuesta (17)
- d) Prefijo + Base cero derivada (275)
- e) Prefijo + base no derivada flexionada (21)

II) Sufijación

- a) Base Prefijada + Sufijo (1.152)
- b) Base sufijada + Sufijo (368)
- c) Base compuesta + Sufijo (143)
- d) Base cero derivada + Sufijo (386)
- e) Base flexionada + Sufijo (187)

III) Composición

- a) Adjunto prefijado + Base no derivada (46)
- b) Adjunto sufijado + Base no derivada (290)
- c) Adjunto compuesto + Base no derivada (64)
- d) Adjunto cero derivado + Base no derivada (821)
- e) Adjunto flexivo + Base no derivada (35)
- f) Adjunto no derivado + Base prefijada (279)
- g) Adjunto no derivado + Base sufijada (417)
- h) Adjunto no derivado + Base compuesta (75)
- i) Adjunto no derivado + Base cero derivada (1.982)
- j) Adjunto no derivado + Base flexionada (4)

IV) Derivación cero

- a) Derivado cero de base prefijadas (368)
- b) Derivado cero de base compuestas (8)

V) Flexión

- a) Predicados por flexión de bases prefijadas (143)
- b) Predicados por flexión de bases compuestas (5)

3 Niveles de complejidad

I) Prefijación

- a) Prefijo + Base sufijada < Prefijación (15)
- b) Prefijo + Base sufijada < Sufijación (5)
- c) Prefijo + Base sufijada < Composición (2)
- d) Prefijo + Base sufijada < Flexión (5)
- e) Prefijo + Base compuesta < Adjunto sufijado (3)
- f) Prefijo + Base compuesta < Base flexionada (1)
- g) Prefijo + Base cero derivada < Verbo prefijado (33)
- h) Prefijo + Base flexionada < Prefijación (3)

II) Sufijación

- a) Base Prefijada < Prefijación + Sufijo (18)
- b) Base Prefijada < Sufijación + Sufijo (26)
- c) Base Prefijada < Composición + Sufijo (1)
- d) Base Prefijada < Derivación cero + Sufijo (3)
- e) Base Prefijada < Flexión + Sufijo (3)
- f) Base sufijada < Prefijación + Sufijo (60)
- g) Base sufijada < Sufijación + Sufijo (5)
- h) Base sufijada < Composición + Sufijo (5)
- i) Base compuesta (Adjunto prefijado + base no derivada) + Sufijo (3)

- j) Base compuesta (adjunto sufijado + base no derivada) + Sufijo (3)
- k) Base compuesta (adjunto compuesto + base no derivada) + Sufijo (2)
- l) Base compuesta (adjunto no derivado + Base Prefijada) + Sufijo (7)
- m) Base compuesta (adjunto no derivado + base sufijada) + Sufijo (6)
- n) Base compuesta (adjunto no derivado + base cero derivada) + Sufijo (3)
- o) Base compuesta < adjunto no derivado + base flexionada) + Sufijo (3)
- p) Base cero derivada < Prefijación + Sufijo (94)
- q) Base flexionada < Prefijación + Sufijo (176)

III) Composición

- a) Adjunto no derivado + Base Prefijada < sufijación (2)
- b) Adjunto no derivado + Base sufijada < Prefijación (6)
- c) Adjunto no derivado + Base sufijada < Flexión (1)
- d) Adjunto no derivado + Base compuesta (Adjunto sufijado + Base no derivada) (2)
- e) Adjunto no derivado + Base compuesta (Adjunto prefijado + Base no derivada) (1)
- f) Adjunto no derivado + Base compuesta (Adjunto no derivado + Base Prefijada) (1)
- g) Adjunto no derivado + Base compuesta (Adjunto cero derivado + base no derivada base) (5)
- h) Adjunto prefijado + Base Prefijada (2)
- i) Adjunto prefijado + base sufijada (17)
- j) Adjunto prefijado + Base cero derivada (57)
- k) Adjunto prefijado + Base flexionada (2)
- l) Adjunto sufijado < Prefijación + base no derivada (2)
- m) Adjunto sufijado < Sufijación + Base no derivada (1)
- n) Adjunto sufijado + Base Prefijada (8)
- o) Adjunto sufijado + Base sufijada (17)
- p) Adjunto sufijado + Base compuesta (5)
- q) Adjunto sufijado + base cero derivada (123)
- r) Adjunto sufijado + Base flexionada (1)
- s) Adjunto compuesto (adjunto flexivo + base no derivada) + base no derivada
- t) Adjunto compuesto + Base Prefijada (2)
- u) Adjunto compuesto + Base sufijada (12)
- v) Adjunto compuesto + Base compuesta (1)
- w) Adjunto compuesto + Base cero derivada (39)
- x) Zero < Prefijación + base no derivada (134)
- y) Adjunto cero derivado + Base Prefijada (49)
- z) Adjunto cero derivado + Base sufijada (132)
- aa) Adjunto cero derivado + Base compuesta (Adjunto no derivado + Basic Adjunct) (14)
- ab) Adjunto cero derivado + Adjunto cero derivado (653)
- ac) Adjunto cero derivado + Base flexionada (8)
- ad) Adjunto flexivo < Derivación cero + Base no derivada (39)
- ae) Adjunto flexivo < Prefijación + Base no derivada (1)
- af) Adjunto flexivo + Base sufijada (1)
- ag) Adjunto flexivo + Base compuesta (1)
- ah) Adjunto flexivo + Base cero derivada (27)

IV) Derivación cero

- a) Zero derived < Composición (adjunto no derivado + Base Prefijada) (2)

V) Flexión

- a) Predicates resulting from the flexión of compound nouns with Prefijoed Adjuncts (1)

4 Niveles de complejidad

I) Prefijación

- a) Prefijo + Base sufijada < Prefijación < Sufijación (1)
- b) Prefijo + Base sufijada < Sufijación < Prefijación (4)
- c) Prefijo + Base sufijada < Sufijación < Composición (1)
- d) Prefijo + Base sufijada < Flexión < Prefijación (3)

II) Sufijación

- a) Base Prefijada < Sufijación < Prefijación + Sufijo (13)

- b) Base Prefijada < Sufijación < Flexión + Sufijo (1)
- c) Base Prefijada < Flexión < Prefijación + Sufijo (2)
- d) Base sufijada < Prefijación < Sufijación + Sufijo (1)
- e) Base sufijada < Flexión < Prefijación + Sufijo (2)
- f) Base compuesta (adjunto no derivado + Base flexionada < Prefijación) + Sufijo (1)
- g) Base compuesta (adjunto no derivado + base sufijada < Prefijación) + Sufijo (1)
- h) Adjunto compuesto (Adjunto compuesto (Adjunto no derivado + Base Prefijada) + Base no derivada) + Sufijo
- i) Base flexionada < Prefijación < Prefijación + Sufijo (2)

III) Composición

- a) Adjunto no derivado + Base sufijada < Flexión < Prefijación (7)
- b) Adjunto no derivado + Base sufijada < Sufijación < Prefijación (1)
- c) Adjunto no derivado + Base sufijada < Sufijación < Sufijación (1)
- d) Adjunto sufijado + Base sufijada < Prefijación (1)
- e) Adjunto sufijado < Prefijación + Base cero derivada (2)
- f) Adjunto sufijado + Base cero derivada < Prefijación (5)
- g) Adjunto sufijado + Base compuesta (adjunto no derivado + Base cero derivada) (1)
- h) Adjunto compuesto + Base flexionada < Prefijación (1)
- i) Adjunto compuesto (Adjunto sufijado + Base sufijada) + Base no derivada (7)
- j) Adjunto cero derivado + Base cero derivada < Prefijación (36)
- k) Adjunto cero derivado < Prefijación + Base sufijada (9)
- l) Adjunto cero derivado + Base sufijada < Prefijación (2)
- m) Adjunto cero derivado < Prefijación + Base cero derivada (12)

5 Niveles de complejidad

I) Sufijación

- a) Base Prefijada < Sufijación < Flexión < Prefijación + Sufijo (1)
- b) Base sufijada < Sufijación < Derivación cero < Prefijación + Sufijo (1)

6 Niveles de complejidad

I) Composición

- a) Adjunto sufijado < Flexión < Prefijación < Prefijación + Base cero derivada (1)

Como se observa, se han identificado construcciones de hasta 6 niveles de complejidad estructural, si, bien a partir del cuarto nivel, las ocurrencias son poco significativas. La siguiente tabla resume la el total de estructuras por nivel atendiendo al proceso derivativo terminal:

	1 Nivel	2 Niveles	3 Niveles	4 Niveles	5 Niveles	6 Niveles
Prefijación	1	5	8	4		
Sufijación	1	5	17	9	2	
Composición	1	10	33	13		1
Derivación Cero	1	2	1			
Flexión	1	2	1			

Tabla 7. Estructura de la palabra por proceso terminal.

A la vista de los datos, se observa que la mayor parte de los nombres complejos del inglés antiguo se articulan en torno a estructuras de 3º y 4º nivel, o lo que es lo

mismo, estructuras que contienen al menos dos procesos derivativos. Las estructuras de más de cuatro niveles deben ser consideradas excepcionales. Del mismo modo, se deduce que, hasta el tercer nivel de complejidad morfológica, todos los procesos derivativos tenidos en cuenta en este estudio (derivación cero, afijación y composición) pueden aparecer en posición final. A partir de ese nivel de complejidad, sólo los procesos derivativos transparentes pueden derivar predicados. Finalmente la sufijación aparece en dos predicados con una estructura de cinco niveles, y la composición es el proceso final en el único predicado atestiguado con seis niveles de complejidad morfológica.

Teniendo cuenta los datos de las estructuras de segundo nivel, se confirma lo ya apuntado, de que todos los procesos combinan en posición final con todos los demás, con la excepción de la derivación cero y la flexión que sólo son finales con respecto a la prefijación y la composición.

En cuanto a las estructuras de 3 y 4 niveles, presentan de manera mayoritaria composición como proceso derivativo terminal (46 cadenas) seguido por la sufijación (26), la prefijación (12) y la derivación cero (1), que como se ha comentado, no aparece en estructuras más allá del tercer nivel. Lo cual viene a confirmar la segunda de las conclusiones antes avanzadas de que la derivación recursiva es mucho más recurrente que la no recursiva.

Considerando la derivación afijal, la sufijación final es mucho más productiva que la afijación. Sin embargo, ha sido difícil localizar ejemplos de estructuras complejas con sufijación final mediante algún afijo distinto de *-ness*. Es precisamente el comportamiento recursivo de los afijos el siguiente foco de interés de este trabajo.

Atendiendo a las apariciones terminales y preterminales de los afijos, se obtienen cuatro tipos de combinaciones distintas, a saber, prefijo final-prefijo preterminal, prefijo final-sufijo preterminal, sufijo terminal-prefijo preterminal y sufijo terminal sufijo preterminal. La discusión sobre la separabilidad de los afijos en inglés antiguo actúa como motivador de esta sección del análisis. A continuación se ofrecen las ocurrencias de cada estructura combinativa.

Prefijo externo	Prefijo Interno	Ocurrencias	Mantiene <i>ge-</i>	Pierde <i>ge-</i>
<i>after-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>and-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	3	0	3

Prefijo externo	Prefijo Interno	Ocurrencias	Mantiene <i>ge-</i>	Pierde <i>ge-</i>
<i>for(e)</i>	<i>ge-</i>	2	0	2
<i>in-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	4	3	1
<i>mid-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2	0	2
<i>mis-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	1	0
<i>of-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	3	1	2
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	4	2	2
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	4	1	3
<i>on-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2	0	2
<i>on-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1	1	0
<i>or-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	2	0	2
<i>to:-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1	0	1
<i>to:-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>un-</i>	<i>a:-</i>	1		
<i>un-</i>	<i>for</i>	1		
<i>un-</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1		
<i>un-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	18	9	9
<i>un-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	5	4	1
<i>under-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	1	0
<i>under-</i>	<i>to:-</i>	1		
<i>u:t-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	1	0
<i>wið</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1	0	1
<i>wiðer-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>(ge-)</i>	1	0	1
<i>ymb(e)</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1	0	1

Tabla 8. Prefijación de bases prefijadas.

La doble prefijación terminal-preterminal constituye el grupo más restringido de todos cuantos se han analizado. La mayor parte de estas estructuras coinciden en tomar *ge-* como el afijo en posición preterminal, o más próxima a la base, con la particularidad de que el prefijo tiende a desaparecer cuando se produce la derivación recursiva. Tan sólo el prefijo *un-* con sufijos distintos de *ge-*, formando estructuras con *a:-* (3 predicados), *for(e)-* (1) y *ful-* (1). Dada la limitada distribución de estas combinaciones, habrá que tener en cuenta aquellos casos en que la prefijación sea precedida por la sufijación para obtener el inventario final de prefijos finales. El listado de prefijos finales y su combinación con sufijos preterminales se muestra en la siguiente tabla:

Prefijo	Sufijo	Ocurrencias
<i>æ:-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>and-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>and-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>and-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1

Prefijo	Sufijo	Ocurrencias
<i>be-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>be-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>ed-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	2
<i>ed-</i>	<i>-nes</i>	1
<i>ed-</i>	<i>-t</i>	3
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-els</i>	1
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-end</i>	1
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	7
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-nes</i>	2
<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ræ:den</i>	1
<i>forð-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	4
<i>fram-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	2
<i>fram-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>fre:a-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>full-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>in-</i>	<i>-els</i>	1
<i>in-</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>in-</i>	<i>-end</i>	1
<i>in-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	2
<i>in-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	8
<i>in-</i>	<i>-ling</i>	1
<i>in-</i>	<i>ness</i>	5
<i>in-</i>	<i>-t</i>	2
<i>med-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>med-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	3
<i>med-</i>	<i>-t</i>	2
<i>mis-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>mis-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	1
<i>mis-</i>	<i>-nes</i>	2
<i>of-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	1
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-els</i>	1
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	4
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	7
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-t</i>	3
<i>on-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	6
<i>on-</i>	<i>-nes</i>	2
<i>on-</i>	<i>-t</i>	2
<i>sam-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>sam-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>sin-</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>sin-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-end</i>	1
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	5
<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	4
<i>un-</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	1
<i>un-</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	3

Prefijo	Sufijo	Ocurrencias
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	12
<i>un-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	19
<i>un-</i>	<i>-scipe</i>	2
<i>un-</i>	<i>-t</i>	6
<i>under-</i>	<i>-end</i>	1
<i>under-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	1
<i>under-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>u:p-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	1
<i>u:p-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>u-t-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	2
<i>u:t-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>wan-</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>wið-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1
<i>wiðer-</i>	<i>-ig</i>	1
<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/-ung</i>	2
<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	1

Tabla 9. Prefijación de bases sufijadas

Lo primero que hay que remarcar, a la vista de estos datos, es que la combinación de prefijos y bases sufijadas es mucho más rica que la de los elementos prefijales consecutivos. En primer lugar, porque el número de prefijos que forman parte de este tipo de construcciones es mucho mayor, y segundo, por que la variedad de afijos preterminales es, asimismo, más diversa, ya que como se ha visto la prefijación preterminal estaba prácticamente restringida en su totalidad al uso del prefijo *ge-*. Respecto a los sufijos, *-ing* y *-ness* combinan con 15 prefijos diferentes. Les siguen en orden de importancia *-t* (12 combinaciones), *-en* (10), *-end* (4), *-ere* (4) y *-els* (3). Finalmente, los sufijos *-dom*, *-scipe* y *-ling*, aparecen en una sola combinación. El limitado rango combinatorio de estos sufijos en posición preterminal hace suponer una preferencia del sistema derivativo para hacer uso de ellos de manera terminal.

Desde el punto de vista de los prefijos, también se observa una gran variedad en cuanto a su distribución, desde las combinaciones singulares de *æ:-*, *fre:a*, *forð*, *ful*, *of-*, *wan-* y *wið-* a las combinaciones múltiples de *for(e)-* (5), *in-* (7), *ofer-* (4) o *un-* (6).

Considerando la sufijación final, la tabla 10 presenta las combinaciones de sufijos terminales con prefijos preterminales:

Sufijo	Prefijo	Ocurences
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>arce-</i>	1

Sufijo	Prefijo	Occurences
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>ge-</i>	3
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>un-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>æfter-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>be-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>ge-</i>	17
<i>-el</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	1
<i>-el</i>	<i>on-</i>	1
<i>-en</i>	<i>ed-</i>	1
<i>-en</i>	<i>ge-</i>	13
<i>-en</i>	<i>on-</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>ed-</i>	2
<i>-end</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	2
<i>-end</i>	<i>ge-</i>	12
<i>-end</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>to:-</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>un-</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>ymb-</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>æfter-</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>be-</i>	2
<i>-ere</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	6
<i>-ere</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>ge-</i>	63
<i>-ere</i>	<i>o:-</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>be-</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	3
<i>-estre</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>ge-</i>	11
<i>-estre</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>arce-</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>ful-</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>ge-</i>	2
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>un-</i>	1
<i>-icge</i>	<i>a:-</i>	1
<i>-incel</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>a:-</i>	35
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>æfter-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>æt-</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>and-</i>	3
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>be-</i>	22
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ed-</i>	5
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>el-</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	26

Sufijo	Prefijo	Occurences
-ing/ung	forð-	4
-ing/ung	ge-	247
-ing/ung	in-	1
-ing/ung	mis-	1
-ing/ung	o:-	2
-ing/ung	of-	2
-ing/ung	ofer-	4
-ing/ung	on-	23
-ing/ung	or-	1
-ing/ung	oð-	1
-ing/ung	to:-	9
-ing/ung	ðurh-	2
-ing/ung	un-	4
-ing/ung	under-	3
-ing/ung	u:p-	1
-ing/ung	wan-	1
-ing/ung	wið-	1
-ing/ung	wiðer-	2
-ing/ung	ymb-	9
-ness	a:-	49
-ness	æfter-	3
-ness	æt-	5
-ness	and-	7
-ness	be-	13
-ness	for(e)-	39
-ness	forð-	6
-ness	ful-	1
-ness	ge-	138
-ness	in-	4
-ness	med-	3
-ness	of-	5
-ness	ofer-	19
-ness	on-	44
-ness	onweg-	1
-ness	or-	8
-ness	oð-	1
-ness	sin-	2
-ness	to:-	32
-ness	twi-	3
-ness	ðurh-	3
-ness	un-	84
-ness	under-	2
-ness	u:p-	3
-ness	u:t-	1

Sufijo	Prefijo	Occurences
<i>-ness</i>	<i>wan-</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>wið-</i>	6
<i>-ness</i>	<i>wiðer-</i>	5
<i>-ness</i>	<i>ymb-</i>	4
<i>-ræ:den</i>	<i>ge-</i>	6
<i>-scipe</i>	<i>ed-</i>	1
<i>-scipe</i>	<i>ge-</i>	13
<i>-scipe</i>	<i>or-</i>	2
<i>-scipe</i>	<i>sin-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>be-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>ed-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>ge-</i>	32
<i>-t</i>	<i>on-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>or-</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>un-</i>	2
<i>-t</i>	<i>wan-</i>	1
<i>-wist</i>	<i>ge-</i>	1

Tabla 10. Sufijación de bases prefijadas

Los sufijos *-ing* y *-ness* se muestran como los más productivos, tanto en lo que se refiere al número de prefijos con los que pueden combinar, sino también en cuanto al número de predicados que surgen de dichas combinaciones (445 y 715 respectivamente). La cifra alcanza mayor relevancia cuando, al compararla con lo que ocurre con otros sufijos finales, se descubre que el único sufijo que en combinación con un prefijo preterminal produce más de 5 predicados es *-ere*, que da lugar a los siguientes 6 predicados *foreðingere*, *foreiernere*, *foresce:awere*, *forle:tere*, *forliger 1* and *forliger 2*.

En cuanto a la sufijación recursiva en el postcampo de la base los datos son ofrecidos en la siguiente tabla:

Sufijo Externo	Sufijo Interno	Ocurrencias
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-ig</i>	2
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	1
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-or</i>	1
<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-t</i>	3
<i>-en</i>	<i>-t</i>	1

Sufijo Externo	Sufijo Interno	Ocurrencias
<i>-end</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-end</i>	<i>-wi:s</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>-ere</i>	<i>-ig</i>	1
<i>-ere</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>-icge</i>	1
<i>-estre</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>	2
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-ed</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-en</i>	2
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>	1
<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-incel</i>	<i>-en</i>	1
<i>-incel</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-el</i>	4
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-en</i>	3
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-er</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ful</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ha:d</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ig</i>	2
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>	6
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-le:as</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-lic</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-mo:d</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ol</i>	1
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-sum</i>	4
<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-t</i>	7
<i>-ling</i>	<i>-t</i>	3
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-bæ:re</i>	4
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-cund</i>	3
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ed</i>	4
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-el</i>	5
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-en</i>	9
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-end</i>	2

Sufijo Externo	Sufijo Interno	Ocurrencias
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-er</i>	7
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ere</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-fæst</i>	12
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-feald</i>	3
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ful</i>	18
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ha:d</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ig</i>	30
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	4
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-isc</i>	2
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>	2
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-leas</i>	11
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-lic</i>	48
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-mo:d</i>	9
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ol</i>	18
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ræ:den</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-sum</i>	18
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-t</i>	2
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-wende</i>	1
<i>-ness</i>	<i>-wi:s</i>	4
<i>-ræ:den</i>	<i>-ol</i>	1
<i>-ræ:den</i>	<i>-t</i>	1
<i>-t</i>	<i>-le:as</i>	29

Tabla 11. Sufijación de bases sufijadas

De estos datos se desprende que, nuevamente, los morfemas *-ing* y *-ness* desempeñan el papel más destacado en la sufijación recursiva. En cuanto a otros sufijos, *-ha:d* y *-do:m*, pueden combinar con un número mayor de afijos de postcampo, 6 en el caso de *-do:m* (*-en*, *-ere*, *-ig*, *-ing*, *-or* y *-t*) y 7 en el de *-ha:d* (*-do:m*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-ere*, *-ing*, *-læ:c* y *-t*), aunque dicho sea de paso, estas combinaciones no son muy productivas, ya que es la combinación de *-t -do:m* la que ofrece un mayor número de predicados finales, siendo éstos tan solo tres (*dryhtdo:m*, *hæftedo:m* y *ðe:owotdo:m*).

De estas tablas se deduce en primer lugar que la recursividad de afijos es un fenómeno bien atestiguado y productivo, que genera gran cantidad de predicados nominales en este estadio de la lengua. En cuanto a las cuestiones planteadas al comienzo de la investigación acerca de la afijación nominal, las siguientes conclusiones pueden ser consideradas

Considerando la naturaleza de los prefijos, no puede sostenerse una división entre sufijos germánicos no germánicos a semejanza del inglés actual, ya que la influencia de las lenguas foráneas en la construcción del léxico anglosajón es prácticamente irrelevante. De hecho, tan solo tres sufijos de origen latino (*ante-* *arce-* y *sub-*) aparecen entre los elementos estudiados, y lo hacen de manera restringida en los préstamos directos del latín *Antecri:st*, *arcebisceop* y *subdi:acon*. Así pues, tampoco puede plantearse un estudio sobre las restricciones específicas que afecten a los afijos germánicos solamente. Tomando en consideración todo el inventario afijal, no obstante, sí es posible extraer tres tipos de restricciones operativas en inglés antiguo.

- En el precampo, los afijos ocupan posiciones fijas y no pueden modificar su separación respecto de la base.

- En el postcampo, los sufijos tienen libertad de movimiento, pero una vez que una combinación de afijos tiene lugar, el orden de los morfemas no puede ser alterado.

- Cuando la sufijación recursiva opera en más de dos niveles, un mismo afijo no puede ser utilizado más de una vez. Además, cuando la recursividad sufijal supera el segundo nivel, siempre concurre un paso de recategorización.

Por otro lado, aunque la bidireccionalidad de algunas de las combinaciones afijales detalladas parecen indicar la ausencia de afijos de cierre, existen evidencias de que al menos el sufijo *-estre* puede ser considerado un afijo de cierre, dada su participación en hasta siete combinaciones afijales distintas que producen un total de 20 predicados sufijados. Dado que el total de predicados que toman este sufijo es de 47, parece claro que el fenómeno es relevante y que por tanto podemos clasificar a *-estre* como un afijo de cierre.

En un segundo nivel podemos situar los afijos *un-* y *-ness*, que si bien se ha demostrado que en ningún caso pueden ser considerados afijos de cierre, si que bloquean la aparición de otros afijos de su mismo tipo. Así pues, he propuesto el término *afijos finales de proceso* para describir su naturaleza.

Por último el estudio demuestra la existencia de ciclos de afijos, entendido este concepto como aquellas combinaciones de afijos que dan lugar a más de dos predicados distintos. Las combinaciones afijales que dan lugar a más de dos sustantivos se muestran en la tabla 12:

Prefijo-Prefijo		Prefijo- Sufijo		Sufijo- Prefijo		Sufijo-Sufijo	
<i>of-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>ed-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-end</i>	<i>ed-</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-en</i>
<i>ofer-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>ed-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-end</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-ig</i>
<i>on-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-end</i>	<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>-do:m</i>	<i>-t</i>
<i>or-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>be-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>-en</i>
<i>un-</i>	<i>ge-</i>	<i>forð-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-estre</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>
		<i>fram-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>o:-</i>	<i>-ha:d</i>	<i>-en</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-estre</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-el</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>a:-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-en</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>æt-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ig</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>and-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>
		<i>in-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>be-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-sum</i>
		<i>med-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-t</i>
		<i>med-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>forð-</i>	<i>-ling</i>	<i>-t</i>
		<i>mis-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>o:-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-bæ:re</i>
		<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>of-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-cund</i>
		<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ed</i>
		<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>on-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-el</i>
		<i>on-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-en</i>
		<i>on -</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ðurh-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-end</i>
		<i>on-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>un-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ere</i>
		<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>under-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-fæst</i>
		<i>to:-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>wiðer-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-feald</i>
		<i>un-</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ful</i>
		<i>un-</i>	<i>-ere</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>a:</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ig</i>
		<i>un-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>æfter-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>
		<i>un-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>æt-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-isc</i>
		<i>un-</i>	<i>-scipe</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>and-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-læ:c</i>
		<i>un-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>be-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-le:as</i>
		<i>u:t-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>for(e)-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-lic</i>
		<i>ymb(e)-</i>	<i>-ing/ung</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>forð-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-mo:d</i>
				<i>-ness</i>	<i>in-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ol</i>
				<i>-ness</i>	<i>med-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-sum</i>
				<i>-ness</i>	<i>of-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-t</i>
				<i>-ness</i>	<i>ofer-</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-wi:s</i>
				<i>-ness</i>	<i>on-</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-le:as</i>
				<i>-ness</i>	<i>or-</i>		
				<i>-ness</i>	<i>sin-</i>		
				<i>-ness</i>	<i>to:-</i>		

Prefijo-Prefijo	Prefijo- Sufijo	Sufijo- Prefijo	Sufijo-Sufijo
		<i>-ness</i>	<i>twi-</i>
		<i>-ness</i>	<i>ðurh-</i>
		<i>-ness</i>	<i>un-</i>
		<i>-ness</i>	<i>under-</i>
		<i>-ness</i>	<i>u:p-</i>
		<i>-ness</i>	<i>wið-</i>
		<i>-ness</i>	<i>wiðer-</i>
		<i>-ness</i>	<i>ymb(e)</i>
		<i>-scipe</i>	<i>or-</i>

Tabla 11: combinaciones de afijos

Seguidamente el estudio se centra en la productividad de la afijación recursiva con respecto de la no-recursiva atendiendo de manera individualizada al comportamiento de cada sufijo. A modo de resumen, la prefijación contiene morfemas que presentan un 100% de recursividad, esto es, todos los predicados formados con *sin-* y *wið-* poseen recursividad afijal. En el caso de la sufijación, *-ness* representa la cifra más alta de recursividad, puesto que el 63,2% de los nombres a que da lugar presentan recursividad, lo que permite concluir que no hay un sufijo que solamente pueda ser utilizado en combinación con otros afijos.

Para finalizar con la afijación recursiva, el estudio considera cuestiones semánticas. Aún cuando realizar un análisis semántico no es el propósito fundamental de este trabajo, puesto que uno de los principios metodológicos que sustentan la creación y el desarrollo de *Nerthus* es que el análisis del significado se llevará a cabo una vez que el estudio morfológico del léxico del inglés antiguo se haya completado, este trabajo intenta dar cuenta, al menos de manera preliminar de la compatibilidad semántica de los afijos identificados, tal y como se había planteado en la justificación teórica planteada en capítulo 3. En principio, la adición de afijos conlleva modificaciones semánticas en el predicado final con respecto de su base derivativa. Las únicas excepciones a esta regla general aparecen en la afijación predicados creados mediante derivación cero. He podido identificar un total de 29 predicados (9 prefijados y 20 sufijados) en los que la presencia de un afijo, no añade ningún significado extra al predicado que actúa como base de la derivación, como se demuestra en (1). (1a) ejemplifica la prefijación y (1b) la sufijación:

(1)

- a. *aefgrynde* ‘abyss’ vs. *grynde* ‘abyss’
midhelp ‘help, assistance’ vs. *help* ‘help, succour, aid’
- b. *by:sting* ‘beestings’ vs. *be:ost* ‘beestings’
frihtrung ‘soothsaying, divination’ vs. *friht* ‘divination’

Este inventario de predicados se obtiene tras descartar aquellos en los que pese a que la afijación no parece añadir ningún significado extra, sí que contribuye a la selección o especialización de uno de los significados del predicado base. Sirva como ejemplo *oferbru*: ‘ceja’ vs. the zero-derived *bru*: ‘ceja, párpado, pestaña’

En cuanto a la composición, este estudio ha puesto de manifiesto la existencia de un número relevante de predicados donde el principio de base a la derecha, que subyace a las lenguas del tipo SVO, no se cumple. El quebrantamiento de este principio puede producirse de dos maneras. En primer lugar es posible que el compuesto final adquiera las propiedades morfológicas del adjunto y no de la base como es de esperar. En este caso estamos tratando con percolación de características. Puede ocurrir también que la clase morfológica del compuesto en cuestión no proceda de ninguno de sus constituyentes, hablamos en ese caso de compuestos morfológicamente exocéntricos. No obstante, los resultados no son en absoluto concluyentes ni definitivos, y serán tratados en detalle, en diferentes etapas de investigación.

Esta tesis doctorar deja las puertas abiertas para poder proseguir la investigación en el campo de la morfología nominal del inglés antiguo, siendo los puntos siguientes de singular relevancia:

En primer lugar, este trabajo ha sentado las bases metodológicas y funcionales para el estudio de la alimentación de procesos morfológicos, y puesto que sólo ha sido analizada la categoría nombre, queda pendiente hacer extensivo el estudio al resto de categorías léxicas.

En segundo lugar, queda también pendiente un estudio de ocurrencias. Dado que el trabajo está basado en lemas y no en formas flexivas que pueden aportar algo de claridad a ciertos aspectos de la formación de palabras, y concretamente a la distinción entre compuestos puros y sintagmas nominales.

En tercer lugar, este trabajo ha dedicado poca atención a los aspectos semánticos de la formación de palabras. Han surgido dificultades en la

identificación del orden de afijos en la afijación recursiva, que en general se han resuelto gracias a la identificación de las bases léxicas. Cuando no ha sido posible encontrar tal base, se han tenido en cuenta los patrones más productivos considerando la categoría y la clase léxicas de los constituyentes implicados. Sin embargo, queda por realizar un estudio exhaustivo de la semántica del inglés antiguo, que no obstante no puede ser realizado hasta que otros dos pasos previos no sean llevados a cabo. Primero, el análisis morfológico detallado de todos los predicados de *Nerthus*, que permitirá establecer la direccionalidad de las formaciones léxicas. A su vez, al establecer las relaciones entre los distintos predicados léxicos, se podrá proponer una clasificación de paradigmas derivativos agrupados en torno a los verbos fuertes.

En cuarto lugar, el estudio de los distintos procesos de afijación, plantea cuestiones acerca de la naturaleza del prefijo *ge-*. Su presencia y ausencia a través de los procesos de formación léxica es una cuestión pendiente, que no podrá ser atacada hasta que el conjunto del léxico esté organizado en paradigmas estables, de modo que pueda llevarse a cabo un análisis transcategorial de la cuestión.

Finalmente, se ha planteado con brevedad la cuestión de la proyección o la percolación de las propiedades morfológicas en los sustantivos compuestos. De hecho, se ha puesto de manifiesto la existencia de predicados cuyo género o clase léxica no coincide con la del constituyente de la derecha. En algunos casos, esto se debe a que las propiedades han percolado desde el adjunto, en lugar de hacerlo desde la base. También se han identificado un grupo de predicado donde dichas propiedades léxicas no han sido proyectadas ni percoladas. Para referirme a estos predicados he propuesto el término compuestos morfológicamente exocéntricos. Si la variación morfológica es producto de la flexión o de algún otro proceso, es una cuestión que requiere de una futura investigación.

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APPENDIX 1. TERMINAL DERIVATION

Prefixed nouns with underived bases (217): *æfdy:ne* (du:n 1); *æfteræ:* (æ:1); *æfterealu* (ealu); *æfterhæ:ða* (hæ:ða); *æ:hi:w* (hi:w 1); *ælfylce* (folc); *æ:sceap* (scyp 1); *ætga:r* (ga:r 1); *ætga:re* (ga:r 1); *ætstæl* (stæl); *ætsteall 1* (steall); *andefn* (efne 4); *andleofa* (leofa ø); *andribb* (rib); *anginn* (ginn); *anle:c* (le:c 1); *Antechrist* (cri:st); *anwedd* (wedd); *arcebiscop* (bisceop); *arcedi:acon* (di:acon); *arcesto:l* (sto:l); *bi:nama* (nama); *bisæc* (sæcc 2); *bi:spell* (spell); *edmæ:le* (mæ:l 1); *edwinde* (wind); *elland* (land); *elðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *forea:ð* (a:ð); *forebiscop* (bisceop); *forebre:ost* (bre:ost); *forecnyll* (cnyll); *foreduru* (duru); *foregi:sl* (gi:sl); *foregidd* (giedd); *forehu:s* (hu:s); *forelocc* (locc 1); *foremunt* (munt); *forenama* (nama); *foresaga* (saga 1); *forescy:wa* (scua); *foreseld* (seld); *foreste:ora* (ste:ora); *foresteall* (steall); *forete:ð* (to:ð); *forierð* (eard); *formæ:l* (mæ:l 2); *forscip* (scip); *forsi:ð 1* (si:ð 1); *forspild* (spild); *forðfæder* (fæder); *forðgegyrdu* (gierd); *forðgyrd* (gierd); *forðherge* (here); *forðsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *forðspell* (spell); *forðstefn* (stefn 2); *forwana* (wana 1); *framsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *fre:adrihten* (dryhten); *fre:awine* (wine); *fre:awra:sn* (wra:sen); *fullwer* (wer 1); *fulltum* (te:am); *gedwolhring* (hring); *ina:dl* (a:dl); *incempa* (cempa); *incleofe* (cleofa); *incniht* (cniht); *incoðu* (coðu); *incofa* (cofa); *ine:ddisc* (y:ddisc); *info:ster* (fo:stor); *ingefolc* (folc); *ingeðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *inheord* (heord 1); *inhi:red* (hi:red); *inhi:wana* (hi:wana); *inland* (land); *inlenda* (land); *innhere* (here); *innierfe* (ierfe); *innylfe* (ælf); *inorf* (orf); *insegl 1* (segl 1); *inswa:n* (swa:n); *inwæ:te* (wæ:te); *inwærc* (wærc); *inwaru* (wara); *inwudu* (wudu); *inwurm* (wurm 1); *medmicel 2* (micel 1); *middæg* (dæg); *midfeorh 1* (feorh); *midgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *midlencten* (lencten 1); *midniht* (niht); *midstre:am* (stre:am); *midsummer* (sumor); *midwinter* (winter); *ofdæle* (dæl); *oferðrymm* (ðrymm); *oferbra:w* (bræ:w); *oferclif* (clif); *ofercræft* (cræft); *oferdæg* (dæg); *oferfyrr* (feorr 1); *oferhacele* (hacele); *oferhrops* (rop 1); *oferlufu* (lufu); *ofermo:d 1* (mo:d); *oferne:od 1* (ne:od 1); *oferno:n* (no:n); *oferpru:t 2* (pry:to); *oferrencu* (renc); *oferse:am* (se:am 1); *ofersegl* (segl 1); *ofersteall* (steall); *ofertæl* (tæl); *oferweder* (weder 1); *oferwlencu* (wlenc); *ofery:ð* (y:ð 1); *offe:stre* (fo:stor); *ofnet* (nett); *oftalu* (tal); *onmearca* (mearca); *onni:ed* (ni:ed 1); *onsand* (sand 1); *onstæl* (stæl); *onstal* (steall); *ontalu* (tal); *orfiermu* (feorm); *sinfre:a* (fre:a 1); *singre:ne 1* (gre:ne 2); *sinhere* (here); *sinni:ð* (ni:ð); *sinnihte* (niht); *sinsnæ:d* (snæ:d 3); *sinsorg* (sorg); *subdi:acon* (di:acon); *to:hopa* (hopa); *to:nama* (nama); *to:tal* (tal); *twidæ:l* (dæ:l); *twiheolor* (heolor); *ðrili:ðe* (li:ða); *ðrimeolce* (meolc); *una:r* (a:r 3); *unæ:metta* (æ:metta); *unbliss* (bliss); *unclæ:no* (clæ:ne 1); *uncoða* (coða); *uncoðu* (coðu); *uncræft* (cræft); *underðe:ow* (ðe:ow 1); *underdi:acon* (di:acon); *underhwi:tel* (hwi:tel); *undersyrc* (serc); *underwedd* (wedd); *undo:m* (do:m); *unfrið* (frið); *ungemet* (gemet); *ungery:de 2* (gery:de); *ungescro:p* (screpan); *ungo:d 2* (go:d 2); *unhli:sa* (hli:sa); *unlæ:ce* (læ:ce); *unland* (land); *unliss* (liss); *unlust* (lust 1); *unly:t* (ly:t 2); *unlybba* (lybb); *unlybbe* (lybb); *unlyft* (lyft); *unmæ:ð* (mæ:ð 1); *unmaga* (maga 2); *unmilts* (milts); *unre:tu* (re:tu); *unsæ:l* (sæ:l 1); *unsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *unsibb* (sibb); *unsidu* (sidu); *unso:ð 2* (so:ð 1); *unso:m* (so:m); *unðe:aw* (ðe:aw 1); *unwe:od* (we:od); *unweder* (weder 1); *unwine* (wine); *u:peard* (eard); *u:pende* (ende); *u:pengel* (engel 1); *u:pflo:r* (flo:r); *u:pflo:re* (flo:r); *u:pgodu* (God 1); *u:pheofon* (heofon); *u:phu:s* (hu:s); *u:pland* (land); *u:plyft* (lyft); *u:pware* (wara); *u:thealf* (healf 2); *u:there* (here); *u:tland* (land); *u:tlenda* (land); *u:tsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *u:tsihtga:dl* (a:dl); *u:twærc* (wærc); *u:twaru* (waru); *wanfo:ta* (fo:t); *wanfy:r* (fy:r); *wiðerbro:ga* (bro:ga); *wiðerdu:ne* (du:n 1); *wiðerma:l* (ma:l 1); *wiðersæc 1* (sæcc 1); *wiðersteall* (steall); *wiðertalu* (tal); *ymbæht* (æht); *ymbhaga* (haga). **Prefixed nouns with prefixed bases (65):** *æfðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *æfgælð* ((ge)galan); *æfgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *æftersingend* ((ge)singan); *andlo:man* ((ge)lo:ma); *forebe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *foredyre* (gedyre); *foreri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *foreðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *forwyrht* (gewyrht); *ingehrif* ((ge)hrif); *ingedanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ingedo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *instice* ((ge)stice); *midhilde* ((ge)hilde); *midhrif* ((ge)hrif); *misgedwield* ((ge)dwild); *oferdyre* (gedyre); *ofergemet 1* ((ge)met); *ofergedyld* ((ge)ðyld); *ofergeweorc* (geweorc); *oferme:de 1* (geme:de 1); *oferstealla* (gestealla); *ofertru:wa* ((ge)tru:wa); *oferwriten* ((ge)wri:tan); *ongelic* (geli:c 1); *onlegen* ((ge)licgan); *ontimber 1* ((ge)timber); *orda:l* ((ge)da:l); *orðanc 1* ((ge)ðanc); *to:da:l* ((ge)da:l); *to:wesnes* (gewesnes); *una:blinn* (a:blinn ø); *undergere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *underto:dal* (to:da:l); *unfortredde* (fortredan); *unfulfremming* (fullfremming ø); *ungeðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ungeðæht* (geðæht); *ungeðwæ:re 2* ((ge)ðwæ:re); *ungeðyld* ((ge)ðyld); *ungele:afa* ((ge)le:afa); *ungeli:fend* ((ge)li:efan 1); *ungemaca* (gemæcca); *ungeri:m 1* ((ge)ri:m); *ungerisnu* ((ge)risne 2); *ungesce:ad 1* (gesce:ad); *ungestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *ungetæ:se 1* ((ge)tæ:se 2); *ungewiss 1* (gewiss 1); *ungewuna 1* ((ge)wuna); *unmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *unmo:d* ((ge)mo:d); *unri:m 1* ((ge)ri:m); *unscylð* ((ge)scylð 1); *unsnyttru* ((ge)snyttru); *untimber* ((ge)timber); *untwe:o* ((ge)twe:o); *unðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *unwyrht* (gewyrht); *u:tgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *wiðerhycgende 2* ((ge)hycgan); *wiðowinde* (gewinde); *ymbæðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ymbgedelf* (gedelf). **Prefixed nouns with suffixed bases (167):** *æ:fyrmda* (fyrmd 2); *andcy:ðnes* (cy:ðnes); *andleofen* (liften); *andwist*

(wist); *bi:leofen* (lifen); *bi:wist* (wist); *edce:lnes* ((ge)ce:lnes); *edgift* (gift); *edsihð* (sihð); *edspellung* (spellung); *edðingung* ((ge)ðingung); *edwist* (wist); *forebi:cnung* ((ge)bi:cnung); *forefre:frend* (fre:frend); *foregi:mnes* (gi:mnes); *foremearcung* (mearcung); *forescieldnes* ((ge)scildnes); *forescyttels* (scyttels); *foreðingræ:den* (ðingræ:den); *forgeearnung* (earnung); *forleornung* (leornung); *forscending* (scending); *forðahting* ((ge)ðeahtung); *forðeahtung* ((ge)ðeahtung); *forðforlæ:tenes* (forlæ:tenes); *forðlæ:dnes* (læ:dnes); *forðsetennes* (gesetennes); *forðspo:wnes* (spo:wnes); *framfundung* (fundung); *framierning* (ierning); *framslitnes* (slitnes); *fre:areccere* (reccere); *fullmægen* (mægen); *inbu:end* (bu:end); *inbyrdling* (byrdling 2); *ince:gung* (ce:gung ø); *indi:egolnes* (di:egolnes); *indryhto* ((ge)dryht); *ine:ðung* (e:ðgung); *inflæ:scnes* ((ge)flæ:scnes); *inge:oting* (ge:oting ø); *ingewitnes* ((ge)witnes); *inre:cels* (re:cels); *insce:awere* (sce:awere); *insce:awung* (sce:awung); *inseglung* (seglung); *inseten* (seten); *insetnes* ((ge)setnes); *insiht* (gesiht); *intrahtnung* (trahtnung); *inði:nen* (ði:nen); *inwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *inwritting* (wri:ting); *inwunenes* (wunenes); *inwunung* (wunung); *medse:lð* ((ge)sæ:lð); *midfæsten* (fæsten); *midgearwung* ((ge)gearwung); *midðro:wung* (ðro:wung); *midwist* (wist); *midwunung* (wunung); *miscenning* (cening 1); *misgewidere* (gewidere); *mishe:rnes* ((ge)hi:ernes); *mishealdsumnes* ((ge)healdsumnes); *oferbiternes* (biternes); *ofercostung* ((ge)costung); *oferfre:cednes* (fre:cednes); *oferge:mnes* (gi:emenes); *oferheortnes* (heortnes); *oferholt* (holt); *ofermearcung* (mearcung); *ofersæ:lð* ((ge)sæ:lð); *oferse:ocnes* (se:ocnes); *ofersme:aung* ((ge)sme:aung); *oferðryccednes* ((ge)ðryccednes); *oferwe:snes* (gewesnes); *oferwist* (wist); *oferwrigels* (wrigels); *oftrahtung* (trahtnung); *onæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *onba:snung* (ba:snung); *onbesce:awung* (besce:awung); *one:ðgung* (e:ðgung); *one:hting* (e:htung); *onflæ:scnes* ((ge)flæ:scnes); *ongehy:ðnes* (gehy:ðnes); *ongesetenes* ((ge)setnes); *onsmyrung* (smirung); *onsymbelnes* (symbelnes); *onðre:agung* (ðre:agung); *onwist* (wist); *onwri:ting* (wri:ting); *samræ:den* (ræ:den); *samwist* (wist); *sinræ:den* (ræ:den); *sinwræ:nnes* (wræ:nnes); *to:æty:cnes* (æty:cnes); *to:brennes* (brennes); *to:chlypfung* (clipung); *to:endebyrdnes* (endebyrdnes); *to:gecorennes* ((ge)corennes); *to:hi:gung* (hi:gung); *to:hlystend* (hlystend); *to:sprytting* (sprytting); *to:tihting* (tyhting); *to:ðening* (ðenning); *u:pa:fangnes* (a:fangnes); *u:pfle:ring* (fle:ring); *u:tirning* (ærning); *u:tsiht* (gesiht); *u:tyrning* (ærning); *una:nræ:dnes* (a:nræ:dnes); *unandcy:ðignes* (andcy:ðignes ø); *unarodscipe* (arodscipe); *unble:tsung* (ble:tsung); *unbrosnung* ((ge)brosnung); *unca:fscipe* (ca:fscipe); *underandfo:nd* (onfo:nd); *underfolgoð* (folgoð); *underholung* (holing); *unfæ:hð* (fæ:hð); *unforhæfednes* (forhæfednes); *unforhtle:asnes* (forhtle:asnes); *ungearuwitolnes* (gearowitolnes); *ungebrosnung* ((ge)brosnung); *ungecnyrdnes* ((ge)cneordnes); *ungedæftnes* (dæftnes ø); *ungefremmung* ((ge)fremming); *ungehi:rsumnes* ((ge)hi:ersumnes); *ungehy:rnes* ((ge)hi:ernes); *ungeli:fnes* (geli:fnes); *ungemetgung* ((ge)metgung); *ungemo:dignes* (mo:dignes); *ungerisnes* (gerisnes); *ungesæ:lð* ((ge)sæ:lð); *ungetemprung* (temprung); *ungetre:owð* ((ge)tre:owð); *ungewi:snes* ((ge)wi:snes); *ungewidere* (gewidere); *ungy:men* (gi:emen); *unha:dung* (ha:dung); *unmægnnes* (meagolnes); *unmeltung* (meltung); *unmyrhd* (myrgð); *unni:ðing* (ni:ðing); *unsibsumnes* (sibsumnes); *unswefn* (swefn); *unsy:fernes* (sy:fernes); *untre:owð* ((ge)tre:owð); *untrymð* (trymð); *undolemo:dnes* (ðolmo:dnes); *unwemming* ((ge)wemming); *unweorðung* (weorðung); *unwi:sdo:m* (wi:sdo:m); *unwi:tnung* (wi:tnung); *unwiðmetenes* (wiðmetennes); *unwidere* (gewidere); *unwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *unwrigednes* (wrigennes); *wanæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *wiðerhy:dig* 2 (hygdig); *wiðme:tednes* (geme:tednes); *ymbbi:gnes* (bi:gnes); *ymbfæstnes* (fæstnes); *ymbfæstnung* ((ge)fæstnung); *ymsme:agung* ((ge)sme:aung). **Prefixed nouns with compound bases (21):** *forecne:owrisn* (cne:orin); *forecynren* (cynren); *forela:dte:ow* (la:tte:ow); *forela:tte:ow* (la:tte:ow); *(ge)ceasterwaran* (ceasterwara ø); *(ge)ceasterware* (ceasterwara ø); *(ge)fyrndagas* (fyrndæg ø); *(ge)samhi:wan* (samhi:w ø); *(ge)sinhi:wan* (sinhi:w ø); *midyrfenuma* (yrfenuma); *oferealdormann* (ealdormann); *oferhealfhe:afod* (healfhe:afod); *underla:tte:ow* (la:tte:ow); *undertungeðrum* (tungeðrum); *unfriðland* (friðland); *unfriðmann* (friðmann); *unfriðscip* (friðscip); *unhi:redwist* (hi:redwist); *unlanda:gende* (landa:gende); *u:tga:rsecg* (ga:rsecg); *u:twæ:pnedmann* (wæ:pnedmann). **Prefixed nouns with zero derived bases (275):** *æfest* (e:st); *æfgrynde* (grynde); *æfla:st* (la:st); *æftercynning* (cynning); *æftergenga* (gegenga); *æftergyld* (gield); *æfterle:an* (le:an 1); *æfteronfo:nd* (onfo:nd); *æfterra:p* (ra:p); *æfterryne* (ryne); *æftersang* (sang); *æfterspræ:c* (spræ:c); *æfteryld* (ieldo); *æfwela* (wela); *æfwyrð* (weorð 1); *æ:hly:p* (hli:ep); *æ:mu:ða* (mu:ða); *æ:mynd* ((ge)mynd); *ælwih* (wiht 1); *æte:aca* (e:aca); *anburge* (borg); *andbita* (bita); *andhe:afod* (he:afod); *andle:an* (le:an 1); *andslyht* (slyht); *andweorc* (weorc); *andwi:g* (wi:g 1); *andwlita* (wlita); *andwlite* (wlite); *andwyrde* (gewyrde 1); *anhoga* (hoga 2); *anmitta* (mitta); *ansi:en* 1 (si:en); *ansto:r* (sto:r 1); *arceri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *a:wih* 1 (wiht 1); *bi:cwide* (cwide); *bi:swæc* (swic); *edcierr* (cierr); *edcwide* (cwide); *edle:an* (le:an 1); *edryne* (ryne); *edsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *edwend* (wend); *edwille* (wille); *edwylm* (wielm); *elhygd* (gehygd); *færbe:na* (be:na); *færscæatt* (sæatt); *færweg* (weg); *forbe:n* ((ge)be:n); *foreburh* (burg); *forebysen* (bisen); *forefex* (feax); *forela:r* (la:r); *forenyrne*

(nyme ø); forerynel (rynel 2); foreti:ge (tyge); forgebind (gebind); forhe:afod (he:afod); forræ:pe (ræ:pe ø); forðdæ:d (dæ:d 1); forðfo:r (fo:r 1); forðgesceaft ((ge)sceaft); forðman (mann); forðryne (ryne); forðti:ge (tyge); forððegn (ðegn); forðweard 2 (weard 2); forðwi:f (wi:f); foryldu (ieldo); frambige (byge); framcynn (cynn 1); framfær (fær); framla:d (la:d); framrinc (rinc); fre:abregd (bræ:d 2); fre:amiht (miht 1); fullæ:st (læ:st 1); fulwiht (wiht 1); ge:ancyme (cyme); ge:ancyr (cierr); ge:anfær (fær); ge:angang (gang); ge:angewrit ((ge)writ); ge:anryne (ryne); geforewrit ((ge)writ); gele:afnesword (word 1); (ge)sinscipe (scipe); inbend (bend); inborh (borg); inbryne (bryne); inburg (burg); infiht ((ge)feoht); ingang (gang); ingefeoht ((ge)feoht); ingehygd (gehygd); ingemynd ((ge)mynd); ingerec (gerec); ingesteald (gesteald); ingeswel (geswell); ingewinn ((ge)winn); inla:d (la:d); insceaft ((ge)sceaft); inso:cn (so:cn); intinga (ðing); inweorc (weorc); inwit 1 ((ge)witt); inwund (wund 1); midhelp (help); midhly:t (hli:et); midra:d (ra:d 1); midspreca ((ge)spreca); midweg (weg); midwyrhta (wyrhta); misbyrd (byrd 1); misdæ:d (dæ:d 1); misgehygd (gehygd); misgelimp (gelimp); misgemynd ((ge)mynd); misla:r (la:r); misti:d (ti:d); misweorc (weorc); oferæ:t (æ:t); oferbru: (bru:); ofercierr (cierr); ofercwealm (cwealm); ofere:aca (e:aca); ofergedrync ((ge)drinc); ofergewrit ((ge)writ); oferhige (hyge); oferlagu (lagu 1); oferma:ðum (ma:ðum); ofermete (mete); ofersceatt (sceatt); oferslæ:p (slæ:p 1); oferslege (slege 2); oferðearf (ðearf 1); oferweorc (weorc); oferwrit ((ge)writ); oferyldu (ieldo); ofspring (spring); ofrige (tyge); ona:l (a:l); onbe:n ((ge)be:n); onbring (bring); onbryce ((ge)bryce 1); onfæreld (færeld); onfeall (fell); onflyge (flyge); onforwyrd (forwyrd); ongefæht ((ge)feoht); ongewinn ((ge)winn); ongrype (gripe); onhe:aw (gehe:aw); onhro:p (hro:p); onræ:s (ræ:s); onryne (ryne); onsagu (sagu); onsang (sang); onsi:en 1 (si:en); onslæge (slege 1); onspæ:c (spræ:c); onspræ:c (spræ:c); onsta:l ((ge)sta:l); onwæstm (wæstm); onweald 1 (weald 2); orleahter (leahter); orwurð (weorð 1); orwyrð (weorð 1); oryldu (ieldo); sa:mbyrce ((ge)bryce 1); sincaldu (ceald 2); sindre:am (dre:am); to:gehlytto (gehlytto); to:hyht ((ge)hyht); to:ryne (ryne); to:so:cn (so:cn); to:spæ:c (spræ:c); to:wyrd 1 (wyrd 1); twibill (bill); twigilde 3 (gield); twihwyrft ((ge)hwyrft); twispæ:c (spræ:c); twiwæ:g (wæ:ge 1); twiweg (weg); ðriðing (ðing); ðurhgefæht ((ge)feoht); u:pfæreld (færeld); una:ga (a:ga); unæ:t (æ:t); unbealu (bealu 1); unbelimp (belimp); unbieldo (bieldo); unce:ast (ce:ast); uncy:ðð (cy:ðð); uncyst (cyst 1); undæ:d (dæ:d 1); underburg (burg); undercyning (cyning); undertunge (tunge); underwræ:del (wæ:dl); ungefe:a ((ge)fe:a); ungefo:g 2 (gefo:g 2); ungelimp (gelimp); ungemynd ((ge)mynd); ungera:d 2 (gera:d 2); ungerec 1 (gerec); ungeti:me (ti:ma); ungeti:mu (ti:ma); ungewitt ((ge)witt); ungifu (giefu); ungyld (gield); unhæ:lu (hæ:lu); unhyldo (hylldo); unla:f (la:f); unla:r (la:r); unlagu (lagu 1); unli:f (li:f 1); unmagu (mago); unmann (mann); unmiht 1 (miht 1); unnyt 2 (nytt 1); unra:d (ra:d 1); unræ:d (ræ:d 1); unriht 1 ((ge)riht 1); unryne (ryne); unsæ:d 1 (sæ:d); unsceaft ((ge)sceaft); unseht 1 (seht 1); unspe:d (spe:d); unstenc (stenc); unti:ma (ti:ma); unðearf (ðearf 1); unwæstm (wæstm); unwilla (willa 1); unwita ((ge)wita); unwlite (wlite); unword (word 1); unwrenc (wrenc); unwyrd (wyrd 1); u:pgang (gang); u:pgemynd ((ge)mynd); u:pheald (heald 1); u:proder (rodor); u:pryne (ryne); u:pspring (spring); u:pwæstm (wæstm); u:pweg (weg); u:tcwealm (cwealm); u:tgefeoht ((ge)feoht); u:thle:ap (hle:ap); u:fla:d (la:d); u:tlæ:s (læ:s 2); u:tlaga (laga); u:tlagu (lagu 1); u:tryne (ryne); u:twald (weald 1); u:twi:cing (wi:cing); wanhoga (hoga 2); wanhygd (gehygd); wansceaft ((ge)sceaft); wanspe:d (spe:d); wiðerbersta (byrsta ø); wiðerbreca (breca); wiðercyr (cierr); wiðerflita (fli:ta); wiðerle:an (le:an 1); wiðerriht ((ge)riht 1); wiðertrod (trod); ymbcerr (cierr); ymbcyme (cyme); ymbhoga (hoga 2); ymbhygd (gehygd); ymbstoc (stoc). **Prefixed nouns with inflected bases (21):** *æftersingend* ((ge)singan) (Prs. Part.); *forete:ð* (to:ð) (Nom. Pl.); *geba:n* (ba:n) (Nom. Pl.); *gebæcu* (bæc 1) (Nom. Pl.); *gebro:ðru* ((ge)bro:ðor) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)ceasterwaran* (ceasterwara ø) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)ceasterware* (ceasterwara ø) (Nom. Pl.); *gefi:end* (fe:ond) (Nom. Pl.); *gefri:end* (fre:ond) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)fyrndagas* (fyrndæg ø) (Nom. Pl.); *gelyndu* ((ge)lynde) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)re:ðru* (re:ðor ø) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)samhi:wan* (samhi:w ø) (Nom. Pl.); *gescy:* (sco:h) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)sinhi:wan* (sinhi:w ø) (Nom. Pl.); *gesweostor* (sweostor) (Nom. Pl.); *gewæ:pnu* (wæ:pen) (Nom. Pl.); *oferwriten* ((ge)wri:tan) (P.Part.); *onlegen* ((ge)licgan) (P.Part.); *ungeli:fend* ((ge)li:efan 1) (Prs. Part.); *wiðerhycgende* 2 ((ge)hycgan) (Prs. Part.). **Prefixed nouns with hypothetical bases: (33):** *æftercne:oreso* (cne:oreso ø); *andleofa* (leofa ø); *færsceatt* (sceatt); *forenyme* (nyme ø); *forræ:pe* (ræ:pe ø); *forðspo:wnes* (spo:wnes); *(ge)ceasterwaran* (ceasterwara ø); *(ge)ceasterware* (ceasterwara ø); *(ge)fyrndagas* (fyrndæg ø); *(ge)samhi:wan* (samhi:w ø); *(ge)sinhi:wan* (sinhi:w ø); *ince:gung* (ce:gung ø); *inge:oting* (ge:oting ø); *insmoh* (smoh ø); *inspinn* (spinn ø); *inwise* (wise ø); *midhriðre* (hriðre ø); *oferblica* (blica ø); *oferfre:cednes* (fre:cednes); *oferheortnes* (heortnes); *oferlifa* (lifa ø); *oferme:tto* (me:tto); *oferslop* (slop ø); *una:blinn* (a:blinn ø); *unandcy:ðignes* (andcy:ðignes ø); *unfulfremming* (fullfremming ø); *ungedæfnes* (dæftnes ø); *ungeli:fnes* (geli:fnes); *unlæ:ttu* (læ:ttu ø); *wanhafa* (hafa ø); *wiðerbersta* (byrsta ø); *wiðerflita* (fli:ta ø); *wiðerme:do* (me:do ø). **Prefixed nouns with non-nominal bases**

(23): *æfgæld* ((ge)galan) (verb); *æftersingend* ((ge)singan) (verb); *anginn* (ginn) (adjective); *innierfe* (ierfe) (adjective); *medmicel* 2 (micel 1) (adjective); *oferfyrr* (feorr 1) (adjective); *ofergemet* 1 (gemet) (adjective); *oferwriten* ((ge)wri:tan) (verb); *ongelic* (geli:c 1) (adjective); *onlegen* ((ge)licgan) (verb); *unclæ:no* (clæ:ne 1) (adjective); *unfortredde* (fortredan) (verb); *ungeðwære* 2 ((ge)ðwære) (adjective); *ungeli:fend* ((ge)li:efan 1) (verb); *ungesce:ad* 1 (gesce:ad) (adjective); *ungescro:p* (screpan) (verb); *unlanda:gende* (landa:gende) (adjective); *unly:t* (ly:t 2) (adjective); *unmaga* (maga 2) (adjective); *u:thealf* (healf 2) (adjective); *wiðerhy:dig* 2 (hygdig) (adjective); *wiðerhycgende* 2 ((ge)hycgan) (verb); *wiðowinde* (gewinde) (adjective). **Suffixed nouns with underived bases (1,010):** *abboddo:m* (abbod); *abbodha:d* (abbod); *a:broðennes* (a:broðen); *a:dlung* (a:dl); *æbbung* (ebba); *æ:fenla:c* (æ:fen); *æ:fnung* (æ:fen); *æ:ht* 1 (a:gan); *æ:lengnes* (æ:lenge 2); *æ:metla* (æ:metta); *æpsenes* (æpsen 1); *æ:ring* (æ:r 3); *ætwest* 1 (æt 1); *æðeling* (æðelu); *æðelnes* (æðelu); *æ:ðrytnes* 1 (æ:ðryt 1); *æ:wiscnes* (æ:wisc 2); *a:gend* (a:gan); *a:glæ:c* (a:g); *a:gnung* (a:gan); *ambihtere* (ambiht 1); *ambihtnes* (ambiht 1); *andung* 1 (andian); *a:nett* (a:n 1); *angnes* (andian); *a:nnes* (a:n 1); *antefnere* (antefn); *anung* (andian); *apostolha:d* (apostol); *arceha:d* (arce 1); *a:rigend* (a:r 3); *arodnes* (arod); *arodscipe* (arod); *a:rung* (a:r 3); *a:solcenes* (a:solcen); *assen* (assa); *a:ðrytnes* 2 (æ:ðryt 1); *bæ:ddel* (bæ:dan); *bæ:dling* (bæ:dan); *bæzere* (bæð); *beadula:c* (beadu); *bealdnes* (beald); *beccen* (bycgan); *bedding* (bedd); *behe:fdū* (behe:fe); *behe:fnes* (behe:fe); *be:hð* (be:h ø); *beorning* (biernan); *besce:awodnes* (besce:awod); *beðung* (bæð); *biddere* (biddan); *bifung* (bifian); *bi:gels* ((ge)bi:egan); *bi:ging* ((ge)bi:egan); *bi:gnes* ((ge)bi:egan); *bisceopdo:m* (bisceop); *bisceopha:d* (bisceop); *bisceopung* (bisceop); *bisgung* (bisgu); *bismeriend* (bismer); *bismernes* (bismer); *bla:cung* (bla:c); *bladesnung* (bladesian); *bladesung* (bladesian); *blendnes* (blendan 1); *blindnes* (blind); *blisgere* (blysa); *blissung* (bliss); *bli:ðnes* (bli:ð 1); *blysig* (blysa); *bo:cere* (bo:c); *bo:cung* (bo:c); *bo:gincel* (bo:g); *bo:gung* (bo:gan); *bra:dnes* (bra:d 1); *bre:gnes* (bre:gan); *bremung* (bremman); *bru:cung* (bru:can); *bry:dla:c* (bry:d 1); *bry:ting* (bre:otan); *by:mere* (bi:eme); *byren* 1 (bera); *cæfing* (cæfian); *cæ:gbora* (cæ:g); *ca:fnes* (ca:f); *ca:fscipe* (ca:f); *candelbora* (candel); *cealdnes* (ceald 1); *ce:apung* (ce:ap); *cempestre* (cempa); *ce:nðu* (ce:ne 1); *ci:eping* (ce:ap); *cifesdo:m* (cifes); *cifsha:d* (cifes); *cildha:d* (cild); *cildsung* (cild); *cimbing* (cimban); *ciricend* (cirice); *ciricha:d* (cirice); *ci:snes* (ci:s); *citelung* (citelian); *clæmnes* (clæmman); *clæ:nnes* (clæ:ne 1); *cla:wung* (cla:wan); *cle:ofung* (cle:ofan); *clericha:d* (cleric); *clifrung* (clifrian); *clypnes* (clypp); *clypping* (clypp); *cly:sung* (cly:san); *cne:owung* (cne:ow); *cofincel* (cofa); *co:lnes* (co:l); *cracelung* (cracian); *crafig* (crafigan); *cre:asnes* (cre:as); *crencestre* (cranc ø); *crymbing* (crumb); *cursung* (curs); *cwacung* (cwacian); *cwa:nung* (cwa:nian); *cwicla:c* (cwic 2); *cwiddung* (cwiddian); *cwi:ðnes* (cwi:ðan); *cwi:ðung* (cwi:ðan); *cy:mnes* (cy:me); *cy:pend* (ce:ap); *cyrtenes* (cyrtan 1); *dægwest* (dæg); *dæ:lend* (dæ:l); *dæ:lere* (dæ:l); *dæ:ling* (dæ:l); *dæ:lnes* (dæ:l); *dagung* (dæg); *dearfscipe* (dearf); *de:awung* (de:aw); *decanha:d* (decan); *decli:nung* (decli:nian); *de:ofolscipe* (de:ofol); *de:opnes* (de:op 1); *deorcnes* (deorc); *deorcung* (deorc); *de:orling* (de:ore 1); *derung* (derian); *de:ðing* (de:að); *di:aconha:d* (di:acon); *di:cere* (di:c); *di:cung* (di:c); *dihtere* (diht); *dimnes* (dimm); *dingiung* (dung 2); *discipulha:d* (discipul); *do:cincel* (do:c); *dofung* (dofian); *dolscipe* (dol 1); *do:mere* (do:m); *dry:gnes* (dry:ge); *dry:icge* (dry:); *duguð* (dugan); *dumbnes* (dumb); *dydrung* (dydran); *eahtend* (eaht); *eahtere* (eaht); *ealddo:m* (eald); *ealdnes* (eald); *ealdung* (eald); *eardere* (eard); *eardiend* (eard); *earfōðnes* (earfōðe 1); *eargnes* (earg); *eargscipe* (earg); *earmðu* 1 (earm 2); *earming* (earm 2); *e:aðnes* (e:aðe 3); *e:owestre* (e:ow 4); *ecgung* (ecg); *e:cnes* (e:ce 1); *efenling* (efen 1); *efennes* (efen 1); *efning* (efen 1); *e:gnes* (ege); *egðere* (egðe); *endemestnes* (endemest 2); *eorldo:m* (eorl); *eorlscipe* (eorl); *eornes* 1 (ierre 1); *erlung* (erian); *ernð* (ern 1); *e:ðung* 1 (i:eðe 2); *fa:cennes* (fa:cen); *fæ:cnung* (fæ:cne 1); *fægernes* (fæger 1); *fæ:gð* (fæ:ge); *fæ:mnhæ:d* (fæ:mne); *fæ:ring* (fæ:ran); *fæ:rnes* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:tels* (fæt); *fæ:tnes* (fæ:tt 1); *fæsten* (fæst 1); *fæsting* (fæst 1); *fæstnes* (fæst 1); *fa:gnes* (fa:g 1); *fa:gung* (fa:g 1); *fe:anes* (fe:a 2); *feorhbora* (feorh); *feormend* 1 (feorm); *feormend* 2 (feorm); *feormere* (feorm); *feormung* (feorm); *feornes* (feorr 1); *feorrung* (feorr 1); *fercung* (fercian); *fiscað* (fisc); *fiscere* (fisc); *fiðelere* (fiðele); *fiðelestre* (fiðele); *fle:ring* (flo:r); *flo:wednes* (flo:wan); *flo:wing* (flo:wan); *fne:osung* (fne:osan); *fo:ddornod* (fo:dder 1); *fo:dnoð* (fo:da); *fo:drere* (fo:dder 1); *folcra:den* (folc); *folcscipe* (folc); *forgnidennes* (forgniden); *forhæfednes* (forhæfed); *forhtnes* (forht); *forhtung* (forht); *forswornenes* (forsworen); *fortogenes* (fortogen); *forðscipe* (forð 1); *forðung* (forð 1); *forwenednes* (forwened); *fo:storling* (fo:stor); *fo:strað* (fo:stor); *fo:string* (fo:stor); *foxung* (fox); *fracōðnes* (fracōð 1); *fracōðscipe* (fracōð 1); *fræfelnes* (fræfel 2); *framnes* (fram 3); *framscipe* (fram 3); *fre:cennes* (fre:cen); *frecnes* (frec); *fre:fernes* (fre:fer); *fre:frend* (fre:fer); *fre:fung* (fre:fer); *fremung* (fremu); *fre:odo:m* (fre:o 1); *fre:ola:c* (fre:o 1); *fre:olsend* (fre:ols 1); *fre:olsung* (fre:ols 1); *fre:ondra:den* (fre:ond); *fre:ondscipe* (fre:ond); *fre:ot* (fre:o 1); *fri:gnes* (fre:o 1); *friðiend* (frið); *frumra:den* (frum 1); *frymð* 1 (frum 1); *fugelnoð* (fugel); *fuglere* (fugel); *fuglung*

(fugel); *fullere* (full 1); *fullfremednes* (fullfremed); *fullnes* (full 1); *fu:lnes* (fu:l 1); *funding* (fundian); *fu:snes* (fu:s); *fylging 2* (fealh); *fy:lð* (fu:l 2); *fyrmd 1* (feorm); *fyrmd 2* (feorm); *fyrwitnes* (fyrwit 2); *gædeling* (gæd); *gæ:ling* (gæ:lan); *gaffetung* (gaffettan ø); *gafol 1* (giefan); *ga:lnes* (ga:l 2); *ga:lscipe* (ga:l 2); *ga:lsere* (gæ:ls); *gamenung* (gamen); *ga:nung* (ga:nian); *ga:stedo:m* (ga:st); *ge:apnes* (ge:ap 1); *ge:apscipe* (ge:ap 1); *geardung* (geard 1); *gebedscipe* (bedd); *(ge)beorhtnes* (beorht 1); *(ge)beterung* (go:d 1); *gebi:gednes* ((ge)bi:egan); *gebi:gendnes* ((ge)bi:egan); *gebi:gnes* ((ge)bi:egan); *(ge)bismerung* (bismer); *(ge)bryrdnes* (bryrdan); *(ge)cneordnes* (cneord); *(ge)cwe:ming* ((ge)cwe:me); *(ge)cwe:mnes* ((ge)cwe:me); *gecy:ðednes* ((ge)cy:ðan); *gederednes* (derian); *(ge)drohtnung* (drohtnian); *(ge)eahtung* (eaht); *geehtung* (eaht); *geeardung* (eard); *(ge)fadung* ((ge)fadian); *(ge)fægning* (fægn); *(ge)fe:awnes* (fe:a 2); *gefe:gednes* ((ge)fe:gan); *(ge)fe:lnes* (gefe:le); *(ge)fe:rnes* (fe:ran 1); *(ge)fe:rscipe* (fe:ran 1); *gefestre* (giefan); *(ge)flæ:scnes* (flæ:sc); *gefyrrnes* (fyrn); *(ge)gearwung* (gearwe 2); *(ge)glædnes* (glæd 1); *(ge)hæft 1* (habban); *(ge)herenes* (herian 1); *(ge)hi:wung* (hi:w 1); *(ge)hu:sscipe* (hu:s); *(ge)hwætnes* (hwæt 2); *(ge)hwilcnes* (hwilc 1); *gehy:ðnes* (hy:ðð); *gelæ:rednes* ((ge)læ:red); *(ge)mæ:gð 2* (mæ:g ø); *gemæ:rung* (mæ:re 3); *gemeodnes* (medeme); *(ge)micelnes* (micel 1); *(ge)miltsigend* (milts); *(ge)miltsung* (milts); *gemuning* (gemun); *(ge)mynegung* (mynegian); *(ge)ne:osung* (ne:osan); *ge:ocend* (ge:oc); *geocsung* (geocsian); *geogud* (geong 1); *ge:omornes* (ge:omor); *ge:omrung* (ge:omrian); *geongling* (geong 1); *(ge)openung* (open); *geornnes* (georn); *geornung* (georn); *gestaðoliend* (staðol); *(ge)staðolung* (staðol); *(ge)strangung* (strang); *(ge)strogdnes* (stregdan); *(ge)swi:gung* (swi:ge 2); *geswo:gung* (swo:gan); *getalscipe* (talu); *geteohhung* (teohhian); *(ge)tilð* (til 1); *getre:ownes* (tre:ow 2); *(ge)tre:owð* (tre:ow 2); *getru:wung* ((ge)tru:wian); *(ge)trymning* (trymian); *(ge)trymnes* (trymian); *(ge)ðe:odra:den* (ðe:od 1); *(ge)ðoftra:den* (ðoft); *(ge)ðoftscipe* (ðoft); *(ge)ðungennes* (geðungen 1); *(ge)ðwe:ornes* (ðwe:ora); *(ge)we:ðnes* (we:ðe); *(ge)wi:snes* (wi:s 1); *gieddung* (giedd); *gi:emen* (gi:eme); *gi:emend* (gi:eme); *gi:eming* (gi:eme); *giesting* (giest); *giestning* (giest); *gi:fernes* (gi:fer); *gi:sldu* (gi:sl); *gi:silha:d* (gi:sl); *gi:tsere* (gi:tsian); *gi:tsiendnes* (gi:tsian); *gi:tsung* (gi:tsian); *gicenes* (gicce); *ginnes* (ginn); *gladung* (glæd 1); *glædscipe* (glæd 1); *glæsful* (glæs 1); *glæterung* (glæterian); *gle:awnes* (gle:aw); *gle:awscipe* (gle:aw); *glengnes* (gleng); *gle:sing* (gle:san); *glitenung* (glitenian); *gli:were* (gli:w); *gli:wierend* (gli:w); *gli:wung* (gli:w); *glo:fung* (glo:f 1); *gne:aðnes* (gne:að); *gni:ding* (gni:dan); *gnornung* (gnorn 1); *godha:d* (God 1); *goding* (God 1); *go:dnes* (go:d 1); *go:dscipe* (go:d 1); *go:ung* (go:ian); *gra:nung* (gr:anian); *gre:atnes* (gre:at); *gre:nnes* (gre:ne 1); *grennung* (grennian); *gri:ming* (gri:ma); *grimnes* (grimm); *gristlung* (gristan); *gri:stra* (gri:st); *grornung* (grom 1); *grunnung* (grunian); *gyden* (God 1); *gyltend* (gylt); *gylting* (gylt); *gylung* (gylian); *gypung* (gipian); *gyrdel* (gyrdan); *ha:dung* (ha:d); *hæbbednes* (habban); *hæbbing* (habban); *hæfen 1* (habban); *hæ:lend* (hæ:l 3); *hæ:lestre* (hæ:l 3); *hæ:ling* (hæ:l 3); *hæ:lnes* (hæ:l 3); *hæ:lð* (hæ:l 3); *hæ:medla:c* (hæ:med); *hæ:medscipe* (hæ:med); *hæ:sere* (hæ:s); *ha:lsere* (ha:ls); *ha:lsigend* (ha:ls); *ha:lsung* (ha:ls); *ha:lwendnes* (ha:lwende); *handful* (hand 1); *handle* (hand 1); *ha:rung* (ha:r 1); *ha:snes* (ha:s); *ha:tnes* (ha:t 1); *ha:tung* (ha:t 1); *he:ahha:d* (he:ah 1); *he:amolscipe* (he:amol); *he:anes* (he:ah 1); *he:annes 1* (he:an); *he:apung* (he:ap); *hearding* (heard 1); *heardnes* (heard 1); *heardung* (heard 1); *hearpere* (hearpe); *hearpestre* (hearpe); *hearpung* (hearpe); *headula:c* (headu ø); *heolorung* (heolor); *hereð* (here); *herescipe* (here); *hergere* (hearg); *herung* (herian 1); *hi:ehðu* (he:ah 1); *hiersting* (hierste); *hi:gung* (hi:gian); *hi:gð* (hi:gian); *hinderling 1* (hinder 1); *hindernes* (hinder 1); *hinderscipe* (hinder 1); *hi:redwist* (hi:red); *hi:wen* (hi:w 1); *hi:were* (hi:w 1); *hi:wierend* (hi:w 1); *hi:wnes* (hi:w 1); *hi:wra:den* (hi:w 1); *hi:wscipe* (hi:w 1); *hi:wung 1* (hi:w 1); *hi:wung 2* (hi:w 1); *hlacerung* (hlacerian); *hlæ:nnes* (hlæ:ne); *hlæsting* (hlæst); *hle:oðrere* (hle:oðor); *hle:oðrung* (hle:oðor); *hlo:ðere 1* (hlo:ð); *hloccetung* (hloccettan); *hlosnere* (hlosnian); *hlo:wung* (hlo:wun); *hlu:dnes* (hlu:d); *hlu:tornes* (hlu:tor); *hlysnere* (hlysnan); *hly:tere* (hly:tor); *hly:ttrung* (hly:ttrian); *hnappung* (hnappian); *hne:awnes* (hne:aw); *hnescnes* (hnesce 1); *holdra:den* (hold 1); *holdscipe* (hold 1); *holing* (hol 1); *holnes* (hol 1); *hoppestre* (hoppian); *hordere* (hord); *hordestre* (hord); *ho:ring* (ho:r); *hornbora* (horn); *hradung* (hræd); *hræ:cung* (hræ:can); *hræding* (hræd); *hrædnes* (hræd); *hræglung* (hrægl); *hre:awnes 1* (hre:aw 1); *hreddere* (hreddan); *hreddung* (hreddan); *hre:ofnes* (hre:of 1); *hre:ohnes* (hre:oh 1); *hrepung* (hrepian); *hriðing* (hrið); *hry:fing* (hre:of 1); *huncige* (hunta); *huntoð* (hunta); *huntung* (hunta); *hu:sincel* (hu:s); *hu:sra:den* (hu:s); *hu:swist* (hu:s); *hwæ:strung* (hwæ:strien); *hwætscipe* (hwæt 2); *hwelung* (hwelan); *hwinsung* (hwinsian); *hwisprung* (hwisprian); *hwistlere* (hwistle); *hwistlung* (hwistle); *hwi:tling* (hwi:t 1); *hwi:tnes* (hwi:t 1); *hyldere* (hyldan); *hynden* (hund 1); *hy:pel* (hy:pe); *hyring* (hyrian); *hy:rling* (hy:r); *hyrnet* (horn); *hyspnes* (hyspan); *hyspung* (hyspan); *i:delinga* (i:del 1); *i:delnes* (i:del 1); *ielden* (ieldian); *ieldung* (ieldian); *iergðu* (earg); *iernes* (ierre 1); *ierscipe* (ierre 1); *i:eðnes* (i:eðe 1); *iggad* (i:eg); *innod* (inn 2); *innung* (inn 1); *læ:cedo:m* (læ:ce); *lætnes* (læt 1); *landscipe* (land); *langnes* (lang); *langod* (langian 1); *langung*

(langian 1); *latung* (latu); *la:ðscipe* (la:ð); *le:fung* (le:f 1); *leccing* (leccan); *lengðu* (lang); *le:ohþbora* (le:ohþ 2); *liccung* (liccian); *li:get* (li:eg); *li:hting 1* (le:ohþ 1); *li:hting 2* (le:ohþ 2); *li:htnes* (le:ohþ 1); *li:ming* (li:m); *limræ:den* (lim); *li:xung* (li:xan); *li:ðnes* (li:ðe 1); *li:ðung* (li:ðe 1); *locbore* (locc 1); *lofla:c* (lof); *lofung* (lof); *lufen* (lufu); *lufestre* (lufu); *lufæ:den* (lufu); *lufung* (lufu); *lybbestre* (lybb); *lybla:c* (lybb); *lyblæ:ca* (lybb); *lytwist* (lyt ø); *ly:ðernes* (ly:ðre 1); *macung* (macian); *mægen* (magan); *mæ:rnes* (mæ:re 1); *mæ:rð* (mæ:re 1); *mæssela:c* (mæsse); *mæssere* (mæsse); *mæssung* (mæsse); *mæstenræ:den* (mæsten); *mæ:ðere* (mæ:ð 2); *mæ:ðung* (mæ:ð 1); *magisterdo:m* (magister); *martyrdo:m* (martir); *martyrha:d* (martir); *martyrung* (martir); *mearuwnes* (mearu); *medemnes* (medeme); *medemung* (medeme); *meduful* (medu); *meduræ:den* (medu); *meldung* (meld); *me:ðnes* (me:ðe); *midlen 1* (middel 1); *midligend* (middel 1); *midlung* (middel 1); *midnes* (midd); *mierring* (mierra); *mildnes* (milde 1); *miltsung* (milts); *mindu:m* (min); *mo:drige* (mo:dor); *munucha:d* (munuc); *murcung* (murc); *mu:sere* (mu:s); *mynecen* (munuc); *mynetere* (mynet); *myrgen 1* (myrge 1); *myrgnes* (myrge 1); *myrgð* (myrge 1); *myrðrung* (myrðrian); *næft* (nabban); *na:htnes* (na:ht 2); *na:htscipe* (na:ht 2); *namræ:den* (nama); *ne:adha:d* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adung* (ne:adian); *ne:ahnes* (ne:ah 1); *nearones* (nearu 2); *ni:edling* (ni:ed 1); *niðernes* (niðer 2); *niðerung* (niðer 2); *ni:ðing* (ni:ð); *ni:ðscipe* (ni:ð); *ni:wnes* (ni:we 1); *ni:wung* (ni:we 1); *ny:dnes* (ni:ed 1); *nytnes* (nyten); *oferdruncennes* (oferdruncen 2); *oferfundennes* (oferfunden); *ofering* (ofer 2); *o:netting* (o:nettan); *onfundennes* (onfunden); *openere* (open); *opennes* (open); *o:retla* (o:ret); *organystre* (organa); *pa:panha:d* (pa:pa); *pa:pdo:m* (pa:pa); *pe:cung* (pæ:can); *pi:cung* (pi:c); *pi:nere* (pi:n); *pi:nnes* (pi:n); *pi:nung* (pi:n); *pi:pere* (pi:pe); *plantung* (plante); *pliht* (ple:on); *pottere* (pott); *pre:dicere* (pre:dician); *pre:dicung* (pre:dician); *pre:ostha:d* (pre:ost); *pricel* (prica); *pricels* (prica); *pricung* (prica); *pru:tscipe* (pru:d); *pru:tung* (pru:d); *pu:cel* (pu:ca); *pundere* (pund); *pungetung* (pyngan); *pynding* (pynd); *ræ:cing* (ræ:can 1); *ræ:swung* (ræ:swan); *re:adnes* (re:ad); *reccing* ((ge)reccan); *recennes* (recen); *repsung 1* (reps); *re:tend* (re:tu); *re:ðnes* (re:ðe); *re:ðscipe* (re:ðe); *ri:dere* (ri:dan); *rifnes* (ri:f); *riftre* (rifter); *ro:pnes* (ro:p); *ro:tnes* (ro:t 1); *sa:cerdha:d* (sa:cerd); *sæccing* (sacc 1); *sædnes* (sæd); *sæ:la:c* (sæ:); *sælð* (sæl); *samodwist* (samod 1); *sa:rnes* (sa:r 2); *sa:wlung* (sa:wlian); *scamung* (scamu); *sceacdo:m* (sceacan); *sceacel* (sceacan); *sceacnes* (sceacan); *sceadwung* (sceadwian); *scearpnes* (scearp); *scearpung* (scearp); *sci:enes* (scy:an); *sci:nnes 1* (sci:nan); *scipere* (scip); *scipincel* (scip); *sco:ere* (sco:h); *sco:lere* (sco:l); *scortnes* (scort); *sco:ung* (sco:h); *scre:adung* (scre:ad); *scru:tnere* (scru:tnian); *scru:tnung* (scru:tnian); *scylcen* (scealc); *scylfrung* (scelfan); *scyndnes* (scyndan); *scyrting* (scort); *scyttel* (scyttan); *scyttels* (scyttan); *sealticge* (sealtian); *sealting* (sealtian); *se:amere 1* (se:am 1); *se:amere 2* (se:am 2); *se:amestre* (se:am 2); *seglung* (segl 1); *segnbora* (segn); *segnung* (segn); *seleful* (sele); *selfdo:m* (self 1); *se:ocnes* (se:oc); *seofung* (seofian); *setlung* (setl); *si:cing* (si:can); *sicornes* (sicor); *sidung* (sidu); *si:dung* (si:d); *sinoðdo:m* (sinoð); *slæget* (sle:an); *slæ:ting* (sle:an); *slæ:wð* (sla:w); *sleacnes* (sleac); *slegel* (sle:an); *sli:ðnes* (sli:ðan); *slu:mere* (slu:ma); *smalung* (smalian); *smeartung* (smeart); *smelting* (smelt 1); *smeortung* (smeortan); *sme:ðnes* (sme:ðe); *smirels* (smeoru); *smirenes* (smeoru); *smirung* (smeoru); *smygel* (smu:gan); *smyltnes* (smylte 1); *snæ:del* (snæ:d 3); *snæ:ding* (snæ:d 3); *snellscipe* (snell); *snelnes* (snell); *snotornes* (snotor); *snotorscipe* (snotor); *snyflung* (snoffl); *snyring* (snyrian); *sny:ting* (sny:tan); *so:ftnes* (so:fte 1); *sorgung* (sorg); *sotscipe* (sott 1); *so:ðbora* (so:ð 1); *spærnes* (spær); *spæ:tung* (spæ:tan); *speling* (spelian); *spellung* (spell); *spendung* (spendan); *spitel* (spittan); *spi:were* (spi:wän); *spi:wing* (spi:wän); *spræ:dung* (spræ:dan); *sprenging* ((ge)sprengan); *sprytting* (spryttan); *spyrring* (spyrran); *stærling* (stær); *stamera* (stam); *sta:nincel* (sta:n); *staðolnes* (staðol); *stealcung* (stealc); *steallere* (steall); *stefning* (stefn 2); *ste:orend* (ste:or 1); *ste:orere* (ste:or 1); *sti:eming* (ste:am); *sti:ernes* (ste:or 1); *stillnes* (stille 1); *sti:ðnes* (sti:ð); *stra:cung* (stra:cian); *stræcnes* (stræc 1); *strægdnes* (stregdan); *stræ:lbora* (stræ:l 1); *strangnes* (strang); *strecednes* (streccan); *stre:ownes* (stre:aw); *stry:ndere* (stry:ndan); *studding* (studdian); *stuntnes* (stunt); *stuntscipe* (stunt); *styficung* (sty:fician); *su:lincel* (su:l); *su:rnes* (su:r); *swæ:pels* (swæ:p); *swæ:pelse* (swæ:p); *swæ:rnes* (swæ:r 1); *swangornes* (swangor); *swearcung* (swearcian); *swartnes* (swart); *swartung* (swart); *swefecere* (swefan); *swefecung* (swefan); *swefn* (swefan); *sweolung* (swelan); *swe:tnes* (swe:te 1); *swedel* (swedian); *swi:ðnes* (swi:ð); *swiftnes* (swift); *swi:gen* (swi:ge 2); *swi:glung* (swi:ge 2); *swi:gnes* (swi:ge 2); *swilcnes* (swilc); *swilling* (swilian); *swingell* (swingan); *swingere* (swingan); *swi:nnes* (swi:n); *swinsung* (swinsian); *swo:tnes* (swo:t 1); *sy:fernes* (sy:fre); *sybelnes* (sybel 1); *synnecge* (synn); *synngiend* (synn); *tæflere* (tæfl); *tæflung* (tæfl); *tæ:lend* (tæ:l); *tæ:lere* (tæ:l); *tæ:ling* (tæ:l); *tæ:lnes* (tæ:l); *tæppere* (tæppa); *tæppestre* (tæppa); *teartnes* (teart); *telgestre* (telg); *telgung* (telg); *tendling* (tendan ø); *te:onere* (te:on 1); *te:onræ:den* (te:on 1); *ti:bernes* (ti:ber); *ti:edernes* (ti:edre); *tiht 1* (te:on 1); *tilen* (til 1); *tilung* (til 1); *timpestre* (timpana); *tintregend* (tintreg); *tintregung* (tintreg); *tirging* (tirgan); *ti:telung* (ti:tul); *tollere* (toll); *tolnere* (toln); *torhtnes* (torht 2); *trendel* (trendan);

tre:owræ:den (tre:ow 2); *trumnað* (trum); *trumnes* (trum); *trymð* (trymian); *tu:dornes* (tu:dor); *tumbere* (tumbian); *tumbing* (tumbian); *tu:nincel* (tu:n); *tu:nscipe* (tu:n); *turning 1* (tyrnan); *tu:xel* (tu:sc); *twiccere* (twiccian); *twicen* (twiccian); *twifealdnes* ((ge)twifeald); *twislung* (twislian); *ty:dernes 1* (ti:edre); *ty:driend* (ti:edre); *ty:drung* (ti:edre); *tyhten* (te:on 1); *tyhtere* (te:on 1); *tyhting* (te:on 1); *tyhtines* (te:on 1); *tyrning* (tyrnan); *tyslung* (tyslian); *ðe:oden* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odend* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odscipe* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:ofend* (ðe:of 2); *ðe:ofung* (ðe:of 2); *ðeorfling* (ðeorf 2); *ðeorfnes* (ðeorf 1); *ðe:ostornes* (ðe:ostor); *ðe:ostrung* (ðe:ostor); *ðe:owdo:m* (ðe:ow 1); *ðe:owha:d* (ðe:ow 1); *ðe:owincel* (ðe:ow 1); *ðe:owing* (ðe:ow 1); *ðe:owot* (ðe:ow 1); *ðiccet* (ðicce 1); *ðicnes* (ðicce 1); *ðiling* (ðilian); *ðolung* (ðolle); *ðorning* (ðorn); *ðoterung* (ðoterian); *ðre:apung* (ðre:apian); *ðre:pel* (ðre:apian); *ðrines* (ðri:e); *ðri:stling* (ðri:st 1); *ðri:stnes* (ðri:st 1); *ðru:tung* (ðru:tian); *ðrymdo:m* (ðrymm); *ðunring* (ðunor); *ðwe:orscipe* (ðwe:ora); *ðy:fel* (ðu:f); *ðyften* (ðoft); *ðynnes* (ðynne); *ðynnung* (ðynne); *ðyrelung* (ðyrel 1); *ðyrmet 1* (ðorn); *underðe:odnes* (underðe:od); *underfangenes* (underfangen); *underling* (under 2); *unnynnes* (unnyt 1); *u:pa:hafennes* (u:pa:hafen); *u:pnes* (u:p); *u:ðwitegung* (u:ðwitian); *wa:cnes* (wa:c 1); *wa:cscipe* (wa:c 1); *wæ:fels* (wæ:fan); *wæ:fernes* (wæ:fer ø); *wæ:penbora* (wæ:pen); *wærnes 1* (wær 1); *wærscipe* (wær 1); *wæterscipe* (wæter); *wæterung* (wæter); *wæ:tnes* (wæ:t 1); *wæ:tung* (wæ:t 1); *wacen* (wacan 1); *wacung* (wacan 1); *wa:fung 1* (wa:fian); *wagung* (wagian); *wandlung* (wand); *wangere* (wange); *wanung* (wan); *wa:nung* (wa:nian); *wa:rod* (wa:r 1); *wa:ðol 1* (wa:ð); *weallung* (weallan); *weargnes* (wearg 2); *weargung* (wearg 1); *wearmnes* (wearm); *wearrnes* (wearr); *wedding* (wedd); *wederung* (weder 1); *wedla:c* (wedd); *welung* (wylwan); *we:mere* (we:man); *we:nung* (we:n 1); *we:odung* (we:od); *weofung* (wefan); *werha:d* (wer 1); *weriend* (wer 1); *wering* (wer 3); *we:sten 1* (we:ste); *we:stnes* (we:ste); *wi:cnera* (wi:cnian); *wi:dnes* (wi:d); *wielen* (wealh); *wiernung* (wiernan); *winescipe* (wine); *witumbora* (wituma); *wiðercorennnes* (wiðercoren); *wiðerling* (wiðer 3); *wiðerung* (wiðer 2); *wlæcnes* (wlaco); *wla:tere* (wli:tan); *wla:tung 1* (wli:tan); *wo:dnes* (wo:d); *wo:dscipe* (wo:d); *woffung* (woffian); *wo:gere* (wo:gian); *wo:gung* (wo:gian); *wo:hdo:m* (wo:h 2); *wo:hnes* (wo:h 2); *worulddo:m* (woruld); *woruldhæ:d* (woruld); *woruldræ:den* (woruld); *worulldscipe* (woruld); *wo:rung* (wo:rigan); *wo:ðbora* (wo:ð); *wræ:nnes* (wræ:ne); *wræ:nscipe* (wræ:ne); *wræ:stlung* (wraxlian); *wræ:ððo* (wra:ð 1); *wro:htbora* (wro:ht 1); *wro:htla:c* (wro:ht 1); *wro:htscipe* (wro:ht 1); *wudere* (wudu); *wudubior* (wudu); *wudung* (wudu); *wuduræ:den* (wudu); *wuduwanha:d* (wuduwa); *wylfen 2* (wylf); *wyrgend* (wearg 1); *wyrgnes 1* (wearg 1); *wyrgðu* (wearg 2); *wyrgung* (wearg 1); *wyrming* (wearm); *wyrtung* (wyrt); *yfelnes* (yfel 1); *yflung* (yfel 1); *ymbsetnung* (ymbset); *ypping* (yppe 2); *y:ting* (y:tan 1); *y:ðung* (y:ð 1). **Suffixed nouns with prefixed bases (1,152):** *a:birging* (a:birgan); *a:bisgung* (a:bisgian); *a:bla:wnes* (a:bla:wán); *a:bla:wning* (a:bla:wán); *a:blæ:cnes* (æ:blæ:ce); *a:blæ:cung* (æ:blæ:ce); *a:blinnednes* (a:blinnan); *a:blinnendnes* (a:blinnan); *a:blysung* (a:blysian); *a:bolgennes* (a:belgan 1); *a:bre:otnes* (a:bre:otan); *a:ce:ocung* (a:ce:ocian); *a:cennednes* (a:cennan); *a:cennend* (a:cennan); *a:cennige* (a:cennan); *a:cenning* (a:cennan); *a:cunnung* (oncunnan); *a:cwellednes* (a:cwellan); *a:de:afung* (a:de:afian); *æfterfolgere* (æfterfolgian); *æfterfylgednes* (æfterfolgian); *æfterfylgung* (æfterfolgian); *æftergengel* (æfterga:n ø); *æftergengnes* (æfterga:n ø); *æfterweardnes* (æfterweard); *æfweardnes* (æfweard); *æ:hi:wnes* (æ:hi:w); *ælfremedung* (ælfremed); *æ:ling* ((ge)æ:lan); *æ:melnes* (æ:melle); *ælmihignes* (ælmihigt 1); *æarning* ((ge)ærnan 1); *ætspornung* (oðspurnan); *ætspingnes* (ætspingan); *ætspungnes* (ætspingan); *æty:cnes* (æty:can); *æty:wednes* (oði:ewan); *æty:wnes* (oði:ewan); *æty:wung* (oði:ewan); *æ:wning* ((ge)æ:wán); *a:fangung* (a:findan); *a:fangennes* (a:fo:n); *a:feormung* (a:feormian); *a:fierrednes* (a:fierran); *a:fli:egung* (a:fli:egan); *a:flygennes* (a:fli:egan); *a:fremðung* (a:fremdan); *a:fundennes* (a:findan); *a:gnere* ((ge)a:gnian); *a:gnett* ((ge)a:gnian); *a:gotenes* (a:ge:otan); *a:gylting* (a:gyltan); *a:gyltnes* (a:gyltan); *a:hafennes* (a:hebban); *a:heardung* (a:heardian); *a:hi:ðend* (a:hy:ðan); *a:hildnes* (a:hildan); *a:hredding* (a:hreddan); *a:læ:tnes* (a:læ:tan); *a:le:fednes* (a:le:fian 1); *a:li:esednes* (a:li:esan); *a:li:esendnes* (a:li:esend); *a:li:esing 1* (a:li:esan); *a:li:esnes 1* (a:li:esan); *a:ly:fednes* (a:lie:fan); *a:ma:nsumung* (a:ma:nsumian); *anbyrdnes* (geandbyrdan); *anbyrignes* (onbyrgan 1); *andetla* ((ge)andettan); *andettere* ((ge)andettan); *andettung* ((ge)andettan); *andspurnes* (andspurnan); *andsumnes* (ansund); *andu:strung* (andu:strián); *andweardnes* (andweardian ø); *andwi:snes* (andwi:s); *andwyrding* (andwyrd); *anme:dla* (geanme:dan); *ansundnes 2* (ansund); *a:pinsung* (a:pinsian); *a:ræ:rnes* (a:ræ:ran); *arcebiscopdo:m* (arcebiscop); *arcebiscopha:d* (arcebiscop); *a:segendnes* (a:secgan 1); *a:setnes* (a:settan); *a:sli:ding* (a:sli:dan); *a:sme:agung* (a:sme:agan); *a:smorung* (a:smorian); *a:sprungung* (a:springan); *a:sprungennes* (a:springan); *a:spyrging* (a:spyrian); *a:standennes* (a:standan); *a:sti:gnes* (a:sti:gan); *a:stregdnes 1* (a:stregdan); *a:strogdnis* (a:stregdan); *a:sty:pednes* (a:sty:pan); *a:styrung* (a:styrian); *a:swa:rnung* (a:wa:rnian); *a:swundennes* (a:swindan); *a:syndrung* ((ge)a:syndrian); *a:tending* (a:tendan); *a:tendnes* (a:tendan);

a:te:orodnes (a:te:orian); *a:te:orung* (a:te:orian); *a:tyhting* (a:tyhtan); *a:ðenenes* (a:ðenian 1); *a:ðenung* (a:ðenian 1); *a:ðindung* (a:ðindan); *a:ðrotennes* (a:ðre:otan); *a:ðundennes* (a:ðindan); *a:we:stednes* (a:we:stan); *a:wecenes* (a:weccan); *a:wehtnes* (a:weccan); *a:wemmendnes* (a:wemman); *a:wendendnes* (a:wendan); *a:wendennes* (a:wendan); *a:wending* (a:wendan); *a:wierding* (a:wierdan); *a:wierdnes* (a:wierdan); *a:wordennes* (a:weorðan); *a:worpennes* (a:weorpan); *a:wyrðung* (a:weorðan); *a:wyrgednes* (a:wiergan); *a:wyrigung* (a:wiergan); *bæcere 1* (gebæc); *bæcestre* (gebæc); *bærnela:c* ((ge)bærnan); *bærnett* ((ge)bærnan); *bærning* ((ge)bærnan); *bærnnes* ((ge)bærnan); *bæ:ting* (gebæ:te); *ba:snung* ((ge)ba:snian); *bebycgung* (bebycgan); *bebyrgednes* (bebyrgan 1); *bebyrgung* (bebyrgan 1); *becly:sung* (becly:san); *beclypping* (beclyppan); *becweðere* (becweðan); *bedelfung* (bedelfan); *bedi:gling* (bedi:glian); *befri:nung* (befri:nan); *begi:ming* (begi:man); *behæfednes* (behabban); *behe:afdung* (behe:afdian); *behealdennes* (behealdan); *behealdnes* (behealdan); *behogadnes* (behogod); *behre:owsung* (behre:owsian); *behwearft* (behweorfan); *behy:dednes* (behy:dan); *behy:dignes* (behy:dig); *behy:rung* (behy:ran); *bela:dung* (bela:dian); *belæ:wung* (belæ:wana); *beniming* (beniman); *bepæ:cestre* (bepæ:can); *bepæ:cung* (bepæ:can); *bere:afere* (bere:afian); *besce:awung* (besce:awian); *besceadwung* (besceaduwan); *bescierednes* (bescieran); *bescirung* (bescieran); *besmitenes* (besmi:tan); *beswi:cung* (beswi:can); *beswicenes* (beswi:can); *be:tnes* ((ge)be:tan); *betogenes* (bete:on); *bety:nung* (bety:nan); *bewedding* (beweddian); *bewerenes* (bewerian); *bewerung* (bewerian); *bewrigennes* (bewre:on); *bi:gyrdel* (begyrdan); *bindele* (gebind); *bindere* (gebind); *binding* (gebind); *biren* ((ge)beran); *birging* (gebirg); *birgnes* (gebirg); *bla:were* ((ge)bla:wana); *bla:wung* ((ge)bla:wana); *ble:tsung* ((ge)ble:tsian); *blo:tere* ((ge)blo:t); *blo:tung* ((ge)blo:t); *brecung* ((ge)brecan); *brengnes* ((ge)brengan 1); *bre:owla:c* ((ge)bre:owan); *bro:ðorræ:den* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorscipe* ((ge)bro:ðor); *brytnere* ((ge)brytnian); *brytnung* ((ge)brytnian); *bydel* ((ge)be:odan); *byrele* ((ge)beran); *byrgels* ((ge)byrgan); *byrgen* ((ge)byrgan); *byrgere* ((ge)byrgan); *byrging 1* ((ge)byrgan); *byrignes 1* ((ge)byrgan); *byrðen* ((ge)beran); *byrðestre* ((ge)beran); *byrðincel* ((ge)beran); *byrðling* ((ge)beran); *byrðre 1* ((ge)beran); *byrðre 2* ((ge)beran); *campdo:m* ((ge)camp 1); *campha:d* ((ge)camp 1); *campræ:den* ((ge)camp 1); *campung* ((ge)camp 1); *cennes* ((ge)cennan); *cennestre* ((ge)cennan); *cennung 1* ((ge)cennan); *ceorung* ((ge)ceorian); *ce:owung* ((ge)ce:owan); *ci:dere* (geci:d); *ci:dung* (geci:d); *ci:gere* ((ge)ci:egan); *clæ:ming* ((ge)clæ:man); *clæ:nsere* ((ge)clæ:nsian); *clipung* ((ge)clipian); *cne:atung* ((ge)cne:atian); *cnihtha:d* (cniht); *cnyssung* ((ge)cnyssan); *cnyttels* ((ge)cnyttan); *co:cnung* (geco:cnian); *co:penere* (geco:p); *cre:opere* ((ge)cre:opan); *cre:opung* ((ge)cre:opan); *cunnere* ((ge)cunnian); *cunnung* ((ge)cunnian); *cu:ðnes* ((ge)cu:ð); *cweccung* ((ge)cweccan); *cwellere* ((ge)cwellan); *delfere* (gedelf); *delfung* (gedelf); *de:mere* ((ge)de:man); *dihtnere 1* ((ge)dihtnian); *di:lignes* ((ge)di:legian); *do:ere* ((ge)do:n); *dre:fre* ((ge)dre:fan); *dre:fung* ((ge)dre:fan); *dre:opung* ((ge)dre:opan); *dre:orung* ((ge)dre:osan); *dri:ting* (gedri:tan); *dru:goð* ((ge)dru:gian); *dru:gung* ((ge)dru:gian); *dru:pung* ((ge)dru:opan); *dwæ:snas* ((ge)dwæ:s 1); *dwolscipe* (gedwol); *dwolung* (gedwol); *dy:fing* ((ge)dy:fan); *dyrfing* ((ge)dyrfan); *e:awdnes* ((ge)i:ewan); *earnung* ((ge)earnian); *edcennung* (geedcennan); *edgro:wung* (edgro:wana); *edhwyrft* ((ge)edhwyrfan); *edlæ:cung* ((ge)edlæ:can); *edle:aniend* (edle:an); *edlesung* (edlesan); *edni:wigend* (edni:we 1); *edwenden* (edwend); *edwi:tscipe* (edwi:t); *edwyrping* ((ge)edwyrpan); *efesung* ((ge)efesian); *eftbe:tung* ((ge)eftbe:tan); *egesung* ((ge)egesian); *elðe:odung* (elðe:od); *elnung* ((ge)elnian); *eting* ((ge)etan); *e:ðgung* ((ge)e:ðian); *fægennes* ((ge)fægen); *fandere* ((ge)findan); *fandung* ((ge)findan); *fe:dels* ((ge)fe:dan); *fe:ding* ((ge)fe:dan); *fe:dnes* ((ge)fe:dan); *fe:ogað* (gefe:ogan); *fe:oung* (gefe:ogan); *fering* ((ge)ferian); *ficung* (gefic); *finding* ((ge)findan); *fleardere* ((ge)fleard); *fli:eming* ((ge)fli:eman); *fli:tere* ((ge)fli:tan); *flyht* ((ge)fle:ogan); *folgere* ((ge)folgian); *folgōð* ((ge)folgian); *forbærnednes* (forbærnan); *forbry:tednes* (forbri:tan); *forcierrednes* (forcierran); *forcierung* (forcierran); *forde:mednes* (forde:man); *forde:ming* (forde:man); *fordrifnes* (fordri:fan); *foreðingere* (foreðingian); *foreðingung* (foreðingian); *forecennednes* (forecennan); *forecostung* (forecostian); *forefengnes* (forefo:n); *foregearwung* (foregearwan); *foregengel* (forega:n); *foreiernere* (foreiernan); *foremæ:rnes* (foremæ:re); *foresægdnes* (foresægan); *foresce:awere* (foresce:awian); *foresce:awung* (foresce:awian); *forescy:wung* (forescy:wa); *foresce:ones* (foresce:on); *foresetnes* (foresettan); *forestæppung* (forestæppan); *forestihtung* (forestihtian); *foreteohhung* (foreteohhian); *foreweardnes* (foreweard 3); *forewi:tegun* (forewi:tegian); *forewritennes* (forewriten); *forgæ:gednes* (forgæ:gan); *forgæ:gung* (forgæ:gan); *forgefenes 1* (forgiefan); *forgiefednes* (forgiefan); *forgiefnes* (forgiefan); *forgiestre* (forgiefan); *forgifung* (forgiefan); *forgiting* (forgietan); *forgrindet* (forgrindan 1); *forhealdnes* (forhealdan); *forhergend* (forhergian); *forhergung* (forhergian); *forhogiend* (forhogian); *forhogodnes* (forhogian); *forhogung* (forhogian); *forhwierfednes* (forhwierfan); *forlæ:tennes* (forlæ:tan); *forlæ:ting* (forlæ:tan); *forle:tere* (forlæ:tan); *forlegnes* (forlicgan); *forlegnis* (forlicgan);

forle:ornes (forele:oran); *forliger 1* (forlicgan); *forliger 2* (forlicgan); *forliðennes* (forli:ðan); *forlorenes* (forle:osan); *formolsnung* (formolsnian); *forrotednes* (forrotian); *forsacennes* (forsacan); *forsacung* (forsacan); *forscamung* (forscamian); *forscrencednes* (forscrencan); *forsewennes* (forse:on); *forsewestre* (forse:on); *forspaning* (forspanan); *forspennestre* (forspennan); *forspenning* (forspennan); *forspillednes* (forspillian); *forstrogdnes* (forstregdan); *forsuwung* (forswigian); *forswarung* (forswerian); *forsworcennes* (forsweorcan); *fortreding* (fortredan); *fortru:wodnes* (fortru:wian); *fortru:wung* (fortru:wian); *forðbylding* (forbelgan); *forðfe:rednes* ((ge)forðfe:ran); *forðfe:ring* ((ge)forðfe:ran); *forðgele:orednes* (forele:oran); *forðgewitenes* (forðgewi:tan); *forðryccednes* (forðryccan); *forðrycnes* (forðryccan); *forðstæpping* (forðstæppan); *forðweardnes* (forðweard 1); *forðyldegung* (forðyldian); *forwandung* (forwandian); *forweorpnnes* (forweorpan); *forwerodnes* (forwerod); *forwiernednes* (forwiernan); *forwordenes* (forweorðan); *forwyrpnnes* (forweorpan); *frægning* ((ge)frignan); *frætēnes* ((ge)frætwan); *frætwednes* ((ge)frætwan); *fra:sung* ((ge)fra:sian); *fregnung* ((ge)frignan); *frigedo:m* ((ge)frignan); *frignung* ((ge)frignan); *fro:fornes* ((ge)fro:for); *fullðungennes* (fullðungen); *fultumgestre* (fultum); *fulwere* ((ge)fulwian); *fulwihtere* (fulwiht); *fulwihtha:d* (fulwiht); *fylgestre* ((ge)fylgan); *fylging 1* ((ge)fylgan); *fylignes* ((ge)fylgan); *fyllen* ((ge)feallan); *fynde* ((ge)findan); *fyrhnes* ((ge)fyrht); *fyrðrung* ((ge)fyrðran); *galere* ((ge)galan); *galung* ((ge)galan); *ge:ancyrnes* (ge:ancyr); *(ge)andettes* ((ge)andettan); *(ge)a:scung* ((ge)a:scian); *ge:anhworfennes* (ge:anhweorfan); *ge:annes* (gegegnian); *ge:anod* (gegegnian); *gea:gnung* ((ge)a:gnian); *gearcung* ((ge)gearcian); *gebe:acnung* (gebe:acnian); *gebe:tung* ((ge)be:tan); *gebeorhnes* (gebeorg); *(ge)be:orscipe* (gebe:or); *(ge)bi:cnigend* ((ge)bi:cnan); *(ge)bi:cnung* ((ge)bi:cnan); *(ge)brecnes* ((ge)brecan); *gebrennes* ((ge)brennan 1); *(ge)brosnung* ((ge)brosnian); *gebro:ðorscipe* ((ge)bro:ðor); *gebry:sednes* ((ge)bry:san); *gebundennes* ((ge)bindan); *gebyrðen* ((ge)beran); *gebyrgednes* ((ge)byrgan); *gecennes* ((ge)cennan); *gecierrednes* ((ge)cierran); *geci:gednes* ((ge)ci:egan); *geci:gnnes* ((ge)ci:egan); *(ge)ci:gung* ((ge)ci:egan); *(ge)clæ:nsung* ((ge)clæ:nsian); *(ge)clipung* ((ge)clipian); *gecna:wnes* ((ge)cna:wian); *(ge)corennes* ((ge)coren); *(ge)corenscipe* ((ge)coren); *gecwicung* ((ge)cwician); *gedafenes* (gedafen); *gede:fnes* (gede:fe 1); *(ge)dihtnung* ((ge)dihtnian); *(ge)dreccednes* ((ge)dreccan); *(ge)dreccung* ((ge)dreccan); *(ge)dre:fednes* ((ge)dre:fan); *gedre:fnes* ((ge)dre:fan); *gedrehtnes* ((ge)dreccan); *(ge)dryht* ((ge)dre:ogan); *gedryht* ((ge)dre:ogan); *(ge)e:acnung* ((ge)e:acnian); *geedle:anend* (edle:an); *(ge)edle:anung* (edle:an); *(ge)edni:wung* (edni:we 1); *(ge)edstaðehung* ((ge)edstaðelian); *geendadung* ((ge)endian); *(ge)endung* ((ge)endian); *(ge)fe:owung* ((ge)fe:on); *(ge)frætwung* ((ge)frætwan); *gefre:dnes* (gefre:dan); *(ge)fremming* ((ge)fremman); *(ge)frignes* ((ge)frignan); *(ge)fultumiend* (fultum); *gefyllnednes* ((ge)fyllan 1); *gefyrding* ((ge)fyrðran); *gegaderednes* ((ge)gadian); *(ge)gaderscipe* (gegadere); *(ge)gaderung* (gegadere); *(ge)gaderwist* (gegadere); *gegiering* ((ge)gierwan); *gegripennes* ((ge)gri:pan); *gehæftednes* ((ge)hæftan); *(ge)ha:lgung* ((ge)ha:lgian); *gehendnes* (gehende 1); *(ge)heordnes* (geherd); *(ge)heordræ:den* (geherd); *geheordung* (geherd); *(ge)hi:ernes* ((ge)hi:eran); *(ge)hlinung* ((ge)hlinian); *gehrōrenes* ((ge)hre:osan); *gehwæ:dnes* (gehwæ:de); *gehwyrfednes* ((ge)hwierfan); *gehy:dnes 1* ((ge)hy:dan 1); *gehy:rung* ((ge)hi:eran); *(ge)laðung* ((ge)laðian); *(ge)le:orednes* ((ge)le:oran); *(ge)le:orendnes* ((ge)le:oran); *(ge)le:ornes* ((ge)le:oran); *(ge)li:cnes* (geli:c 1); *(ge)li:cung* (geli:c 1); *geligere* ((ge)licgan); *gelo:gung* ((ge)lo:gian); *gemæcnes* ((ge)mæc); *gemæcscipe* ((ge)mæc); *gemæ:dla* (gemæ:dan); *(ge)mæ:gð 1* ((ge)mæ:g 2); *gemæ:nnes* ((ge)mæ:ne); *gemæ:nscipe* ((ge)mæ:ne); *gemæ:nung* ((ge)mæ:ne); *(ge)mæ:rsung* ((ge)mæ:rsian); *gema:hnes* ((ge)ma:h); *(ge)mearcung* ((ge)mearc); *gemengednes* ((ge)mengan); *gemengung* ((ge)mengan); *geme:tednes* ((ge)me:tan); *(ge)metgung* ((ge)metgian); *(ge)me:ting* ((ge)me:tan); *gemetnes* ((ge)met); *(ge)miclung* ((ge)miclian); *(ge)mitting* ((ge)mittan); *(ge)myndung 1* ((ge)myndgian); *generednes* ((ge)nerian); *genyht* (genugan); *geondscri:ðing* (geondscri:ðan); *geondstre:dnes* (geondstre:dan); *geonli:cung* (geonli:cian); *ge:otere* ((ge)ge:otan); *(ge)recednes* ((ge)reccan); *gerecenes* ((ge)reccan); *gere:fscipe* ((ge)re:fa); *gereordnes* ((ge)reord 2); *(ge)reordung* ((ge)reord 2); *gerestscipe* ((ge)rest); *gerihtwi:sung* ((ge)rihtwi:sian); *gerinning* ((ge)rinnan 1); *gerisnes* ((ge)risne 1); *(ge)sæ:gednes* ((ge)sæ:gan); *gesæ:lnes* ((ge)sæ:lan 1); *(ge)sæ:lð* ((ge)sæ:lan 1); *(ge)samnung* ((ge)samnian); *gesce:adnes* ((ge)sce:adan); *gesceapennes* ((ge)scieppan); *gescendnes* ((ge)scendan); *gescendð* ((ge)scendan); *gescento* ((ge)scendan); *(ge)scildend* ((ge)sciold); *(ge)scildere* ((ge)sciold); *(ge)scildnes* ((ge)sciold); *gescrencednes* ((ge)screncan); *gescre:pnnes* ((ge)scre:pe 2); *(ge)sealdnes* ((ge)sellan); *(ge)segen* ((ge)secgan); *gesegnes* ((ge)segnian); *gesetennes* ((ge)sittan 1); *gese:ðnes* ((ge)se:ðan); *(ge)se:ðung* ((ge)se:ðan); *(ge)sibling* ((ge)sibb 1); *gesibnes* ((ge)sibb 2); *gesiht* ((ge)se:on); *gesihðnes* ((ge)se:on); *gesi:ðræ:den* (gesi:ð 2); *(ge)si:ðscipe* (gesi:ð 1); *(ge)sme:aung* ((ge)sme:agan); *gestyrenes* ((ge)styrian); *(ge)swæ:snes* ((ge)swæ:s); *geswæ:sscipe* ((ge)swæ:s); *geswencednes* ((ge)swencan); *geswedrung* ((ge)swedrian); *geswicennes* ((ge)swi:can); *geswi:cung*

((ge)swi:can); *getæ:snes* ((ge)tæ:se 1); *(ge)te:orung* ((ge)te:orian); *getimbernes* ((ge)timber);
(ge)timbrung (getimbre); *getwinnes* (getwinn); *gety:dnes* ((ge)ty:n); *getyngnes* ((ge)tyng 1);
(ge)ðafung (geðæf); *geðeahtend* (geðeaht); *(ge)ðeahtere* (geðeaht); *(ge)ðeahtung* (geðeaht);
geðo:htung ((ge)ðo:ht); *geðræ:stednes* ((ge)ðræ:stan); *geðræ:snes* ((ge)ðræ:stan); *(ge)ðryccednes*
 ((ge)ðryccan); *(ge)ðwæ:rnnes* ((ge)ðwæ:re); *geðwæ:runng* ((ge)ðwæ:re); *gewæ:cednes* ((ge)wæ:can);
(ge)wæ:pnung ((ge)wæ:pnian); *(ge)weaxnes* ((ge)weaxan); *gewemmednes* ((ge)wemman);
(ge)wemming ((ge)wemman); *(ge)willung* (gewill); *gewilnes* (gewill); *(ge)wilnung* ((ge)wilnian);
(ge)wissung (gewiss 1); *(ge)wistfullung* ((ge)wistfullian); *gewitendnes* ((ge)wi:tan); *gewitennes*
 ((ge)wi:tan); *gewre:gednes* ((ge)wre:gan); *(ge)wri:tere* ((ge)wri:tan); *gewriðennes* ((ge)wri:ðan);
gewri:ðing ((ge)wri:ðan); *gewy:scednes* ((ge)wy:scan); *gewy:scing* ((ge)wy:scan); *giwung*
 ((ge)giwian); *gremung* ((ge)gremian); *gre:ting* ((ge)gre:tan); *gro:wnes* ((ge)gro:wān); *hæfnoð*
 ((ge)hæftan); *hæftnung* ((ge)hæftan); *hæ:lgere* ((ge)hæ:lgian); *hæ:mere* ((ge)hæ:man); *ha:lettung*
 ((ge)ha:lettān); *ha:lhes* ((ge)ha:l); *hangelle* ((ge)hangian); *hatung* ((ge)hatian); *ha:were*
 ((ge)ha:wian); *ha:wung* ((ge)ha:wian); *hengen* ((ge)hangian); *heorcnung* ((ge)heorcnian); *hergæð*
 ((ge)hergian); *hergung* ((ge)hergian); *hi:ennes 1* ((ge)hi:enan); *hi:enð* ((ge)hi:enan); *hierdnes*
 ((ge)hierdan); *hierdung* ((ge)hierdan); *hi:ering 1* ((ge)hi:eran); *hierting* ((ge)hiertan); *hierwing*
 ((ge)hierwan); *hierwnes* ((ge)hierwan); *hi:ewet* ((ge)he:awan); *hilding* ((ge)hilde); *hladung*
 ((ge)hladan); *hle:apere* ((ge)hle:apan); *hle:apestre* ((ge)hle:apan); *hle:apung* ((ge)hle:apan);
hle:owð ((ge)hle:ow); *hle:ownes* ((ge)hle:ow); *hle:owung* ((ge)hle:ow); *hly:ding* ((ge)hly:d);
hlystend ((ge)hlyst); *hlystere* ((ge)hlyst); *hlysting* ((ge)hlyst); *hnæ:gung* ((ge)hnæ:gan 2); *hny:lung*
 ((ge)hlinian); *hremming* ((ge)hremman); *hre:owsung* ((ge)hre:owsian); *hre:rednes* ((ge)hre:ran);
hre:renes ((ge)hre:ran); *hri:ning* ((ge)hri:nan); *hri:stung* ((ge)hre:osan); *hu:slung* ((ge)hu:slian);
hwyrfel ((ge)hwierfan); *hwyrfling* ((ge)hwierfan); *hwyrflung* ((ge)hwierfan); *hwyrfnes*
 ((ge)hwierfan); *hy:dels* ((ge)hy:dan 1); *hy:nnes 1* ((ge)hi:enan); *hy:ðegung* (hy:ðegian); *i:cestre*
 ((ge)i:ecan); *iermð* ((ge)ierman); *ierming* ((ge)ierman); *ierning* ((ge)iernan 1); *iersung*
 ((ge)iersian); *i:ēdrung* (gei:ēdrān); *inbærnednes* (onbærnan); *inbla:wing* (onbla:wān);
ingehygdnes (ingehygd); *inli:htnes* ((ge)inli:htan); *inswo:gennes* (inswo:gan); *la:cnung*
 ((ge)la:cnian); *la:cnystre* ((ge)la:cnian); *læccung* ((ge)læccan); *læ:dere* ((ge)læ:dan); *læ:dnes*
 ((ge)læ:dan); *læ:rnnes* (gelæ:r); *le:afnes* ((ge)le:af); *le:ahtrung* ((ge)leahtrian); *le:ogere*
 ((ge)le:ogan); *leornere* ((ge)leornian); *leornes* ((ge)leornian); *leornestre* ((ge)leornian); *leornung*
 ((ge)leornian); *letting* ((ge)lettān); *li:esing 1* ((ge)li:esan); *li:esing 2* ((ge)li:esan); *li:esnes*
 ((ge)li:esan); *lygen 1* ((ge)le:ogan); *lygnes* ((ge)le:ogan); *mægden* ((ge)mæ:g 2); *mæ:græ:den*
 ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:rsere* ((ge)mæ:rsian); *mæ:rsung* ((ge)mæ:rsian); *mæ:ting* ((ge)mæ:tan);
ma:hling ((ge)mæ:g 1); *manung* ((ge)manian); *maðelere* (gemaðel); *maðelung* (gemaðel);
mearcere ((ge)mearc); *mearcung* ((ge)mearc); *medmicelnes* (medmicel 1); *medtrumnes*
 (medtrum); *metung* ((ge)meltan 1); *mengung* ((ge)mengan); *metend* ((ge)met); *me:tere*
 ((ge)me:tan); *me:ting* ((ge)me:tan); *metsung* ((ge)metsian); *midfyrhtnes* (midfeorh 1); *miggung*
 ((ge)mi:gan); *migoda* ((ge)mi:gan); *minsung* ((ge)minsian); *mircels* ((ge)mearc); *misfadung*
 (misfadian); *mo:dnes* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:tere* ((ge)mo:t); *mo:tung* ((ge)mo:t); *næcednes* (genacod 1);
næ:ting ((ge)næ:tan); *ne:awung* (gene:ahwian); *neming* ((ge)nemnan); *nergend* ((ge)ner); *nerung*
 ((ge)ner); *ne:ðing* ((ge)ne:ðan); *niming* ((ge)niman); *nirewett* ((ge)nierwan); *ofearmung*
 (ofearmian); *oferbræ:dels* (oferbræ:dan); *oferci:dung* (oferci:dan); *oferdrincere* (oferdrincan);
oferetolnes (oferetol); *oferfe:rnnes* (oferfe:ran); *oferfle:dnes* (oferfle:de); *oferflo:wednes 1*
 (oferflo:wān); *oferflo:wendnes 1* (oferflo:wend); *ofergæ:gednes* (ofergæ:gan); *ofergytnes*
 (ofergietan); *oferheling* (oferhelian); *oferhi:ernes* (oferhi:eran); *oferhli:fung* (oferhli:fan);
oferhogodnes (oferhogian); *oferhygdnes* (oferhygd 1); *oferhylmend* (oferhylm ø); *oferhy:rnnes 1*
 (oferhry:re); *oferle:ornes* (oferle:oran); *oferme:dla* (oferme:dan ø); *ofermicelnes* (ofermicel);
ofermo:dnes (ofermo:d 2); *ofersewennnes* (oferse:on); *ofersprecolnes* (ofersprecol); *oferstigenes*
 (ofersti:gan); *oferswi:ðestre* (oferswi:ðan); *oferswi:ðnes* (oferswi:ðan); *oferswi:ðung*
 (oferswi:ðan); *ofertogennes* (oferte:on); *offrung* ((ge)offrian); *ofgesti:gnes* (ofsti:gan); *ofsetenes*
 (ofsittan); *ofsetzung* (ofsettan); *ofslegennes* (ofsle:an); *ofðryccednes* (ofðryccan); *o:leccere*
 (o:leccan); *o:leccung* (o:leccan); *o:lehtung* (o:leccan); *ona:sendednes* (ona:sendan); *ona:setednes*
 (ona:settan); *onæ:let* (onæ:lan); *onbærning* (onbærnan); *onbærnnnes* (onbærnan); *onbe:gnes*
 (onbi:gan); *onbla:wing* (onbla:wān); *onbla:wnes* (onbla:wān); *onbringelle* (onbring); *onbryrding*
 (onbryrd); *onbryrdnes* (onbryrd); *onbyrging* (onbyrgan 1); *onbyrignes 1* (onbyrgan 1); *onci:gnes*
 (onci:gan); *onci:gung* (onci:gan); *oncna:wennes* (oncna:wān); *oncna:wung* (oncna:wān); *oncunnes*
 (oncunnan); *oncunning* (oncunnan); *ondo:ung* (ondo:n 2); *ondræ:ding* (ondræ:dan); *onerning*
 (oniernan); *onfæðmnes* (onfæðman ø); *onfangennes* (onfo:n 2); *onflygen* (onflyge); *ongalnes*
 (ongalan); *onge:anhwurfennes* (onge:anhwyrfan); *onge:otung* (onge:otan); *ongeci:gung*
 (ongeci:gan); *ongietenes* (ongietan); *onginnes* (anginn); *ongunnes 1* (onginnan); *onhefednes*

(onhebban); *onhetting* (onhetan ø); *onhiellednes* (onhieldan); *onhnigenes* (onhni:gan); *onhwerfednes* (onhwerfan); *onhyrenes* (onhyrian); *onhyring* (onhyrian); *onli:cnes* (geonli:cian); *onli:esednes* (onli:esan); *onli:esnes* (onli:esan); *onli:hting* (onli:htan); *onli:htnes* (onli:htan); *onlu:tung* (onlu:tan); *onmearcung* (onmearca); *onorðung* (onorðian); *onsægednes* (onsægan ø); *onsægenes* (onsægan ø); *onsægung* (onsægan ø); *onsæ:tnes* (onsittan 1); *onsæ:tnung* (onsittan 1); *onsceacnes* (onsacan); *onscunung* (onscunian); *onsetenes* (onsittan 1); *onsprungennes* (onspringan); *onstyrednes* (onstyrian); *ontendnes* (ontendan); *ontimbernes* (ontimber 1); *ontygenes* (onte:on); *onty:nnes* (onty:nan); *onðracung* (geonðracian); *onðwægenes* (onðwe:an); *onwæcenes* (onwæcnan 1); *onwealdnes* (onweald 1); *onwealhnes* (onwealg); *onwega:drifennes* (onwega:dri:fan); *onwendednes* (onwendan); *onweorpnes* (onweorpan); *onworpennes* (onweorpan); *onwrigennes* (onwre:on ø); *onwunung* (onwunian); *orce:asnes* (orce:as); *orfeormnes* (orfeorme); *orfyrmð* (orfeorme); *ormæ:tnes* (ormæ:te 1); *ormo:dnes* (ormo:d); *orretscipe* ((ge)orrettan); *orsorgnes* (orsorg); *ortre:ownes* (ortre:owe); *ortru:wung* (ortru:wian); *ordancscipe* (ordanc 1); *orwe:nnes* (orwe:ne); *orwegnes* (orweg); *oði:ewodnes* (oði:ewan); *o:ðsperning* (a:spornan); *pu:nere* ((ge)pu:nian); *ra:rung* (gera:r); *ræ:pling* ((ge)ræ:pan); *reccere* ((ge)reccan); *re:wet* ((ge)ro:wan); *ri:mre* ((ge)ri:m); *rinning* ((ge)rinnan 1); *rotung* ((ge)rotian); *ro:wing* ((ge)ro:wan); *ro:wnes* ((ge)ro:wan); *ru:mnes* ((ge)ru:m 2); *ry:met* ((ge)ry:man); *ry:mð* ((ge)ry:man); *ry:ning 1* ((ge)rinnan 1); *ry:pere* (gery:pan 1); *ry:ping* (gery:pan 1); *sæ:wet* ((ge)sa:wan); *sa:rgung* ((ge)sa:rgian); *sa:were* ((ge)sa:wan); *scafoða* ((ge)scafan); *scearfung* ((ge)scearfian); *sceadung* ((ge)sceaðan); *sce:awere* ((ge)sce:awian); *sce:awung* ((ge)sce:awian); *scendle* ((ge)scendan); *scendung* ((ge)scendan); *sceðnes* ((ge)sceððan); *sciering* ((ge)scieran); *scilden* ((ge)sciold); *scildung* ((ge)sciold); *sci:rnnes* ((ge)sci:ran); *scirung* ((ge)scirian); *scrift* ((ge)scri:fan); *scunung* ((ge)scunian); *scytel 1* ((ge)sce:otan); *scytel 2* ((ge)sce:otan); *scytene* ((ge)sce:otan); *se:cnes* ((ge)se:can 1); *se:ftnes* ((ge)se:fte); *selen* ((ge)sellan); *se:mend* (gese:m); *sendnes* ((ge)sendan); *sibre:den* ((ge)sibb 1); *sierwung* ((ge)sierwan); *sinewealtnes* (sinewealt); *singalnes* (singal); *sinhi:wscipe* ((ge)sinhi:wan); *sli:tere* ((ge)sli:tan); *sli:tung* ((ge)sli:tan); *sni:ðung* ((ge)sni:ðan); *spennels* ((ge)spannan); *spillere* ((ge)spillan); *spilling* ((ge)spillan); *spinel* ((ge)spinnan); *spurnere* ((ge)spurnan); *spyrung* ((ge)spyrian); *stæ:ning* ((ge)stæ:nan); *sticel 1* ((ge)stice); *sticels* ((ge)stice); *sticung* ((ge)stice); *stigel* ((ge)sti:gan); *sti:pel* ((ge)ste:pan 1); *stre:wung* ((ge)stre:wian); *stru:dere* ((ge)stru:dan); *stru:dung* ((ge)stru:dan); *styrenes* ((ge)styrian); *styrung* ((ge)styrian); *swæ:sung* ((ge)swæ:s); *swi:cung* ((ge)swi:can); *swinglung* (geswing); *syfling* (gesyflan); *syllestre* ((ge)sellan); *syngung* ((ge)syngian); *tæ:cing* ((ge)tæ:can); *tæ:cnung* ((ge)tæ:can); *temprung* ((ge)temprian); *te:orodnes* ((ge)te:orian); *ti:ging* ((ge)ti:egan); *timbriend* (getimbre); *to:æte:acnes* (to:æty:can); *to:berennes* (to:beran); *to:berstung* (to:berstan); *to:bla:wennes* (to:bla:wan); *to:borstennes* (to:berstan); *to:bræ:dednes* (to:bræ:dan); *to:bry:tednes* (to:bry:tan); *to:bryting* (to:bry:tan); *to:cna:wennes* (to:cna:wan); *to:cna:wnes* (to:cna:wan); *to:cwy:sednes* (to:cwy:san); *to:dæ:lednes* (to:dæ:lan); *to:dæ:lnes* (to:da:l); *to:dræ:fednes* (to:dræ:fan); *to:flo:wednes* (to:flo:wan); *to:forlæ:tennes* (to:forlæ:tan); *to:gei:htnes* (to:gei:ecan); *to:gelaðung* (to:gelaðian); *to:gelaðung 1* (to:gelaðian); *to:gotennes* (to:ge:otan); *to:gung* (getog); *to:hopung* (to:hopian ø); *to:i:ecnes* (to:i:ecan); *to:lætennes* (to:læ:tan); *to:ly:sednes* (to:ly:san); *to:ly:send* (to:ly:san); *to:ly:sing* (to:ly:san); *to:mearcodnes* (to:mearcian); *torfung* ((ge)torfian); *to:sce:adednes* (to:sce:adan); *to:sce:adenes* (to:sce:adan); *to:setednes* (to:settan); *to:slitnes* (to:sli:tan); *to:slu:ping* (to:slu:pan); *to:so:cnes* (to:so:cn); *to:so:cnung* (to:so:cn); *to:stencednes* (to:stencan); *to:twæ:mednes* (to:twæ:man); *to:ðenednes* (to:ðe:nian); *to:ðe:nung* (to:ðe:nian); *to:ðundenes* (to:ðindan); *to:weardnes* (to:weard 1); *to:worpennes* (to:weorpan); *to:writennes* (to:wri:tan); *tredel* ((ge)tredan); *triflung* ((ge)trifulian); *twæ:ming* ((ge)twæ:man); *twe:onung* ((ge)twe:on 2); *twiræ:dnes* (twiræ:de); *twisehtnes* (twiseht); *twispræ:cnes* (twispræ:c); *ðafetere* ((ge)ðafettan); *ðancung* ((ge)ðanc); *ðeccend* ((ge)ðeccan); *ðecen* ((ge)ðeccan); *ðenning* ((ge)ðennan); *ðe:oging* ((ge)ðe:on 1); *ði:efð* ((ge)ðe:ofian); *ðigen* ((ge)ðicgan); *ðræft* (geðræf); *ðræ:stnes* ((ge)ðræ:stan); *ðræ:stung* ((ge)ðræ:stan); *ðrafung* (geðrafu 1); *ðra:were* ((ge)ðra:wan); *ðre:agung* ((ge)ðre:agan); *ðreodung* ((ge)ðreodian); *ðro:were* ((ge)ðro:wian); *ðro:wienhdha:d* ((ge)ðro:wian); *ðro:wung* ((ge)ðro:wian); *ðrycnes* ((ge)ðryccan); *ðunung* (geðun); *ðurhfarennnes* (ðurhfaran); *ðurhlo:cung* (ðurhlo:cian ø); *ðurhtogennes* (ðurhte:on); *ðurhwunenes* (ðurhwunian); *ðurhwunung* (ðurhwunian); *ðwe:al* ((ge)ðwe:an); *uferung* ((ge)uferian); *una:cumenlicnes* (una:cumendlic); *unæ:tnes* (unæ:t); *unæ:delnes* (unæ:dele); *una:ly:fednes* (una:ly:fed); *una:rwyrðnes* (una:rwurðian); *una:wemmednes* (una:wemmed); *unberendnes* (unberende); *unclæ:nnes* (unclæ:ne); *uncu:ðnes* (uncu:ð); *unde:adlicnes* (unde:adlic); *underdrifennes* (underdrifan ø); *underhlystung* (underhlystun); *understandennes* (understandan); *understanding* (understandan); *underwreðung* (underwreðian); *une:aðelicnes* (une:aðelic); *une:aðnes* (une:aðe 1); *unfægernes* (unfæger); *unfæstræ:dnes* (unfæstræ:d); *unfe:rnes* (unfe:re); *unfulfremednes*

(unfulfremed); *ungedafenlicnes* (ungedafenlic); *ungehendnes* (ungehende); *ungelæ:rednes* (ungelæ:red); *ungele:affulnes* (ungele:afful); *ungele:afsumnes* (ungele:afsum); *ungeli:cnes* (ungeli:c); *ungeme:dnes* (ungeme:de); *ungemetfæstnes* (ungemetfæst); *ungemetlicnes* (ungemetlic); *ungemetnes* (ungemet); *ungemo:dnes* (ungemo:d); *ungera:dnes* (ungera:d 1); *ungeræ:dnes 1* (ungera:d 1); *ungery:dnes* (ungery:de 1); *ungesæ:lignes* (ungesæ:lig); *ungescæðfulnes* (unscæðful); *ungesce:adwi:snes* (ungesce:adwi:s); *ungesceððignes* (unscæððig); *ungescre:pnes* (ungescre:pe 2); *ungesibsumnes* (ungesibsum); *ungestæ:snes* (ungetæ:se 2); *ungestæððignes* (ungestæððig); *ungetre:ownes* (ungetre:owe); *ungeðwæ:rnes* (ungeðwæ:re 1); *ungewemmednes* (ungewemmed); *ungewiderung* (ungewidere); *ungewitfulnes* (ungewitful); *ungewitnes* (ungewitt); *ungewittignes* (ungewittig); *unglædnes* (unglæd); *ungle:awnes* (ungle:aw); *unhæ:lð* (unhæ:lu); *unhi:ersumnes* (unhi:ersum); *unleoðuwa:cnes* (unleoðuwa:c); *unmæ:tnes* (unmæ:te); *unmihtiglicnes* (unmihtiglic); *unmihtignes* (unmihtig); *unmiltsung* (unmilts); *unmo:dnes* (unmo:d); *unrihtdo:m* (unriht 2); *unrihtnes* (unriht 2); *unrihtwi:snes* (unrihtwi:s); *unro:tnes* (unro:t); *unsæ:lð* (unsæ:l); *unscæððednes* (unscæððig); *unscæðfulnes* (unscæðful); *unscærpnes* (unscærp); *unscyldgung* (unscyld); *unscyldignes* (unscyldig); *unsehtnes* (unseht 1); *unsidefullnes* (unsideful); *unsmæ:ðnes* (unsmæ:ðe); *unsnornes* (unsnorn); *unso:ðfæstnes* (unso:ðfæst); *unstadolfæstnes* (unstadolfæst); *unstæððignes* (unstæððig); *unstillnes* (unstill); *unstyðfullnes* (unstyðful); *unti:mnes* (unti:me); *unto:dæ:lednes* (unto:dæ:led); *untre:ownes* (untre:owe); *untrumha:d* (geuntrum); *untrumnes* (geuntrum); *undæslicnes* (undæslic); *undro:wendlicnes* (undro:wigendlic); *undwæ:rnes* (geundwæ:rian); *unwærnes* (unwær); *unwæstmbæ:rnes* (unwæstmbæ:re); *unwæstmfæstnes* (unwæstmfæst); *unwemmed* (unwemme); *unwemnes* (unwemme); *unweorðnes* (unweorð 1); *unwi:snes* (unwi:s); *unwittignes* (unwittig); *unwlitegung* ((ge)unwlitegian); *unwlitignes* (unwlitig); *unwynsumnes* (unwynsum); *u:pa:risnes* (u:pa:ri:san); *u:pa:springnes* (u:pa:springan); *u:pa:stigenes* (u:pa:sti:gan); *u:phebbing* (u:phebban); *u:tlæ:dnes* (u:tlæ:dan); *wadung* ((ge)wadan); *wanhæ:lð* (gewanhæ:lan); *wanha:lnes* (wanha:l); *wanhafolnes* (wanhafol); *weaxung* ((ge)weaxan); *wendere* ((ge)wendan); *wendung* ((ge)wendan); *wesing* ((ge)we:san); *wierding* ((ge)wierdan); *wierdnes* ((ge)wierdan); *wistfullnes* ((ge)wistfullian); *wi:tegado:m* ((ge)wi:tegian); *wi:tegestre* ((ge)wi:tegian); *wi:tegung* ((ge)wi:tegian); *wi:tnere* ((ge)wi:tnian); *wi:tnung* ((ge)wi:tnian); *wiðcwedennes* (wiðcweðan); *wiðercwedung* (wiðercweðan); *wiðercwidennes* (wiðercweðan); *wiðerme:dnes* (wiðerme:do); *wiðermo:dnes* (wiðermo:d); *wiðerræ:dnes* (wiðerræ:de); *wiðersacung* (wiðersacian); *wiðerweardnes* (wiðerweard); *wiðgemetnes* (wiðmetan); *wiðlæ:dnes* (wiðlæ:dan); *wiðmetennes* (wiðmetan); *wiðmeting* (wiðmetan); *wiðsacung* (wiðsacian); *wiðsetnes* (wiðsettan); *wlæ:tung* (gewlæ:tan); *wraxlere* (gewraxl); *wraxlung* (gewraxl); *wre:gere* ((ge)wre:gan); *wre:gistre* ((ge)wre:gan); *wre:gung* ((ge)wre:gan); *wrigels* ((ge)wre:on); *wrigennes* ((ge)wre:on); *wri:ting* ((ge)wri:tan); *wuldrung* ((ge)wuldrian); *wundrung* ((ge)wundrian); *wunenes* ((ge)wunian); *wunung* ((ge)wunian); *yfelsacung* ((ge)yfelsacian); *yfelsung* ((ge)yfelsian); *ymbceorfnes* (ymbceorfan); *ymbclypping* (ymbclyppan); *ymbeardung* (ymbeardian); *ymbhringend* (ymbhringan); *ymbhweorfnes* (ymbhweorfan); *ymbhy:wung* (ymbhe:awan ø); *ymbisce:awung* (ymbisce:awian); *ymbsetennes* (ymbsettan); *ymbnidennes* (ymbni:ðan); *ymbspænnung* (ymbspannan); *ymbstandennes* (ymbstandan); *ymbtrymning* (ymbtrymian); *ymbðreodung* (ymbðreodian); *ymbwendung* (ymbwendan); *ymbwla:tung* (ymbwla:tian). **Suffixed nouns with suffixed bases (376):** *abbodle:ast* (abbodle:as ø); *a:cumendlicnes* (a:cumendlic); *æ:mtignes* (æ:mettig); *æ:trennes* (æ:tren); *æ:wfæstnes* (æ:wfæst); *æðelcundnes* (æðelcund); *æðelingha:d* (æðeling); *a:glæ:cha:d* (a:glæ:c); *a:gnetting* (a:gnett); *ambihtsumnes* (ambihtsum ø); *andgietle:ast* (andgietle:as); *a:netnes* (a:nett); *a:nfealdnes* (a:nfeald); *angsumnes* (angsum); *a:rfæstnes* (a:rfæst); *a:rle:asnes* (a:rle:as); *a:rle:ast* (a:rle:as); *a:wendendlicnes* (a:wendendlic); *bearnle:ast* (bearmlæ:as); *bisceopha:dung* (bisceopha:d); *bisignes* (bisig); *biternes* (biter); *bliccettung* (bliccettan ø); *bogetung* (bogettan ø); *brogdettung* (brogdettan); *bro:ðorli:cnes* (bro:ðorlic); *cancettung* (cancettan); *carfulnes* (carful); *carle:asnes* (carle:as); *carle:ast* (carle:as); *ca:serdo:m* (ca:sere); *ca:sering* (ca:sere); *ca:sern* (ca:sere); *ceahhetung* (ceahhetan); *cearcettung* (cearcettan ø); *clæppetung* (clæppettan); *clangettung* (clangettan ø); *cna:welæ:cing* (cna:wælæ:c); *cossettung* (cossettan ø); *cra:cettung* (cra:cettan); *cri:stendo:m* (cri:sten 1); *cri:stennes* (cri:sten 1); *cri:stnere* (cri:sten 1); *cri:stnung* (cri:sten 1); *cwealmbæ:rnes* (cwealmbæ:re); *cynelicnes* (cynelic 1); *cystignes* (cystig); *de:aðbæ:rnes* (de:aðbæ:re); *de:aðlicnes* (de:aðlic); *di:egolnes* (di:egol 1); *do:mfæstnes* (do:mfæst); *dre:orignes* (dre:orig); *droppetung* (droppettan); *druncenha:d* (druncen 2); *druncennes* (druncen 2); *druncenscipe* (druncen 2); *druncning* (druncen 2); *dryhtdo:m* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtscipe* ((ge)dryht); *dysgung* (dysig 1); *dysigdo:m* (dysig 1); *dysignes* (dysig 1); *e:adignes* (e:adig); *ealdordo:mlicnes* (ealdordo:mlic); *ealdordo:mscipe* (ealdordo:m); *ealdorlicnes* (ealdorlic); *earfoðlicnes* (earfoðlic); *e:aðelicnes* (e:aðelic); *efenlæ:cend* ((ge)efenlæ:can);

efenlicnes (efenlic); *efli:sing* (eftle:as ø); *egele:asnes* (egele:as); *egesfulnes* (egesful); *elcung* (elcian); *elele:ast* (elele:as ø); *elreordignes* (elreordig); *elðe:odignes* (elðe:odig); *endele:asnes* (endele:as); *e:stfulnes* (e:stful); *e:stines* (e:stig); *etolnes* (etol); *fa:getung* (fa:gettan); *felafealdnes* (felafeald); *feohle:asnes* (feohle:as); *fe:orðling* (fe:orða); *fe:orðung* (fe:orða); *flæ:sclicnes* (flæ:sclic); *foreðancolnes* (foreðancol); *forgitelnes* (forgitel); *forhtle:asnes* (forhtle:as ø); *forðræ:stednes* (forðræ:sted); *forwitolnes* (forewitol); *fracoðlicnes* (fracoðlic); *fremfulnes* (fremful); *fremsumnes* (fremsum); *fre:ondle:ast* (fre:ondle:as); *fullsumnes* (fullsum ø); *fyrðringnes* (fyrðrung); *gafolræ:den* (gafol 1); *gealpettung* (gealpettan); *gearowitolnes* (gearowitol); *gebe:tendnes* (be:tend); *geblæ:dfæstnes* ((ge)blæ:dfæst); *gecwedra:dnes* (gecwedra:den); *geefenlæ:cestre* ((ge)efenlæ:can); *(ge)dafenlicnes* (gedafenlic); *(ge)dyrstignes* ((ge)dyrstig); *gefohtsumnes* (fohtsum ø); *gefliitfulnes* ((ge)fliitful); *(ge)efenlæ:cung* ((ge)efenlæ:can); *(ge)fæstnung* (fæsten); *gegearwungnes* ((ge)gearwung); *gehæftend* ((ge)hæft 1); *gehæ:lednes* ((ge)hæ:led); *gehæplicnes* (gehæplic); *(ge)healdsumnes* (healdsum); *(ge)hi:ersumnes* ((ge)hi:ersum); *gehwyrfines* ((ge)hwyrfi); *gehy:ðelicnes* ((ge)hy:ðelic); *gele:affulnes* ((ge)le:afful); *gele:afle:asnes* (gele:afle:as); *gele:fenscipe* (geli:efen); *geli:efenscipe* (geli:efen); *geligernes* (geligere); *gelimplicnes* (gelimplic); *gelo:mlæ:cing* ((ge)lo:mlæ:can); *gelo:mlæ:cnes* ((ge)lo:mlæ:can); *gelo:mlicnes* (gelo:mlic); *(ge)lustfullung* (gelustful); *(ge)lustfulnes* (gelustful); *gely:tlung* (ly:tel 1); *gema:hlicnes* (gema:hlic); *gemæ:nelicnes* ((ge)mæ:nelic); *gemæ:nsumnes* ((ge)mæ:nsum); *gemæ:nsumung* ((ge)mæ:nsum); *gemetfæstnes* (gemetfæst); *gemeticung* (gemetic); *gemo:dsumnes* (gemo:dsum); *gemyndiglicnes* (gemyndiglic); *gemyndly:st* ((ge)myndle:as); *genyhtsumnes* ((ge)nyhtsum); *genyhtsumung* ((ge)nyhtsum); *geoguðha:d* (geoguð); *geoguðha:dnes* (geoguðha:d); *geonglicnes* (geonglic); *geongordo:m* (geongor ø); *geongorscipe* (geongor ø); *geornfulnes* (geornful); *gesæ:lignes* ((ge)sæ:lig); *(ge)selenes* (selen); *gesibsumung* ((ge)sibsum); *(ge)stæðdignes* ((ge)stæðdig); *(ge)sundfulnes* (gesundful); *(ge)sweotolung* (sweotol); *geswincfulnes* ((ge)swincful); *geswipornes* ((ge)swipor); *getre:owfulnes* ((ge)tre:owful); *getre:owle:asnes* ((ge)tre:owle:as); *geðafsumnes* (geðafsum); *(ge)ðe:odnes* (ðe:od 2); *geðe:odsumnes* (ðe:odsum ø); *geðri:stlæ:cung* ((ge)ðri:stlæ:can); *(ge)wilsumnes* (wilsum); *(ge)witle:ast* ((ge)witle:as); *gewyrðelicnes* (wyrðelic ø); *gewyrðignes* (wyrðig ø); *gi:emele:asnes* (gi:emele:as); *gi:emele:ast* (gi:emele:as); *gi:emenes* (gi:emen); *gifolnes* (gifol); *gliderung* (glidder); *gne:aðlicnes* (gne:aðlic ø); *godcundlicnes* (godcundlic); *godcundnes* (godcund); *godsibbra:den* (godsibb); *goretung* (goretan); *græ:dignes* (græ:dig); *grammaticere* (grammatic); *grimsung* (grimsian); *grymettung* (grymettan); *hæftedo:m* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæften* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftincel* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæfting* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftling* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftung* ((ge)hæft 1); *hafenle:ast* (hafenle:as); *hæ:ðendo:m* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðennes* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðenscipe* (hæ:ðen 1); *ha:ligdo:m* (ha:lig 1); *ha:lignes* (ha:lig 1); *handlung* (handle); *ha:rwengnes* (ha:rwell); *he:alichnes* (he:alic); *heardlicnes* (heardlic); *hearmcwidolnes* (hearmcwidol); *hefignes* (hefig); *heolstrung* (heolstor ø); *hetolnes* (hetol); *hla:fle:ast* (hla:fle:as ø); *hle:onað* (hle:onian); *hlu:torlicnes* (hlu:torlic ø); *hohfulnes* (hohful); *hræ:cetung* (hræ:cetan); *hrædlicnes* (hrædlic); *huntigystre* (huncige); *hwiscettung* (hwiscettan ø); *hwurfulnes* (hwurful); *hygdignes* (hygdig); *hygele:ast* (hygele:as); *incundnes* (incund); *inlendiscnes* (inlendisc); *læ:cedo:mnes* (læ:cedo:m); *langmo:dnes* (langmo:d); *langsumnes* (langsum); *la:rle:ast* (la:rle:as ø); *la:ðwendnes* (la:ðwende); *le:afle:ast* (gele:afle:as); *le:asli:cettung* (le:asli:cettan); *le:ohtmo:dnes* (le:ohtmo:d); *li:cettere* (li:cettan); *li:cettung* (li:cettan); *li:fle:ast* (li:fle:as); *li:getung* (li:get); *li:htingnes* (li:hting 1); *litigere* (litig ø); *lufsumnes* (lufsum); *lustbæ:rnnes* (lustbæ:re 1); *lyffetere* (lyffettan); *lyffetung* (lyffettan); *ly:telnes* (ly:tel 1); *lytignes* (lytig); *ly:tlung* (ly:tel 1); *ly:tlung* (ly:tel 1); *mægdenha:d* (mægden); *mægenle:ast* (mægenle:as); *mægenscipe* (mægen); *mæ:gðræ:den* ((ge)mæ:gð 1); *mæ:nsumung* ((ge)mæ:nsum); *ma:nfulnes* (ma:nful); *manigfealdnes* (manigfeald); *meagolmo:dnes* (meagolmo:d); *meagolnes* (meagol); *medemlicnes* (medemlic); *mennisclines* (mennisclic); *menniscnes* (mennisc 1); *meteli:est* (metele:as); *misli:cnes* (misli:c); *missenlicnes* (missenlic); *mo:dignes* (mo:dig); *mo:dle:ast* (mo:dle:as); *murcnere* (murcnian); *murnung* (murnan); *ne:adignes* (ne:adig ø); *ne:adwi:snes* (ne:adwi:s 1); *ne:alæ:cung* ((ge)ne:alæ:can); *neowolnes* (neowol); *netwerðlicnes* (nytwerðlic); *ni:etennes* (ni:eten); *nihternnes* (nihterne 1); *nytlines* (nytlie); *o:læ:cung* ((ge)a:nlæ:can); *oferflo:wedli:cnes* (oferflo:wedli:ce); *ofergitolnes* (ofergitol); *ofermo:dgung* (ofermo:dig); *ofermo:dignes* (ofermo:dig); *ongeli:cnes* (ongeli:c); *plihtere* (plih); *ræ:dfæstnes* (ræ:dfæst); *re:afolnes* (re:afol); *re:cceli:est* (re:cele:as); *re:cele:asnes* (re:cele:as); *ri:csere* (ri:csian); *ri:csung* (ri:csian); *rihtlæ:cung* ((ge)rihtlæ:can); *rihtwi:send* (rihtwi:s); *rihtwi:snes* (rihtwi:s); *ro:tsung* (gero:tsian); *ry:metle:ast* (ry:metle:as ø); *sa:rignes* (sa:rig); *scamle:ast* (scamle:as); *scandlicnes* (scandlic); *sce:adwi:snes* ((ge)sce:adwi:s); *sceaðdignes* (sceaðig); *scyldignes* (scyldig); *scyldigung* (scyldig); *sibsumnes* ((ge)sibsum); *sicettung* (siccettan); *sidefulnes* (sideful); *sigefæstnes* (sigefæst); *sigorfæstnes* (sigorfæst); *slæ:ple:ast* (slæ:ple:as);

sla:polnes (sla:pol); *sla:pornes* (slæ:por); *sleacmo:dnes* (sleacmo:d); *sleacornes* (sleacor ø); *slidornes* (slidor 1); *slipornes* (slipor); *sme:alices* (sme:alic); *smicernes* (smicer); *sorgle:ast* (sorgle:as); *so:ðfæstnes* (so:ðfæst); *spe:dignes* (spe:dig); *sporetung* (sporetan); *sprecolnes* (sprecul); *staðolfæstnes* (staðolfæst); *stedefæstnes* (stedefæst); *stedignes* (stedig); *sticolnes* (sticol); *swæ:rmo:dnes* (swæ:rmo:d); *swangettung* (swangettan ø); *swearcmo:dnes* (swearcmo:d ø); *sweflennes* (sweflen); *swefnigend* (swefn); *swelgendnes* ((ge)swelgend); *swicolnes* (swicol); *swi:ðlicnes* (swi:ðlic); *swi:ðmo:dnes* (swi:ðmo:d); *swo:retung* (swo:retan); *sy:ferlicnes* (sy:ferlic); *synderlicnes* (synderlic); *tæ:lwierðlicnes* (tæ:lwierðlic); *te:oðung* (te:oða); *ti:dlicnes* (ti:dlic); *tolcetung* (tolcettan); *trahtnung* ((ge)trahtnian); *trendelnes* (trendel); *tunglere* (tunglen); *ðæslicnes* (ðæslic); *ðearfednes* (ðearfend); *ðearflicnes* (ðearflic); *ðearlwi:snes* (ðearlwi:s); *ðe:awfæstnes* (ðe:awfæst); *ðe:ostorfulnes* (ðe:ostorful); *ðe:owdo:mha:d* (ðe:owdo:m); *ðe:owotdo:m* (ðe:owot); *ðe:owtling* (ðe:owot); *ðe:owtscipe* (ðe:owot); *ðri:stlæ:cnes* ((ge)ðri:stlæ:can); *ðro:werha:d* (ðro:were); *ðurhwunungnes* (ðurhwunung); *unnytlicnes* (unnytlic); *wa:cmo:dnes* (wa:cmo:d 1); *wæ:gnere* (gewæ:gnian); *wæ:pnedha:d* (wæ:pned 1); *wærlines* (wærlig 1); *wæstmbernes* (wæstmber:re); *wæterle:ast* (wæterle:as); *warnung* (warnian); *we:amo:dnes* (we:amo:d); *wearrihnes* (wearriht); *wegle:ast* (wegle:as); *weorðfulnes* (weorðful); *weorðlicnes* (weorðlic); *we:rignes* (we:rig); *werodde:st* (werodde:as ø); *werodnes* (werod 2); *wiccingdo:m* (wiccing); *wi:fle:ast* (wi:fle:as); *wilnincel* (wielen); *wi:tele:ast* (wi:tele:as); *witle:asnes* ((ge)witle:as); *witolnes* (witol ø); *wittignes* ((ge)wittig); *wiðercwedolnes* (wiðercwedol); *wlæffetere* (wlæffettan ø); *wlitignes* (wlitig); *wo:hfulnes* (wo:hful); *wordlung* (wordlian); *wrigelnes* (wrigel); *wuldorfæstlicnes* (wuldorfæstlic ø); *wynsumnes* (wynsum); *wyrgcwedolnes* (wyrgcwedol); *ymbhy:dignes* (ymbhy:dig); *yrðling* (yrð). **Suffixed nouns with compound bases (135):** *æ:fengereordung* (æ:fengereord); *ædelborenes* (ædelboren); *a:nforlæ:tnes* (a:nforlæ:tan); *angmo:dnes* (angmo:d); *a:nli:pnes* (a:nli:pe 1); *a:nmo:dnes* (a:nmo:d); *a:nræ:dnes* (a:nræ:d); *a:nwilnes* (a:nwille 1); *a:rweorðnes* (a:rweorð); *a:rweorðung* (a:rweorð); *a:ðswerung* (a:ðswerian); *bilewitnes* (bilewit); *bisceopwyrtil* (bisceopwyrtil); *cumli:ðnes* (cumli:ðe); *dæ:dbo:tnes* (dæ:dbo:t); *de:ofolse:ocnes* (de:ofolse:oc); *dyrnegelegerscipe* (dyrnegelegre 1); *ealdlandræ:den* (ealdland); *ealuga:lnes* (ealuga:l); *earnheortnes* (earnheort); *e:aðbylgnes* (e:aðbylige); *e:aðmo:dnes* (e:aðmo:d); *efenheortnes* (efenheorte); *efenherenes* (efenherian); *efenhle:oðrung* (efenhle:oðor); *efensa:rgung* (efensa:rgian); *efenðro:wung* (efenðro:wian); *efestung* (ofost); *efta:cennednes* (efta:cenned); *eftflo:wung* (eftflo:wun); *ellenwo:dnes* (ellenwo:d 1); *endebyrdend* (endebyrd); *endebyrdnes* (endebyrd); *endene:hstnes* (endene:hst); *eorðstyrennes* (eorðstyren); *fæsthafulnes* (fæsthaful); *fæstræ:dnes* (fæstræ:d); *fe:asceafnes* (fe:asceaft); *felaspecolnes* (felaspecol); *felawyrðnes* (felawyrde); *feohgyrnes* (feohgeorn); *fli:emanfeorning* (fli:emanfeorn); *frumbyrdling* (frumbyrd); *fyllese:ocnes* (fyllese:oc); *fyrwitgeornes* (fyrwitgeorn); *gadertangnes* (gadertang); *gafolgyldere* (gafolgyld); *geðyldmo:dnes* (geðyldmo:d); *glædmo:dnes* (glædmo:d); *godspellere* (godspel); *godðrymnes* (godðrymm); *hæfni:edling* (hæfni:ed); *hæfni:ednes* (hæfni:ed); *hagostealdha:d* (hagosteald 1); *hagostealdnes* (hagosteald 1); *ha:theortnes* (ha:theort); *he:ahmo:dnes* (he:ahmo:d); *he:ahðrymnes* (he:ahðrymm); *heardheortnes* (heardheort); *heardmo:dnes* (heardmo:d); *hefigty:mnes* (hefigty:me); *hi:wcu:ðnes* (hi:wcu:ð); *hla:forddo:m* (hla:ford); *hla:fording* (hla:ford); *hla:fordscipe* (hla:ford); *hli:se:adignes* (hli:se:adig); *hrædhy:dignes* (hrædhy:dig); *læ:ttewestre* (læ:tte:ow); *la:re:owdo:m* (la:re:ow); *la:tte:owdo:m* (la:tte:ow); *le:asbre:den* (le:asbre:d 1); *le:asbre:dnes* (le:asbre:d 1); *le:asferðnes* (le:asferð); *le:aso:læccere* (le:aso:leccan); *le:aso:leccung* (le:aso:leccan); *le:asspellung* (le:asspell); *le:ohtfætels* (le:ohtfæt); *leoðuwa:cunga* (leoðuwa:c); *li:cwyrðnes* ((ge)li:cwyrðe); *liferse:ocnes* (liferse:oc); *mægenðrymnes* (mægenðrymm); *mæ:gsibbung* (mæ:gsibb); *mæssepre:ostha:d* (mæssepre:ost); *mancwealmsnes* (mancwealm); *manigte:awnes* (manigte:aw); *manðwæ:rnes* (manðwæ:re); *me:drenmæ:gð* (me:drenmæ:g); *mildheortnes* (mildheort); *mo:dse:ocnes* (mo:dse:oc); *mo:dstaðolnes* (mo:dstaðol); *mo:dðwæ:rnes* (mo:dðwæ:re); *mo:naðse:ocnes* (mo:naðse:oc); *mundbyrdnes* (mundbyrd); *ne:ahgeby:ren* (ne:ahgebu:r); *ne:ahmæ:gð* (ne:ahmæ:g); *nearoðancnes* (nearoðanc); *ni:edðearfnes* (ni:edðearf 1); *ni:edba:dere* (ni:edba:d); *ny:dnimung* (ny:dniman); *nytwierðnes* (nytwierðe); *onweggewitennes* (onweggewite); *punderngend* (pundern); *rihtgele:affulnes* (rihtgele:afful); *rihtgesetnes* (rihtgeset); *rihtraciend* (rihtracu); *ru:mgifulnes* (ru:mgiful); *ru:mheortnes* (ru:mheort); *ru:mmo:dnes* (ru:mmo:d); *sce:apheorden* (sce:apheord); *sealmsangere* (sealmsang); *sme:aðancolnes* (sme:aðancol); *steorwiglere* (steorwige); *ta:nhlytere* (ta:nhlyta); *ðancmetung* (ðancmetian); *ðolebyrdnes* (ðolebyrde); *ðolmo:dnes* (ðolmo:d 1); *ðre:ani:edla* (ðre:ani:ed); *unrihtthæ:mere* (unrihtthæ:man); *unrihtthæ:ming* (unrihtthæ:man); *unrihtwi:fung* (unrihtwi:f); *wælgimnes* (wælgim); *wælhre:ownes* (wælhre:ow); *wæstmberendnes* (wæstmberende); *wæterse:ocnes* (wæterse:oc); *we:denheortnes* (we:denheort 1); *weldo:nnes* (weldo:n); *welgecwe:mnes* (welgecwe:me); *welgeli:cwirðnes*

(welgeli:cwirðe); *welwillendnes* (welwillende); *wi:dgilnes* (wi:dgil); *wordsnoterung* (wordsnoter); *wyndre:amnes* (wyndre:am); *wyrtgemangnes* (wyrtgemang); *yfelwillendnes* (yfelwillende); *yrfewardnes* (yrfeward). **Suffixed nouns with zero derived bases (386):** *æ:bylgð* (æ:bylg); *æ:bylgnes* (æ:bylg); *æfterfylgendnes* (æfterfylgend); *æ:rendung* (æ:rende); *æ:swicnes* (æ:swic 1); *æ:swicung* (æ:swic 1); *æ:tere* (æ:t); *æ:ting* (æ:t); *æ:tnes* (æ:t); *andfengend* (andfeng); *andfengnes* (andfeng); *a:gennes* (a:gen); *a:ræ:dnes* (a:ræ:d 1); *bannend* (gebann 1); *be:atere* (gebe:at); *bebodræ:den* (bebod); *begangnes* (begang); *begangol* (begang); *begengnes* (bi:geng); *belgnes* (gebelg); *berendnes* (berend); *bi:ding* (bi:d); *bi:gengere* (bi:geng); *bi:gengestre* (bi:geng); *bisenung* (bisen); *blæ:dnes* (ble:d 1); *blæsere* (blæse); *blinnes* (blinn); *bodere* ((ge)bod); *bodiend* ((ge)bod); *bodla:c* ((ge)bod); *bodung* ((ge)bod); *borgiend* (borg); *bræ:ding* (bræ:d 1); *brando:m* (brand); *brastlung* (gebrastl); *breahtmung* (breahtm 1); *brocung* ((ge)broc); *brynenes* (bryne); *bryðen* (broð); *bu:end* (bu: 1); *burgscipe* (burg); *burhræ:den* (burg); *bygen* (byge); *by:ing 2* (bu: 1); *byrdicge* (byrd 1); *byrding* (byrd 1); *byrdistre* (byrd 1); *byrdling 2* (byrd 1); *byrdscipe* (byrd 1); *by:sting* (be:ost); *bytming* (bytme); *ce:acborā* (ce:ac); *ce:ling* (ciele); *costere* (cost 1); *costigend* (cost 1); *crypelnes* (crypel 1); *cwealmnes* (cwealm); *cwylmend* (cwealm); *cwylming* (cwealm); *cynedo:m* (cyning); *cynha:d* (cyning); *cynescipe* (cyning); *cynling* (cynn 1); *cyrfel* (cyrf); *cy:ðere* ((ge)cy:ðð); *cy:ðing* ((ge)cy:ðð); *de:agung* (de:ag); *dræ:fend* (dra:f); *dre:amere* (dre:am); *dre:amnes* (dre:am); *dre:ariend* (dre:or); *drincere* ((ge)drinc); *drohtað* (droht 1); *dryhtendo:m* (dryhten); *e:adnes* (e:ad); *ealdordo:m* (ealdor 1); *ealdorscipe* (ealdor 1); *e:htere* (e:ht 1); *e:htnes* (e:ht 1); *e:htung* (e:ht 1); *e:stnes* (e:st); *fæ:hð* (fa:h 2); *færnes* (fær); *fealnis* ((ge)fiell); *feaxnes* (feax); *fengnes* ((ge)feng); *feohtend* ((ge)feoht); *feohtere* ((ge)feoht); *feohtla:c* ((ge)feoht); *feohtling* ((ge)feoht); *fe:olagscipe* (fe:olaga); *fe:ondræ:den* (fe:ond); *fe:ondscipe* (fe:ond); *fle:amdo:m* (fle:am); *fe:ðung* (fe:ðe); *forebodere* (forebod); *forebodung* (forebod); *forscapung* (forsceap); *frihtere* (friht); *frihtung* (friht); *fyllað* (fyllo); *fyrðing* (fierd); *galdre* (galdor); *galdricge* (galdor); *(ge)anbidung* (anbid); *(ge)bedræ:den* ((ge)bed); *(ge)be:otung* ((ge)be:ot); *gebæ:rnes* (gebæ:re); *gebisnere* (bisen); *(ge)bodscipe* ((ge)bod); *gebregdnes* (gebregd); *gebu:nes* (bu: 1); *(ge)burhscipe* (burg); *(ge)bytlung* (gebytl); *(ge)ce:lnes* (ciele); *(ge)cierring* (cierr); *gecosnes* (cost 1); *(ge)costung* (cost 1); *gecwedræ:den* (gecwed); *gecyndnes* ((ge)cynd); *(ge)cy:ðnes* ((ge)cy:ðð); *gedeorfnes* ((ge)deorf); *gedryncnes* ((ge)drinc); *gefe:anes* ((ge)fe:a); *(ge)fe:ging* (gefe:g); *gefe:gnes* (gefe:g); *gefe:rræ:den* (gefe:re 2); *(ge)fylling* (fyllo); *(ge)fyllnes* (fyllo); *(ge)fylnes 1* ((ge)fiell); *(ge)gildscipe* ((ge)gield); *(ge)healdend* (heald 1); *(ge)healdnes* (heald 1); *gehieldnes* ((ge)hield); *(ge)hrinenes* ((ge)hrine); *gehwearfnes* (gehwearf); *(ge)hwyrft* ((ge)hwearf); *gemangennes* (gemang); *gera:dscipe* (gera:d 1); *(ge)ræ:dend* (ræ:d 1); *(ge)ræ:dnes* (ræ:d 1); *gerecnes* (gerec); *gere:nung* (gere:ne); *(ge)re:onung* (re:on); *gerihtnes* ((ge)riht 1); *(ge)sehtnes* (seht 1); *(ge)setnes* ((ge)set); *(ge)stencnes* (stenc); *(ge)stihung* (gestiht); *(ge)swelgend* (geswelg); *gesweorcenes* (gesweorc); *geswincnes* ((ge)swinc); *(ge)ta:cnung* (ta:cn); *geteldung* ((ge)teld); *(ge)ðingere* (ðing); *geðingð* (ðing); *(ge)ðingung* (ðing); *(ge)wi:fung* (wi:f); *(ge)wi:glung* (wile); *gewilcð* (gewealc); *(ge)witnes* ((ge)witt); *gewitscipe* ((ge)witt); *gewitræ:den* ((ge)writ); *(ge)wrixlung* (gewrixl); *giefend* (gif 2); *giefnes* (gif 2); *gielping* (gielp); *gielpnes* (gielp); *gifnes* (gif 2); *gift* (gif 2); *gifung* (gif 2); *gildræ:den* ((ge)gield); *ginung* (gin 1); *glo:mung* (glo:m); *græft* (græf 1); *grafere* (græf 1); *grafet* (græf 1); *gra:pung* (gra:p); *grindere* (gegrind); *grundling* (grund); *hæled* (hæle); *hæ:ting* (hæ:te); *hæ:ðung* (hæ:te); *hafocere* (hafoc); *hafocung* (hafoc); *he:afodling* (he:afod); *healdiend* (heald 1); *healding* (heald 1); *hefen 1* (hefe 1); *helpend* (help); *helung* (hele); *he:ofung* (he:of 1); *hihting 1* ((ge)hyht); *ho:hing* (ho:h); *hogascipe* (hoga 2); *hogung* (hoga 2); *hre:ownes* ((ge)hre:ow 1); *hwatung* (hwata 1); *hwearft* (hwearf 2); *hwearfung* (hwearf 2); *hyhting* ((ge)hyht); *hylding* ((ge)hield); *hyldræ:den* ((ge)hield); *la:dscipe* (la:d); *la:ðung* (la:d); *læ:nend* (læ:n 1); *læ:nere* (læ:n 1); *læ:rend* (la:r); *læ:restre* (la:r); *læ:stend* (læ:st 1); *la:rdo:m* (la:r); *le:asere* (le:as 2); *le:asnes* (le:as 2); *le:asung* (le:as 2); *le:odræ:den* (le:od 2); *le:odscipe* (le:od 2); *liðincel* (lið 1); *losing* (lor); *loswist* (lor); *mæ:dræ:den* (mæ:d); *mægðha:d* (mægð); *mangere* (gemang); *mangung* (gemang); *manræ:den* (mann); *manscipe* (mann); *mennen* (mann); *metscipe* (mete); *mundbora* (mund 1); *mundwist* (mund 1); *myltestre* (milt); *næ:ming* (næ:m); *ni:eten* (ne:at); *no:tere* (not); *nytnes* (nytt 1); *nyttung* (nytt 1); *ofercymend* (ofercyme); *oferfylnes* (oferfyll); *onfangend* (andfang); *onræ:send* (onræ:s); *orgelnes* (orgel); *pi:lere* (pi:le); *plegere* (plega); *plegestre* (plega); *raciend* (racu 1); *ræ:dbora* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dels* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:den* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dere* (ræ:d 3); *ræ:ding* (ræ:d 3); *ræ:distre* (ræ:d 3); *ræ:sbora* (ræ:s); *ra:pincel* (ra:p); *re:afere* (re:af); *re:afgend* (re:af); *re:afla:c* (re:af); *re:afung* (re:af); *reccendo:m* (reccend); *re:cels* (re:c); *ri:cedo:m* (ri:ce 2); *ri:pere* ((ge)ri:p); *ri:pnes* ((ge)ri:p); *ri:pung* ((ge)ri:p); *ri:pð* ((ge)ri:p); *rihtend* ((ge)riht 1); *rihtere* ((ge)riht 1); *rihting* ((ge)riht 1); *rihtnes* ((ge)riht 1); *ro:dbora* (ro:d); *ru:nere* (ru:n); *ru:nung* (ru:n); *rynel 1* (ryne); *sæ:dere* (sæ:d); *sæ:dnað* (sæ:d); *sæ:tere* (sæ:t); *sæ:tung* (sæ:t); *sangere* (sang); *sangestre* (sang); *scinnere* (scinn); *scinnla:c 1* (scinn); *scotung*

((ge)scot); *sealtere 1* (sealt 1); *sealtnes* (sealt 1); *secgend* (secge); *selfde:mere* (selfde:ma); *seten* ((ge)set); *settend* ((ge)set); *sigriend* (sigor); *slæ:pere* (slæ:p 1); *slæ:pnes* (slæ:p 1); *slitnes* (geslit); *spanere* (spane); *spannung* (spann); *spa:tlung* (spa:tl); *spiwða* (spiwe); *stacung* (staca); *stalung* ((ge)stalu); *stedewist* (stede); *sti:gend* (sti:g); *sti:gnes* (sti:g); *stihtend* (gestiht); *stihtere* (gestiht); *strengel* (strengu); *strengð* (strengu); *sty:cing* (styce); *swe:ging* (swe:g); *swelgend* (geswelg); *swelgere* (geswelg); *swelgnes* (geswelg); *swelling* (geswell); *sweoloð* (swol); *sweorbora* (sweord); *swicdo:m* (swic); *ta:cnbora* (ta:cn); *ti:dung* (ti:d); *to:sce:adend* (to:sce:ad); *trahtað* (traht); *trahtere* (traht); *tygel* (tyge); *ðearfend* (ðearf 1); *ðegnæ:den* (ðegn); *ðegnscipe* (ðegn); *ðe:nestre* (ðegn); *ðenung* (ðegn); *ðe:nung* (ðegn); *ðerscel* (geðersc); *ðerscing* (geðersc); *ði:nen* (ðegn); *ðingestre* (ðing); *ðingræ:den* (ðing); *ðre:atend* (ðre:at); *ðre:atnes* (ðre:at); *ðre:atung* (ðre:at); *u:tdræ:fere* (u:tdræ:f); *wæ:delnes* (wæ:dl); *wæ:dling* (wæ:dl); *wæ:dlung* (wæ:dl); *wæ:gbora* (wæ:g 1); *wægnere* (wægn); *wæscestre* (wæsc); *wæscing* (wæsc); *wandung* (gewand); *wealcere* (gewealc); *wealdend 1* (weald 2); *wealdend 2* (weald 2); *wealdnes* (weald 2); *weartere* (weard 1); *webbestre* (web); *webbung* (web); *we:ding* (gewe:d); *weft* (gewef); *wegend* (weg); *weorcæ:den* (weorc); *weorpere* (geweorp); *weorðere* (weorð 1); *weorðnes* (weorð 1); *weorðscipe* (weorð 1); *weorðung* (weorð 1); *wiccedo:m* (wicce); *wiccung* (wicca 1); *wi:cung* (wi:c); *wieldend* (gewield); *wieldung* (gewield); *wi:pha:d* (wi:f); *wi:fla:c* (wi:f); *wi:gbora* (wi:g 1); *wi:gend* (wi:g 1); *wiglere* (wigle); *wi:gnoð* (wi:g 1); *wi:græ:den* (wi:g 1); *windung* (gewind); *winnend* ((ge)winn); *wi:sdo:m* (wi:se 1); *wi:tela:c* (wi:te); *wi:teræ:den* (wi:te); *wiðerwenning* (wiðerwinn); *wordla:c* (word 1); *wræcscipe* (wræc 1); *wrecend* (wræc 1); *wrecnes* (wræc 1); *wriðels* (gewrið); *wundel* (wund 1); *wyrcend* (weorc); *wyrcnes* (weorc); *wyrcung* (weorc); *wyrdnes* (wyrd 1). **Suffixed nouns with inflected bases (187):** *a:blinnednes* (a:blinnan) (P. Part.); *a:blinnendnes* (a:blinnan) (Prs. Part.); *a:bolgennes* (a:belgan 1) (P. Part.); *a:cwellednes* (a:cwellan) (P. Part.); *æfterfylgednes* (æfterfolgian) (P. Part.); *ætsprungennes* (ætspringan) (P. Part.); *æty:wednes* (oði:ewan) (P. Part.); *a:fandung* (a:findan) (Pret. Sg.); *a:fangennes* (a:fo:n) (P. Part.); *a:fierrednes* (a:fierran) (P. Part.); *a:flygennes* (a:fli:egan) (P. Part.); *a:fundennes* (a:findan) (P. Part.); *a:gotenes* (a:ge:otan) (P. Part.); *a:hafennes* (a:hebban) (P. Part.); *a:le:fednes* (a:le:fian 1) (P. Part.); *a:li:esednes* (a:li:esan) (P. Part.); *a:li:esendnes* (a:li:esend) (Prs. Part.); *a:ly:fednes* (a:lie:fan) (P. Part.); *a:segendnes* (a:secgan 1) (Prs. Part.); *a:sprungennes* (a:springan) (P. Part.); *a:standennes* (a:standan) (P. Part.); *a:strogdnis* (a:stregdan) (P. Part.); *a:sty:pednes* (a:sty:pan) (P. Part.); *a:swundennes* (a:swindan) (P. Part.); *a:te:orodnes* (a:te:orian) (P. Part.); *a:ðundennes* (a:ðindan) (P. Part.); *a:wecenes* (a:weccan) (P. Part.); *a:wemmendnes* (a:wemman) (Prs. Part.); *a:wendendnes* (a:wendan) (Prs. Part.); *a:wendennes* (a:wendan) (P. Part.); *a:we:stednes* (a:we:stan) (P. Part.); *a:wordennes* (a:weorðan) (P. Part.); *a:worpennes* (a:weorpan) (P. Part.); *a:wyrgednes* (a:wiergan) (P. Part.); *bebyrgednes* (bebyrgan 1) (P. Part.); *behæfednes* (behabban) (P. Part.); *behealdennes* (behealdan) (P. Part.); *behy:dednes* (behy:dan) (P. Part.); *bescierednes* (bescieran) (P. Part.); *besmitenes* (besmi:tan) (P. Part.); *beswicenes* (beswi:can) (P. Part.); *bewerenes* (bewerian) (P. Part.); *bewrigennes* (bewre:on) (P. Part.); *bry:ting* (bre:otan) (3rd psg. Pres.); *e:awdnes* ((ge)i:ewan) (P. Part.); *fandere* ((ge)findan) (Pret. Sg.); *fandung* ((ge)findan) (Pret. Sg.); *flo:wednes* (flo:wan) (P. Part.); *forbærnednes* (forbæran) (P. Part.); *forbry:tednes* (forbri:tan) (P. Part.); *forcierrednes* (forcieran) (P. Part.); *forde:mednes* (forde:man) (P. Part.); *forecennednes* (forecennan) (P. Part.); *forefengnes* (forefo:n) (Pret. Sg.); *foresægdnes* (foresecgan) (3rd psg. Pres.); *forgæ:gednes* (forgæ:gan) (P. Part.); *forhogodnes* (forhogian) (P. Part.); *forhwierfednes* (forhwierfan) (P. Part.); *forlæ:tennes* (forlæ:tan) (P. Part.); *forliðennes* (forli:ðan) (P. Part.); *forlorenes* (forle:osan) (P. Part.); *forrotednes* (forrotian) (P. Part.); *forsacennes* (forsacan) (P. Part.); *forscrencednes* (forscrencan) (P. Part.); *forsewennes* (forse:on) (P. Part.); *forspillednes* (forspillian) (P. Part.); *forstrogdnes* (forstregdan) (P. Part.); *forsworcennes* (forsworcian) (P. Part.); *fortru:wodnes* (fortru:wian) (P. Part.); *forðfe:rednes* ((ge)forðfe:ran) (P. Part.); *forðgele:orednes* (forele:oran) (P. Part.); *forðgewitenes* (forðgewi:tan) (P. Part.); *forwiernednes* (forwiernan) (P. Part.); *forwordenes* (forweorðan) (P. Part.); *frætwednes* ((ge)frætwan) (P. Part.); *gafol 1* (giefan) (Pret. Sg.); *ge:anhworfennes* (ge:anhweorfan) (P. Part.); *(ge)beterung* (go:d 1) (Comp. Adj); *gebry:sednes* ((ge)bry:san) (P. Part.); *gebundennes* ((ge)bindan) (P. Part.); *geci:gednes* ((ge)ci:egan) (P. Part.); *gecierrednes* ((ge)cierran) (P. Part.); *gecy:ðednes* ((ge)cy:ðan) (P. Part.); *gederednes* (derian) (P. Part.); *(ge)dreccednes* ((ge)dreccan) (P. Part.); *(ge)dre:fednes* ((ge)dre:fan) (P. Part.); *gefe:gednes* ((ge)fe:gan) (P. Part.); *gefestre* (giefan) (Pret. Sg.); *gefyllednes* ((ge)fyllan 1) (P. Part.); *gegaderednes* ((ge)gadian) (P. Part.); *gegripennes* ((ge)gri:pan) (P. Part.); *gehrorenes* ((ge)hre:osan) (P. Part.); *gehwyrfednes* ((ge)hwierfan) (P. Part.); *(ge)le:orendnes* ((ge)le:oran) (Prs. Part.); *gedrehtnes* ((ge)dreccan) (P. Part.); *geme:tednes* ((ge)me:tan) (P. Part.); *gemengednes* ((ge)mengan) (P. Part.); *generednes* ((ge)nerian) (P. Part.); *gesceapennes* ((ge)scieppan) (P. Part.); *(ge)recednes* ((ge)reccan) (P. Part.); *(ge)sæ:gednes* ((ge)sæ:gan) (P. Part.); *gescendnes*

((ge)scendan) (Prs. Part.); *gescrencednes* ((ge)screncan) (P. Part.); *(ge)sealdnes* ((ge)sellan) (P. Part.); *gesetennes* ((ge)sittan 1) (P. Part.); *geðræ:stednes* ((ge)ðræ:stan) (P. Part.); *(ge)ðryccednes* ((ge)ðryccan) (P. Part.); *geswencednes* ((ge)swencan) (P. Part.); *geswicennes* ((ge)swi:can) (P. Part.); *gewæ:cednes* ((ge)wæ:can) (P. Part.); *gewitendnes* ((ge)wi:tan) (Prs. Part.); *gewitennes* ((ge)wi:tan) (P. Part.); *gewre:gednes* ((ge)wre:gan) (P. Part.); *gewriðennes* ((ge)wri:ðan) (P. Part.); *gewy:scednes* ((ge)wy:scan) (P. Part.); *gi:tsiendnes* (gi:tsian) (Prs. Part.); *hæbbednes* (habban) (P. Part.); *inbærnednes* (onbærnan) (P. Part.); *inswo:genes* (inswo:gan) (P. Part.); *ofergæ:gednes* (ofergæ:gan) (P. Part.); *oferhogodnes* (oferhogian) (P. Part.); *ofersewenness* (oferse:on) (P. Part.); *oferstigenness* (ofersti:gan) (P. Part.); *ofertogennes* (oferte:on) (P. Part.); *ofsetenes* (ofsittan) (P. Part.); *ofslegennes* (ofsle:an) (P. Part.); *ofðryccednes* (ofðryccan) (P. Part.); *onðwægennes* (onðwe:an) (P. Part.); *ona:sendednes* (ona:sendan) (P. Part.); *ona:setednes* (ona:settan) (P. Part.); *oncna:wennes* (oncna:wān) (P. Part.); *onfangennes* (onfo:n 2) (P. Part.); *onge:anhworfennes* (onge:anhwyrfan) (P. Part.); *ongietenes* (ongietan) (P. Part.); *ongunnes 1* (onginnan) (P. Part.); *onhefednes* (onhebban) (P. Part.); *onhieldednes* (onhieldan) (P. Part.); *onhnigenes* (onhni:gan) (P. Part.); *onhwerfednes* (onhwerfan) (P. Part.); *onhyrenes* (onhyrian) (P. Part.); *onli:esednes* (onli:esan) (P. Part.); *onsægednes* (onsægan ø) (P. Part.); *onsetenes* (onsittan 1) (P. Part.); *onsprungennes* (onspringan) (P. Part.); *onstyrednes* (onstyrian) (P. Part.); *onwega:drifennes* (onwega:dri:fan) (P. Part.); *onwendednes* (onwendan) (P. Part.); *onworpennes* (onweorpan) (P. Part.); *onwrigennes* (onwre:on ø) (P. Part.); *oði:ewodnes* (oði:ewan) (P. Part.); *strecednes* (streccan) (P. Part.); *te:orodnes* ((ge)te:orian) (P. Part.); *to:bla:wennes* (to:bla:wān) (P. Part.); *to:borstennes* (to:berstan) (P. Part.); *to:bræ:dednes* (to:bræ:dan) (P. Part.); *to:bry:tednes* (to:bry:tan) (P. Part.); *to:cna:wennes* (to:cna:wān) (P. Part.); *to:cwy:sednes* (to:cwy:san) (P. Part.); *to:dæ:lednes* (to:dæ:lan) (P. Part.); *to:dræ:fednes* (to:dræ:fan) (P. Part.); *to:flo:wednes* (to:flo:wān) (P. Part.); *to:forlæ:tennes* (to:forlæ:tan) (P. Part.); *to:gotennes* (to:ge:otan) (P. Part.); *to:lætennes* (to:læ:tan) (P. Part.); *to:ly:sednes* (to:ly:san) (P. Part.); *to:mearcodnes* (to:mearcian) (P. Part.); *to:sce:adednes* (to:sce:adan) (P. Part.); *to:sce:adenes* (to:sce:adan) (P. Part.); *to:setednes* (to:settan) (P. Part.); *to:stencednes* (to:stencan) (P. Part.); *to:twæ:mednes* (to:twæ:man) (P. Part.); *to:ðenednes* (to:ðe:nian) (P. Part.); *to:ðundenes* (to:ðindan) (P. Part.); *to:worpennes* (to:weorpan) (P. Part.); *to:writennes* (to:wri:tan) (P. Part.); *ðro:wiendha:d* ((ge)ðro:wian) (Prs. Part.); *ðurhfarennnes* (ðurhfaran) (P. Part.); *understandennes* (understandan) (P. Part.); *u:phebbing* (u:phebban) (P. Part.); *wiðcwedennes* (wiðcwēðan) (P. Part.); *wiðercwidennes* (wiðercwēðan) (P. Part.); *wiðgemetnes* (wiðmetan) (P. Part.); *wiðmetennes* (wiðmetan) (P. Part.); *wrigennes* ((ge)wre:on) (P. Part.); *ymbsetennes* (ymbstittan) (P. Part.); *ymbsnidennes* (ymbnsni:ðan) (P. Part.); *ymbstandennes* (ymbstandan) (P. Part.). **Suffixed nouns with hypothetical bases (59):** *abbodde:ast* (abbodde:as ø); *æftergengel* (æfterga:n ø); *æftergengnes* (æfterga:n ø); *ambihtsumnes* (ambihtsum ø); *andweardnes* (andweardian ø); *be:hð* (be:h ø); *bliccettung* (bliccettan ø); *bogetung* (bogettun ø); *cearcetung* (cearcettan ø); *clangettung* (clangettun ø); *cossettung* (cossettun ø); *crencestre* (cranc ø); *edgro:wung* (edgro:wān ø); *edlesung* (edlesan ø); *efli:sing* (eftle:as ø); *elele:ast* (elele:as ø); *forecennednes* (forecennan ø); *forhtle:asnes* (forhtle:as ø); *fullsumnes* (fullsum ø); *gaffetung* (gaffettan ø); *gefeohtsumnes* (feohtsum ø); *(ge)mæ:gð 2* (mæ:g ø); *gemæ:nsunnes* ((ge)mæ:nsun); *gemæ:nsunung* ((ge)mæ:nsun); *geongordo:m* (geongor ø); *geongorscipe* (geongor ø); *geðe:odsumnes* (ðe:odsum ø); *gewyrdelicnes* (wyrdelic ø); *gewyrdignes* (wyrdig ø); *headula:c* (heaðu ø); *hlu:torlicnes* (hlu:torlic ø); *hwiscettung* (hwiscettan ø); *litigere* (litig ø); *lytwist* (lyt ø); *mæ:nsunung* ((ge)mæ:nsun); *ne:adignes* (ne:adig ø); *oferhylmend* (oferhylm ø); *oferme:dla* (oferme:dan ø); *onfæðmnes* (onfæðman ø); *onhetting* (onhetan ø); *onsægednes* (onsægan ø); *onsægnnes* (onsægan ø); *onsægunng* (onsægan ø); *onwrigennes* (onwre:on ø); *ry:mette:ast* (ry:metle:as ø); *sleacmo:dnes* (sleacmo:d); *sleacornes* (sleacor ø); *swangettung* (swangettun ø); *swearcmo:dnes* (swearcmo:d ø); *tendling* (tendan ø); *to:hopung* (to:hopian ø); *underdrifennes* (underdrifan ø); *wæ:fernes* (wæ:fer ø); *wandlung* (wand); *werodde:st* (werodde:as ø); *witolnes* (witol ø); *wlæffetere* (wlæffettan ø); *wuldorfæstlicnes* (wuldorfæstlic ø); *ymbhy:wung* (ymbhe:awan ø). **Suffixed nouns with non-nominal bases (1,952):** *a:birging* (a:birgan) (verb); *a:bisgung* (a:bisgian) (verb); *a:blæ:cnes* (æ:blæ:ce) (adjective); *a:blæ:cung* (æ:blæ:ce) (adjective); *a:bla:wnes* (a:bla:wān) (verb); *a:bla:wnung* (a:bla:wān) (verb); *a:blinnednes* (a:blinnan) (verb); *a:blinnendnes* (a:blinnan) (verb); *a:blysung* (a:blysian) (verb); *a:bolgennes* (a:belgan 1) (verb); *a:bre:otnes* (a:bre:otan) (verb); *a:broðennes* (a:broðen) (adjective); *a:cennednes* (a:cennan) (verb); *a:cennend* (a:cennan) (verb); *a:cennige* (a:cennan) (verb); *a:cenning* (a:cennan) (verb); *a:ce:ocung* (a:ce:ocian) (verb); *a:cumendlicnes* (a:cumendlic) (adjective); *a:cunung* (oncunnan) (verb); *a:cwellednes* (a:cwellan) (verb); *a:de:afung* (a:de:afian) (verb); *æfterfolgere* (æfterfolgian) (verb); *æfterfylgednes* (æfterfolgian) (verb); *æfterfylgung* (æfterfolgian) (verb); *æftergengel* (æfterga:n ø) (verb); *æftergengnes* (æfterga:n ø) (verb); *æfterweardnes* (æfterweard) (adjective);

æfweardnes (æfweard) (adjective); *æ:ht 1* (a:gan) (verb); *ælfremedung* (ælfremed) (adjective); *æ:ling* ((ge)æ:lan) (verb); *ælmihignes* (ælmihig 1) (adjective); *æ:melnes* (æ:melle) (adjective); *æ:mtignes* (æ:mettig) (adjective); *æpsenes* (æpsen 1) (adjective); *æ:ring* (æ:r 3) (adjective); *ærning* ((ge)ærnan 1) (verb); *æ:trennes* (æ:tren) (adjective); *ætspornung* (oðspurnan) (verb); *ætspingnes* (ætspingan) (verb); *ætspingennes* (ætspingan) (verb); *ætwest 1* (æt 1) (adverb); *æty:cnas* (æty:can) (verb); *æty:wednes* (oði:ewan) (verb); *æty:wnes* (oði:ewan) (verb); *æty:wung* (oði:ewan) (verb); *æðelborenes* (æðelboren) (adjective); *æðelcundnes* (æðelcund) (adjective); *æ:ðrytnes 1* (æ:ðryt 1) (adjective); *æ:wfastnes* (æ:wfast) (adjective); *æ:wiscnes* (æ:wisc 2) (adjective); *æ:wnung* ((ge)æ:wnian) (verb); *a:fandung* (a:findan) (verb); *a:fangennes* (a:fo:n) (verb); *a:feormung* (a:feormian) (verb); *a:fierrednes* (a:fierran) (verb); *a:fli:egung* (a:fli:egan) (verb); *a:flygennes* (a:fli:egan) (verb); *a:fremðung* (a:fremdan) (verb); *a:fundennes* (a:findan) (verb); *a:gend* (a:gan) (verb); *a:gnere* ((ge)a:gnian) (verb); *a:gnett* ((ge)a:gnian) (verb); *a:gnung* (a:gan) (verb); *a:gotenes* (a:ge:otan) (verb); *a:gylting* (a:gyltan) (verb); *a:gyltnes* (a:gyltan) (verb); *a:hafennes* (a:hebban) (verb); *a:hardung* (a:heardian) (verb); *a:hildnes* (a:hildan) (verb); *a:hi:ðend* (a:hy:ðan) (verb); *a:hredding* (a:hreddan) (verb); *a:læ:tnes* (a:læ:tan) (verb); *a:le:fednes* (a:le:fian 1) (verb); *a:li:esednes* (a:li:esan) (verb); *a:li:esendnes* (a:li:esend) (verb); *a:li:esing 1* (a:li:esan) (verb); *a:li:esnes 1* (a:li:esan) (verb); *a:ly:fednes* (a:lie:fan) (verb); *a:ma:nsumung* (a:ma:nsumian) (verb); *anbyrdnes* (geandbyrdan) (verb); *anbyrignes* (onbyrgan 1) (verb); *andetla* ((ge)andettan) (verb); *andettere* ((ge)andettan) (verb); *andettung* ((ge)andettan) (verb); *andgietle:ast* (andgietle:as) (adjective); *andspurnes* (andspurnan) (verb); *andsumnes* (ansund) (adjective); *andu:strung* (andu:strian) (verb); *andung 1* (andian) (verb); *andweardnes* (andweardian 0) (verb); *andwi:snes* (andwi:s) (adjective); *a:nfealdnes* (a:nfeald) (adjective); *a:nforlæ:tnes* (a:nforlæ:tan) (verb); *angmo:dnes* (angmo:d) (adjective); *angnes* (andian) (verb); *a:nli:pnes* (a:nli:pe 1) (adjective); *anme:dla* (geanme:dan) (verb); *a:nmo:dnes* (a:nmo:d) (adjective); *a:nræ:dnes* (a:nræ:d) (adjective); *ansundnes 2* (ansund) (adjective); *anung* (andian) (verb); *a:nwilnes* (a:nwille 1) (adjective); *a:pinsung* (a:pinsian) (verb); *a:ræ:rnas* (a:ræ:ran) (verb); *a:rfæstnes* (a:rfæst) (adjective); *a:rigend* (a:r 3) (adjective); *a:rle:asnes* (a:rle:as) (adjective); *a:rle:ast* (a:rle:as) (adjective); *arodnes* (arod) (adjective); *arodscipe* (arod) (adjective); *a:segendnes* (a:secgan 1) (verb); *a:setnes* (a:settan) (verb); *a:sli:ding* (a:sli:dan) (verb); *a:sme:agung* (a:sme:agan) (verb); *a:smorung* (a:smorian) (verb); *a:solcennes* (a:solcen) (adjective); *a:springung* (a:springan) (verb); *a:prungennes* (a:springan) (verb); *a:spyring* (a:spyrian) (verb); *a:standennes* (a:standan) (verb); *a:sti:gnes* (a:sti:gan) (verb); *a:stregdnes 1* (a:stregdan) (verb); *a:strogdnis* (a:stregdan) (verb); *a:sty:pednes* (a:sty:pan) (verb); *a:styrung* (a:styrian) (verb); *a:swa:rnung* (a:wa:rnian) (verb); *a:swundennes* (a:swindan) (verb); *a:syndrung* ((ge)a:sy:ndrian) (verb); *a:tending* (a:tendan) (verb); *a:tendnes* (a:tendan) (verb); *a:te:orodnes* (a:te:orian) (verb); *a:te:orung* (a:te:orian) (verb); *a:tyhting* (a:tyhtan) (verb); *a:ðenenes* (a:ðenian 1) (verb); *a:ðenung* (a:ðenian 1) (verb); *a:ðindung* (a:ðindan) (verb); *a:ðrotennes* (a:ðre:otan) (verb); *a:ðrytnes 2* (æ:ðryt 1) (adjective); *a:ðswerung* (a:ðswerian) (verb); *a:ðundennes* (a:ðindan) (verb); *a:weccenes* (a:weccan) (verb); *a:wehtnes* (a:weccan) (verb); *a:wemmdnes* (a:wemman) (verb); *a:wendendlicnes* (a:wendendlic) (adjective); *a:wendendnes* (a:wendan) (verb); *a:wendennes* (a:wendan) (verb); *a:wending* (a:wendan) (verb); *a:we:stednes* (a:we:stan) (verb); *a:wierding* (a:wierdan) (verb); *a:wierdnes* (a:wierdan) (verb); *a:wordennes* (a:weorðan) (verb); *a:worpennes* (a:weorpan) (verb); *a:wyrgeðnes* (a:wiergan) (verb); *a:wyrigung* (a:wiergan) (verb); *a:wyrðung* (a:weorðan) (verb); *bæ:ddel* (bæ:dan) (verb); *bæ:dling* (bæ:dan) (verb); *bærnela:c* ((ge)bærnan) (verb); *bærnett* ((ge)bærnan) (verb); *bærning* ((ge)bærnan) (verb); *bærnes* ((ge)bærnan) (verb); *ba:snung* ((ge)ba:snian) (verb); *bealdnes* (beald) (adjective); *bearnle:ast* (bearnle:as) (adjective); *bebycgung* (bebycgan) (verb); *bebyrgednes* (bebyrgan 1) (verb); *bebyrgung* (bebyrgan 1) (verb); *beccen* (bycgan) (verb); *becly:sung* (becly:san) (verb); *beclypping* (beclyppan) (verb); *becweðere* (becweðan) (verb); *bedelfung* (bedelfan) (verb); *bedi:gling* (bedi:glian) (verb); *befri:nung* (befri:nan) (verb); *begi:ming* (begi:man) (verb); *behæfednes* (behabban) (verb); *behe:afdung* (behe:afdian) (verb); *behealdennes* (behealdan) (verb); *behealdnes* (behealdan) (verb); *behe:fnes* (behe:fe) (adjective); *behe:fðu* (behe:fe) (adjective); *behogadnes* (behogod) (verb); *behre:owsung* (behre:owsian) (verb); *behwearft* (behweorfan) (verb); *behy:dednes* (behy:dan) (verb); *behy:dignes* (behy:dig) (adjective); *behy:rung* (behy:ran) (verb); *bela:dung* (bela:dian) (verb); *belæ:wung* (belæ:wan) (verb); *beniming* (beniman) (verb); *beorning* (biernan) (verb); *bepæ:cestre* (bepæ:can) (verb); *bepæ:cung* (bepæ:can) (verb); *bere:afere* (bere:afian) (verb); *besceadwung* (besceaduwan) (verb); *besce:awodnes* (besce:awod) (adjective); *besce:awung* (besce:awian) (verb); *bescierednes* (bescieran) (verb); *bescirung* (bescieran) (verb); *besmitenes* (besmi:tan) (verb); *beswi:cung* (beswi:can) (verb); *beswicenes* (beswi:can) (verb); *be:tnes* ((ge)be:tan) (verb); *betogenes* (bete:on) (verb); *bety:nung* (bety:nan) (verb); *bewedding*

(beweddian) (verb); *bewerenes* (bewaterian) (verb); *bewerung* (bewaterian) (verb); *bewrigennes* (bewre:on) (verb); *biddere* (biddan) (verb); *bifung* (bifian) (verb); *bi:gels* ((ge)bi:egan) (verb); *bi:ging* ((ge)bi:egan) (verb); *bi:gnes* ((ge)bi:egan) (verb); *bi:gyrdel* (begyrdan) (verb); *bilewitnes* (bilewit) (adjective); *biren* ((ge)beran) (verb); *bisignes* (bisig) (adjective); *biternes* (biter) (adjective); *bla:cung* (bla:c) (adjective); *bladesnung* (bladesian) (verb); *bladesung* (bladesian) (verb); *bla:were* ((ge)bla:wan) (verb); *bla:wung* ((ge)bla:wan) (verb); *blendnes* (blendan 1) (verb); *ble:tsung* ((ge)ble:tsian) (verb); *bliccettung* (bliccettan ø) (verb) ; *blindnes* (blind) (adjective); *bli:ðnes* (bli:ð 1) (adjective); *bo:gung* (bo:gan) (verb); *bogetung* (bogettan ø) (verb) ; *bra:dnes* (bra:d 1) (adjective); *brecung* ((ge)brecan) (verb); *bre:gnes* (bre:gan) (verb); *brengnes* ((ge)brengan 1) (verb); *bre:owla:c* ((ge)bre:owan) (verb); *brogdettung* (brogdettan) (verb); *bro:ðorli:cnes* (bro:ðorlic) (adjective); *bru:cung* (bru:can) (verb); *bry:ting* (bre:otan) (verb); *brytnere* ((ge)brytnian) (verb); *brytnung* ((ge)brytnian) (verb); *bydel* ((ge)be:odan) (verb); *byrele* ((ge)beran) (verb); *byrgels* ((ge)byrgan) (verb); *byrgen* ((ge)byrgan) (verb); *byrgere* ((ge)byrgan) (verb); *byrging 1* ((ge)byrgan) (verb); *byrignes 1* ((ge)byrgan) (verb); *byrðen* ((ge)beran) (verb); *byrðestre* ((ge)beran) (verb); *byrðincel* ((ge)beran) (verb); *byrðling* ((ge)beran) (verb); *byrðre 1* ((ge)beran) (verb); *byrðre 2* ((ge)beran) (verb); *ca:fnes* (ca:f) (adjective); *ca:fscipe* (ca:f) (adjective); *cancetung* (cancettan) (verb); *carfulnes* (carful) (adjective); *carle:asnes* (carle:as) (adjective); *carle:ast* (carle:as) (adjective); *ce:nðu* (ce:ne 1) (adjective); *ce:owung* ((ge)ce:owan) (verb); *ceahhetung* (ceahhetan) (verb); *cealdnes* (ceald 1) (adjective); *cearcetung* (cearcettan ø) (verb) ; *cennes* ((ge)cennan) (verb); *cennestre* ((ge)cennan) (verb); *cenning 1* ((ge)cennan) (verb); *ceorung* ((ge)ceorian) (verb); *ci:gere* ((ge)ci:egan) (verb); *cimbing* (cimban) (verb); *ci:snes* (ci:s) (adjective); *citlung* (citelian) (verb); *clæ:ming* ((ge)clæ:man) (verb); *clæmnes* (clæmman) (verb); *clæ:nnes* (clæ:ne 1) (adjective); *clæ:nsere* ((ge)clæ:nsian) (verb); *clæppetung* (clæppettan) (verb); *clangettung* (clangettan ø) (verb) ; *cla:wung* (cla:wan) (verb); *cle:ofung* (cle:ofan) (verb); *clifrung* (clifrian) (verb); *clipung* ((ge)clipian) (verb); *chy:sung* (cly:san) (verb); *cne:atung* ((ge)cne:atian) (verb); *cnihttha:d* (cniht) (adjective); *cnyssung* ((ge)cnyssan) (verb); *cnyttels* ((ge)cnyttan) (verb); *co:cnung* (geco:cnian) (verb); *co:lnes* (co:l) (adjective); *co:penere* (geco:p) (adjective); *cossetung* (cossettan ø) (verb) ; *cracelung* (cracian) (verb); *cra:cetung* (cra:cettan) (verb); *cra:ftung* (cra:ftan) (verb); *cre:asnes* (cre:as) (adjective); *cre:opere* ((ge)cre:opan) (verb); *cre:opung* ((ge)cre:opan) (verb); *cri:stendo:m* (cri:sten 1) (adjective); *cri:stennes* (cri:sten 1) (adjective); *cri:stnere* (cri:sten 1) (adjective); *cri:stnung* (cri:sten 1) (adjective); *crymbing* (crumb) (adjective); *cumli:ðnes* (cumli:ðe) (adjective); *cunnere* ((ge)cunnian) (verb); *cunnung* ((ge)cunnian) (verb); *cu:ðnes* ((ge)cu:ð) (adjective); *cwa:nung* (cwa:nian) (verb); *cwacung* (cwacian) (verb); *cwealmbæ:rnnes* (cwealmbæ:re) (adjective); *cweccung* ((ge)cweccan) (verb); *cwellere* ((ge)cwellan) (verb); *cwiddung* (cwiddian) (verb); *cwi:ðnes* (cwi:ðan) (verb); *cwi:ðung* (cwi:ðan) (verb); *cy:mnes* (cy:me) (adjective); *cynelicnes* (cynelic 1) (adjective); *cyrtenes* (cyrtan 1) (adjective); *cystignes* (cystig) (adjective); *dearfscipe* (dearf) (adjective); *de:aðbæ:rnnes* (de:aðbæ:re) (adjective); *de:aðlicnes* (de:aðlic) (adjective); *decli:nung* (decli:nian) (verb); *de:mere* ((ge)de:man) (verb); *de:opnes* (de:op 1) (adjective); *de:orling* (de:ore 1) (adjective); *deorcnes* (deorc) (adjective); *deorcung* (deorc) (adjective); *derung* (derian) (verb); *di:egolnes* (di:egol 1) (adjective); *dihntnere 1* ((ge)dihntnian) (verb); *di:lignes* ((ge)di:legian) (verb); *dimnes* (dimm) (adjective); *do:ere* ((ge)do:n) (verb); *dofung* (dofian) (verb); *dolscipe* (dol 1) (adjective); *do:mfæstnes* (do:mfæst) (adjective); *dre:fre* ((ge)dre:fan) (verb); *dre:fung* ((ge)dre:fan) (verb); *dre:opung* ((ge)dre:opan) (verb); *dre:orignes* (dre:orig) (adjective); *dre:orung* ((ge)dre:osan) (verb); *dri:ting* (gedri:tan) (verb); *droppetung* (droppetan) (verb); *dru:goð* ((ge)dru:gian) (verb); *dru:gung* ((ge)dru:gian) (verb); *druncenha:d* (druncen 2) (adjective); *druncennes* (druncen 2) (adjective); *druncenscipe* (druncen 2) (adjective); *druncning* (druncen 2) (adjective); *dru:pung* ((ge)dre:opan) (verb); *dry:gnes* (dry:ge) (adjective); *duguð* (dugan) (verb); *dumbnes* (dumb) (adjective); *dwæ:snes* ((ge)dwæ:s 1) (adjective); *dydrung* (dydrian) (verb); *dy:fing* ((ge)dy:fan) (verb); *dyrfing* ((ge)dyrfan) (verb); *dysgung* (dysig 1) (adjective); *dysigdo:m* (dysig 1) (adjective); *dysignes* (dysig 1) (adjective); *e:adignes* (e:adig) (adjective); *ealddo:m* (eald) (adjective); *ealdnes* (eald) (adjective); *ealdordo:mlicnes* (ealdordo:mlic) (adjective); *ealdorlicnes* (ealdorlic) (adjective); *ealdung* (eald) (adjective); *earfoðlicnes* (earfoðlic) (adjective); *earmðu 1* (earm 2) (adjective); *earming* (earm 2) (adjective); *earnung* ((ge)earnian) (verb); *e:aðbylgnes* (e:aðbylige) (verb); *e:aðelicnes* (e:aðelic) (adjective); *e:aðmo:dnes* (e:aðmo:d) (adjective); *e:awdnes* ((ge)i:ewan) (verb); *e:cnes* (e:ce 1) (adjective); *edcennung* (geedcennan) (verb); *edgro:wung* (edgro:wan ø) (verb) ; *edhwyrft* ((ge)edhwyrftan) (verb); *edlæ:cung* ((ge)edlæ:can) (verb); *edlesung* (edlesan ø) (verb) ; *edni:wigend* (edni:we 1) (adjective); *edwyrping* ((ge)edwyrpan) (verb); *efenherenes* (efenherian) (verb); *efenlæ:cend* ((ge)efenlæ:can) (verb); *efenlicnes* (efenlic) (adjective); *efenling* (efen 1) (adjective); *efennes* (efen 1) (adjective); *efensa:rgung* (efensa:rgian) (verb); *efenðro:wung*

(efenðro:wian) (verb); *efesung* ((ge)efesian) (verb); *efning* (efen 1) (adjective); *efta:cennednes* (efta:cenned) (adjective); *eftbe:tung* ((ge)eftbe:tan) (verb); *eftflo:wung* (eftflo:wian) (verb); *eftli:sing* (eftle:as ø) (adjective); *egele:asnes* (egele:as) (adjective); *egesfulnes* (egesful) (adjective); *egesung* ((ge)egesian) (verb); *elcung* (elcian) (verb); *elnung* ((ge)elnian) (verb); *elreordignes* (elreordig) (adjective); *elðe:odignes* (elðe:odig) (adjective); *endele:asnes* (endele:as) (adjective); *endemestnes* (endemest 2) (adjective); *eornes 1* (ierre 1) (adjective); *erigung* (erian) (verb); *e:stfulnes* (e:stful) (adjective); *e:stines* (e:stig) (adjective); *eting* ((ge)etan) (verb); *etolnes* (etol) (adjective); *e:ðgung* ((ge)e:ðian) (verb); *e:ðung 1* (i:eðe 2) (adjective); *fæ:cnung* (fæ:cne 1) (adjective); *fægennes* ((ge)fægen) (adjective); *fægernes* (fæger 1) (adjective); *fæ:gð* (fæ:ge) (adjective); *fæ:ring* (fæ:ran) (verb); *fæsten* (fæst 1) (adjective); *fæsthafulnes* (fæsthaful) (adjective); *fæsting* (fæst 1) (adjective); *fæstnes* (fæst 1) (adjective); *fæstræ:dnes* (fæstræ:d) (adjective); *fæ:tnes* (fæ:tt 1) (adjective); *fa:getung* (fa:gettan) (verb); *fa:gnes* (fa:g 1) (adjective); *fa:gung* (fa:g 1) (adjective); *fandere* ((ge)findan) (verb); *fandung* ((ge)findan) (verb); *fe:anes* (fe:a 2) (adjective); *fe:asceafnes* (fe:asceaft) (adjective); *fe:dels* ((ge)fe:dan) (verb); *fe:dung* ((ge)fe:dan) (verb); *fe:dnes* ((ge)fe:dan) (verb); *felafealdnes* (felafeald) (adjective); *felaspecolnes* (felaspecol) (adjective); *felawyrðnes* (felawyrðe) (adjective); *fe:ogað* (gefe:ogan) (verb); *feohgyrnes* (feohgeorn) (adjective); *feohle:asnes* (feohle:as) (adjective); *feornes* (feorr 1) (adjective); *feorrung* (feorr 1) (adjective); *fe:orðing* (fe:orða) (adjective); *fe:orðung* (fe:orða) (adjective); *fe:oung* (gefe:ogan) (verb); *fercung* (fercian) (verb); *fering* ((ge)ferian) (verb); *finding* ((ge)findan) (verb); *flæ:sclicnes* (flæ:sclic) (adjective); *fli:eming* ((ge)fli:eman) (verb); *fli:tere* ((ge)fli:tan) (verb); *flo:wednes* (flo:wian) (verb); *flo:wing* (flo:wian) (verb); *flyht* ((ge)fle:ogan) (verb); *fne:osung* (fne:osan) (verb); *folgere* ((ge)folgian) (verb); *folgoð* ((ge)folgian) (verb); *forbærnednes* (forbærnan) (verb); *forbry:tednes* (forbri:tan) (verb); *forcierradnes* (forcierran) (verb); *forcierring* (forcierran) (verb); *forde:mednes* (forde:man) (verb); *forde:ming* (forde:man) (verb); *fordrifnes* (fordri:fan) (verb); *forecennednes* (forecennan ø) (verb); *forecostung* (forecostian) (verb); *forefengnes* (forefo:n) (adjective); *foregearwung* (foregearwian) (verb); *forengel* (forega:n) (verb); *foreiernere* (foreiernan) (verb); *foremæ:rnnes* (foremæ:re) (adjective); *foresægdnes* (foresægan) (verb); *foresce:awere* (foresce:awian) (verb); *foresce:awung* (foresce:awian) (verb); *forese:ones* (forese:on) (verb); *foresetnes* (foresettan) (verb); *forestæppung* (forestæppan) (verb); *forestihtung* (forestihtian) (verb); *foreteohhung* (foreteohhian) (verb); *foreðancolnes* (foreðancol) (adjective); *foreðingere* (foreðingian) (verb); *foreðingung* (foreðingian) (verb); *foreweardnes* (foreweard 3) (adjective); *forewi:tegun* (forewi:tegian) (verb); *forewritennes* (forewriten) (adjective); *forge:gednes* (forge:gan) (verb); *forge:gung* (forge:gan) (verb); *forgefenes 1* (forgiefan) (verb); *forgiefednes* (forgiefan) (verb); *forgiefnes* (forgiefan) (verb); *forgifestre* (forgiefan) (verb); *forgifung* (forgiefan) (verb); *forgitelnes* (forgitel) (adjective); *forgiting* (forgietan) (verb); *forgnidennes* (forgniden) (adjective); *forgrindet* (forgrindan 1) (verb); *forhæfednes* (forhæfed) (adjective); *forhealdnes* (forhealdan) (verb); *forhergdnes* (forhergian) (verb); *forhergung* (forhergian) (verb); *forhogiend* (forhogian) (verb); *forhogodnes* (forhogian) (verb); *forhogung* (forhogian) (verb); *forhtnes* (forht) (adjective); *forhtung* (forht) (adjective); *forhwierfednes* (forhwierfan) (verb); *forlæ:tnes* (forlæ:tan) (verb); *forlæ:ting* (forlæ:tan) (verb); *forlegnes* (forlicgan) (verb); *forlegnis* (forlicgan) (verb); *forle:ornes* (forele:oran) (verb); *forle:tere* (forlæ:tan) (verb); *forliger 1* (forlicgan) (verb); *forliger 2* (forlicgan) (verb); *forliðennes* (forli:ðan) (verb); *forlorenes* (forle:osan) (verb); *formolsnung* (formolsnian) (verb); *forrotednes* (forrotian) (verb); *forsacennes* (forsacan) (verb); *forsacung* (forsacan) (verb); *forscamung* (forscamian) (verb); *forscencednes* (forscencan) (verb); *forsewennes* (forse:on) (verb); *forswestre* (forse:on) (verb); *forspaning* (forspanan) (verb); *forspennestre* (forspennan) (verb); *forspenning* (forspennan) (verb); *forspillednes* (forspillian) (verb); *forstrogdnes* (forstregdan) (verb); *forsuwung* (forswigian) (verb); *forswarung* (forswerian) (verb); *forsworcennes* (forsweorcan) (verb); *forswornnes* (forsworen) (adjective); *fortogenes* (fortogen) (adjective); *fortreding* (fortredan) (verb); *fortru:wodnes* (fortru:wian) (verb); *fortru:wung* (fortru:wian) (verb); *forðbylding* (forbelgan) (verb); *forðfe:rednes* ((ge)forðfe:ran) (verb); *forðfe:ring* ((ge)forðfe:ran) (verb); *forðgele:orednes* (forele:oran) (verb); *forðgewitennes* (forðgewi:tan) (verb); *forðryccednes* (forðryccan) (verb); *forðrycnes* (forðryccan) (verb); *forðscype* (forð 1) (adverb); *forðstæpping* (forðstæppan) (verb); *forðung* (forð 1) (adverb); *forðweardnes* (forðweard 1) (adjective); *forðyldegung* (forðyldian) (verb); *forwandung* (forwandian) (verb); *forwenednes* (forwened) (adjective); *forweorpnnes* (forweorpan) (verb); *forwerodnes* (forwerod) (adjective); *forwiernednes* (forwiernan) (verb); *forwitolnes* (forewitol) (adjective); *forwordenes* (forweorðan) (verb); *forwyrpnnes* (forweorpan) (verb); *fracodlicnes* (fracodlic) (adjective); *fracodnes* (fracod 1) (adjective); *fracodscipe* (fracod 1) (adjective); *fræfelnes* (fræfel 2) (adjective); *frægning* ((ge)frignan) (verb); *frættnes* ((ge)frætwan) (verb); *frætweðnes* ((ge)frætwan) (verb); *framnes* (fram 3) (adjective); *framscipe* (fram 3)

(adjective); *fra:sung* ((ge)fra:sian) (verb); *frecnes* (frec) (adjective); *fregnung* ((ge)frignan) (verb); *fremfulnes* (fremful) (adjective); *fremsumnes* (fremsum) (adjective); *fre:odo:m* (fre:o 1) (adjective); *fre:ola:c* (fre:o 1) (adjective); *fre:ondle:ast* (fre:ondle:as) (adjective); *fre:ot* (fre:o 1) (adjective); *frigedo:m* ((ge)frignan) (verb); *fri:gnēs* (fre:o 1) (adjective); *frignung* ((ge)frignan) (verb); *frumræ:den* (frum 1) (adjective); *frymð 1* (frum 1) (adjective); *fullðungnes* (fullðungen) (adjective); *fullere* (full 1) (adjective); *fullfremednes* (fullfremed) (adjective); *fullnes* (full 1) (adjective); *fu:lnes* (fu:l 1) (adjective); *fulwere* ((ge)fulwian) (verb); *fu:snes* (fu:s) (adjective); *fylgestre* ((ge)fylgan) (verb); *fylging 1* ((ge)fylgan) (verb); *fylignes* ((ge)fylgan) (verb); *fyllen* ((ge)feallan) (verb); *fyllese:ocnes* (fyllese:oc) (adjective); *fyndele* ((ge)findan) (verb); *fyrhtnes* ((ge)fyrht) (adjective); *fyrðrung* ((ge)fyrðran) (verb); *fyrwitgeornes* (fyrwitgeorn) (adjective); *fyrwitnes* (fyrwit 2) (adjective); *gadertangnes* (gadertang) (adjective); *gæ:ling* (gæ:lan) (verb); *gaffetung* (gaffettan ø) (verb); *gafol 1* (giefan) (verb); *galere* ((ge)galan) (verb); *ga:lnes* (ga:l 2) (adjective); *ga:lscipe* (ga:l 2) (adjective); *galung* ((ge)galan) (verb); *ga:nung* (ga:nian) (verb); *gea:gnung* ((ge)a:gnian) (verb); *gealpettung* (gealpettan) (verb); *(ge)andetnes* ((ge)andettan) (verb); *ge:anhworfennes* (ge:anhweorfan) (verb); *ge:annes* (gegegnian) (verb); *ge:anoð* (gegegnian) (verb); *ge:apnes* (ge:ap 1) (adjective); *ge:apscipe* (ge:ap 1) (adjective); *gearcung* ((ge)gearcian) (verb); *gearowitolnes* (gearowitol) (adjective); *(ge)a:scung* ((ge)a:scian) (adjective); *gebe:acnung* (gebe:acnian) (verb); *(ge)beorhtnes* (beorht 1) (adjective); *(ge)beterung* (go:d 1) (verb); *gebe:tung* ((ge)be:tan) (verb); *(ge)bi:cnigend* ((ge)bi:cnan) (verb); *(ge)bi:cnung* ((ge)bi:cnan) (verb); *gebi:gednes* ((ge)bi:egan) (verb); *gebi:gendnes* ((ge)bi:egan) (verb); *gebi:gnēs* ((ge)bi:egan) (verb); *geblæ:dfæstnes* ((ge)blæ:dfæst) (adjective); *(ge)breccnes* ((ge)breccan) (verb); *gebrennes* ((ge)brengan 1) (verb); *(ge)brosnung* ((ge)brosnian) (verb); *(ge)bryrdnes* (bryrdan) (verb); *gebry:sednes* ((ge)bry:san) (verb); *gebundennes* ((ge)bindan) (verb); *gebyrgednes* ((ge)byrgan) (verb); *gebyrðen* ((ge)beran) (verb); *gecennes* ((ge)cennan) (verb); *gecierrednes* ((ge)cierran) (verb); *geci:gednes* ((ge)ci:egan) (verb); *geci:gnēs* ((ge)ci:egan) (verb); *(ge)ci:gung* ((ge)ci:egan) (verb); *(ge)clæ:nsung* ((ge)clæ:nsian) (verb); *(ge)clipung* ((ge)clipian) (verb); *gecna:wnes* ((ge)cna:wan) (verb); *(ge)corennes* ((ge)coren) (adjective); *(ge)corenscipe* ((ge)coren) (adjective); *(ge)cwe:ming* ((ge)cwe:me) (adjective); *(ge)cwe:mnes* ((ge)cwe:me) (adjective); *gecwicung* ((ge)cwician) (verb); *gecy:ðednes* ((ge)cy:ðan) (verb); *gedafenes* (gedafen) (adjective); *(ge)gedafenlicnes* (gedafenlic) (adjective); *gede:fnes* (gede:fe 1) (adjective); *gederednes* (derian) (verb); *(ge)dihtnung* ((ge)dihtnian) (verb); *(ge)dreccednes* ((ge)dreccan) (verb); *(ge)dreccung* ((ge)dreccan) (verb); *(ge)dre:fednes* ((ge)dre:fan) (verb); *gedre:fnes* ((ge)dre:fan) (verb); *gedrehtnes* ((ge)dreccan) (verb); *(ge)drohtnung* (drohtnian) (verb); *(ge)dryht* ((ge)dre:ogan) (verb); *gedryht* ((ge)dre:ogan) (verb); *(ge)dyrstignes* ((ge)dyrstig) (adjective); *(ge)e:acnung* ((ge)e:acnian) (verb); *(ge)edni:wung* (edni:we 1) (adjective); *(ge)edstaðelung* ((ge)edstaðelian) (verb); *geefenlæ:cestre* ((ge)efenlæ:can) (verb); *(ge)efenlæ:cung* ((ge)efenlæ:can) (verb); *geendadung* ((ge)endian) (verb); *(ge)endung* ((ge)endian) (verb); *(ge)fadung* ((ge)fadian) (verb); *(ge)faegnung* (faegn) (adjective); *(ge)fe:awnes* (fe:a 2) (adjective); *gefe:gednes* ((ge)fe:gan) (verb); *(ge)fe:lnes* (gefe:le) (adjective); *(ge)fe:owung* ((ge)fe:on) (verb); *(ge)fe:rnes* (fe:ran 1) (verb); *(ge)fe:rscipe* (fe:ran 1) (verb); *gefestre* (giefan) (adjective); *geflihtfulnes* ((ge)flitful) (adjective); *(ge)frætwerbung* ((ge)frætwan) (verb); *gefre:dnes* (gefre:dan) (verb); *(ge)fremming* ((ge)fremman) (verb); *(ge)frignes* ((ge)frignan) (verb); *gefyllnednes* ((ge)fyllan 1) (verb); *gefyrnnes* (fyrn) (adjective); *gefyrðring* ((ge)fyrðran) (verb); *gegaderednes* ((ge)gadrian) (verb); *(ge)gaderscipe* (gegadere) (adverb); *(ge)gaderung* (gegadere) (adverb); *(ge)gaderwist* (gegadere) (verb); *gegierung* ((ge)gierwan) (verb); *(ge)glædnes* (glæd 1) (adjective); *gegripennes* ((ge)gri:pan) (verb); *gehæftednes* ((ge)hæftan) (verb); *(ge)hæft 1* (habban) (verb); *gehæ:lednes* ((ge)hæ:led) (adjective); *gehæplicnes* (gehæplic) (adjective); *(ge)ha:lgung* ((ge)ha:lgian) (verb); *(ge)healdsumnes* (healdsum) (adjective); *gehendnes* (gehende 1) (adjective); *(ge)herenes* (herian 1) (verb); *(ge)hi:ernes* ((ge)hi:eran) (verb); *(ge)hi:ersumnes* ((ge)hi:ersum) (adjective); *(ge)hlinung* ((ge)hlimian) (verb); *gehrorenes* ((ge)hre:osan) (verb); *gehwæ:dnes* (gehwæ:de) (adjective); *(ge)hwætnes* (hwæt 2) (adjective); *(ge)hwilcnes* (hwilc 1) (adjective); *gehwyrfednes* ((ge)hwierfan) (verb); *gehy:dnes 1* ((ge)hy:dan 1) (verb); *gehy:rung* ((ge)hi:eran) (verb); *gehy:ðelicnes* ((ge)hy:ðelic) (adjective); *gelæ:rednes* ((ge)læ:red) (adjective); *(ge)laðung* ((ge)laðian) (verb); *gele:affulnes* ((ge)le:afful) (adjective); *gele:afle:asnes* (gele:afle:as) (adjective); *gele:fenscipe* (geli:efen) (adjective); *(ge)le:orednes* ((ge)le:oran) (verb); *(ge)le:orendnes* ((ge)le:oran) (verb); *(ge)le:ornes* ((ge)le:oran) (verb); *(ge)li:cnes* (geli:c 1) (adjective); *(ge)li:cung* (geli:c 1) (adjective); *geli:efenscipe* (geli:efen) (adjective); *geligere* ((ge)licgan) (verb); *gelimplicnes* (gelimplic) (adjective); *gelo:gung* ((ge)lo:gian) (verb); *gelo:mlæ:cung* ((ge)lo:mlæ:can) (verb); *gelo:mlæ:cnes* ((ge)lo:mlæ:can) (verb); *gelo:mlicnes* (gelo:mlic) (adjective); *(ge)lustfullung* (gelustful) (adjective); *(ge)lustfulnes* (gelustful) (adjective);

gely:tlung (ly:tel 1) (adjective); *gemæcnes* ((ge)mæc) (adjective); *gemæcscipe* ((ge)mæc) (adjective); *gemæ:dla* (gemæ:dan) (verb); *gemæ:nelicnes* ((ge)mæ:nelic) (adjective); *gemæ:nnes* ((ge)mæ:ne) (adjective); *gemæ:nscipe* ((ge)mæ:ne) (adjective); *gemæ:nung* ((ge)mæ:ne) (adjective); *(ge)mæ:rsung* ((ge)mæ:rsian) (verb); *gema:hlicnes* (gema:hlic) (adjective); *gema:hnes* ((ge)ma:h) (adjective); *gemengednes* ((ge)mengan) (verb); *gemengung* ((ge)mengan) (verb); *gemeodnes* (medeme) (adjective); *geme:tednes* ((ge)me:tan) (verb); *gemetfæstnes* (gemetfæst) (adjective); *(ge)metgung* ((ge)metgian) (verb); *(ge)me:ting* ((ge)me:tan) (verb); *gemetlicung* (gemetlic) (adjective); *(ge)micelnes* (micel 1) (adjective); *(ge)miclung* ((ge)miclian) (verb); *(ge)mitting* ((ge)mittan) (verb); *gemo:dsumnes* (gemo:dsum) (adjective); *gemyndiglicnes* (gemyndiglic) (adjective); *(ge)myndgung 1* ((ge)myndgian) (verb); *gemyndly:st* ((ge)myndle:as) (adjective); *(ge)mynegung* (mynegian) (verb); *(ge)ne:osung* (ne:osan) (verb); *generednes* ((ge)nerian) (verb); *genyht* (genugan) (verb); *genyhtsumnes* ((ge)nyhtsum) (adjective); *genyhtsumung* ((ge)nyhtsum) (adjective); *geocsung* (geocsian) (verb); *geoguð* (geong 1) (adjective); *ge:omornes* (ge:omor) (adjective); *ge:omrung* (ge:omrian) (verb); *geondscri:ðing* (geondscri:ðan) (verb); *geondstre:dnes* (geondstre:dan) (verb); *geonglicnes* (geonglic) (adjective); *geongling* (geong 1) (adjective); *geonli:cung* (geonli:cian) (verb); *(ge)openung* (open) (adjective); *geornfulnes* (geornful) (adjective); *geornnes* (georn) (adjective); *geornung* (georn) (adjective); *ge:otere* ((ge)ge:otan) (verb); *(ge)recednes* ((ge)reccan) (verb); *gerecenes* ((ge)reccan) (verb); *gere:fscipe* ((ge)re:fa) (adjective); *gerihtwi:sung* ((ge)rihtwi:sian) (verb); *gerinning* ((ge)rinnan 1) (verb); *gerisnes* ((ge)risne 1) (adjective); *(ge)sæ:gednes* ((ge)sæ:gan) (verb); *gesæ:lignes* ((ge)sæ:lig) (adjective); *gesæ:lnes* ((ge)sæ:lan 1) (verb); *(ge)sæ:lð* ((ge)sæ:lan 1) (verb); *(ge)samnung* ((ge)samnian) (verb); *gesce:adnes* ((ge)sce:adan) (verb); *gesceapennes* ((ge)sceippan) (verb); *gescendnes* ((ge)scendan) (verb); *gescendð* ((ge)scendan) (verb); *gescento* ((ge)scendan) (verb); *gescrencednes* ((ge)screncan) (verb); *gescre:pnes* ((ge)scre:pe 2) (adjective); *(ge)sealdnes* ((ge)sellan) (verb); *(ge)segen* ((ge)secgan) (verb); *gesegnes* ((ge)segian) (verb); *gesetennes* ((ge)sittan 1) (verb); *gese:ðnes* ((ge)se:ðan) (verb); *(ge)se:ðung* ((ge)se:ðan) (verb); *gesibnes* ((ge)sibb 2) (adjective); *gesibsumung* ((ge)sibsum) (adjective); *gesiht* ((ge)se:on) (verb); *gesihðnes* ((ge)se:on) (verb); *(ge)sme:aung* ((ge)sme:agan) (verb); *(ge)stæððignes* ((ge)stæððig) (adjective); *(ge)strangung* (strang) (adjective); *(ge)strogdnes* (stregdan) (verb); *gestyrenes* ((ge)styrian) (verb); *(ge)sundfulnes* (gesundful) (adjective); *(ge)swæ:snes* ((ge)swæ:s) (adjective); *geswæ:sscipe* ((ge)swæ:s) (adjective); *geswencednes* ((ge)swencan) (verb); *(ge)sweotolung* (sweotol) (adjective); *gesweðrung* ((ge)sweðrian) (verb); *geswicennes* ((ge)swi:can) (verb); *geswi:cung* ((ge)swi:can) (verb); *(ge)swi:gung* (swi:ge 2) (adjective); *geswincfulnes* ((ge)swincful) (adjective); *geswipornes* ((ge)swipor) (adjective); *geswo:gung* (swo:gan) (verb); *getæ:snes* ((ge)tæ:se 1) (adjective); *getalscipe* (tal) (adjective); *geteohhung* (teohhian) (verb); *(ge)te:orung* ((ge)te:orian) (verb); *(ge)tilð* (til 1) (adjective); *getre:owfulnes* ((ge)tre:owful) (adjective); *getre:owle:asnes* ((ge)tre:owle:as) (adjective); *getru:wung* ((ge)tru:wian) (verb); *(ge)trymning* (trymian) (verb); *(ge)trymnes* (trymian) (verb); *gety:dnes* ((ge)ty:n) (verb); *getyngnes* ((ge)tyng 1) (adjective); *gedafsumnes* (gedafsum) (adjective); *geðræ:stednes* ((ge)ðræ:stan) (verb); *geðræ:stnes* ((ge)ðræ:stan) (verb); *geðri:stlæ:cung* ((ge)ðri:stlæ:can) (verb); *(ge)ðryccednes* ((ge)ðryccan) (verb); *(ge)ðungennes* (geðungen 1) (adjective); *(ge)ðwæ:rnes* ((ge)ðwæ:re) (adjective); *geðwæ:rung* ((ge)ðwæ:re) (adjective); *geðyldmo:dnes* (geðyldmo:d) (adjective); *gewæ:cednes* ((ge)wæ:can) (verb); *(ge)wæ:pnung* ((ge)wæ:pnian) (verb); *(ge)weaxnes* ((ge)weaxan) (verb); *gewemmednes* ((ge)wemman) (verb); *(ge)wemming* ((ge)wemman) (verb); *(ge)we:ðnes* (we:ðe) (adjective); *(ge)wilnung* ((ge)wilnian) (verb); *(ge)wilsumnes* (wilsum) (adjective); *(ge)wi:snes* (wi:s 1) (adjective); *(ge)wissung* (gewiss 1) (adjective); *(ge)wistfullung* ((ge)wistfullian) (verb); *gewitendnes* ((ge)wi:tan) (verb); *gewitennes* ((ge)wi:tan) (verb); *(ge)witle:ast* ((ge)witle:as) (adjective); *(ge)wri:tere* ((ge)wri:tan) (verb); *gewre:gednes* ((ge)wre:gan) (verb); *gewri:ðing* ((ge)wri:ðan) (verb); *gewriðennes* ((ge)wri:ðan) (verb); *gewy:scednes* ((ge)wy:scan) (verb); *gewy:scing* ((ge)wy:scan) (verb); *gewyrdelicnes* (wyrdelic ø) (adjective); *gewyrdignes* (wyrdig ø) (adverb); *gi:emele:asnes* (gi:emele:as) (adjective); *gi:emele:ast* (gi:emele:as) (adjective); *giesting* (giest) (adjective); *gifolnes* (gifol) (adjective); *ginnes* (ginn) (adjective); *gi:tsere* (gi:tsian) (verb); *gi:tsiendnes* (gi:tsian) (verb); *gi:tsung* (gi:tsian) (verb); *giwung* ((ge)giwian) (verb); *gladung* (glæd 1) (adjective); *glædmo:dnes* (glædmo:d) (adjective); *glædscipe* (glæd 1) (adjective); *glæterung* (glæterian) (verb); *gle:awnes* (gle:aw) (adjective); *gle:awscipe* (gle:aw) (adjective); *gle:sing* (gle:san) (verb); *gliderung* (glidder) (adjective); *glitenung* (glitenian) (verb); *gli:wiend* (gli:w) (adjective); *gne:aðlicnes* (gne:aðlic ø) (adjective); *gne:aðnes* (gne:að) (adjective); *gni:ding* (gni:dan) (verb); *gnornung* (gnorn 1) (adjective); *godcundlicnes* (godcundlic) (adjective); *godcundnes* (godcund) (adjective); *go:dnes* (go:d 1) (adjective); *go:dscipe* (go:d 1) (adjective); *go:ung* (go:ian) (verb); *goretting* (goretan) (verb); *græ:dignes* (græ:dig) (adjective);

grammaticere (grammatic) (adjective); *gra:nung* (gr:anian) (verb); *gre:atnes* (gre:at) (adjective); *gremung* ((ge)gremian) (verb); *gre:nnes* (gre:ne 1) (adjective); *grennung* (grennian) (verb); *gre:ting* ((ge)gre:tan) (verb); *grimnes* (grimm) (adjective); *grimsung* (grimsian) (verb); *gristlung* (gristan) (verb); *grornung* (grorn 1) (adjective); *gro:wnes* ((ge)gro:wan) (verb); *grunnung* (grunian) (verb); *grymettung* (grymettan) (verb); *gylung* (gylian) (verb); *gypung* (gipian) (verb); *gyrdel* (gyrdan) (verb); *hæbbednes* (habban) (verb); *hæbbung* (habban) (verb); *hæfen 1* (habban) (verb); *hæftnoð* ((ge)hæftan) (verb); *hæfnung* ((ge)hæftan) (verb); *hæ:lð* (hæ:l 3) (adjective); *hæ:lend* (hæ:l 3) (adjective); *hæ:lestre* (hæ:l 3) (adjective); *hæ:lgere* ((ge)ha:lgian) (verb); *hæ:ling* (hæ:l 3) (adjective); *hæ:lnes* (hæ:l 3) (adjective); *hæ:mere* ((ge)hæ:man) (verb); *hæ:ðendo:m* (hæ:ðen 1) (adjective); *hæ:ðennes* (hæ:ðen 1) (adjective); *hæ:ðenscipe* (hæ:ðen 1) (adjective); *hafenle:ast* (hafenle:as) (adjective); *hagostealdha:d* (hagosteald 1) (adjective); *hagostealdnes* (hagosteald 1) (adjective); *ha:lettung* ((ge)ha:lettan) (verb); *ha:ligdo:m* (ha:lig 1) (adjective); *ha:lignes* (ha:lig 1) (adjective); *ha:lnes* ((ge)ha:l) (adjective); *ha:lsigend* (ha:ls) (adjective); *ha:lwendnes* (ha:lwende) (adjective); *hangelle* ((ge)hangian) (verb); *hatung* ((ge)hatian) (verb); *ha:rnes* (ha:r 1) (adjective); *ha:rung* (ha:r 1) (adjective); *ha:rwengnes* (ha:rwelle) (adjective); *ha:snes* (ha:s) (adjective); *ha:tnes* (ha:t 1) (adjective); *ha:tung* (ha:t 1) (adjective); *ha:were* ((ge)ha:wian) (verb); *ha:wung* ((ge)ha:wian) (verb); *he:ahha:d* (he:ah 1) (adjective); *he:ahmo:dnes* (he:ahmo:d) (adjective); *he:alices* (he:alic) (adjective); *he:amolscipe* (he:amol) (adjective); *he:anes* (he:ah 1) (adjective); *he:annes 1* (he:an) (adjective); *heardheortnes* (heardheort) (adjective); *harding* (heard 1) (adjective); *hardlicnes* (hardlic) (adjective); *heardmo:dnes* (heardmo:d) (adjective); *hardnes* (heard 1) (adjective); *hardung* (heard 1) (adjective); *hearmcwidolnes* (hearmcwidol) (adjective); *hefignes* (hefig) (adjective); *hefigty:mnes* (hefigty:me) (adjective); *hengen* ((ge)hangian) (verb); *heolstrung* (heolstor 2) (adjective); *heorcung* ((ge)heorcnian) (verb); *hergað* ((ge)hergian) (verb); *hergung* ((ge)hergian) (verb); *herung* (herian 1) (verb); *hetolnes* (hetol) (adjective); *hi:ehðu* (he:ah 1) (adjective); *hi:ennes 1* ((ge)hi:enan) (verb); *hi:enð* ((ge)hi:enan) (verb); *hierdnes* ((ge)hierdan) (verb); *hierdung* ((ge)hierdan) (verb); *hi:ering 1* ((ge)hi:eran) (verb); *hierting* ((ge)hiertan) (verb); *hierwing* ((ge)hierwan) (verb); *hierwnes* ((ge)hierwan) (verb); *hi:ewet* ((ge)he:awan) (verb); *hi:gung* (hi:gian) (verb); *hi:gð* (hi:gian) (verb); *hinderling 1* (hinder 1) (adjective); *hindernes* (hinder 1) (adjective); *hinderscipe* (hinder 1) (adjective); *hi:wcu:ðnes* (hi:wcu:ð) (adjective); *hi:wung 2* (hi:w 1) (adjective); *hla:fle:ast* (hla:fle:as ø) (adjective); *hlacerung* (hlacerian) (verb); *hladung* ((ge)hladan) (verb); *hlæ:nnes* (hlæ:ne) (adjective); *hle:apere* ((ge)hle:apan) (verb); *hle:apestre* ((ge)hle:apan) (verb); *hle:apung* ((ge)hle:apan) (verb); *hle:onað* (hle:onian) (verb); *hle:owð* ((ge)hle:ow) (adjective); *hle:ownes* ((ge)hle:ow) (adjective); *hle:owung* ((ge)hle:ow) (adjective); *hli:se:adignes* (hli:se:adig) (adjective); *hloccetung* (hloccettan) (verb); *hlosnere* (hlosnian) (verb); *hlo:wung* (hlo:wan) (verb); *hlu:dnes* (hlu:d) (adjective); *hlu:torlicnes* (hlu:torlic ø) (adjective); *hlu:wornes* (hlu:tor) (adjective); *hlysnere* (hlysnan) (verb); *hly:tere* (hlu:tor) (adjective); *hly:ttrung* (hly:ttrian) (verb); *hnæ:gung* ((ge)hnæ:gan 2) (verb); *hnapping* (hnappian) (verb); *hne:awnes* (hne:aw) (adjective); *hnescnes* (hnesce 1) (adjective); *hny:lung* ((ge)hlinian) (verb); *hohfulnes* (hohful) (adjective); *holdræ:den* (hold 1) (adjective); *holdscipe* (hold 1) (adjective); *holing* (hol 1) (adjective); *holnes* (hol 1) (adjective); *hoppestre* (hoppian) (verb); *hradung* (hræd) (adjective); *hræ:cetung* (hræ:cetan) (verb); *hræ:cung* (hræ:can) (verb); *hrædhy:dignes* (hrædhy:dig) (adjective); *hræding* (hræd) (adjective); *hrædlicnes* (hrædlic) (adjective); *hrædnes* (hræd) (adjective); *hre:awnes 1* (hre:aw 1) (adjective); *hreddere* (hreddan) (verb); *hreddung* (hreddan) (verb); *hremming* ((ge)hremman) (verb); *hre:ofnes* (hre:of 1) (adjective); *hre:ohnes* (hre:oh 1) (adjective); *hre:owsung* ((ge)hre:owsian) (verb); *hrepung* (hrepian) (verb); *hre:rednes* ((ge)hre:ran) (verb); *hre:renes* ((ge)hre:ran) (verb); *hri:ning* ((ge)hri:nan) (verb); *hri:stung* ((ge)hre:osan) (verb); *hry:fing* (hre:of 1) (adjective); *hu:slung* ((ge)hu:slian) (verb); *hwæ:strung* (hwæ:strian) (verb); *hwætscipe* (hwæt 2) (adjective); *hwelung* (hwelan) (verb); *hwi:ting* (hwi:t 1) (adjective); *hwi:tnes* (hwi:t 1) (adjective); *hwinsung* (hwinsian) (verb); *hwiscettung* (hwiscettan ø) (verb); *hwisprung* (hwisprian) (verb); *hwurfulnes* (hwurful) (adjective); *hwyrfel* ((ge)hwierfan) (verb); *hwyrfling* ((ge)hwierfan) (verb); *hwyrflung* ((ge)hwierfan) (verb); *hwyrfnes* ((ge)hwierfan) (verb); *hy:dels* ((ge)hy:dan 1) (verb); *hygdignes* (hygdig) (adjective); *hygele:ast* (hygele:as) (adjective); *hyldere* (hyldan) (verb); *hyring* (hyrian) (verb); *hy:nnes 1* ((ge)hi:enan) (verb); *hyspnes* (hyspan) (verb); *hyspung* (hyspan) (verb); *hy:ðegung* (hy:ðegian) (verb); *i:cestre* ((ge)i:ecan) (verb); *i:delinga* (i:del 1) (adjective); *i:delnes* (i:del 1) (adjective); *ielden* (ieldian) (verb); *ielding* (ieldian) (verb); *iermð* ((ge)ierman) (verb); *ierming* ((ge)ierman) (verb); *iernes* (ierre 1) (adjective); *ierning* ((ge)ierman 1) (verb); *ierscipe* (ierre 1) (adjective); *iersung* ((ge)iersian) (verb); *i:eðnes* (i:eðe 1) (adjective); *i:eðrung* (gei:eðrian) (verb); *inbærnednes* (onbærnan) (verb); *inbla:wing* (onbla:wan) (verb); *incundnes* (incund) (adjective); *inlendiscnes*

(inlendisc) (adjective); *inli:htnes* ((ge)inli:htan) (verb); *innoð* (inn 2) (adverb); *inswo:gennes* (inswo:gan) (verb); *la:cnung* ((ge)la:cnian) (verb); *la:cnystre* ((ge)la:cnian) (verb); *læccung* ((ge)læccan) (verb); *læ:dere* ((ge)læ:dan) (verb); *læ:dnes* ((ge)læ:dan) (verb); *læ:rnas* (gelæ:r) (adjective); *lætnes* (læt 1) (adjective); *langmo:dnes* (langmo:d) (adjective); *langnes* (lang) (adjective); *langoð* (langian 1) (verb); *langsumnes* (langsum) (adjective); *langung* (langian 1) (verb); *la:rlē:ast* (la:rlē:as ø) (adjective); *la:ðwendnes* (la:ðwende) (adjective); *le:afle:ast* (gele:afle:as) (adjective); *le:ahtrung* ((ge)leahtrian) (verb); *le:asbre:den* (le:asbre:d 1) (adjective); *le:asbre:dnes* (le:asbre:d 1) (adjective); *le:asferðnes* (le:asferhð) (adjective); *le:asli:cettung* (le:asli:cettan) (verb); *le:aso:læccere* (le:aso:leccan) (verb); *le:aso:leccung* (le:aso:leccan) (verb); *leccung* (leccan) (verb); *le:fung* (le:f 1) (adjective); *lengðu* (lang) (adjective); *le:ogere* ((ge)le:ogan) (verb); *le:ohtmo:dnes* (le:ohtmo:d) (adjective); *leornere* ((ge)leornian) (verb); *leornes* ((ge)leornian) (verb); *leornestre* ((ge)leornian) (verb); *leornung* ((ge)leornian) (verb); *leoðuwa:cunga* (leoðuwa:c) (adjective); *letting* ((ge)lettan) (verb); *li:cwyrðnes* ((ge)li:cwyrðe) (adjective); *li:esing 1* ((ge)li:esan) (verb); *li:esing 2* ((ge)li:esan) (verb); *li:esnes* ((ge)li:esan) (verb); *liferse:ocnes* (liferse:oc) (adjective); *li:fle:ast* (li:fle:as) (adjective); *li:hting 1* (le:oht 1) (adjective); *li:htnes* (le:oht 1) (adjective); *litigere* (litig ø) (adjective); *li:ðnes* (li:ðe 1) (adjective); *li:ðung* (li:ðe 1) (adjective); *li:xung* (li:xan) (verb); *lufsumnes* (lufsum) (adjective); *lustbæ:rnas* (lustbæ:re 1) (adjective); *lyffetere* (lyffettan) (verb); *lyffetung* (lyffettan) (verb); *lygen 1* ((ge)le:ogan) (verb); *lygnes* ((ge)le:ogan) (verb); *ly:telnes* (ly:tel 1) (adjective); *lytignes* (lytig) (adjective); *ly:ting* (ly:tel 1) (adjective); *ly:tlung* (ly:tel 1) (adjective); *ly:ðernes* (ly:ðre 1) (adjective); *macung* (macian) (verb); *mægen* (magan) (verb); *mægenle:ast* (mægenle:as) (adjective); *mæ:rð* (mæ:re 1) (adjective); *mæ:rnas* (mæ:re 1) (adjective); *mæ:rsere* ((ge)mæ:rsian) (verb); *mæ:rsung* ((ge)mæ:rsian) (verb); *mæ:ting* ((ge)mæ:tan) (verb); *manðwæ:rnas* (manðwæ:re) (adjective); *ma:nfulnes* (ma:nful) (adjective); *manigfealdnes* (manigfeald) (adjective); *manigte:awnes* (manigte:aw) (adjective); *manung* ((ge)manian) (verb); *meagolmo:dnes* (meagolmo:d) (adjective); *meagolnes* (meagol) (adjective); *mearcere* ((ge)mearc) (adjective); *mearuwnes* (mearu) (adjective); *medemlicnes* (medemlic) (adjective); *medemnes* (medeme) (adjective); *medemung* (medeme) (adjective); *medmicelnes* (medmicel 1) (adjective); *medtrumnes* (medtrum) (adjective); *metlung* ((ge)meltan 1) (verb); *mengung* ((ge)mengan) (verb); *mennisclines* (mennisclie) (adjective); *menniscnes* (mennisc 1) (adjective); *meteli:est* (metele:as) (adjective); *me:tere* ((ge)me:tan) (verb); *me:ting* ((ge)me:tan) (verb); *metsung* ((ge)metsian) (verb); *me:ðnes* (me:ðe) (adjective); *midnes* (midd) (adjective); *miggung* ((ge)mi:gan) (verb); *migoða* ((ge)mi:gan) (verb); *mildheortnes* (mildheort) (adjective); *mildnes* (milde 1) (adjective); *mindom* (min) (adjective); *minsung* ((ge)minsian) (verb); *misfadung* (misfadian) (verb); *misli:cnes* (misli:c) (adjective); *missenlicnes* (missenlic) (adjective); *mo:dignes* (mo:dig) (adjective); *mo:dle:ast* (mo:dle:as) (adjective); *mo:dðwæ:rnas* (mo:dðwæ:re) (adjective); *murcnere* (murcnian) (verb); *murcung* (murc) (adjective); *murnung* (murnan) (verb); *myrgð* (myrge 1) (adjective); *myrgen 1* (myrge 1) (adjective); *myrgnes* (myrge 1) (adjective); *myrðrung* (myrðrian) (verb); *næcednes* (genacod 1) (adjective); *næft* (nabban) (verb); *næ:ting* ((ge)næ:tan) (verb); *na:htnes* (na:ht 2) (adjective); *na:hscipe* (na:ht 2) (adjective); *ne:adignes* (ne:adig ø) (adjective); *ne:adwi:snes* (ne:adwi:s 1) (adjective); *ne:ahnes* (ne:ah 1) (adjective); *ne:alæ:cung* ((ge)ne:alæ:can) (verb); *nearones* (nearu 2) (adjective); *ne:awung* (gene:ahwian) (verb); *nemning* ((ge)nemnan) (verb); *neowolnes* (neowol) (adjective); *netwerðlicnes* (nytwierðlic) (adjective); *ne:ðing* ((ge)ne:ðan) (verb); *nihternnes* (nihterne 1) (adjective); *niming* ((ge)niman) (verb); *nirewett* ((ge)nierwan) (verb); *niðernes* (niðer 2) (adjective); *niðerung* (niðer 2) (adjective); *ni:wnes* (ni:we 1) (adjective); *ni:wung* (ni:we 1) (adjective); *ny:dnimung* (ny:dniman) (verb); *nytnes* (nyten) (adjective); *nytlines* (nytlie) (adjective); *nytwierðnes* (nytwierðe) (adjective); *oferarmung* (oferarmian) (verb); *oferbræ:dels* (oferbræ:dan) (verb); *oferci:dung* (oferci:dan) (verb); *oferdrincere* (oferdrincan) (verb); *oferdruncennes* (oferdruncen 2) (adjective); *oferetolnes* (oferetol) (adjective); *oferfe:rnas* (oferfe:ran) (verb); *oferfle:dnes* (oferfle:de) (adjective); *oferflo:wedli:cnes* (oferflo:wedli:ce) (numeral); *oferflo:wednes 1* (oferflo:wand) (verb); *oferflo:wendnes 1* (oferflo:wend) (adjective); *oferfundennes* (oferfunden) (adjective); *ofergæ:gednes* (ofergæ:gan) (verb); *ofergitolnes* (ofergitol) (adjective); *ofergytnes* (ofergietan) (verb); *oferheling* (oferhelian) (verb); *oferhi:ernes* (oferhi:eran) (verb); *oferhli:fung* (oferhli:fan) (verb); *oferhogodnes* (oferhogian) (verb); *oferhygdnes* (oferhygd 1) (adjective); *oferhy:rnas 1* (oferhry:re) (adjective); *ofering* (ofer 2) (adverb); *oferle:ornes* (oferle:oran) (verb); *oferme:dla* (oferme:dan ø) (verb); *ofermicelnes* (ofermicel) (adjective); *ofermo:dgung* (ofermo:dig) (adjective); *ofermo:dignes* (ofermo:dig) (adjective); *ofermo:dnes* (ofermo:d 2) (adjective); *ofersewenness* (oferse:on) (verb); *ofersprecolnes* (ofersprecol) (adjective); *oferstigenes* (ofersti:gan) (verb); *oferswi:ðestre* (oferswi:ðan) (verb); *oferswi:ðnes* (oferswi:ðan) (verb);

oferswi:ðung (oferswi:ðan) (verb); *ofertogennes* (oferte:on) (verb); *offrung* ((ge)offrian) (verb); *ofgesti:gnēs* (ofsti:gan) (verb); *ofsetenes* (ofsittan) (verb); *ofsetzung* (ofsettan) (verb); *ofslegennes* (ofsle:an) (verb); *ofðryccednes* (ofðryccan) (verb); *o:læ:cung* ((ge)a:nlæ:can) (verb); *o:leccere* (o:leccan) (verb); *o:leccung* (o:leccan) (verb); *o:lehtung* (o:leccan) (verb); *onæ:let* (onæ:lan) (verb); *ona:sendednes* (ona:sendan) (verb); *ona:setednes* (ona:settan) (verb); *onbærning* (onbærnan) (verb); *onbærnnes* (onbærnan) (verb); *onbe:gnēs* (onbi:gan) (verb); *onbla:wing* (onbla:wān) (verb); *onbla:wnes* (onbla:wān) (verb); *onbyrging* (onbyrgan 1) (verb); *onbyrignes 1* (onbyrgan 1) (verb); *onci:gnēs* (onci:gan) (verb); *onci:gung* (onci:gan) (verb); *oncna:wennes* (oncna:wān) (verb); *oncna:wung* (oncna:wān) (verb); *oncunnes* (oncunnan) (verb); *oncunning* (oncunnan) (verb); *ondo:ung* (ondo:n 2) (verb); *ondræ:ding* (ondræ:dan) (verb); *onerning* (oniernan) (verb); *o:netting* (o:nettan) (verb); *onfæðmnes* (onfæðman ø) (verb); *onfangennes* (onfo:n 2) (verb); *onfundennes* (onfundan) (adjective); *ongalnes* (ongalan) (verb); *onge:anhworfennes* (onge:anhwyrfan) (verb); *ongeci:gung* (ongeci:gan) (verb); *ongeli:cnes* (ongeli:c) (adjective); *onge:otung* (onge:otan) (verb); *ongietenes* (ongietan) (verb); *ongunnes 1* (onginnan) (verb); *onhefednes* (onhebban) (verb); *onhetting* (onhetan ø) (verb); *onhiældednes* (onhiældan) (verb); *onhnigenes* (onhni:gan) (verb); *onhwerfednes* (onhwerfan) (verb); *onhyrenes* (onhyrian) (verb); *onhyring* (onhyrian) (verb); *onli:cnes* (geonli:cian) (verb); *onli:esednes* (onli:esan) (verb); *onli:esnes* (onli:esan) (verb); *onli:hting* (onli:htan) (verb); *onli:htnes* (onli:htan) (verb); *onlu:tung* (onlu:tan) (verb); *onmearcung* (onmearca) (verb); *onorðung* (onorðian) (verb); *onsægednes* (onsægan ø) (verb); *onsægnēs* (onsægan ø) (verb); *onsægung* (onsægan ø) (verb); *onsæ:tnēs* (onsittan 1) (verb); *onsæ:tnung* (onsittan 1) (verb); *onsceacnes* (onsacan) (verb); *onscunung* (onscunian) (verb); *onsetenes* (onsittan 1) (verb); *onsprungennes* (onspringan) (verb); *onstýrednes* (onstýrian) (verb); *ontendnes* (ontendan) (verb); *onty:nnes* (onty:nān) (verb); *ontygnēs* (onte:on) (verb); *onðracung* (geonðracian) (verb); *onðwægnēs* (onðwe:an) (verb); *onwæcenes* (onwæcān 1) (verb); *onwega:drifennes* (onwega:dri:fan) (verb); *onwendednes* (onwendan) (verb); *onweorpnēs* (onweorpan) (verb); *onworpennes* (onweorpan) (verb); *onwrigennes* (onwre:on ø) (verb); *onwunung* (onwunian) (verb); *openere* (open) (adjective); *opennes* (open) (adjective); *orce:asnes* (orce:as) (adjective); *orfeormnes* (orfeorme) (adjective); *orfyrmð* (orfeorme) (adjective); *ormæ:tnēs* (ormæ:te 1) (adjective); *ormo:dnes* (ormo:d) (adjective); *orretscipe* ((ge)orrettan) (verb); *orsorgnes* (orsorg) (adjective); *ortre:ownēs* (ortre:owe) (adjective); *ortru:wung* (ortru:wian) (verb); *orwegnes* (orweg) (adjective); *orwe:nnes* (orwe:ne) (adjective); *oði:ewodnes* (oði:ewan) (verb); *o:ðsperning* (a:spornan) (verb); *pe:cung* (pæ:can) (verb); *pliht* (ple:on) (verb); *pre:dicere* (pre:dician) (verb); *pre:dicung* (pre:dician) (adjective); *pru:tscipe* (pru:d) (adjective); *pru:tung* (pru:d) (adjective); *pu:nere* ((ge)pu:nian) (verb); *pungetung* (pyngan) (verb); *ræ:cung* (ræ:can 1) (verb); *ræ:dfæstnes* (ræ:dfæst) (adjective); *ræ:pling* ((ge)ræ:pan) (verb); *ræ:swung* (ræ:swan) (verb); *re:adnes* (re:ad) (adjective); *re:afolnes* (re:afol) (adjective); *re:ccelest* (re:cele:as) (adjective); *reccere* ((ge)reccan) (verb); *reccing* ((ge)reccan) (adjective); *re:cele:asnes* (re:cele:as) (adjective); *re:ðnes* (re:ðe) (adjective); *re:ðscipe* (re:ðe) (adjective); *re:wet* ((ge)ro:wān) (verb); *ri:csere* (ri:csian) (verb); *ri:csung* (ri:csian) (verb); *ri:dere* (ri:dan) (verb); *rifnes* (ri:f) (adjective); *rihtgele:affulnes* (rihtgele:afful) (adjective); *rihtgesetnes* (rihtgeset) (adjective); *rihtlæ:cung* ((ge)rihtlæ:can) (verb); *rihtwi:send* (rihtwi:s) (adjective); *rihtwi:snes* (rihtwi:s) (adjective); *rinning* ((ge)rinnan 1) (verb); *ro:pnes* (ro:p) (adjective); *ro:tnēs* (ro:t 1) (adjective); *ro:tsung* (gero:tsian) (verb); *rotung* ((ge)rotian) (verb); *ro:wing* ((ge)ro:wān) (verb); *ro:wnes* ((ge)ro:wān) (verb); *ru:mgifulnes* (ru:mgiful) (adjective); *ru:mheortnes* (ru:mheort) (adjective); *ru:mmodnes* (ru:mmod) (adjective); *ry:mð* ((ge)ry:man) (verb); *ry:met* ((ge)ry:man) (verb); *ry:metle:ast* (ry:metle:as ø) (adjective); *rynning 1* ((ge)rinnan 1) (verb); *ry:pere* (gery:pan 1) (verb); *ry:ping* (gery:pan 1) (verb); *sædnes* (sæd) (adjective); *sæ:wet* ((ge)sa:wān) (verb); *samodwist* (samod 1) (adverb); *sa:rgung* ((ge)sa:rgian) (verb); *sa:rignes* (sa:rig) (adjective); *sa:rnēs* (sa:r 2) (adjective); *sa:were* ((ge)sa:wān) (verb); *sa:wlung* (sa:wlian) (verb); *scamle:ast* (scamle:as) (adjective); *scandlicnes* (scandlic) (adjective); *sceacdo:m* (sceacan) (verb); *sceacel* (sceacan) (verb); *sceacnes* (sceacan) (verb); *sce:adwi:snes* ((ge)sce:adwi:s) (adjective); *sceadwung* (sceadwian) (verb); *sceafōða* ((ge)scafan) (verb); *scearfung* ((ge)scearfian) (verb); *scearpnes* (scearp) (adjective); *scearpung* (scearp) (adjective); *sce:awere* ((ge)sce:awian) (verb); *sce:awung* ((ge)sce:awian) (verb); *sceaððignes* (sceaðig) (adjective); *sceaðung* ((ge)sceaððan) (verb); *scendle* ((ge)scendan) (verb); *scendung* ((ge)scendan) (verb); *sceðnes* ((ge)sceððan) (verb); *sci:enēs* (scy:an) (verb); *scierring* ((ge)scieran) (verb); *sci:nnes 1* (sci:nān) (verb); *sci:rnēs* ((ge)sci:ran) (verb); *scirung* ((ge)scirian) (verb); *scortnes* (scort) (adjective); *scrift* ((ge)scri:fan) (verb); *scru:tnere* (scru:tnian) (verb); *scru:tnung* (scru:tnian) (verb); *scunung* ((ge)scunian) (verb); *scyldignes* (scyldig) (adjective); *scyldigung* (scyldig) (adjective); *scylfrung* (scelfan) (verb); *scyndnes* (scyndan) (verb); *scyrting* (scort)

(adjective); *scytel 1* ((ge)sce:otan) (verb); *scytel 2* ((ge)sce:otan) (verb); *scytere* ((ge)sce:otan) (verb); *scyttel* (scyttan) (verb); *scyttels* (scyttan) (verb); *sealticge* (sealtian) (verb); *sealting* (sealtian) (verb); *se:cnes* ((ge)se:can 1) (verb); *se:fnes* ((ge)se:fte) (adjective); *selen* ((ge)sellan) (verb); *selfdo:m* (self 1) (verb); *sendnes* ((ge)sendan) (verb); *se:ocnes* (se:oc) (adjective); *seofung* (seofian) (verb); *sibre:den* ((ge)sibb 1) (adjective); *sibsumnes* ((ge)sibsum) (adjective); *sicettung* (sicettan) (verb); *si:cing* (si:can) (verb); *sicornes* (sior) (adjective); *sidefulnes* (sideful) (adjective); *si:dung* (si:d) (adjective); *sierwung* ((ge)sierwan) (verb); *sigefæstnes* (sigefæst) (adjective); *sigorfæstnes* (sigorfæst) (adjective); *sinewealtnes* (sinewealt) (adjective); *sinhi:wscipe* ((ge)sinhi:wan) (verb); *slæget* (sle:an) (verb); *slæ:ple:ast* (slæ:ple:as) (adjective); *slæ:ting* (sle:an) (verb); *slæ:wð* (sla:w) (adjective); *sla:polnes* (sla:pol) (adjective); *sla:pornes* (slæ:por) (adjective); *sleacmo:dnes* (sleacmo:d) (adjective); *sleacnes* (sleac) (adjective); *sleacornes* (sleacor ø) (adjective); *slegel* (sle:an) (verb); *slidornes* (slidor 1) (adjective); *slipornes* (slipor) (adjective); *sli:tere* ((ge)sli:tan) (verb); *sli:tung* ((ge)sli:tan) (verb); *sli:ðnes* (sli:ðan) (verb); *smalung* (smalian) (verb); *sme:alichnes* (sme:alic) (adjective); *smeartung* (smeart) (adjective); *sme:aðancolnes* (sme:aðancol) (adjective); *smeortung* (smeortan) (verb); *sme:ðnes* (sme:ðe) (adjective); *smicernes* (smicer) (adjective); *smygel* (smu:gan) (verb); *smyltnes* (smylte 1) (adjective); *snellscipe* (snell) (adjective); *snelnes* (snell) (adjective); *sni:ðung* ((ge)sni:ðan) (verb); *snotornes* (snotor) (adjective); *snotorscipe* (snotor) (adjective); *snyring* (snyrian) (verb); *sny:ting* (sny:tan) (verb); *so:fnes* (so:fte 1) (adjective); *sorgle:ast* (sorgle:as) (adjective); *sotscipe* (sott 1) (adjective); *so:ðfæstnes* (so:ðfæst) (adjective); *spæ:tung* (spæ:tan) (verb); *spærnes* (spær) (adjective); *spe:dignes* (spe:dig) (adjective); *speling* (spelian) (verb); *spendung* (spendan) (verb); *spennels* ((ge)spannan) (verb); *spillere* ((ge)spillan) (verb); *spilling* ((ge)spillan) (verb); *spinel* ((ge)spinnan) (verb); *spitel* (spittan) (verb); *spi:were* (spi:wan) (verb); *spi:wing* (spi:wan) (verb); *sporetung* (sporetan) (verb); *spræ:dung* (spræ:dan) (verb); *sprecolnes* (sprecul) (adjective); *sprenging* ((ge)sprengan) (verb); *sprytting* (spryttan) (verb); *spurnere* ((ge)spurnan) (verb); *spyrning* (spyrnan) (verb); *spyrung* ((ge)spyrnan) (verb); *stæ:ning* ((ge)stæ:nan) (verb); *stamera* (stam) (adjective); *staðolfæstnes* (staðolfæst) (adjective); *stealcung* (stealc) (adjective); *stedefæstnes* (stedefæst) (adjective); *stedignes* (stedig) (adjective); *sticolnes* (sticol) (adjective); *stigel* ((ge)sti:gan) (verb); *stillnes* (stille 1) (adjective); *sti:pel* ((ge)ste:pan 1) (verb); *sti:ðnes* (sti:ð) (adjective); *stræcnes* (stræc 1) (adjective); *strægdnes* (stregdan) (verb); *strangnes* (strang) (adjective); *strecednes* (strecan) (verb); *stru:dere* ((ge)stru:dan) (verb); *stru:dung* ((ge)stru:dan) (verb); *stry:ndere* (stry:ndan) (verb); *studding* (studdian) (verb); *stuntnes* (stunt) (adjective); *stuntscipe* (stunt) (adjective); *styficung* (sty:frican) (verb); *styrenes* ((ge)styrian) (verb); *styrung* ((ge)styrian) (verb); *su:rnes* (su:r) (adjective); *swæ:rmo:dnes* (swæ:rmo:d) (adjective); *swæ:rnes* (swæ:r 1) (adjective); *swæ:sung* ((ge)swæ:s) (adjective); *swangettung* (swangettan ø) (verb); *swangornes* (swangor) (adjective); *swearcmo:dnes* (swearcmo:d ø) (adjective); *swearcung* (swearcian) (verb); *sweartnes* (swear) (adjective); *sweartung* (swear) (adjective); *swefecere* (swefan) (verb); *swefecung* (swefan) (verb); *sweflennes* (sweflen) (adjective); *swefn* (swefan) (verb); *sweolung* (swelan) (verb); *swe:tnes* (swe:te 1) (adjective); *sweðel* (sweðian) (verb); *swicolnes* (swicol) (adjective); *swi:cung* ((ge)swi:can) (verb); *swiftnes* (swift) (adjective); *swi:gen* (swi:ge 2) (adjective); *swi:glung* (swi:ge 2) (adjective); *swi:gnes* (swi:ge 2) (adjective); *swilling* (swilian) (verb); *swingell* (swingan) (verb); *swingere* (swingan) (verb); *swinsung* (swinsian) (verb); *swi:ðlicnes* (swi:ðlic) (adjective); *swi:ðmo:dnes* (swi:ðmo:d) (adjective); *swi:ðnes* (swi:ð) (adjective); *swo:retung* (swo:rettan) (verb); *swo:tnes* (swo:t 1) (adjective); *sy:ferlicnes* (sy:ferlic) (adjective); *syfling* (gesyflan) (verb); *syllestre* ((ge)sellan) (verb); *synderlicnes* (synderlic) (adjective); *syngung* ((ge)syngian) (verb); *tæ:cing* ((ge)tæ:can) (verb); *tæ:cning* ((ge)tæ:can) (verb); *tæ:lwierðlicnes* (tæ:lwierðlic) (adjective); *teartnes* (teart) (adjective); *temprung* ((ge)temprian) (verb); *tendling* (tendan ø) (adjective); *te:onere* (te:on 1) (verb); *te:onræ:den* (te:on 1) (verb); *te:orodnes* ((ge)te:orian) (verb); *te:oðung* (te:oða) (verb); *ti:dlicnes* (ti:dlic) (adjective); *ti:edernes* (ti:edre) (adjective); *ti:ging* ((ge)ti:egan) (verb); *tih 1* (te:on 1) (verb); *tilen* (til 1) (adjective); *tilung* (til 1) (adjective); *tirging* (tirgan) (verb); *to:æte:acnes* (to:æty:can) (verb); *to:berennes* (to:beran) (verb); *to:berstung* (to:berstan) (verb); *to:bla:wennes* (to:bla:wan) (verb); *to:borstennes* (to:berstan) (verb); *to:bræ:dednes* (to:bræ:dan) (verb); *to:bry:tednes* (to:bry:tan) (verb); *to:bryting* (to:bry:tan) (verb); *to:cna:wennes* (to:cna:wan) (verb); *to:cna:wnes* (to:cna:wan) (verb); *to:cwy:sednes* (to:cwy:san) (verb); *to:dæ:lednes* (to:dæ:lan) (verb); *to:dræ:fednes* (to:dræ:fan) (verb); *to:flo:wednes* (to:flo:wan) (verb); *to:forlæ:tennes* (to:forlæ:tan) (verb); *to:gei:hnes* (to:gei:ecan) (verb); *to:geladung* (to:gelaðian) (verb); *to:gelaðung 1* (to:gelaðian) (verb); *to:gotennes* (to:ge:otan) (verb); *to:hopung* (to:hopian ø) (verb); *to:i:ecnes* (to:i:ecan) (verb); *tolcetung* (tolcettan) (verb); *to:lætennes* (to:læ:tan) (verb); *to:ly:sednes* (to:ly:san) (verb); *to:ly:send* (to:ly:san) (verb); *to:ly:sing* (to:ly:san) (verb); *to:mearcodnes* (to:mearcian) (verb);

torfung ((ge)torfian) (verb); *to:sce:adednes* (to:sce:adan) (verb); *to:sce:adenes* (to:sce:adan) (verb); *to:setednes* (to:settan) (verb); *to:slitnes* (to:sli:tan) (verb); *to:slu:ping* (to:slu:pan) (verb); *to:stencednes* (to:stencan) (verb); *to:twæ:mednes* (to:twæ:man) (verb); *to:ðe:nung* (to:ðe:nian) (verb); *to:ðenednes* (to:ðe:nian) (verb); *to:ðundenes* (to:ðindan) (verb); *to:weardnes* (to:weard 1) (adjective); *to:worpennes* (to:weorpan) (verb); *to:writennes* (to:wri:tan) (verb); *trahtnung* ((ge)trahtnian) (verb); *tredel* ((ge)tredan) (verb); *trendel* (trendan) (verb); *trifelung* ((ge)trifulian) (verb); *trumnad* (trum) (adjective); *trumnes* (trum) (adjective); *trymð* (trymian) (verb); *tumbere* (tumbian) (verb); *tumbing* (tumbian) (verb); *tunglere* (tunglen) (adjective); *turning 1* (tyrnan) (verb); *twæ:ming* ((ge)twæ:man) (verb); *twiccere* (twiccian) (verb); *twicen* (twiccian) (verb); *twifealdnes* ((ge)twifeald) (adjective); *twiræ:dnes* (twiræ:de) (adjective); *twisehtnes* (twiseht) (adjective); *twislung* (twislian) (verb); *ty:dernes 1* (ti:edre) (adjective); *ty:driend* (ti:edre) (adjective); *ty:drung* (ti:edre) (adjective); *tyhten* (te:on 1) (verb); *tyhtere* (te:on 1) (verb); *tyhting* (te:on 1) (verb); *tyhtnes* (te:on 1) (verb); *tyrning* (tyrnan) (verb); *ðafetere* ((ge)ðafettan) (verb); *ðancmetung* (ðancmettian) (verb); *ðe:awfæstnes* (ðe:awfæst) (adjective); *ðearflicnes* (ðearflic) (adjective); *ðearlwi:snes* (ðearlwi:s) (adjective); *ðeccend* ((ge)ðeccan) (verb); *ðecen* ((ge)ðeccan) (verb); *ðenning* ((ge)ðennan) (verb); *ðe:oging* ((ge)ðe:on 1) (verb); *ðeorfnes* (ðeorf 1) (adjective); *ðe:ostorfulnes* (ðe:ostorful) (adjective); *ðe:ostornes* (ðe:ostor) (adjective); *ðe:ostrung* (ðe:ostor) (adjective); *ðiccet* (ðicce 1) (adjective); *ðicnes* (ðicce 1) (adjective); *ði:efð* ((ge)ðe:ofian) (verb); *ðigen* ((ge)ðicgan) (verb); *ðiling* (ðilian) (verb); *ðolebyrdnes* (ðolebyrde) (adjective); *ðolmo:dnes* (ðolmo:d 1) (adjective); *ðoterung* (ðoterian) (verb); *ðræ:stnes* ((ge)ðræ:stan) (verb); *ðræ:stung* ((ge)ðræ:stan) (verb); *ðra:were* ((ge)ðra:wan) (verb); *ðre:agung* ((ge)ðre:agan) (verb); *ðre:apung* (ðre:apian) (verb); *ðreodung* ((ge)ðreodian) (verb); *ðre:pel* (ðre:apian) (verb); *ðrines* (ðri:e) (pronombre); *ðri:stlæ:cnes* ((ge)ðri:stlæ:can) (verb); *ðri:stling* (ðri:st 1) (adjective); *ðri:stnes* (ðri:st 1) (adjective); *ðro:were* ((ge)ðro:wian) (verb); *ðro:wierendha:d* ((ge)ðro:wian) (verb); *ðro:wung* ((ge)ðro:wian) (verb); *ðru:tung* (ðru:tian) (verb); *ðrycnes* ((ge)ðryccan) (verb); *ðurhfarennnes* (ðurhfaran) (verb); *ðurhlo:cung* (ðurhlo:cian 0) (verb); *ðurhtogennnes* (ðurhte:on) (verb); *ðurhwunenes* (ðurhwunian) (verb); *ðurhwunung* (ðurhwunian) (verb); *ðwe:al* ((ge)ðwe:an) (verb); *ðynnes* (ðynne) (adjective); *ðynnung* (ðynne) (adjective); *uferung* ((ge)uferian) (verb); *una:cumenlicnes* (una:cumendlic) (adjective); *unædelnes* (unædele) (adjective); *una:ly:fednes* (una:ly:fed) (adjective); *una:rwyrdnes* (una:rwurðian) (verb); *una:wemmednes* (una:wemmed) (adjective); *unberendnes* (unberende) (adjective); *unclæ:nnes* (unclæ:ne) (adjective); *uncu:ðnes* (uncu:ð) (adjective); *unde:adlicnes* (unde:adlic) (adjective); *underdrifennnes* (underdrifan 0) (verb); *underfangenes* (underfangen) (adjective); *underhlystung* (underhlsytan) (verb); *underling* (under 2) (numeral); *understandennnes* (understandan) (verb); *understanding* (understandan) (verb); *underðe:odnes* (underðe:od) (adjective); *underwreðung* (underwreðian) (verb); *une:adelicnes* (une:adelic) (adjective); *une:aðnes* (une:aðe 1) (adjective); *unfægernes* (unfæger) (adjective); *unfæstræ:dnes* (unfæstræ:d) (adjective); *unfe:rnes* (unfe:re) (adjective); *unfulfremmednes* (unfulfremmed) (adjective); *ungedafenlicnes* (ungedafenlic) (adjective); *ungehendnes* (ungehende) (adjective); *ungelæ:rednes* (ungelæ:red) (adjective); *ungele:affulnes* (ungele:afful) (adjective); *ungele:afsumnes* (ungele:afsum) (adjective); *ungeli:cnes* (ungeli:c) (adjective); *ungeme:dnes* (ungeme:de) (adjective); *ungemetfæstnes* (ungemetfæst) (adjective); *ungemetlicnes* (ungemetlic) (adjective); *ungemetnes* (ungemet) (adjective); *ungemo:dnes* (ungemo:d) (adjective); *ungera:dnes* (ungera:d 1) (adjective); *ungeræ:dnes 1* (ungera:d 1) (adjective); *ungery:dnes* (ungery:de 1) (adjective); *ungesæ:lignes* (ungesæ:lig) (adjective); *ungescaðfulnes* (unscæðful) (adjective); *ungesce:adwi:snes* (ungesce:adwi:s) (adjective); *ungesceððignes* (unscæððig) (adjective); *ungescre:pnes* (ungescre:pe 2) (adjective); *ungesibsumnes* (ungesibsum) (adjective); *ungestæ:snes* (ungestæ:se 2) (adjective); *ungestæððignes* (ungestæððig) (adjective); *ungetre:ownes* (ungetre:owe) (adjective); *ungeðwæ:rnes* (ungeðwæ:re 1) (adjective); *ungewemmednes* (ungewemmed) (adjective); *ungewitfulnes* (ungewitful) (adjective); *ungewitnes* (ungewitt) (adjective); *ungewittignes* (ungewittig) (adjective); *unglædnes* (unglæd) (adjective); *ungle:awnes* (ungle:aw) (adjective); *unhi:ersumnes* (unhi:ersum) (adjective); *unleoðuwa:cnes* (unleoðuwa:c) (adjective); *unmæ:tnes* (unmæ:te) (adjective); *unmihtiglicnes* (unmihtiglic) (adjective); *unmihtignes* (unmihtig) (adjective); *unmo:dnes* (unmo:d) (adjective); *unnytlicnes* (unnytlic) (adjective); *unnytnes* (unnyt 1) (adjective); *unrihtdo:m* (unriht 2) (adjective); *unrihtæ:mere* (unrihtæ:man) (verb); *unrihtæ:ming* (unrihtæ:man) (verb); *unrihtnes* (unriht 2) (adjective); *unrihtwi:snes* (unrihtwi:s) (adjective); *unro:tnes* (unro:t) (adjective); *unscæðfulnes* (unscæðful) (adjective); *unscæððednes* (unscæððig) (adjective); *unscearpnes* (unscearp) (adjective); *unscyldignes* (unscyldig) (adjective); *unsidefullnes* (unsideful) (adjective); *unsme:ðnes* (unsme:ðe) (adjective); *unsnornes* (unsnor) (adjective); *unso:ðfæstnes* (unso:ðfæst) (adjective); *unstaðolfæstnes* (unstaðolfæst) (adjective); *unstæððignes* (unstæððig) (adjective); *unstillnes* (unstill) (adjective); *unstyðfullnes* (unstyðful) (adjective);

(adjective); *unti:mnes* (unti:me) (adjective); *unto:dæ:lednes* (unto:dæ:led) (adjective); *untre:ownes* (untre:owe) (adjective); *untrumha:d* (geuntrum) (adjective); *untrumnes* (geuntrum) (adjective); *undæslicnes* (undæslic) (adjective); *undro:wendlicnes* (undro:wigendlic) (adjective); *undwæ:rnnes* (geundwæ:rian) (verb); *unwærnes* (unwær) (adjective); *unwæstm bæ:rnnes* (unwæstm bæ:re) (adjective); *unwæstmfæstnes* (unwæstmfæst) (adjective); *unwemmend* (unwemme) (adjective); *unwemnes* (unwemme) (adjective); *unweorðnes* (unweorð 1) (adjective); *unwi:snes* (unwi:s) (adjective); *unwittignes* (unwittig) (adjective); *unwlitegung* ((ge)unwlitegian) (verb); *unwlitignes* (unwlitig) (adjective); *unwynsumnes* (unwynsum) (adjective); *u:pa:hafennes* (u:pa:hafen) (adjective); *u:pa:risnes* (u:pa:ri:san) (verb); *u:pa:springnes* (u:pa:springan) (verb); *u:pa:stignes* (u:pa:sti:gan) (verb); *u:phebbing* (u:phebban) (verb); *u:pnes* (u:p) (adverb); *u:tlæ:dnes* (u:tlæ:dan) (verb); *u:ðwitegung* (u:ðwitian) (verb); *wacnen* (wacan 1) (verb); *wa:cmo:dnes* (wa:cmo:d 1) (adjective); *wa:cnes* (wa:c 1) (adjective); *wa:cscipe* (wa:c 1) (adjective); *wacung* (wacan 1) (verb); *wadung* ((ge)wadan) (verb); *wæ:fels* (wæ:fan) (verb); *wæ:gnere* (gewæ:gnian) (verb); *wælgrimnes* (wælgrim) (adjective); *wælhre:ownes* (wælhre:ow) (adjective); *wæ:pnedha:d* (wæ:pned 1) (adjective); *wærlicnes* (wærlic 1) (adjective); *wærnes 1* (wær 1) (adjective); *wærscipe* (wær 1) (adjective); *wæstm bæ:rnnes* (wæstm bæ:re) (adjective); *wæstmberendnes* (wæstmberende) (adjective); *wæterle:ast* (wæterle:as) (adjective); *wæterse:ocnes* (wæterse:oc) (adjective); *wæ:tnes* (wæ:t 1) (adjective); *wæ:tung* (wæ:t 1) (adjective); *wa:fung 1* (wa:fian) (verb); *wagung* (wagian) (verb); *wa:nung* (wa:nian) (verb); *wanhæ:lð* (gewanhæ:lan) (verb); *wanhafolnes* (wanhafol) (adjective); *wanha:lnes* (wanha:l) (adjective); *wanung* (wan) (adjective); *warnung* (warnian) (verb); *we:amo:dnes* (we:amo:d) (adjective); *weargnnes* (wearg 2) (adjective); *wearmnes* (wearm) (adjective); *wearrihtnes* (wearriht) (adjective); *weaxung* ((ge)weaxan) (verb); *we:denheortnes* (we:denheort 1) (adjective); *wegle:ast* (wegle:as) (adjective); *weldo:nnes* (weldo:n) (adposition); *welgecwe:mnes* (welgecwe:me) (adjective); *welgeli:cwirðnes* (welgeli:cwirðe) (adjective); *welung* (wylwan) (verb); *welwillendnes* (welwillende) (adjective); *we:mere* (we:man) (verb); *wendere* ((ge)wendan) (verb); *wendung* ((ge)wendan) (verb); *weofung* (wefan) (verb); *weorðfulnes* (weorðful) (adjective); *weorðlicnes* (weorðlic) (adjective); *we:rignes* (we:rig) (adjective); *werodle:st* (werodle:as ø) (adjective); *werodnes* (werod 2) (adjective); *wesing* ((ge)we:san) (verb); *we:sten 1* (we:ste) (adjective); *we:stnes* (we:ste) (adjective); *wi:cnera* (wi:cnian) (verb); *wi:dgilnes* (wi:dgil) (adjective); *wi:fle:ast* (wi:fle:as) (adjective); *wierding* ((ge)wierdan) (verb); *wierdnes* ((ge)wierdan) (verb); *wiernung* (wiernan) (verb); *wistfullnes* ((ge)wistfullian) (verb); *wi:tegdō:m* ((ge)wi:tegian) (verb); *wi:tegestre* ((ge)wi:tegian) (verb); *wi:tegun* ((ge)wi:tegian) (verb); *wi:tle:asnes* ((ge)witle:as) (adjective); *wi:tele:ast* (wi:tele:as) (adjective); *wi:tnere* ((ge)wi:tnian) (verb); *wi:tnung* ((ge)wi:tnian) (verb); *witolnes* (witol ø) (adjective); *wittignes* ((ge)wittig) (adjective); *wiðcwedennes* (wiðcweðan) (verb); *wiðercorenes* (wiðercoren) (adjective); *wiðercwedolnes* (wiðercwedol) (adjective); *wiðercwedung* (wiðercweðan) (verb); *wiðercwidennes* (wiðercweðan) (verb); *wiðerling* (wiðer 3) (adjective); *wiðermo:dnes* (wiðermo:d) (adjective); *wiðerræ:dnes* (wiðerræ:de) (adjective); *wiðersacung* (wiðersacian) (verb); *wiðerung* (wiðer 2) (adjective); *wiðerwardnes* (wiðerward) (adverb); *wiðgemetnes* (wiðmetan) (verb); *wiðlæ:dnes* (wiðlæ:dan) (verb); *wiðmetennes* (wiðmetan) (verb); *wiðmeting* (wiðmetan) (verb); *wiðsacung* (wiðsacian) (verb); *wiðsetnes* (wiðsettan) (verb); *wlæcnes* (wlaco) (adjective); *wlæffetere* (wlæffettan ø) (verb); *wlæ:tung* (gewlæ:tan) (verb); *wla:tere* (wli:tan) (verb); *wla:tung 1* (wli:tan) (verb); *wlitignes* (wlitig) (adjective); *wo:dnes* (wo:d) (adjective); *wo:dscipe* (wo:d) (adjective); *woffung* (woffian) (verb); *wo:gere* (wo:gian) (verb); *wo:gung* (wo:gian) (verb); *wo:hdo:m* (wo:h 2) (adjective); *wo:hfulnes* (wo:hful) (adjective); *wo:hnes* (wo:h 2) (adjective); *wordlung* (wordlian) (verb); *wordsnoterung* (wordsnoter) (adjective); *wo:rung* (wo:rigan) (verb); *wræ:nnes* (wræ:ne) (adjective); *wræ:ncscipe* (wræ:ne) (adjective); *wræ:stlung* (wraxlian) (verb); *wre:gere* ((ge)wre:gan) (verb); *wre:gistre* ((ge)wre:gan) (verb); *wre:gung* ((ge)wre:gan) (verb); *wri:ting* ((ge)wri:tan) (verb); *wrigels* ((ge)wre:on) (verb); *wrigennes* ((ge)wre:on) (verb); *wuldorfæstlicnes* (wuldorfæstlic ø) (adjective); *wuldrung* ((ge)wuldrian) (verb); *wundrung* ((ge)wundrian) (verb); *wunenes* ((ge)wunian) (verb); *wunung* ((ge)wunian) (verb); *wyndre:amnes* (wyndre:am) (adjective); *wynsumnes* (wynsum) (adjective); *wyrgcwedolnes* (wyrgcwedol) (adjective); *wyrgðu* (wearg 2) (adjective); *wyrmung* (wearm) (adjective); *wyrtgemangnes* (wyrtgemang) (adjective); *yfelsacung* ((ge)yfelsacian) (verb); *yfelsung* ((ge)yfelsian) (verb); *yfelwillendnes* (yfelwillende) (adjective); *ymbceorfnes* (ymbceorfan) (verb); *ymbclypping* (ymbclyppan) (verb); *ymbeardung* (ymbeardian) (verb); *ymbhringend* (ymbhringan) (verb); *ymbhweorfnes* (ymbhweorfan) (verb); *ymbhy:dignes* (ymbhy:dig) (adjective); *ymbhy:wung* (ymbhe:awan ø) (verb); *ymbisce:awung* (ymbisce:awian) (verb); *ymbsetennes* (ymbsettian) (verb); *ymbsetnung* (ymbset) (adjective); *ymbsnidennes* (ymbnsni:ðan) (verb); *ymbspænnung* (ymbspannan) (verb); *ymbstandennes* (ymbstandan) (verb); *ymbtrymning* (ymbtrymian) (verb); *ymbðreodung* (ymbðreodian) (verb);

ymbwendung (ymbwendan) (verb); *ymbwla:tung* (ymbwla:tian) (verb); *ypping* (yppe 2) (adverb); *y:ting* (y:tan 1) (verb). **Compound nouns with underived bases (3,975):** *a:cbe:am* (be:am 1); *a:changra* (hangra); *a:cholt* (holt); *a:cle:af* (le:af); *a:cmelu* (melu); *a:cmistel* (mistel); *a:crind* (rind); *a:cstybb* (stybb); *a:ctre:o* (tre:ow 1); *a:cwudu* (wudu); *a:dfini* (fyne); *a:dfy:r* (fy:r); *a:dl̄racu* (̄racu); *a:dle:g* (li:eg); *a:dloma* (lama 1); *æ:be:c* (bo:c); *æcerceorl* (ceorl); *æcerhege* (hege); *æcernspranca* (spranca); *æcersplott* (splott); *æ:cræft* (cræft); *æ:craeftig 2* (cræftiga); *æ:dreseax* (seax); *æ:fencollatio* (collatio); *æ:fengi(e)fl* (giefl); *æ:fenle:oh̄t* (le:oh̄t 2); *æ:fenlof* (lof); *æ:fenrest* (rest); *æ:fensci:ma* (sci:ma); *æ:fensteorra* (steorra); *æ:gergelu* (geolu); *æ:gli:m* (li:m); *æ:gmore 1* (more 1); *æ:gwyrt* (wyrt); *æ:gylt* (gylt); *æ:hteland* (land); *æ:hteswa:n* (swa:n); *æ:ledfy:r* (fy:r); *ælemidde* (midde 2); *æ:lfadl* (a:dl); *æ:lfisc* (fisc); *æ:lhyd* (hy:d 1); *æ:elmesbæd* (bæd); *æ:elmesle:oh̄t* (le:oh̄t 2); *æ:elmeslond* (land); *æ:elmespening* (pening); *æ:myrca* (mirce 1); *æ:lnet* (nett); *æ:metbed* (bedd); *æ:methwi:l* (hwi:l); *æ:methyl* (hyll 1); *æppelcyrnel* (cyrnel); *æppelfæt* (fæt); *æppelhu:s* (hu:s); *æppelscealu* (scealu); *æppelscre:ada* (scre:ad); *æppeltre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *æppeltu:n* (tu:n); *æppelwi:n* (wi:n); *æppelðorn* (ðorn); *æ:ra:dl* (a:dl); *æ:rdæg* (dæg); *æ:rde:að* (de:að); *æ:rendbo:c* (bo:c); *æ:rendga:st* (ga:st); *æ:rendscip* (scip); *æ:rendsecg* (secg 3); *æ:rfaeder* (fæder); *æ:rmorgen* (morgen); *æ:rscaft* (scaft); *æ:rworuld* (woruld); *æscbedd* (bedd); *æschere* (here); *æscholt* (holt); *æscrind* (rind); *æscsteall 1* (steall); *æscstybb* (stybb); *æsc̄ti:r* (ti:r); *æsc̄racu* (̄racu); *æsc̄rote* (̄rote); *æscwyrt* (wyrt); *æ:smæl* (smæl); *æ:sphangra* (hangra); *æsprind* (rind); *æðelferdingwyrt* (wyrt); *æ:wiscfirina* (firenian); *a:gendfre:a 1* (fre:a 1); *a:gendfre:a 2* (fre:a 1); *a:genland* (land); *a:gennama* (nama); *a:glæ:craeft* (cræft); *a:lfæt* (fæt); *alorbedd* (bedd); *alorholt* (holt); *alorrind* (rind); *ambihthe:ra* (hy:ra); *ambihthu:s* (hu:s); *ambihtmecc* (mæcc); *ambihtscealc* (scealc); *ambihtsecg* (secg 3); *ambihtsmið* (smið); *ananbe:am* (be:am 1); *anawyrm* (wyrm 1); *anbidsto:w* (sto:w); *ancorbend* (bend); *a:ncorsto:w* (sto:w); *ancorstreng* (streng 1); *a:ndaga* (dæg); *andfengsto:w* (sto:w); *Andre:asmæsse* (mæsse); *a:ndrencefæt* (fæt); *angbre:ost* (bre:ost); *Angelðeod* (ðe:od 1); *Angelfolc* (folc); *a:nhaga* (haga); *a:nhorn* (horn); *a:nhyrne 1* (hyrne); *a:npæd* (pæd); *a:nseld* (seld); *apuldorring* (rind); *apuldortu:n* (tu:n); *a:rblæd* (blæd); *arcebiscopsto:l* (sto:l); *a:rdagas* (dæg); *a:rfæt* (fæt); *a:rsa:pe* (sa:pe); *a:rsmið* (smið); *a:rstæf* (stæf); *a:rwiððe* (wiððe); *assmyre* (miere); *a:terima* (rima); *a:tland* (land); *a:tle:ag* (le:ah 1); *a:torcraeft* (cræft); *a:torla:ðe* (la:ð); *a:torspere* (spere); *a:ðlogal* (loga); *a:ðolware* (wara); *a:ðstæf* (stæf); *a:ðwedd* (wedd); *bæcbord* (bord); *bæcering* (hring); *bæcern* (ærn); *bæcðearm* (ðearm); *bæ:lblys* (blysa); *bæ:legsa* (egesa); *bæ:lfy:r* (fy:r); *bæ:l̄racu* (̄racu); *bæ:lwudu* (wudu); *bæ:rdisc* (disc); *bærni:sen* (i:sen 1); *Bæðdæg* (dæg); *bæðern* (ærn); *bæðfæt* (fæt); *bæðhu:s* (hu:s); *bæðsealf* (sealf); *bæðsto:w* (sto:w); *balsminte* (mint); *ba:ncofa* (cofa); *bancoda* (coða); *bancodu* (coðu); *ba:nfæt* (fæt); *banga:r* (ga:r 1); *ba:nhring* (hring); *ba:nhu:s* (hu:s); *ba:nrift* (rift 1); *ba:nsealf* (sealf); *ba:nsele* (sele); *ba:nwærc* (wærc); *ba:nwyrt* (wyrt); *ba:rspere* (spere); *ba:rspre:ot* (spre:ot); *be:acenfy:r* (fy:r); *be:acensta:n* (sta:n); *beaducraeft* (cræft); *beadufolm* (folm); *beadugri:ma* (gri:ma); *beaduhægl* (hægl); *beadume:ce* (me:ce); *beaduscru:d* (scru:d); *beadusearo* (searo 1); *beaduserce* (serce); *beaduwa:pen* (wæ:pen); *beaduwang* (wang 1); *be:aghord* (hord); *be:agsel* (sele); *be:agsele* (sele); *be:agðegu* (ðegu); *be:amsceadu* (sceadu); *bealubend* (bend); *bealubenn* (benn); *bealuclomm* (clamm); *bealucraeft* (cræft); *bealuni:ð* (ni:ð); *bealusearu* (searo 1); *bealusi:ð* (si:ð 1); *bealusorg* (sorg); *bealuspell* (spell); *be:amtelg* (telg); *be:amwer* (wer 3); *be:anle:ag* (le:ah 1); *be:anmelu* (melu); *be:anscealu* (scealu); *bearhtmhwi:l* (hwi:l); *bearmcla:ð* (cla:ð); *bearmhægl* (cla:ð); *bearmte:ag* (te:ag 2); *bearnlufe* (loppe); *bearnlufe* (lufu); *bearnmyrðra* (myrðra); *bearnmyrðre* (myrðra); *bearnte:am* (te:am); *bearunæs* (næss); *beboddæg* (dæg); *bedbolster* (bolster); *bedcofa* (cofa); *bedcofe* (cofa); *beddcla:ð* (cla:ð); *beddrest* (rest); *beddsto:w* (sto:w); *bedfelt* (felt); *bedstre:aw* (stre:aw); *begbe:am* (be:am 1); *beha:tland* (land); *belfly:s* (fli:es); *belhring* (hring); *bellhu:s* (hu:s); *bencðel* (ðel); *be:ndagas* (dæg); *be:nfeorm* (feorm); *be:oðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *be:obre:ad* (bre:ad); *be:oceorl* (ceorl); *be:odærn* (ærn); *be:odcla:ð* (cla:ð); *be:odfæt* (fæt); *be:odfers* (fers); *be:odgæst* (giest); *be:odhrægl* (hrægl); *be:odland* (land); *be:oha:ta* (ha:ta); *be:omo:der* (mo:dor); *be:orðegu* (ðegu); *be:orbyden* (byden); *be:ordræste* (dærst); *be:orhyrde* (hierde); *be:orsele* (sele); *be:otmæcc* (mæcc); *be:owyrt* (wyrt); *beorcholt* (holt); *beorcragu* (ragu); *beorc̄rind* (rind); *beorgælfen* (ælfen); *beorghlið* (hlið 1); *be:oðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *bereærn* (ærn); *berecorn* (corn); *berecroft* (croft); *bereflo:r* (flo:r); *beregræs* (græs 1); *bereland* (land); *beretu:n* (tu:n); *bernhu:s* (hu:s); *bi:dsteall* (steall); *bi:fylce* (folc); *billhete* (hete); *bilswæd* (swæd); *bisceope:ðel* (e:ðel 1); *bisceopha:m* (ha:m 1); *bisceophi:red* (hi:red); *bisceopland* (land); *bisceoprocc* (rocc); *bisceopseld* (seld); *bisceopseonoð* (sinoð); *bisceopstæf* (stæf); *bisceopsto:l* (sto:l); *bisceopsunu* (sunu); *bisceopwyrt* (wyrt); *bismergle:ow* (gli:w); *bi:spellbo:c* (bo:c); *blæ:cern* (ærn); *blæ:cernle:oh̄t* (le:oh̄t 2); *blæcgymm* (gimm); *blæchorn* (horn); *blæ:cpytt* (pytt); *blæ:ddæg* (dæg); *blæ:dderwærc* (wærc); *blæ:dhorn* (horn); *blæshorn* (horn); *ble:obord* (bord); *ble:ocræft* (cræft); *ble:tsingbo:c* (bo:c); *ble:tsingsealm* (sealm);

blo:degesa (egesa); *blo:dlæ:s* (læ:s 1); *blo:dseax* (seax); *blo:dsihte* (sihte); *blo:stmfre:ols* (fre:ols 1); *blo:torc* (orc); *bo:ccest* (cist 1); *bo:cœcraft* (cœft); *bo:cfo:dder* (fo:dder 2); *bo:chaga* (haga); *bo:cholt* (holt); *bo:chord* (hord); *bo:chu:s* (hu:s); *bo:clæ:den* (læ:den 1); *bo:cland* (land); *bo:cstæf* (stæf); *bo:ctre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *bo:cwudu* (wudu); *bodungdæg* (dæg); *bogefo:dder* (fo:dder 2); *bogenett* (nett); *bo:ndeland* (land); *bordcla:ð* (cla:ð); *bordhaga* (haga); *bordhre:oða* (hre:oða ø); *bordrand* (rand); *bordri:ðig* (ri:ðig); *bordrima* (rima); *bordwudu* (wudu); *borgsorg* (sorg); *borgsteall 1* (steall); *borgwedd* (wedd); *borhhand* (hand 1); *boxtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *bra:dæx* (æcs); *bra:dbrim* (rima); *bra:dhand* (hand 1); *bra:dla:stæx* (æcs); *brachwi:l* (hwi:l); *bræ:ccoðu* (coðu); *bræ:depanne* (panne); *brægenpanne* (panne); *brandhord* (hord); *brandi:ren* (i:sen 1); *bre:awern* (ærn); *bre:chrægl* (hrægl); *bre:di:sern* (i:sen 1); *bregdstafas* (stæf[]); *bregosto:l* (sto:l); *bre:melæppel* (æppel); *bre:melberie* (berie); *bre:melbræ:r* (bræ:r); *bre:melle:af* (le:af); *bre:melrind* (rind); *bre:melðyrne* (ðyrne); *bre:melwudu* (wudu); *bre:ostba:n* (ba:n); *bre:ostbyden* (byden); *bre:ostcearu* (caru); *bre:ostcofa* (cofa); *bre:ostgewæ:du* (wæ:d); *bre:osthord* (hord); *bre:ostli:n* (li:n); *bre:ostnet* (nett); *bre:ostrocc* (rocc); *bre:ostsefa* (sefa); *bre:osttoga* (toga); *bre:ostwærc* (wærc); *bre:rhlæ:w* (hlæ:w); *bre:rðyrne* (ðyrne); *bri:delðwangas* (ðwang); *bri:delgym* (gimm); *bri:delshring* (hring); *brimclif* (clif); *brimfugol* (fugel); *brimgiest* (giest); *brimhengest* (hengest); *brimhlæst* (hlæst); *brimstre:am* (stre:am); *brimwudu* (wudu); *brimwylf* (wylf); *bro:cminte* (mint); *bro:cri:ð* (ri:ð); *bro:denmæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *bro:ðorbana* (bana 1); *bro:ðordohter* (dohtor); *bro:ðorlufu* (lufu); *bro:ðorsibb* (sibb); *bro:ðorsunu* (sunu); *bro:ðorwyr* (wyr); *bru:nwyr* (wyr); *brycgbo:t* (bo:t); *bry:dbedd* (bedd); *bry:dcofa* (cofa); *bry:deala* (ealu); *bry:dguma* (guma); *bry:dhu:s* (hu:s); *bry:dlufe* (lufe); *bry:dniht* (niht); *bry:dræst* (rest); *bry:dsceamol* (scamol); *brynea:dl* (a:dl); *brynebro:ga* (bro:ga); *brynete:ar* (te:ar); *brynsta:n* (sta:n); *bry:sewyr* (wyr); *Brytenlond* (land); *Brytenwealda* (wealda); *brytenwongas* (wang 1); *Bryttwealas* (we:alas); *bu:rcniht* (cniht); *bucheort* (heorte); *bu:rcot* (cot); *burgende* (ende); *burgfolc* (folc); *burghege* (hege); *burghlið* (hlið 1); *burglond* (land); *burgsæ:ta* (sæ:ta); *burgsæl* (sæl); *burgsele* (sele); *burgsteall* (steall); *burgstræ:t* (stræ:t); *burgtu:n* (tu:n); *burgðelu* (ðel); *burgwaran* (wara); *burgware* (wara); *burhbiscop* (bisceop); *burhbo:t* (bo:t); *burhgeard* (geard 1); *burhrest* (rest); *burhwealda* (wealda); *bu:rland* (land); *burnsele* (sele); *burnsto:w* (sto:w); *buterstoppa* (stoppa); *butsecarl* (carl); *bydenfæt* (fæt); *byrðensta:n* (sta:n); *byrgensto:w* (sto:w); *byrigberge* (berie); *byrnham* (ham 1); *cæ:ghiorde* (hierde); *cafortu:n* (tu:n); *campwæ:pen* (wæ:pen); *campwudu* (wudu); *cancera:dl* (a:dl); *candelbryd* (brygd 1); *candelle:oht* (le:oht 2); *Candelmæsse* (mæsse); *Candelmæsseæfen* (æ:fen); *Candelmæssedæg* (dæg); *candelstæf* (stæf); *candeltre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *candeltwist* (twist); *candelwe:oce* (we:oce); *candelwyr* (wyr); *canonbo:c* (bo:c); *cantercæppe* (cæppe); *canterstæf* (stæf); *capitelhu:s* (hu:s); *capitolmæsse* (mæsse); *carcern* (ærn); *carcernðystru* (ðe:ostru); *carge:st* (ga:st); *carlfugol* (fugel); *carseld* (seld); *carsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *carsorg* (sorg); *cassucle:af* (le:af); *cawelle:af* (le:af); *cawelstela* (stela); *cawelwurm* (wurm 1); *ce:aca:dl* (a:dl); *ce:acba:n* (ba:n); *ceafra:dl* (a:dl); *cealcrundel* (crundel); *cealcpyl* (pytt); *cealcsta:n* (sta:n); *ce:apcniht* (cniht); *ce:apdæg* (dæg); *ce:apcland* (land); *ce:apsceamol* (scamol); *ce:apscip* (scip); *ce:apsto:w* (sto:w); *ce:apstræ:t* (stræ:t); *ce:aptoln* (toln); *ceasteræsc* (æsc 1); *ceastersæ:tan* (sæ:ta); *ceasterwyr* (wyr); *cederbe:am* (be:am 1); *cedertre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *cennigsta:n* (sta:n); *cennigstow* (sto:w); *Centland* (land); *Centware* (wara); *ce:oldel* (ðel); *ce:oldelu* (ðel); *ceolwærc* (wærc); *ceorfæx* (æcs); *ceorfingi:sen* (i:sen 1); *ceorfsæx* (seax); *ceorlfolc* (folc); *ceoselsta:n* (sta:n); *chorgle:o* (gli:w); *cielegicel* (gicela); *cielewearte* (weart); *ci:epehu:s* (hu:s); *cildcla:ðas* (cla:ð); *cildcradol* (cradol); *cildfo:stre* (fo:stor); *cildtrog* (trog); *cilforlamb* (lamb); *cimbi:ren* (i:sen 1); *cimbsta:n* (sta:n); *cinba:n* (ba:n); *cinto:ð* (to:ð); *cipersealf 1* (sealf); *circula:dl* (a:dl); *ciricæ:w* (æ: 1); *ciricbo:c* (bo:c); *ciricbo:t* (bo:t); *ciricdor* (dor); *ciricduru* (duru); *ciricfrið* (frið); *ciricgrið* (grið); *ciricland* (land); *ciricne:od* (ni:ed 1); *ciricragu* (ragu); *ciricre:n* (ra:n); *cirictu:n* (tu:n); *ciricwa:g* (wa:g 1); *ciricwaru* (wara); *cirisbe:am* (be:am 1); *ciseræppel* (æppel); *cistenbe:am* (be:am 1); *citelhru:m* (hru:m); *clæ:ferwyr* (wyr); *clæ:nsungdæg* (dæg); *cla:tacrop* (cropp); *cla:ðflyhte* (flyhte); *cla:ðwe:oce* (we:oce); *clifsta:n* (sta:n); *clifwyr* (wyr); *cliðwyr* (wyr); *clodhamer* (hamor); *clufwyr* (wyr); *clu:storcleofa* (cleofa); *cne:orift* (rift 1); *cne:orisbo:c* (bo:c); *cne:osa:r* (sa:r 1); *cne:owsibb* (sibb); *cne:owwærc* (wærc); *cnihtcild* (cild); *cnihtðe:awas* (ðe:aw 1); *co:cerpanne* (panne); *coddæppel 1* (æppel); *cofgodas* (go:d 2); *colma:se* (ma:se); *colpytt* (pytt); *colðræ:d* (ðræ:d); *cornæsceda* (æsceda); *cornappla* (æppel); *cornci:ð* (ci:ð); *cornhu:s* (hu:s); *cornhwicce* (hwicce); *cornre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *corntrug* (trog); *cornwurma* (wurma); *corsnæ:d* (snæ:d 3); *costnungsto:w* (sto:w); *cotsto:w* (sto:w); *cradolcild* (cild); *cræftbo:c* (bo:c); *cræthors* (hors); *crampul* (pull); *cranstæf* (stæf); *crismcla:ð* (cla:ð); *cri:stelmæ:lbe:am* (be:am 1); *Cri:stesmæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *Cri:stesmæsse* (mæsse); *crocchwer* (hwer); *crocscæard* (scæard 1); *crucethu:s* (hu:s); *cu:butere* (butere); *cu:cealf* (cealf 1); *cuclermæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *cu:e:age* (e:age); *cu:horn* (horn); *cu:hyrde* (hierde); *cumbolhaga* (haga); *cumbolhete* (hete); *cumendre* (mo:dor);

cumfeorm (feorm); *cumma:se* (ma:se); *cumpæder* (fæder); *cu:tægl* (tægel); *cu:ðnoma* (nama); *cwealmsto:w* (sto:w); *cweartern* (ærn); *cwecesand* (sand 2); *cwenfugol* (fugel); *cwe:nhirde* (hierde); *cweornsta:n* (sta:n); *cweornte:ð* (to:ð); *cwicbe:am* (be:am 1); *cwicbe:amrind* (rind); *cwicfy:r* (fy:r); *cwichege* (hege); *cwicrind* (rind); *cwicseolfor* (seolfor); *cwicsu:sl* (su:sl); *cwictre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *cwidbo:c* (bo:c); *cwidegiedd* (giedd); *cynebænd* (bænd); *cynebo:t* (bo:t); *cynegewæ:du* (wæ:d); *cynegold* (gold); *cynegyrd* (gierd); *cyneha:m* (ha:m 1); *cynesto:l* (sto:l); *cynestræ:t* (stræ:t); *cynedrymm* (ðrymm); *cynewiððe* (wiððe); *cyningeswyr*t (wyr)t); *cyningfeorm* (feorm); *cyningsta:n* (sta:n); *cy:pedæg* (dæg); *cypersealf 1* (sealf); *cyrea:ð* (a:ð); *cyrstre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *cy:sefæt* (fæt); *cy:sehwa:g* (hwæ:g); *cy:slybb* (lybb); *cytwer* (wer 3); *dæ:dbana* (bana 1); *dæ:dbo:t* (bo:t); *dæ:dfroma* (froma); *dæ:dlata* (lata); *dægandel* (andel); *dægese:age* (e:age); *dægfeorm* (feorm); *dægghi:l* (hwi:l); *dægmæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *dægre:d* (re:ad); *dægre:dwo:ma* (wo:ma); *dægrima* (rima); *dægsteorra* (steorra); *dægswæ:sendo* (swæ:sende); *dægðern* (ærn); *dægwine* (wine); *dægwo:ma* (wo:ma); *darodæsc* (æsc 1); *darodscæft* (scæft); *de:adrægel* (hrægl); *de:aðbe:am* (be:am 1); *de:aðbedd* (bedd); *de:aðdæg* (dæg); *de:aðdenu* (denu 1); *de:aðfiren* (firen); *de:aðgodas* (God 1); *de:aðle:g* (li:eg); *de:aðscu:a* (scua); *de:aðsele* (sele); *de:aðspere* (spere); *de:aðwang* (wang 1); *de:awwyr*m (wyr)m 1); *delfi:sen* (i:sen 1); *denbæ:r* (bæ:r 2); *deneland* (land); *densto:w* (sto:w); *de:ofolcræft* (cræft); *de:ofolgielldhu:s* (hu:s); *de:orfald* (fald); *de:orfrið* (frið); *de:orhege* (hege); *de:ornett* (nett); *de:ortu:n* (tu:n); *di:aconrocc* (rocc); *dimhu:s* (hu:s); *dimscu:a* (scua); *di:csceard* (sceard 1); *dohtorsunu* (sunu); *dolgbenn* (benn); *dolgbo:t* (bo:t); *dolgsealf* (sealf); *dolgsweð* (swæð); *do:mæ:rn* (ærn); *do:mbo:c* (bo:c); *do:mdæg* (dæg); *do:mhu:s* (hu:s); *do:msto:w* (sto:w); *dopened* (ened); *dopfugel* (fugel); *drægnett* (nett); *dre:amcræft* (cræft); *drenccuppe* (cuppe); *drenchorn* (horn); *drenchu:s* (hu:s); *dre:orsele* (sele); *dropfa:g 2* (fa:g 1); *dry:cræft* (cræft); *dry:cræftiga* (cræftiga); *dryhtfolc* (folc); *dryhtguma* (guma); *dryhtne:* (ne:o); *dryhtsele* (sele); *dryhtsibb* (sibb); *dryhtweras* (wer 1); *dryncehorn* (horn); *dryncfæt* (fæt); *du:nælf* (ælf); *du:nelfen* (ælfen); *du:nhunig* (hunig); *du:nland* (land); *Du:nsæ:te* (sæ:ta); *du:ðhamor* (hamor); *e:abrycg* (brycg); *e:acerse* (cærse); *e:adfruma* (froma); *e:adlufu* (lufu); *e:adocce* (docce); *e:adorgeard 1* (geard 1); *e:afisc* (fisc); *e:agðyrel* (ðyrel 1); *e:agbræ:w* (bræ:w); *e:agduru* (duru); *e:aghring* (hring); *e:aghyll* (hyll 1); *e:aghyrne* (hyrne); *e:agsealf* (sealf); *e:agwærc* (wærc); *e:agwyr*t (wyr)t); *e:aland* (land); *ealddagas* (dæg); *ealdefæder* (fæder); *ealdemo:dor* (mo:dor); *ealdfæder* (fæder); *ealdhri:ðer* (hri:ðer); *ealdland* (land); *ealdorapostol* (apostol); *ealdorbana* (bana 1); *ealdorbiscop* (biscop); *ealdorcearu* (caru); *ealdordæg* (dæg); *ealdorde:ma* (de:ma); *ealdorde:ofol* (de:ofol); *ealdorfre:a* (fre:a 1); *ealdorgeard 1* (geard 1); *ealdorsa:cerd* (sa:cerd); *ealdorsto:l* (sto:l); *Eald-Seaxe* (Seaxe); *ealdspell* (spell); *e:alifer* (lifer); *eallencten* (lencten 1); *eallwealda 2* (wealda); *ealsealf* (sealf); *ealubenc* (benc); *ealuclyfa* (cleofa); *ealufæt* (fæt); *ealuhu:s* (hu:s); *ealuscerwen* (scerwen); *ealusele* (sele); *ealuwosa* (wo:sa ø); *e:ao:fer* (o:fer); *e:arblæd* (blæd); *e:arcoðu* (coðu); *e:arefinger* (finger); *e:arhring* (hring); *e:ari:ð* (ri:ð); *e:arisc* (risc); *e:arlæppa* (læppa); *e:arlocc* (locc 1); *e:arpre:on* (pre:on); *e:arring* (hring); *e:arsealf* (sealf); *e:arðyrel* (ðyrel 1); *e:arwærc* (wærc); *e:ary:ð* (y:ð 1); *e:asta:n* (sta:n); *e:astannorðanwind* (wind); *e:astansu:ðanwind* (wind); *e:astanwind* (wind); *e:astdæ:l* (dæ:l); *e:astende* (ende); *E:asteræ:fen* (æ:fen); *E:asterdæg* (dæg); *E:asterfeorm* (feorm); *E:asterniht* (niht); *E:astersymbol* (symbol 1); *e:astfolc* (folc); *e:asthealf* (healf 2); *e:astland* (land); *e:astnorðwind* (wind); *e:astportic* (portic); *e:astre:am* (stre:am); *e:astsæ:* (sæ:); *E:ast-Seaxan* (Seaxe); *e:astsu:ðdæ:l* (dæ:l); *e:astðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *e:awyr*t (wyr)t); *eardgeard* (geard 1); *eardland* (land); *eardlufe* (lufe); *eardunghu:s* (hu:s); *eardungsto:w* (sto:w); *earfoððra:g* (ðra:g); *earfoðdæg* (dæg); *earfoðhwi:l* (hwi:l); *earfoðmæcg* (mæcg); *earfoðsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *earmhre:ad* (hre:ad ø); *earmscanca* (scanca); *earmsli:fe* (sli:efe); *earmstoc* (stoc); *earnge:ap* (ge:ap 1); *earningland* (land); *earsendu* (ende); *earsðerl* (ðyrel 1); *Eastengle* (angle); *eaxlcla:ð* (cla:ð); *ecedfæt* (fæt); *ecedwi:n* (wi:n); *ecgbana* (bana 1); *ecgclif* (clif); *ecghete* (hete); *ecgðracu* (ðracu); *ecgwæl* (wæl 1); *edischenn* (henn); *edwi:tstæf* (stæf); *efenapostol* (apostol); *efenbiscop* (biscop); *efencempa* (cempa); *efenesne* (esne); *efenha:da* (ha:d); *efenhe:ap* (he:ap); *efenheorte* (heorte); *efenhle:oðor* (hle:oðor); *efenniht* (niht); *efennihte* (niht); *efensa:cerd* (sa:cerd); *efente:am* (te:am); *efenðe:ow* (ðe:ow 1); *efenðe:owen* (ðe:owe); *eftbo:t* (bo:t); *eftsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *egesgri:ma* (gri:ma); *egeswi:n* (swi:n); *e:gorhere* (here); *e:gorstre:am* (stre:am); *elebe:am* (be:am 1); *elebe:amstybb* (stybb); *eleberge* (berie); *eledro:sna* (dro:s); *elefæt* (fæt); *elegre:ofa* (gre:ofa); *elehorn* (horn); *elele:af* (le:af); *elesealf* (sealf); *eletre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *eletwig* (twig); *elewana* (wana 1); *ellenahse* (asce); *ellencreft* (cræft); *ellengæ:st* (ga:st); *ellengra:fa* (gra:fa); *ellenhete* (hete); *ellenle:af* (le:af); *ellenrind* (rind); *ellenstubb* (stybb); *ellenta:n* (ta:n 1); *ellentre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *ellenwo:d 1* (wo:d); *ellenwyr*t (wyr)t); *ellorga:st* (ga:st); *ellorsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *elmrind* (rind); *elpendba:n* (ba:n); *elpendto:ð* (to:ð); *endedæg* (dæg); *endede:ad* (de:ad); *endedo:gor* (do:gor); *endefurh* (furh); *endesæ:ta* (sæ:ta); *endestæf* (stæf); *endeðræ:st* (dærst); *endwerc* (wærc); *Englaland* (land); *eodorwi:r* (wi:r);

eoforfearn (fearn); *eoforspere* (spere); *eoforspre:ot* (spre:ot); *eoforswi:n* (swi:n); *eoforðrote* (ðrote); *eolhsand* (sand 2); *eolhsecg* (secg 1); *e:oredhe:ap* (he:ap); *e:oredmæcg* (mæcg); *eorcnansta:n* (sta:n); *eorlgewæ:de* (wæ:d); *eormenstry:nd* (stry:nd); *eormenðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *eorðæppel* (æppel); *eorðærn* (ærn); *eorðberge* (berie); *eorðbrycg* (brycg); *eorðcafer* (cafor); *eorðcræft* (cræft); *eorðdenu* (denu 1); *eorðdraca* (draca); *eorðfæt* (fæt); *eorðgealla* (gealla); *eorðhu:s* (hu:s); *eorði:fig* (i:fig); *eorðmata* (maða); *eorðmistel* (mistel); *eorðnafela* (nafela); *eorðnutu* (hnutu); *eorðrest* (rest); *eorðrima* (rima); *eorðsele* (sele); *eorðtilia* (tilia); *eorðtu:dor* (tu:dor); *eorðtyrewe* (tyrwa); *eorðwaran* (wara); *eorðwaru* (wara); *Eotolware* (wara); *e:owdesce:ap* (sce:ap); *e:owohumele* (hymele); *eringland* (land); *erscgra:fa* (gra:fa); *erschen* (henn); *esulcweorn* (cweorn); *etelond* (land); *e:ðeleard* (eard); *e:ðelland* (land); *e:ðelseld* (seld); *e:ðelstæf* (stæf); *e:ðelsto:l* (sto:l); *e:ðelsto:w* (sto:w); *e:ðelturf* (turf); *e:ðelðrymm* (ðrymm); *e:ðelwynn* (wynn); *fa:censearu* (searo 1); *fa:censtafas* (stæf); *fæderæðelo* (æðelu); *fæderencno:sl* (cno:sl); *fæderenhealf* (healf 2); *fædere:ðel* (e:ðel 1); *fædergeard* (geard 1); *fæderland* (land); *fædernama* (nama); *færelðfre:ols* (fre:ols 1); *fæstendæg* (dæg); *fæstendi:c* (di:c); *fæstland* (land); *fæ:hðbo:t* (bo:t); *fæ:rclamm* (clamm); *fæ:rcodū* (coðū); *fæ:rde:að* (de:að); *fæ:rhaga* (haga); *fæ:rni:ð* (ni:ð); *fæ:rsearo* (searo 1); *fæ:rsPELL* (spell); *fæ:rswi:ge* (swi:ge 1); *fæ:tedsinc* (sinc); *fæ:tgold* (gold); *fæ:thengest* (hengest); *fa:gwyrm* (wyrm 1); *faldhri:ðer* (hri:ðer); *fantbæð* (bæð); *fantfæt* (fæt); *fantwæter* (wæter); *farodhengest* (hengest); *farodstræ:t* (stræ:t); *faðusunū* (sunū); *fearhry:ðer* (hri:ðer); *fearnbed* (bedd); *fearnedisc* (disc); *fearnhege* (hege); *feaxcla:ð* (cla:ð); *feaxnæ:del* (næ:dl); *feaxnett* (nett); *feaxpre:on* (pre:on); *fe:delfugol* (fugol); *fe:delsswi:n* (swi:n); *fe:fera:dl* (a:dl); *feldbe:o* (be:o); *feldcirice* (cirice); *feldelfen* (ælfen); *feldhoppe* (hoppe); *feldhri:ðer* (hri:ðer); *feldhu:s* (hu:s); *feldland* (land); *feldmædere* (mæddre); *feldminte* (mint); *feldmore* (more 1); *feldoxa* (oxa); *feldrude* (ru:de 2); *feldswamm* (swamm); *felofeorð* (ferðe); *feltu:n* (tu:n); *feltu:ngre:p* (gre:p); *feltwurma* (wurma); *feltwyr* (wyr); *fenampre* (ampre 2); *fencerse* (cærse); *fenfearn* (fearn); *fenfisc* (fisc); *fenfreoðo* (friðū); *fenfugol* (fugol); *fengnett* (nett); *fengto:ð* (to:ð); *fenhleodū* (hlið 1); *fenhop* (hop); *fenland* (land); *fenminte* (mint); *fennðæc* (ðæc); *feny:ce* (y:ce); *feohbo:t* (bo:t); *feohgo:d* (go:d 2); *feohhord* (hord); *feohhu:s* (hu:s); *feohland* (land); *feohlufu* (lufu); *feohthorn* (horn); *fe:ondulf* (wulf); *feorha:dl* (a:dl); *feorhbana* (bana 1); *feorhbenn* (benn); *feorhdagas* (dæg); *feorhgo:ma* (go:ma); *feorhgo:me* (go:ma); *feorhhord* (hord); *feorhhu:s* (hu:s); *feorhnest* (nest); *feorland* (land); *feormeha:m* (ha:m 1); *feorðandæ:l* (dæ:l); *feorðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *fe:owerdo:gor 1* (do:gor); *fe:owerti:eneniht* (niht); *fe:rbedd* (bedd); *ferdwyr* (wyr); *ferhðbana* (bana 1); *ferhðcleofa* (cleofa); *ferhðlufu* (lufu); *ferhðsefa* (sefa); *fetorwra:sen* (wra:sen); *feðerbedd* (bedd); *fe:ðecempa* (cempa); *fe:ðegest* (giest); *fe:ðehere* (here); *fe:ðehwearf* (hwearf 1); *fe:ðercræft* (cræft); *fe:ðergearwe* (gearwe 2); *fi:ca:dl* (a:dl); *fi:cæppel* (æppel); *fi:cbe:am* (be:am 1); *fi:cle:af* (le:af); *fi:ctre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *fi:cwyr* (wyr 1); *fi:cwyr* (wyr); *fi:fbe:c* (bo:c); *fi:feldo:r* (dor); *fi:felstre:am* (stre:am); *fi:ffingre* (finger); *fi:fge:ar* (ge:ar); *fi:fle:af* (le:af); *Fi:ftigdæg* (dæg); *filiðle:ag* (le:ah 1); *fingeræppla* (æppel); *fingerdocca* (docce); *fingermæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *firencræft* (cræft); *firenearfeðe* (earfoðe 1); *firenhicga* (hicga); *firenhicge* (hicge); *firenhicgend* (hicgan); *firenlust* (lust 1); *firensynn* (synn); *firgenbe:am* (be:am 1); *firgenbucca* (bucca); *firgenga:t* (ga:t); *firgenholt* (holt); *firgenstre:am* (stre:am); *firstthro:f* (hro:f); *fischu:s* (hu:s); *fiscmere* (mere 1); *fiscnett* (nett); *fiscpo:l* (po:l); *fiscwer* (wer 3); *flæ:scbana* (bana 1); *flæ:scofofa* (cofo); *flæ:schord* (hord); *flæ:schu:s* (hu:s); *flæ:scmaðu* (maða); *flæ:scsand* (sand 1); *flæ:scstræ:t* (stræ:t); *flæ:scto:ð* (to:ð); *flæ:scwyr* (wyr 1); *fla:nðracu* (ðracu); *fle:awyr* (wyr); *fle:ogryft* (rift 1); *fle:ohnet* (nett); *fle:otwyr* (wyr); *fleaðorwyr* (wyr); *flehtraflyne* (flyne); *fletræst* (rest); *flettþæ:ð* (þæð); *flexhamm* (hamm 1); *flexli:ne* (li:ne); *fli:emanfeorm* (feorm); *flitcræft* (cræft); *flo:degsa* (egesa); *flo:dhamm* (hamm 1); *flo:dwudu* (wudu); *flo:dy:ð* (y:ð 1); *flo:rsta:n* (sta:n); *flothere* (here); *flotscip* (scip); *flotsmeru* (smeoru); *flygepi:l* (pi:l); *flyhtecla:ð* (cla:ð); *fo:dderhec* (hæcc 1); *fo:ddorðegu* (ðegu); *fo:gcla:ð* (cla:ð); *fo:gsta:n* (sta:n); *folccu:* (cu:); *folcegsa* (egesa); *folcfre:a* (fre:a 1); *folcland* (land); *folcne:d* (ni:ed 1); *folcsæl* (sæl); *folcso:ð* (so:ð 1); *folcsto:w* (sto:w); *folcswe:ot* (swe:ot); *folctalu* (talū); *folctoga* (toga); *folcwer* (wer 1); *folcwo:h* (wo:h 1); *foldærn* (ærn); *foldræst* (rest); *foldwong* (wang 1); *fonfy:r* (fy:r); *foranbodig* (bodig); *forandæg* (dæg); *foranlenten* (lenten 1); *foranniht* (niht); *fo:rbed* (bedd); *fo:rbo:c* (bo:c); *fordwer* (wer 3); *forli:sgleng* (gleng); *forligerbed* (bedd); *forligerhu:s* (hu:s); *fo:storcild* (cild); *fo:storfæder* (fæder); *fo:storland* (land); *fo:stormo:dor* (mo:dor); *fo:storno:ð* (no:ð); *fo:storsweostor* (sweostor); *fo:ta:dl* (a:dl); *fo:tbred* (bred); *fo:tcosp* (cosp); *fo:tcodū* (coðū); *fo:tgewæ:de* (wæ:d); *fo:tmæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *fo:tsceamol* (scamol); *fo:tsceanca* (scanca); *fo:tspor* (spor); *fo:tspure* (spura); *fo:tsta:n* (sta:n); *fo:tswæð* (swæð); *fo:tswaðu* (swaðu); *fo:twærc* (wærc); *foxescla:te* (cla:te); *foxescli:fe* (clife); *foxesfo:t* (fo:t); *foxesglo:fa* (glo:f 1); *foxyll* (hyll 1); *frællæppa* (læppa); *frecma:se* (ma:se); *frecwa:send* (wa:send); *fre:odohtor* (dohtor); *fre:olæ:ta* (læ:ta); *fre:olsæ:fen* (æ:fen); *fre:olsbo:c* (bo:c); *fre:olsdæg* (dæg); *fre:olsge:r* (ge:ar); *fre:olsniht*

(niht); *fre:olssto:w* (sto:w); *fre:onama* (nama); *fre:ondlufu* (lufu); *Fri:andæg* (dæg); *Fri:geæ:fen* (æ:fen); *Fri:gedæg* (dæg); *Fri:geniht* (niht); *friða:ð* (a:ð); *friðcandel* (candel); *friðgeard* (geard 1); *friðgi:sl* (gi:sl); *friðhengest* (hengest); *friðhu:s* (hu:s); *friðland* (land); *friðma:l* (ma:l 1); *friðoðe:awas* (ðe:aw 1); *friðoscealc* (scealc); *friðosibb* (sibb); *friðowæ:r* (wæ:r 2); *friðowang* (wang 1); *friðowaru* (waru); *friðscip* (scip); *friðsplott* (splott); *friðsto:l* (sto:l); *friðsto:w* (sto:w); *fro:forbo:c* (bo:c); *fro:forga:st* (ga:st); *frumcne:ow* (cne:ow); *frumdysig* (dysig 2); *frumga:r* (ga:ra); *frumhrægl* (hrægl); *frumle:oh* (le:oh 2); *frumstemn* (stefn 2); *frumsto:l* (sto:l); *frumtal* (tal); *frumte:am* (te:am); *frumtyhtle* (tihtle); *fu:letre:o* (tre:ow 1); *fugelbona* (bana 1); *fugeldæg* (dæg); *fugeleswy:se* (wi:se 3); *fugelli:m* (li:m); *fugelnett* (nett); *fugeltre:o* (tre:ow 1); *fuglesbe:an* (be:an); *fulwihtbæð* (bæð); *fulwihtele* (ele); *fulwihtfæder* (fæder); *fulwihtnama* (nama); *fulwihtsto:w* (sto:w); *fulwihtðe:aw* (ðe:aw 1); *fulwihtwæter* (wæter); *fulwihtwere* (wer 1); *furhwudu* (wudu); *furlang* (lang); *fustra* (sta:n); *fyldesto:l* (sto:l); *fyllewærc* (wærc); *fy:rbæð* (bæð); *fy:rbend* (bend); *fy:rclomm* (clamm); *fy:rcru:ce* (cru:ce); *fyrðcræft* (cræft); *fyrðesne* (esne); *fyrðhom* (ham 1); *fyrðhrægl* (hrægl); *fy:rdraca* (draca); *fyrðsceorp* (sceorp); *fyrðscip* (scip); *fyrðsearu* (searu 1); *fyrðstemn* (stefn 2); *fyrðstræ:t* (stræ:t); *fyrðti:ber* (ti:ber); *fy:rencylle* (cielle); *fy:renðecele* (ðæcele); *fy:rfo:da* (fo:da); *fy:rgna:st* (gna:st); *fy:rhu:s* (hu:s); *fy:rle:oh* (le:oh 2); *fy:rmæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *fyrnge:ar* (ge:ar); *fyrngidd* (giedd); *fyrnstre:amas* (stre:am); *fy:rpanne* (panne); *fyrsl:ah* (le:ah 1); *fyrsga:ra* (ga:ra); *fyrsi:g* (i:eg); *fy:rspearca* (spearca); *fyrspenn* (penn); *fy:rsta:n* (sta:n); *fy:rtorr* (torr 2); *fy:rðolle* (ðolle); *fy:rxenhy:d* (hy:d 1); *ga:di:ren* (i:sen 1); *gærbedd* (bedd); *gærsci:ð* (ci:ð); *gærshoppa* (hoppa ø); *gærshoppe* (hoppe); *gærsswy:n* (swi:n); *gærstu:n* (tu:n); *gærstu:ndi:c* (di:c); *gærswyrt* (wyrt); *gafolbere* (bere); *gafolfisc* (fisc); *gafolgielða* (gielða); *gafolheord* (heord 1); *gafolhwi:tel* (hwi:tel); *gafolland* (land); *gafolpenig* (penig); *gafolrand* (rand); *gafolswa:n* (swa:n); *gafolwudu* (wudu); *gaga:tsta:n* (sta:n); *gagelcroppan* (cropp); *galdorcræft* (cræft); *galdorcræftiga* (cræftiga); *ga:lfre:ols* (fre:ols 1); *gamenwa:ð* (wa:ð); *gamenwudu* (wudu); *gangdæg* (dæg); *gangern* (ærn); *ganghere* (here); *gangpytt* (pytt); *gangsto:l* (sto:l); *gangtu:n* (tu:n); *ga:rbe:am* (be:am 1); *ga:rhe:ap* (he:ap); *ga:rholt* (holt); *ga:rni:ð* (ni:ð); *ga:rsecg* (secg 3); *ga:rðracu* (ðracu); *ga:rwudu* (wudu); *ga:sri:c* (ri:ce 1); *ga:sibona* (bana 1); *ga:sicofa* (cofa); *ga:stlufu* (lufu); *ga:stsunu* (sunu); *ga:tahu:s* (hu:s); *ga:tbucca* (bucca); *ga:tehæ:r* (hæ:r); *ga:tetre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *ga:thyrde* (hierde); *ge:acesu:re* (su:re); *geala:dl* (a:dl); *gealgtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *gealla:dl* (a:dl); *geanbo:c* (bo:c); *geantalu* (tal); *gearbo:t* (bo:t); *ge:ardagas* (dæg); *ge:arfæc* (fæc); *ge:armarcet* (market); *geardsteall* (steall); *gearwinde* (wind); *gearwungdæg* (dæg); *gebannge:ar* (ge:ar); *(ge)beddagas* (dæg); *(ge)bedhu:s* (hu:s); *gebedsealm* (sealm); *gebedsto:w* (sto:w); *gebeorhsto:w* (sto:w); *gebyrddæg* (dæg); *gecwedsto:w* (sto:w); *gecyndbo:c* (bo:c); *gecyndlim* (lim); *geda:lland* (land); *gedwolbiscop* (bisceop); *(ge)dwolcræft* (cræft); *gedwolgod* (God 1); *gefearhsugu* (sugu 1); *gefeohdæg* (dæg); *(ge)flitgeorn* (georn); *gefliugli:w* (gli:w); *(ge)gearcungdæg* (dæg); *gegnpæð* (pæð); *geha:tland* (land); *gehealdagas* (dæg); *gehlotland* (land); *gelodwyrt* (wyrt); *gemæ:rhaga* (haga); *gemæ:rtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *(ge)mæ:rðorn* (ðorn); *gemetfæt* (fæt); *(ge)mo:tærn* (ærn); *(ge)mo:thu:s* (hu:s); *gemo:tle:ah* (le:ah 1); *(ge)mo:tsto:w* (sto:w); *gemynddæg* (dæg); *gemyndsto:w* (sto:w); *(ge)ne:atland* (land); *geneatscolu* (scolu 1); *geocte:ma* (te:am); *ge:odæg* (dæg); *geofonhu:s* (hu:s); *geogudcno:sl* (cno:sl); *geogudfeorht* (ferhð); *geogudlust* (lust 1); *Ge:oldæg* (dæg); *geolorand* (rand); *ge:omagister* (magister); *ge:ome:owle* (me:owle); *ge:omorgidd* (giedd); *geonsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *geormanle:af* (le:af); *ge:osceaftiga:st* (ga:st); *ge:otendæ:der* (æ:dre 1); *ge:owine* (wine); *gere:færn* (ærn); *gere:fland* (land); *gereorddæg* (dæg); *gereordunhu:s* (hu:s); *geri:mbo:c* (bo:c); *(ge)ri:mcræft* (cræft); *gesca:dwyr* (wyrt); *geslitgli:w* (gli:w); *geste:dhors* (hors); *(ge)sweotolungdæg* (dæg); *geswincdagas* (dæg); *getælcircul* (circul); *getælcraeft* (cræft); *getingcræft* (cræft); *(ge)wealdleðer* (leðer); *(ge)winnsto:w* (sto:w); *gewinworuld* (woruld); *gewyrbox* (box); *gicelsta:n* (sta:n); *giestærn* (ærn); *giesthu:s* (hu:s); *giestranæ:fen* (æ:fen); *giestrandæg* (dæg); *giestranniht* (niht); *giestsese* (sele); *gifheall* (heall 1); *gifsto:l* (sto:l); *giffteorm* (teorm); *gifthu:s* (hu:s); *gi:gantmæcg* (mæcg); *gilddagas* (dæg); *gildheall* (heall 1); *gildsester* (sester); *gimsta:n* (sta:n); *giðcorn* (corn); *glæsæt* (fæt); *gle:degesa* (egesa); *gle:dfæt* (fæt); *gli:wbe:am* (be:am 1); *gli:wcræft* (cræft); *gli:wgamen* (gamen); *gli:wstæf* (stæf); *gli:wsto:l* (sto:l); *glo:fwyr* (wyrt); *gnornsorg* (sorg); *godeppel* (æppel); *godbo:t* (bo:t); *goddohtor* (dohtor); *godfæder* (fæder); *godgim* (gimm); *godmo:dor* (mo:dor); *godspel* (spell); *godspellbo:c* (bo:c); *godsunu* (sunu); *godðrymm* (ðrymm); *goldfæt* (fæt); *goldfinc* (finc); *goldfinger* (finger); *goldfrætwe* (frætwa); *goldgearwe* (gearwe 2); *goldhord* (hord); *goldhordhu:s* (hu:s); *goldlæfer 1* (læfer); *goldle:af* (le:af); *goldo:ra* (o:ra 2); *goldsele* (sele); *goldsmið* (smið); *goldsmiðu* (smiðu); *goldðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *goldðræ:d* (ðræ:d); *goldweg* (weg); *goldwine* (wine); *goldwlencu* (wlenc); *goldwyrt* (wyrt); *gorstbe:am* (be:am 1); *go:seflæ:sc* (flæ:sc); *go:sfugol* (fugel); *græshu:s* (hu:s); *græsfæx* (seax); *græ:ggo:s* (go:s); *græsmolde* (molde 1); *græswang* (wang 1); *grammaticcræft* (cræft); *gre:atewyrt* (wyrt);

gre:othord (hord); *gre:tinghu:s* (hu:s); *gri:ghund* (hund 2); *grimma:n* (ma:n 1); *grindeto:ð* (to:ð); *grundbedd* (bedd); *grundhyrde* (hierde); *grundsele* (sele); *grundsta:n* (sta:n); *grundwang* (wang 1); *grynsmið* (smið); *gryrebro:ga* (bro:ga); *gryrefa:h* 2 (fa:g 1); *gryregæst* (giest); *gryrehwi:l* (hwi:l); *gryresi:ð* (si:ð 1); *gu:ððracu* (ðracu); *gu:ðbord* (bord); *gumfre:a* (fre:a 1); *gumsto:l* (sto:l); *gumðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *gu:ðcearu* (caru); *gu:ðcræft* (cræft); *gu:ðde:að* (de:að); *gu:ðfana* (fana); *gu:ðfla:* (fla:); *gu:ðfla:n* (fla:n 1); *gu:ðfreca* (freca); *gu:ðfugol* (fugel); *gu:ðgewæ:de* (wæ:d); *gu:ðhere* (here); *gu:ðhorn* (horn); *gu:ðhre:ð* (hre:ð); *gu:ðmæcga* (mæcga); *Gu:ðmyrce* (mierce 1); *gu:ðscearu* (scearu 1); *gu:ðsceorp* (sceorp); *gu:ðscru:d* (scru:d); *gu:ðsearo* (searo 1); *gu:ðsele* (sele); *gu:ðspell* (spell); *gu:ðwine* (wine); *gu:ðwudu* (wudu); *gyldenbend* (bend); *gyldenwegc* (wegc); *gyrdelbred* 1 (bred); *gyrdelhring* (hring); *gyrnstafas* (stæf); *gyrtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *gyrwefenn* (fenn); *gytesæ:l* (sæ:l 1); *gytestre:am* (stre:am); *gytfeorm* (feorm); *ha:dbo:t* (bo:t); *ha:dgrīð* (grīð); *ha:dungdæg* (dæg); *hæcwer* (wer 3); *hæferga:t* (ga:t); *hæfteclomm* (clamm); *hæftme:ce* (me:ce); *hæftni:ed* (ni:ed 1); *hæftworld* (woruld); *hægsugga* (sugga); *hæ:lnesgrīð* (grīð); *hæ:lwyrt* (wyrt); *hæ:medceorl* (ceorl); *hærfestwæ:ta* (wæ:ta); *hæ:rloccas* (locc 1); *hæ:rnæ:dl* (næ:dl); *hæ:rsceard* (sceard 1); *hæ:rsyfe* (sife); *hæselhnutu* (hnutu); *hæselwri:d* (gewri 1); *hæ:ðberie* (berie); *hæ:ðcole* (cawl 2); *hæ:ðenfolc* (folc); *hæ:ðenhere* (here); *hæ:ðenstyc* (stirc); *hæ:ðfeld* (feld); *hæ:wenhydele* (hydele); *hafocfugel* (fugel); *hafocwyrt* (wyrt); *hagolscu:r* (scu:r); *hagolsta:n* (sta:n); *hagospind* (spind); *haguðorn* (ðorn); *ha:lgungbo:c* (bo:c); *ha:lgungram* (ramm); *ha:ligdæg* (dæg); *ha:ligdo:mhu:s* (hu:s); *ha:ligern* (ærn); *ha:ligportic* (portic); *ha:ligrift* (rift 1); *ha:ligwæcca* (wæcca ø); *ha:ligwæter* (wæter); *ha:ligwaras* (wara); *ha:mhenn* (henn); *hamland* (land); *hamorsecg* (secg 1); *hamorwyrt* (wyrt); *ha:msi:ð* (si:ð 1); *ha:msteall* (steall); *ha:mwyrt* (wyrt); *hancre:d* (græ:d); *handæx* (æcs); *handbana* (bana 1); *handbo:c* (bo:c); *handbred* (bred); *handcla:ð* (cla:ð); *handcops* (cosp); *handcræft* (cræft); *handcwyrn* (cweorn); *handgrīð* (grīð); *handhamur* (hamor); *handhrægl* (hrægl); *handhwi:l* (hwi:l); *handli:n* (li:n); *handpre:ost* (pre:ost); *handscolu* (scolu 1); *handseax* (seax); *handsmæll* (smæll); *handsporu* (spor); *handstoc* (stoc); *handwyrn* (wyrn 1); *ha:rasteorra* (steorra); *ha:redagas* (dæg); *ha:reminte* (mint); *ha:rewyrt* (wyrt); *ha:rhu:ne* (hu:ne); *ha:sæta* (sæ:ta); *ha:theort* (heorte); *he:afodæ:dre* (æ:dre 1); *he:afodba:n* (ba:n); *he:afodbæð* (bæð); *he:afodbend* (bend); *he:afodbiscop* (bisceop); *he:afodbolster* (bolster); *he:afodcla:ð* (cla:ð); *he:afodcyrice* (cirice); *he:afodgewæ:de* (wæ:d); *he:afodgilt* (gylt); *he:afodgimm* (gimm); *he:afodgold* (gold); *he:afodhæ:r* (hæ:r); *he:afodhrægl* (hrægl); *he:afodhri:efðo* (hri:fðo); *he:afodlond* (land); *he:afodmynster* (mynster); *he:afodpanne* (panne); *he:afodport* (port 1); *he:afodsa:r* (sa:r 1); *he:afodsealf* (sealf); *he:afodsegn* (segn); *he:afodsmæl* (smæl); *he:afodsto:l* (sto:l); *he:afodsto:w* (sto:w); *he:afodswi:ma* (swi:ma); *he:afodsynn* (synn); *he:afodwærc* (wærc); *he:afodwind* (wind); *he:afodwo:ð* (wo:ð); *he:ahalta:re* (alter); *he:ahbiscop* (bisceop); *he:ahbliss* (bliss); *he:ahcleofa* (cleofa); *he:ahclif* (clif); *he:ahcræft* (cræft); *he:ahcræftiga* (cræftiga); *he:ahde:ma* (de:ma); *he:ahde:or* (de:or 1); *he:ahde:orhund* (hund 2); *he:ahde:orhunta* (hunta); *he:ahdi:acon* (di:acon); *he:ahengel* (engel 1); *he:ahfæder* (fæder); *he:ahfre:a* (fre:a 1); *he:ahfre:ols* (fre:ols 1); *he:ahfy:r* (fy:r); *he:ahgæ:st* (ga:st); *he:ahgod* (God 1); *he:ahhlið* (hlið 1); *he:ahhlyte* (hylte); *he:ahhyrde* (hierde); *he:ahlæ:ce* (læ:ce); *he:ahland* (land); *he:ahlufe* (lufe); *he:ahmæsse* (mæsse); *he:ahmo:r* (mo:r); *he:ahnama* (nama); *he:ahsa:cerd* (sa:cerd); *he:ahsæ:* (sæ:); *he:ahsæ:ðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *he:ahsæ:l* (sæ:l 1); *he:ahseld* (seld); *he:ahsele* (sele); *he:ahstræ:t* (stræ:t); *he:ahsynn* (synn); *he:ahtorr* (torr 1); *he:ahtre:ow* (tre:ow 2); *he:ahðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *he:ahðrymm* (ðrymm); *he:ahwe:ofod* (we:ofod); *healærn* (ærn); *healdendgeorn* (georn); *healffers* (fers); *healfhy:d* (hy:d 1); *healfmarc* (marc); *healfsester* (sester); *healfwudu* (wudu); *healgamen* (gamen); *heallwudu* (wudu); *healmstre:aw* (stre:aw); *healsbo:c* (bo:c); *healsgund* (gund); *healsleðer* (leðer); *healsmyne* (mene); *healsrefeðer* (feðer 1); *healsta:n* (sta:n); *healswærc* (wærc); *healswyrt* (wyrt); *healwudu* 1 (wudu); *heardecg* 2 (ecg); *heardhara* (hara); *heargæard* (eard); *heargtræf* (træf); *hearmscearu* (scearu 1); *hearmstæf* (stæf); *hearmta:n* (ta:n 1); *hearpestreng* (streng 1); *heaðufy:r* (fy:r); *heaðuglemm* (glemm); *heaðulind* (lind); *heaðuswa:t* (swa:t); *heaðuwæ:d* (wæ:d); *he:ddern* (ærn); *hedecla:ð* (cla:ð); *hefeldðræ:d* (ðræ:d); *hefelgyrd* (gierd); *hegehymele* (hymele); *hegesa:hl* (sa:gol); *hegesagol* (sa:gol); *hegesteall* (steall); *hegesto:w* (sto:w); *hegesugge* (sugga); *hegstæf* (stæf); *hehbiscop* 1 (bisceop); *hellbend* (bend); *hellcniht* (cniht); *hellcræft* (cræft); *helledor* (dor); *hellebro:ga* (bro:ga); *helleceaf* (ceaf); *helleclamm* (clamm); *hellede:ofol* (de:ofol); *helledor* (dor); *helleduru* (duru); *helleflo:r* (flo:r); *hellefy:r* (fy:r); *hellega:st* (ga:st); *hellegrut* (grut); *hellehæfta* (hæfta); *hellehu:s* (hu:s); *hellehund* (hund 2); *hellemere* (mere 1); *helleni:ð* (ni:ð); *hellepi:n* (pi:n); *hellescealc* (scealc); *hellesto:w* (sto:w); *hellesu:sl* (su:sl); *helletintreg* (tintreg); *hellewi:tebro:ga* (bro:ga); *hellfiren* (firen); *hellgod* (God 1); *hellheoðo* (he:oðu); *helltræf* (træf); *helltrega* (trega); *hellwaran* (wara); *hellwaru* (wara); *he:lspure* (spure); *hengeclif* (clif); *hengetre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *hennæ:g* (æ:g 1); *hennfugol* (fugel); *heofonby:me* (bi:eme); *heofoncandel* (candel); *heofoncolu* (col); *heofonde:ma* (de:ma);

heofonengel (engel 1); *heofonfugol* (fugel); *heofonfy:r* (fy:r); *heofonha:m* (ha:m 1); *heofonheall* (heall 1); *heofonhro:f* (hro:f); *heofonhu:s* (hu:s); *heofonhwealf* (hwealf 2); *heofonle:oh* (le:oh 2); *heofonsteorra* (steorra); *heofonsto:l* (sto:l); *heofonðrymm* (ðrymm); *heofonware* (wara); *heofonwaru* (wara); *heofonwo:ma* (wo:ma); *he:ofsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *he:ofungdæg* (dæg); *heolorbledu* (bledu); *heolstorcofa* (cofa); *heolstorsceado* (sceadu); *heolstorscuwa* (scua); *heononsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *he:opbre:mel* (bre:mel); *heorotberge* (berie); *heorotbre:r* (bre:r); *heorotbrembel* (bre:mel); *heorotbrembelle:af* (le:af); *heorotclæ:fre* (clæ:fre); *heorotcrop* (cropp); *heorotsmeoru* (smeoru); *heorotsol* (sol 1); *heortancnys* (cnys); *heortcoða* (coðu); *heortcoðu* (coðu); *heortlufu* (lufu); *heortwærc* (wærc); *heorðcneoh* (cniht); *heorðpening* (pening); *heorufæðm* (fæðm); *heorufla:* (fla:); *heorusceorp* (sceorp); *heoruserce* (serce); *heoruswealwe* (swealwe); *heoruwæ:pen* (wæ:pen); *heoruwearg* (wearg 1); *heoruwulf* (wulf); *herebro:ga* (bro:ga); *hereby:me* (bi:eme); *herecirm* (cirm); *herefeld* (feld); *herefly:ma* (fli:ema); *herefolc* (folc); *herefugol* (fugel); *heregeatland* (land); *heregri:ma* (gri:ma); *herehand* (hand 1); *herehlo:ð* (hlo:ð); *herehorn* (horn); *herehu:ð* (hu:ð 1); *herelof* (lof); *heremæcg* (mæcg); *heremedel* (mædel); *herenett* (nett); *hereni:ð* (ni:ð); *herenuma* (numa); *herepa:d* (pa:d); *herepæð* (pæð); *hereræ:swa* (ræ:swa 1); *heresceaft* (sceaft); *heresceorp* (sceorp); *heresi:ð* (si:ð 1); *he:respel* (spell); *herestræ:l* (stræ:l 1); *herestræ:t* (stræ:t); *heresyrc* (serce); *herete:am* (te:am); *heretoga* (toga); *hereðrym* (ðrymm); *herewæ:d* (wæ:d); *herewæ:pen* (wæ:pen); *herewo:sa* (wo:sa ø); *herewulf* (wulf); *heteni:ð* (ni:ð); *hicema:se* (ma:se); *hi:eghu:s* (hu:s); *hi:egsi:ðe* (si:ðe); *hierdebo:c* (bo:c); *hierdecnafa* (cnafa); *hierdewyrt* (wyrt); *hierstepanne* (panne); *hi:ewesta:n* (sta:n); *hildbedd* (bedd); *hildebord* (bord); *hildecalla* (calla); *hildecorðor* (corðor); *hildede:oful* (de:ofol); *hildefreca* (freca); *hildegesa* (egesa); *hildegicel* (gicela); *hildegist* (giest); *hildeme:ce* (me:ce); *hildemecg* (mæcg); *hildenæ:dre* (næ:dre); *hildepi:l* (pi:l); *hilderand* (rand); *hildesceorp* (sceorp); *hildescu:r* (scu:r); *hildeserce* (serce); *hildespell* (spell); *hildestrengo* (strengu); *hildeswa:t* (swa:t); *hildetux* (tu:sc); *hildeðrymm* (ðrymm); *hildeðry:ð* (ðry:ð); *hildewæ:pen* (wæ:pen); *hildewo:ma* (wo:ma); *hildewræ:sn* (wra:sen); *hildewulf* (wulf); *hildfruma* (fruma); *hildlata* (lata); *hildðracu* (ðracu); *hindberge* (berie); *hindbre:r* (bre:r); *hindcealf* (cealf 1); *hinderðe:ostru* (ðe:ostru); *hinderho:c* (ho:c); *hindfalod* (fald); *hinsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *hi:redcniht* (cniht); *hi:redpre:ost* (pre:ost); *hlæ:derstæf* (stæf); *hlæ:derwyrt* (wyrt); *hlæddisc* (disc); *hlædhweogl* (hwe:ol); *hlæstscip* (scip); *hla:fhū:s* (hu:s); *hla:fhwæ:te* (hwæ:te); *hla:fmæsse* (mæsse); *hla:fmæssedæg* (dæg); *hla:fofn* (ofen); *hla:fordsearu* (searu 1); *hla:fordðrimm* (ðrymm); *hleahorsmið* (smið); *hlenorte:ar* (te:ar); *hle:obord* (bord); *hle:orba:n* (ba:n); *hle:orbolster* (bolster); *hle:orsceamu* (scamu); *hle:osceorp* (sceorp); *hle:owlora* (lora); *hle:owsto:l* (sto:l); *hlinbedd* (bedd); *hli:nduru* (duru); *hli:nscu:wa* (scua); *hlo:ðbo:t* (bo:t); *hnutbe:am* (be:am 1); *hnutcyrnel* (cyrnel); *ho:banca* (banc ø); *ho:ci:sern* (i:sen 1); *hocle:af* (le:af); *ho:fring* (hring); *ho:hfo:t* (fo:t); *ho:hscanca* (scanca); *ho:hscinu* (seono); *ho:hspor* (spor); *holda:ð* (a:ð); *holdingsto:w* (sto:w); *holecerse* (cærse); *hollenle:af* (le:af); *hollenrind* (rind); *holmærn* (ærn); *holmclif* (clif); *holmðracu* (ðracu); *holthana* (hana); *holtwudu* (wudu); *hoppa:da* (pa:d); *ho:psteort* (steort); *hordcleofa* (cleofa); *hordcofa* (cofa); *hordern* (ærn); *hordfæt* (fæt); *hordwynn* (wynn); *horna:dl* (a:dl); *hornfisc* (fisc); *hornpi:c* (pi:c); *hornsael* (sæl); *hornscip* (scip); *hornsele* (sele); *hornungunu* (sunu); *horpytt* (pytt); *horschwæl* (hwæl 1); *horscniht* (cniht); *horscræt* (cræt); *horsern* (ærn); *horshere* (here); *horshierde* (hierde); *horsminte* (mint); *horspæð* (pæð); *horswealh* (wealh); *hosebend* (bend); *hræfnesfo:t* (fo:t); *hræglcyst* (cist 1); *hræglgewæ:de* (wæ:d); *hræglhu:s* (hu:s); *hræglscera* (scera 1); *hræglta:lu* (ta:lu); *hrætelyrt* (wyrt); *hramsacrop* (cropp); *hranfix* (fisc); *hra:nhund* (hund 2); *hranmere* (mere 1); *hre:accopp* (copp); *hreaðemu:s* (mu:s); *hre:odbedd* (bedd); *hre:odgyrd* (gierd); *hre:odwæter* (wæter); *hre:remus* (mu:s); *hreðercofa* (cofa); *hre:ðsecg* (secg 3); *hrifwerc* (wærc); *hri:mforst* (forst); *hri:migicel* (gicela); *hringðegu* (ðegu); *hringa:dl* (a:dl); *hringba:n* (ba:n); *hringedstefna* (stefna); *hringfinger* (finger); *hringi:ren* (i:sen 1); *hringmæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *hringmere* (mere 1); *hringnaca* (naca); *hringnett* (nett); *hringpytt* (pytt); *hringssele* (sele); *hri:ða:dl* (a:dl); *hri:ðerfre:ols* (fre:ols 1); *hri:ðerheord* (heord 1); *hri:ðerhyrde* (hierde); *hri:ðfald 1* (fald); *hro:fsele* (sele); *hro:fsta:n* (sta:n); *hro:fti:gel* (tigel); *hrycgba:n* (ba:n); *hrycghe:r* (hæ:r); *hrycghrægl* (hrægl); *hrycgmearg* (mearg 1); *hrycgrib* (rib); *hundesberie* (berie); *hundeslu:s* (lu:s); *hundespe:o* (pi:e); *hundeswurm* (wurm 1); *hundfre:a* (fre:a 1); *hundredpenig* (pening); *hundwealh* (wealh); *hungerge:ar* (ge:ar); *hunigæppel* (æppel); *hunigbin* (binn); *hunigsmæc* (smæc); *hunigte:ar* (te:ar); *hu:nsporu* (spura); *hu:nðyrly* (ðyrly 1); *huntigspere* (spere); *hu:særn* (ærn); *hu:scarl* (carl); *hu:selbox* (box); *hu:seldisc* (disc); *hu:sselfæt* (fæt); *hu:selportic* (portic); *hu:shfen* (heofon); *hu:shle:ow* (hle:o); *hu:shwer* (wer 1); *hwælhunta* (hunta); *hwælmere* (mere 1); *hwæ:tecorn* (corn); *hwæ:tecroft* (croft); *hwæ:tegryttan* (grytta); *hwæ:teland* (land); *hwæ:temelu* (melu); *hwæ:tesmedma* (smedma); *hwæthwugu 2* (hwega); *hwamsta:n* (sta:n); *hwe:olri:ðig* (ri:ðig); *hweorfba:n* (ba:n); *hwerhwette* (hwæ:te); *hwetesta:n* (sta:n); *hwi:lfæc* (fæc); *hwi:lðra:g* (ðra:g); *hwi:tcorn* (corn); *hwi:tcwudu* (cwudu); *hwi:teclæfre*

(clæ:fre); *hwi:tego:s* (go:s); *hwi:tingmelu* (melu); *hwi:tingtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *hwi:tle:adte:afor* (te:afor 1); *hwi:tsto:w* (sto:w); *hwugudæ:l* (dæ:l); *hwyrfepo:l* (po:l); *hy:desacc* (sacc 1); *hy:dscip I* (scip); *hygebend* (bend); *hygecræft* (cræft); *hygega:r* (ga:r 1); *hygesorg* (sorg); *hygetre:ow* (tre:ow 2); *hygedrymm* (drymm); *hygedry:ð* (ðry:ð); *hyhtwynn* (wynn); *hylða:ð* (a:ð); *hyllhe:ma* (ha:ma); *hylsung I* (song 1); *hylwyr*t (wyr)t); *hypeba:n* (ba:n); *hypeseax* (seax); *hypsa:r* (sa:r 1); *hypwærc* (wærc); *hy:rgeoh*t (geoh)t); *hyrnsta:n* (sta:n); *hy:roxa* (oxa); *hysecild* (cild); *hy:ðscip I* (scip); *i:delbliss* (bliss); *i:dellust* (lust 1); *i:egland* (land); *i:egstre:am* (stre:am); *ieldrafæder* (fæder); *i:figcrop* (cropp); *i:figle:af* (le:af); *i:figrind* (rind); *i:figtearo* (teoru); *i:figtwig* (twig); *infangeneðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *innanearm* (earm 1); *innanfortog* (fortog); *innanwyr*m (wyr)m 1); *inwitfla:n* (fla:n 1); *inwitgæst* (giest); *inwithlemm* (glemm); *inwithro:f* (hro:f); *inwitnet* (nett); *inwitni:ð* (ni:ð); *inwitsearo* (searo 1); *inwitsorh* (sorg); *inwitspell* (spell); *inwitstæf* (stæf); *inwitwra:sn* (wra:sen); *i:searn* (earn 1); *i:senbend* (bend); *i:senhere* (here); *i:seno:re* (ore); *i:senpanna* (panne); *i:senpanne* (panne); *i:senscu:r* (scu:r); *i:sensmið* (smið); *i:senswa:t* (swa:t); *i:smere* (mere 1); *i:wberge* (berie); *læ:cebo:c* (bo:c); *læ:cecræft* (cræft); *læ:cefinger* (finger); *læ:cehu:s* (hu:s); *læ:cei:ren* (i:sen 1); *læ:cesealf* (sealf); *læ:ceseax* (seax); *læ:cewyr*t (wyr)t); *læ:denbo:c* (bo:c); *læ:dennama* (nama); *læ:denware* (wara); *læferbed* (bedd); *læ:ndagas* (dæg); *læ:nland* (land); *lagufæðm* (fæðm); *lagumearg* (mearg 1); *lagusi:ð* (si:ð 1); *lagustræ:t* (stræ:t); *lagustre:am* (stre:am); *lahce:ap* (ce:ap); *la:mjæt* (fæt); *la:mpytt* (pytt); *landa:r* (a:r 3); *landælf* (ælf); *landbo:c* (bo:c); *landce:ap* (ce:ap); *landcofa* (cofa); *landefne* (efne 4); *landfolc* (folc); *landfruma* (fruma); *landgehwerf* (hwearf 2); *landhere* (here); *landmearca* (mearca); *landrest* (rest); *landscearu* (scearu 1); *landse:ta* (sæ:ta); *landsidu* (sidu); *landsplo*tt (splo)tt); *landwaru* (wara); *langbolster* (bolster); *langfirst* (first 1); *langscip* (scip); *langunghwi:l* (hwi:l); *la:rbo:c* (bo:c); *la:rcniht* (cniht); *la:rcræft* (cræft); *la:rhu:s* (hu:s); *la:rsmið* (smið); *la:rspell* (spell); *latte:h* (te:ag 1); *la:tte:ow* (ðe:ow 1); *la:ðsearu* (searo 1); *la:ðsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *la:ðspel* (spell); *laurbe:am* (be:am 1); *laurberige* (berie); *laurtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *lawernbe:am* (be:am 1); *le:acblæd* (blæd); *le:accæse* (cæse); *le:actrog* (trog); *le:actu:n* (tu:n); *le:adstæf* (stæf); *le:afscead* (scead); *le:afsele* (sele); *le:afwyr*m (wyr)m 1); *le:ascræft* (cræft); *le:asspell* (spell); *le:asungspell* (spell); *le:aðorwyr*t (wyr)t); *le:awfinger* (finger); *le:gele:oh*t (le:oh)t 2); *legerbedd* (bedd); *legersto:w* (sto:w); *legerte:am* (te:am); *lenctena:dl* (a:dl); *lenctenbere* (bere); *lenctendæg* (dæg); *lenctenerðe* (eorðe); *lenctenhæ:to* (hæ:tu); *lendena:dl* (a:dl); *lendenba:n* (ba:n); *lendenwyr*c (wærc); *le:odbisceop* (bisceop); *le:odfruma* (fruma); *le:odgeard* (geard 1); *le:odhete* (hete); *le:odscearu* (scearu 1); *le:odstefn* (stefn 2); *le:odðe:aw* (ðe:aw 1); *le:odweras* (wer 1); *le:odwynn* (wynn); *le:ofspell* (spell); *le:oh*tfæt (fæt); *le:oh*tfruma (fruma); *le:oh*ti:sern (i:sen 1); *le:onflæ:sc* (flæ:sc); *le:onfo:t* (fo:t); *le:onhwelp* (hwelpa); *leorningcild* (cild); *leorningcniht* (cniht); *leorninghu:s* (hu:s); *leornungcræft* (cræft); *leornungscō:l* (scō:l); *le:odcræft* (cræft); *le:odubend* (bend); *leoducræft* (cræft); *le:odusa:r* (sa:r 1); *le:odusyrce* (serce); *leðercodd* (codd); *leðerhosu* (hosu); *li:cfæt* (fæt); *li:changa* (hanga); *li:chord* (hord); *li:chrægel* (hrægl); *li:cpytt* (pytt); *li:crest* (rest); *li:csa:r* (sa:r 1); *li:csto:w* (sto:w); *li:csyrce* (serce); *li:ctu:n* (tu:n); *li:cðru:h* (ðru:h); *li:fcearu* (caru); *li:fdæg* (dæg); *lifer*a:dl (a:dl); *liferby:l* (by:l); *liferlæppa* (læppa); *liferwærc* (wærc); *liferwyr*t (wyr)t); *li:ffæc* (fæc); *li:ffre:a* (fre:a 1); *li:ffruma* (fruma); *li:fwynn* (wynn); *li:gðracu* (ðracu); *li:gdraca* (draca); *li:gegesa* (egesa); *li:getræsc* (ræsc); *li:gfy:r* (fy:r); *li:gy:ð* (y:ð 1); *li:mfi:n* (fi:n); *limgelecg* (lecg); *limlæ:w* (læ:w); *limwæ:de* (wæ:d); *lindcroda* (croda); *lindrycg* (hrycg); *li:nenhrægl* (hrægl); *li:nland* (land); *li:nle:ag* (le:ah 1); *li:nse:tcorn* (corn); *li:nwæ:d* (wæ:d); *li:nwyr*t (wyr)t); *liða:dl* (a:dl); *liðele:af* (le:af); *liðse:aw* (se:aw); *liðwærc* (wærc); *li:ðwyr*t (wyr)t); *lochyrdel* (hyrdel); *locsta:n* (sta:n); *lofsealm* (sealm); *lo:hsceaft* (sceaft); *londa:dl* (a:dl); *Longbeardan* (beard); *luffeorm* (feorm); *lungena:dl* (a:dl); *lungenæ:der* (æ:dre 1); *lungencoðu* (coðu); *lungensealf* (sealf); *lungenwyr*t (wyr)t); *lu:sðorn* (ðorn); *lybcorn* (corn); *lybcraeft* (cræft); *lyfta:dl* (a:dl); *lyffæt* (fæt); *lyftwynn* (wynn); *lygesearu* (searo 1); *lygespell* (spell); *lynibor* (bor); *mæ:ddi:c* (di:c); *mæ:dencild* (cild); *mæ:denhe:ap* (he:ap); *mædereci:ð* (ci:ð); *mæ:dland* (land); *mæ:dsplott* (splott); *mæ:gban*a (bana 1); *mæ:gbo:t* (bo:t); *mæ:gcild* (cild); *mæ:gcnafa* (cnafa); *mægdænæ:w* (æ: 1); *mægdeneorðe* (eorðe); *mægenicordor* (corðor); *mægenicræft* (cræft); *mægenearfeðe* (earfoðe 1); *mægenellen* (ellen 1); *mægenfolc* (folc); *mægenhe:ap* (he:ap); *mægensta:n* (sta:n); *mægenstrengu* (strengu); *mægenðrymm* (ðrymm); *mægenwudu* (wudu); *mæ:ghæ:med* (hæ:med); *mæ:ghand* (hand 1); *mæ:glufu* (lufu); *mæ:gmorðor* (morðor); *mæ:gsibb* (sibb); *mæ:gðbo:t* (bo:t); *mæ:gðegesa* (egesa); *mæ:gðmorðor* (morðor); *mæ:gðsibb* (sibb); *mæ:gwine* (wine); *mæ:lcearu* (caru); *mæ:ldæg* (dæg); *mæ:lsceafa* (sceafa); *mæ:ra:c* (a:c); *mæ:rapeldre* (apulder); *mæ:rcnoll* (cnoll); *mæ:r*di:c (di:c); *mæ:r*ford (ford); *mæ:r*furh (furh); *mæ:r*geard (geard 1); *mæ:r*hege (hege); *mæ:r*hlinc (hlinc); *mæringcwudu* (cwudu); *mæ:r*po:l (po:l); *mæ:r*pytt (pytt); *mæ:r*si:c (si:c); *mæ:r*sta:n (sta:n); *mæsseæ:fen* (æ:fen); *mæssebo:c* (bo:c); *mæssecapitel* (capitol); *mæssecre:da* (cre:da); *mæssedæg* (dæg); *mæssehacele* (hacele); *mæssehrægl* (hrægl); *mæsseniht* (niht);

mæssepre:ost (pre:ost); *mæsserbana* (bana 1); *mæssesteall* (steall); *mæsseu:hta* (u:hta); *mæssewi:n* (wi:n); *mæstcyst* (cist 1); *mæstentre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *mæstland* (land); *mæstlingsmið* (smið); *mæstlo:n* (lo:); *mæsttwist* (twist); *mæðelern* (ærn); *mæðelfrið* (frið); *mæ:ðme:d* (me:d 1); *mæ:wpul* (pull); *ma:gatoga* (toga); *magdaltre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *magoræ:swa* (ræ:swa 1); *magotu:dor* (tu:dor); *ma:na:ð* (a:ð); *manbo:t* (bo:t); *ma:nfeld* (feld); *ma:nfolm* (folm); *ma:nfre:a* (fre:a 1); *mangunghu:s* (hu:s); *ma:nhu:s* (hu:s); *manlufu* (lufu); *mannmyrðra* (myrðra); *manslot* (lot); *ma:nswara* (swara ø); *mande:aw* (ðe:aw 1); *mande:of* (ðe:of 1); *mandrymm* (ðrymm); *ma:nwamm* (wamm 1); *marmanna:sta:n* (sta:n); *ma:ðmæ:ht* (eaht); *ma:ðmcleofa* (cleofa); *ma:ðmcyst* (cist 1); *ma:ðmhord* (hord); *ma:ðmhu:s* (hu:s); *ma:ðmhyrde* (hierde); *ma:ððumfæt* (fæt); *ma:ððumsele* (sele); *ma:ððumsigle* (sigle 1); *ma:xwyr* (wyr); *mealma:sta:n* (sta:n); *mealtealoð* (ealu); *mealthu:s* (hu:s); *mealtwyr* (wyr); *mearcdi:c* (di:c); *mearcford* (ford); *mearcgemot* (mot); *mearcgræ:fa* (græ:fa); *mearchlinc* (hlinc); *mearci:sern* (i:sen 1); *mearcland* (land); *mearcpæð* (pæð); *me:argealla* (gealla); *mearhcofa* (cofa); *me:cefisc* (fisc); *meddrosna* (dro:s); *meduærn* (ærn); *medubenc* (benc); *meduheall* (heall 1); *meduscenc* (scenc); *meduscerwen* (scerwen); *meduseld* (seld); *meduwong* (wang 1); *meduwyr* (wyr); *meled:aw* (de:aw); *meluhu:dern* (ærn); *meluhu:s* (hu:s); *mentelpre:on* (pre:on); *meolcfæt* (fæt); *meolcsu:cend* (sucan); *meoxbearwe* (bearwe); *meoxforce* (force); *meoxwilie* (wilige); *mereba:t* (ba:t); *mercandel* (candel); *merciest* (cist 1); *merede:að* (de:að); *merede:or* (de:or 1); *merex* (fisc); *meregrot* (grot 1); *meregrota* (grot 1); *merhengest* (hengest); *merehrægl* (hrægl); *merehu:s* (hu:s); *merehwearf* (hwearf 1); *merenæ:ddra* (næ:dre); *merenæ:ddre* (næ:dre); *meresteall* (steall); *merestræ:t* (stræ:t); *merestre:am* (stre:am); *merestrengu* (strengu); *mereswi:n* (swi:n); *meretorr* (torr 2); *merschop* (hop); *merscland* (land); *merscmealwe* (mealwe); *merscmylen* (mylen); *merscware* (wara); *me:shrægel* (hrægl); *metea:wel* (awel); *meteærn* (ærn); *meteclyfa* (cleofa); *metecorn* (corn); *metecu:* (cu:); *metefæt* (fæt); *metegearwa* (gearwe 2); *metene:ad* (ni:ed 1); *me:tercraeft* (craeft); *me:terfers* (fers); *meteswamm* (swamm); *metgeard* (geard 1); *methodwang* (wang 1); *metseax* (seax); *middangeard* (geard 1); *middansumer* (sumor); *middanwinter* (winter); *middeldædr* (æ:dre 1); *middeldæ:l* (dæ:l); *middeldæg* (dæg); *middelfinger* (finger); *middelfle:ra* (flo:r); *middelfle:re* (flo:r); *middelfo:t* (fo:t); *middelgesculdru* (sculdor); *middelhyrcg* (hrycg); *middelniht* (niht); *middelsæ:* (sæ:); *middeniht* (niht); *mi:dlhring* (hring); *midnedæg* (dæg); *mi:lpæð* (pæð); *milscauldor* (apulder); *miltcode* (coðu); *miltewærc* (wærc); *minthamm* (hamm 1); *mistella:m* (la:m); *mistelta:n* (ta:n 1); *misthlið* (hlið 1); *mixendynge* (dyncge); *mixenplante* (plante); *mo:dcearu* (caru); *mo:dcraeft* (craeft); *mo:dearfoð* (earfoðe 1); *mo:dhete* (hete); *mo:dhord* (hord); *mo:dlufu* (lufu); *mo:dorcild* (cild); *mo:dorhealf* (healf 2); *mo:dorlufu* (lufu); *mo:dsefa* (sefa); *mo:dsorg* (sorg); *mo:dðracu* (ðracu); *mo:dðry:ðo* (ðry:ð); *mo:dwyn* (wynn); *modærn* (ærn); *modcorn* (corn); *modhy:pe* (hy:pe); *modsto:w* (sto:w); *modwyr* (wyr); *mo:nanæ:fen* (æ:fen); *mo:nandæg* (dæg); *mo:nanniht* (niht); *mo:nada:dl* (a:dl); *mo:nadbo:t* (bo:t); *mo:rbe:am* (be:am 1); *mo:rberie* (berie); *morgencolla* (colla); *morgenæg* (dæg); *morgenle:oh* (le:oh 2); *morgenmæsse* (mæsse); *morgenspell* (spell); *morgensteorra* (steorra); *mo:rhae:ð* (hæ:ð 1); *mo:rhop* (hop); *mo:rland* (land); *mo:rsecg* (secg 1); *morðcrundel* (crundel); *morðorbed* (bedd); *morðorcofa* (cofa); *morðorcraeft* (craeft); *morðorhete* (hete); *morðorhu:s* (hu:s); *mo:rwyrt* (wyr); *mo:tlæ:ðu* (læ:ðu); *mucgwyr* (wyr); *mu:lhyrde* (hierde); *mundcraeft* (craeft); *mundle:ow* (le:ow); *muntælfen* (ælfen); *muntcly:se* (clu:s); *muntgi:u* (ge:o); *muntland* (land); *munucðe:aw* (ðe:aw 1); *munuccild* (cild); *munuccnafa* (cnafa); *munuche:ap* (he:ap); *munucregol* (regol); *munucscru:d* (scru:d); *munucsto:w* (sto:w); *mu:sepise* (pise); *mu:sðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *mu:ða:dl* (a:dl); *mu:ðbona* (bana 1); *mu:ðcoðu* (coðu); *mu:ðhæ:l* (hæ:l 1); *mu:ðhro:f* (hro:f); *mu:ðsa:r* (sa:r 1); *mu:ðsealf* (sealf); *mycgnet* (nett); *my:derce* (earc 1); *mylendi:c* (di:c); *mylenfeld* (feld); *mylenhwe:ol* (hwe:ol); *mylenoxa* (oxa); *mylenpull* (pull); *mylensta:n* (sta:n); *mylensteall* (steall); *mylentroh* (trog); *mylenwaru* (wer 3); *mylenwer* (wer 3); *mylestre:am* (stre:am); *myltenhu:s* (hu:s); *myltestrehu:s* (hu:s); *myltestrern* (ærn); *mynet:sen* (i:sen 1); *mynetsmiðde* (smiðde); *mynsterbo:c* (bo:c); *mynsterclu:se* (clu:s); *mynsterfæ:mne* (fæ:mne); *mynsterfæder* (fæder); *mynsterha:m* (ha:m 1); *mynsterland* (land); *mynstermunuc* (munuc); *mynsterprafost* (prafost); *mynsterpre:ost* (pre:ost); *mynstersto:w* (sto:w); *mynsterðe:aw* (ðe:aw 1); *næ:ddrewinde* (winde); *næ:drewyr* (wyr); *næfebor* (bor); *nægledcnearr* (cnearr); *nægledcræt* (cræt); *nægledsinc* (sinc); *næglex* (seax); *næsgristle* (gristle); *næshlið* (hlið 1); *næðyrl* (ðyrl 1); *nafoga:r* (ga:r 1); *nambo:c* (bo:c); *nambred* (bred); *na:n 2* (a:n 1); *ne:adclamm* (clamm); *ne:adcofa* (cofa); *ne:adhæ:s* (hæ:s); *ne:adne:od* (ne:od 1); *ne:ahðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *ne:ahceaster* (ceaster); *ne:ahcyrice* (cirice); *ne:ahdæ:l* (dæ:l); *ne:ahdu:n* (du:n 1); *ne:ahæ:a* (e:a 1); *ne:ahfæder* (fæder); *ne:ahfre:ond* (fre:ond); *ne:ahland* (land); *ne:ahmunt* (munt); *ne:ahsibb 2* (sibb); *ne:ahsto:w* (sto:w); *ne:ahtu:n* (tu:n); *ne:ahwæter* (wæter); *ne:ahwudu* (wudu); *nearocraeft* (craeft); *nearone:d* (ni:ed 1); *nearosearu* (searu 1); *nearosorg* (sorg); *nebcorn* (corn); *nebsealf* (sealf); *ne:fugol* (fugel); *ne:obedd* (bedd); *ne:odfre:ond* (fre:ond); *ne:odlof* (lof); *ne:odspearuwa*

(spearwa); *neorxnawang* (wang 1); *ne:osi:ð* (si:ð 1); *nettger*n (gearn); *nicorhu:s* (hu:s); *ni:edhæ:med* (hæ:med); *ni:edhu:s* (hu:s); *ni:edsibb* (sibb); *ni:edðe:ow* (ðe:ow 1); *nihte:age* 2 (e:age); *nihtegesa* (egesa); *nihthræfn* (hræfn 1); *nihthro:c* (hro:c); *nihthwi:l* (hwi:l); *nihrest* (rest); *nihtscada* (sceadu); *nihtscua* (scua); *nihwaru* (waru); *ni:ðdraca* (draca); *niðerdæ:l* (dæ:l); *niðerecg* (ecg); *niðerflo:r* (flo:r); *ni:ðgæst* (giest); *ni:ðgrama* (grama 1); *ni:ðhete* (hete); *ni:ðsele* (sele); *ni:ðsynn* (synn); *no:nhring* (hring); *norðane:astanwind* (wind); *Norðanhymbre* (hymbre); *norðanwestanwind* (wind); *norðanwind* (wind); *norðdæ:l* (dæ:l); *norðduru* (duru); *norðe:ast* 1 (e:ast 2); *norðe:astende* (ende); *norðe:asthyrne* (hyrne); *norðefes* (efes); *norðende* (ende); *norðfolc* (folc); *norðhealf* (healf 2); *norðhere* (here); *norðhylde* (hielde); *norðhyrne* (hyrne); *norðland* (land); *norðlanu* (lanu); *norðportic* (portic); *norðsæ:* (sæ:); *norðde:od* (ðe:od 1); *norððunor* (ðunor); *Norðwe:alas* (we:alas); *norðwestende* (ende); *norðwind* (wind); *nosðirl* (ðyrel 1); *nosugrisle* (gristle); *nunfæ:mne* (fæ:mne); *nunhi:red* (hi:red); *nunnanmynster* (mynster); *nunscru:d* (scru:d); *ny:dbyggu* (byggu); *ny:dcleofa* (cleofa); *offringcla:ð* (cla:ð); *offringdag*s (dæg); *offringdisc* (disc); *offringhu:s* (hu:s); *offringspic* (spic); *ofsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *olfendmyre* (miere); *openærs* (ears); *orcerdle:h* (le:ah 1); *orda:li:sen* (i:sen 1); *orðbana* (bana 1); *orðfruma* (fruma); *o:retfeld* (feld); *o:retlof* (lof); *o:retmæcg* (mæcg); *o:retsto:w* (sto:w); *orlegce:ap* (ce:ap); *orleghwi:l* (hwi:l); *orlegni:ð* (ni:ð); *ortgeard* (geard 1); *orðancbend* (bend); *orðancpi:l* (pi:l); *oxancealf* (cealf 1); *oxanhyrde* (hierde); *oxnalybb* (lybb); *paddani:eg* (i:eg); *palmæppel* (æppel); *palmdæg* (dæg); *palmtre:o* (tre:ow 1); *palmtwig* (twig); *papolsta:n* (sta:n); *pa:pseld* (seld); *persoctre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *picgbre:ad* (bre:ad); *pillsa:pe* (sa:pe); *pi:lstaef* (staef); *pi:nbe:am* (be:am 1); *pi:nhnutu* (hnutu); *pi:nre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *pi:nungto:l* (to:l); *piporcorn* (corn); *piporcwyrn* (cweorn); *piporhorn* (horn); *pirgra:f* (gra:f); *pistolbo:c* (bo:c); *pistolcla:ð* (cla:ð); *pistolrocc* (rocc); *pleghu:s* (hu:s); *plegscip* (scip); *plegsto:w* (sto:w); *plo:gesland* (land); *plu:mfeðer* (feðer 1); *plu:mse:aw* (se:aw); *plu:msla:* (sla:h); *plu:mtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *poca:dl* (a:dl); *po:lbæ:r* (bæ:r 2); *portstræ:t* (stræ:t); *portwer* (wer 1); *poshli:we* (hli:we); *pre:ostgyrd* (gierd); *pre:osthe:ap* (he:ap); *pre:osthi:red* (hi:red); *pre:ostregol* (regol); *pre:ostscy:r* (scy:r 1); *pre:owthwi:l* (hwi:l); *pricðorn* (ðorn); *pumicsta:n* (sta:n); *pundern* (ærn); *pundfald* (fald); *purlamb* (lamb); *racente:ah* (te:ag 1); *ra:dcniht* (cniht); *ra:dhors* (hors); *ra:dpytt* (pytt); *ra:dstefn* (stefn 1); *ræ:ðbana* (bana 1); *ræ:decempa* (cempa); *ræ:dehere* (here); *ræ:descamol* (scamol); *ræ:dhors* (hors); *ræ:dingbo:c* (bo:c); *ræ:dinggra:d* (gra:d); *ræ:dingscamol* 1 (scamol); *ragufinc* (finc); *ra:hde:or* (de:or 1); *ra:hhege* (hege); *ramgealla* (gealla); *rancstræ:t* (stræ:t); *re:amwi:n* (wi:n); *re:celsbu:c* (bu:c); *re:celsfæt* (fæt); *redesta:n* (sta:n); *regnðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *regolðe:aw* (ðe:aw 1); *rengwyrn* (wyrn 1); *re:nscu:r* (scu:r); *re:nsnægl* (snægl); *re:nwæter* (wæter); *re:nwyrn* (wyrn 1); *reordhu:s* (hu:s); *restbedd* (bedd); *restdæg* (dæg); *restenge:ar* (ge:ar); *resthu:s* (hu:s); *ribbspa:ca* (spa:ca); *ri:dehere* (here); *rihtðe:ow* (ðe:ow 1); *rihtæ:w* (æ: 1); *rihtæðelo* (æðelu); *rihtdo:m* (do:m); *rihtbred* (bred); *rihtgehi:w*an (hi:w)an; *rihtæ:med* (hæ:med); *rihtand* (hand 1); *rihtanddæ:da* (handdæ:da); *rihtthi:wa* (hi:w)an; *rihtlæ:ce* (læ:ce); *rihtmunuc* (munuc); *rihtnama* (nama); *rihtregol* (regol); *rihtspell* (spell); *rihtstefn* (stefn 1); *rihtungðre:d* (ðræ:d); *rihtwer* (wer 1); *rihtymbren* (ymbren); *ri:ma:ð* (a:ð); *ri:mcræftiga* (cræftiga); *ri:mtalu* (tal); *rindeclifer* (clifer); *ri:pi:sern* (i:sen 1); *riscbedd* (bedd); *riscri:ðig* (ri:ðig); *ri:ðfald* (fald); *rodorsto:l* (sto:l); *Ro:mpenig* (penig); *Ro:mwalh* (wealh); *Ro:mware* (wara); *ropwærc* (wærc); *ro:sbedd* (bedd); *ro:thwi:l* (hwi:l); *roðhund* (hund 2); *rugern* (ern 1); *ru:ncofa* (cofa); *ru:nstaef* (staef); *rynegiest* (giest); *ryselwærc* (wærc); *ryneðra:g* (ðra:g); *sa:cerðbana* (bana 1); *sa:cerðland* (land); *sadolfæt* (fæt); *sadolga:ra* (ga:ra); *sæ:ælfen* (ælfen); *sæ:ba:t* (ba:t); *sæ:bro:ga* (bro:ga); *sæ:ceaster* (ceaster); *sæ:ceosol* (ceosel); *sæ:clif* (clif); *sæ:cocc* (cocc); *sæ:col* (col); *sæ:de:or* (de:or 1); *sæ:dle:ap* (le:ap); *sæ:draca* (draca); *sæ:dsworn* (worn); *sæ:earm* (earm 1); *sæ:fisc* (fisc); *sæ:healf* (healf 2); *sæ:hengest* (hengest); *sæ:hete* (hete); *sæ:hund* (hund 2); *sæ:land* (land); *sælwa:g* (wa:g 1); *sæ:lwang* (wang 1); *sæ:mearh* (mearh 1); *sæ:minte* (mint); *sæ:naca* (naca); *sæ:næs* (næss); *sæ:net* (nett); *sæ:ostre* (ostre); *sæpspo:n* (spo:n); *sæ:rīma* (rīma); *sæ:si:ð* (si:ð 1); *sæ:snægl* (snægl); *sæ:steorra* (steorra); *sæ:strand* (strand); *sæ:stre:am* (stre:am); *sæ:swalwe* (swealwe); *Sætern*dæg (dæg); *Sæterni*ht (niht); *sæ:wæter* (wæter); *sæ:waroð* (waroð); *sæ:wong* (wang 1); *sæ:wudu* (wudu); *sæ:y:ð* (y:ð 1); *salthaga* (haga); *samodeard* (eard); *sandceosol* (ceosel); *sandcorn* (corn); *sandgrot* (grot 1); *sandhlið* (hlið 1); *sandhricg* (hrycg); *sandhyll* (hyll 1); *sandland* (land); *sandpytt* (pytt); *sangbo:c* (bo:c); *sangcræft* (cræft); *sangpi:pe* (pi:pe); *sa:pbox* (box); *sa:rbenn* (benn); *sa:rbo:t* (bo:t); *sa:rcla:ð* (cla:ð); *sa:rege* (ege); *sa:rigciern* (cirm); *sa:rspell* (spell); *sa:rstaef* (staef); *sa:wolhord* (hord); *sa:wolhu:s* (hu:s); *scamlim* (lim); *scancbend* (bend); *scandhu:s* (hu:s); *sce:adesealf* (sealf); *sceadugeard* (geard 1); *sce:apha:m* (ha:m 1); *sce:apheord* (heord 1); *sceaphwi:l* (hwi:l); *sce:aphyrde* (hierde); *sce:apscearu* (scearu 1); *scearbe:am* (be:am 1); *scearnbudda* (budda); *scearnwibba* (wibba); *scearnwifel* (wifel 1); *scearseax* (seax); *sce:atcod* (codd); *sceatli:ne* (li:ne); *sce:awungsto:w* (sto:w); *scencingcuppe* (cuppe); *sci:dhre:ac* (hre:ac);

sciellfisc (fisc); *scildfreca* (freca); *scildhete* (hete); *scinba:n* (ba:n); *scinhosu* (hosu); *scinncræft* (cræft); *scinncræftiga* (cræftiga); *sci:nfeld* (feld); *scinnhi:w* (hi:w 1); *scinnlæ:ca* (læ:ce); *scipa:c* (a:c); *scipby:me* (bi:eme); *scipcræft* (cræft); *scipfæt* (fæt); *scipgeta:wu* (ta:wu); *sciphamor* (hamor); *sciphere* (here); *sciphlæst* (hlæst); *scipro:ðor* (ro:ðor); *scipste:ora* (ste:ora); *scipsteall* (steall); *scipsteorra* (steorra); *scipteara* (teoru); *sciptearo* (teoru); *sciptoll* (toll); *scipwealh* (wealh); *sci:rbisceop* (bisceop); *scirfemu:s* (mu:s); *scirwæter* (wæter); *sco:cnyll* (cnyll); *sco:hðwang* (ðwang); *sco:mhylte* (holt); *scopcræft* (cræft); *scotspere* (spere); *scre:adungi:sen* (i:sen 1); *scriftbo:c* (bo:c); *scru:delshu:s* (hu:s); *scru:dland* (land); *scru:dwaru* (waru); *scu:rsceadu* (sceadu); *scufrægl* (hrægl); *sculdorhrægl* (hrægl); *sculdorwærc* (wærc); *scyldfreca* (freca); *scyldlæ:ta* (læ:ta); *scyldwreccende* (wreccan); *scytelfinger* (finger); *sealfbox* (box); *sealhangra* (hangra); *sealhrind* (rind); *sealhyrst* (hyrst); *sealmbo:c* (bo:c); *sealmfæt* (fæt); *sealmgli:g* (gli:w); *sealmlof* (lof); *sealthern* (ærn); *sealfæt* (fæt); *sealthu:s* (hu:s); *sealtle:ap* (le:af); *sealtmere* (mere 1); *sealtsta:n* (sta:n); *sealtstræ:t* (stræ:t); *sealty:ð* (y:ð 1); *se:amhors* (hors); *se:ampending* (pening); *se:amsadol* (sadol); *se:amtoln* (toln); *searobend* (bend); *searocæ:g* (cæ:g); *searocæ:ap* (ce:ap); *searocræft* (cræft); *searogimm* (gimm); *searohwi:t* (hwi:t 2); *searonet* (nett); *searoni:ð* (ni:ð); *searopi:l* (pi:l); *seaxbenn* (benn); *Seaxland* (land); *secgro:f 2* (ro:f 2); *segbo:sm* (bo:sm); *seglyrd* (gierd); *seldguma* (guma); *selegyst* (giest); *selerest* (rest); *selesecg* (secg 3); *selfbana* (bana 1); *selfde:ma* (de:ma); *selfmyrðra* (myrðra); *seofonle:afe* (le:af); *seolcwyrn* (wyrn 1); *seolforfæt* (fæt); *seolforsmið* (smið); *seolfring* (hring); *seolhbæd* (bæd); *seolhpæd* (pæd); *seonobend* (bend); *seonobenn* (benn); *sethrægl* (hrægl); *setlhrægel* (hrægl); *setðorn* (ðorn); *sibbecoss* (coss); *sibfæc* (fæc); *sibgema:gas* (ma:ga); *siblufu* (lufu); *si:da:dl* (a:dl); *si:dfolc* (folc); *si:dhealf* (healf 2); *si:dland* (land); *si:drand* (rand); *si:dwærc* (wærc); *si:dwyrn* (wyrn 1); *sigeðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *sigeðu:f* (ðu:f); *sigebe:am* (be:am 1); *sigeby:me* (bi:eme); *sigecempa* (cempa); *sigede:ma* (de:ma); *sigefolc* (folc); *sigegyrd* (gierd); *sigehre:ð* (hre:ð); *sigehwi:l* (hwi:l); *Sigelwaras* (wara); *sigeme:ce* (me:ce); *sigesceorp* (sceorp); *sigesi:ð* (si:ð 1); *sigeti:ber* (ti:ber); *sigetu:dor* (tu:dor); *sigewæ:pen* (wæ:pen); *sigewang* (wang 1); *sigorti:fer* (ti:ber); *sincðego* (ðegu); *sincfæt* (fæt); *sincgim* (gimm); *sincsta:n* (sta:n); *sindero:m* (om); *sinodbo:c* (bo:c); *sinodsto:w* (sto:w); *sisemu:s* (mu:s); *si:ðbo:c* (bo:c); *si:ðdagas* (dæg); *si:ðfæt* (fæt); *sixtigæ:re* (ar 2); *slæ:pern* (ærn); *sla:hðorn* (ðorn); *sla:hðornragu* (ragu); *sla:hðornrind* (rind); *sla:wyrn* (wyrn 1); *sle:fesco:h* (sco:h); *sleghry:ðer* (hri:ðer); *slihtswy:n* (swi:n); *sly:pesco:h* (sco:h); *slypræsn* (ræsn); *smælðearmas* (ðearm); *smælðearme* (ðearm); *smæ:tegold* (gold); *sme:awyrn* (wyrn 1); *smeorusealf* (sealf); *smeoruðearm* (ðearm); *smeoruwyr* (wyr); *smeringwyr 1* (wyr); *smiringele* (ele); *smiðcræft* (cræft); *smiðcræftiga* (cræftiga); *snæ:delðearm* (ðearm); *snæ:dinghu:s* (hu:s); *snæ:dingsce:ap* (sce:ap); *snæ:ðfeld* (feld); *snidi:sen* (i:sen 1); *snri:ðstre:o* (stre:aw); *snyttucræft* (cræft); *snyttuhu:s* (hu:s); *so:ncræft* (cræft); *sopcuppe* (cuppe); *sorgcearu* (caru); *sorglufu* (lufu); *sorgstafas* (stæf); *So:ðfæder* (fæder); *so:ðgid* (giedd); *so:ðlufu* (lufu); *so:ðsagu* (sagu); *so:ðspell* (spell); *spæ:cehe:ow* (hi:w 1); *spærsta:n* (sta:n); *spellbo:c* (bo:c); *spellsto:w* (sto:w); *sperebro:ga* (bro:ga); *sperehand* (hand 1); *sperehealf* (healf 2); *spereni:ð* (ni:ð); *speresceaft* (sceaft); *sperewyr* (wyr); *spichu:s* (hu:s); *spicma:se* (ma:se); *spildsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *spinelhealf* (healf 2); *spræ:chu:s* (hu:s); *spre:cern* (ærn); *springwyr* (wyr); *spurleðer* (leðer); *stæfcræft* (cræft); *stæfro:f* (ro:f 2); *stælgieft* (giest); *stælherige* (here); *stælhra:n* (hra:n); *stæltihle* (tihle); *stælwyr* (wyr); *stæppesco:h* (sco:h); *stæðswealwe* (swealwe); *stæðwyr* (wyr); *sta:lern* (ærn); *sta:næx* (æcs); *sta:nbæd* (bæd); *sta:nbrycg* (brycg); *sta:nbucca* (bucca); *sta:ncarr* (carr); *sta:nceastel* (castel 1); *sta:nceosel* (ceosel); *sta:nclif* (clif); *sta:nclu:d* (clu:d); *sta:ncnoll* (cnoll); *sta:ncræftiga* (cræftiga); *sta:ncrop* (cropp); *sta:ncysten* (cystel); *sta:ndenu* (denu 1); *sta:nfæt* (fæt); *sta:nflo:r* (flo:r); *sta:nhege* (hege); *Sta:nhenge* (hege); *sta:nhlinc* (hlinc); *sta:nhlið* (hlið 1); *sta:nhricg* (hrycg); *sta:nhy:pe* (hy:pe); *sta:nli:m* (li:m); *sta:nmerce* (merce); *sta:nrocc* (rocc); *sta:nscalu* (scealu); *sta:nstræ:t* (stræ:t); *sta:ntorr* (torr 1); *sta:nwong* (wang 1); *sta:nwurma* (wurma); *stadolwang* (wang 1); *stedewang* (wang 1); *stedingli:ne* (li:ne); *stefnelof* (lof); *stelme:le* (mæ:le 1); *stempingi:sern* (i:sen 1); *stencfæt* (fæt); *ste:opcild* (cild); *ste:opdohtor* (dohtor); *ste:opfæder* (fæder); *ste:opmo:dor* (mo:dor); *ste:opsunu* (sunu); *ste:orbord* (bord); *ste:ordalc* (dalc); *ste:oroxa* (oxa); *ste:orro:ðer* (ro:ðor); *ste:orstefn* (stefn 2); *stermelda* (melda); *stica:dl* (a:dl); *sticfo:dder* (fo:dder 2); *stictæ:nel* (tæ:nel); *sticwærc* (wærc); *sticwyr* (wyr); *sti:fearh* (fearh); *stigelhamm* (hamm 1); *sto:dfald* (fald); *sto:dhors* (hors); *sto:dmyre* (miere); *sto:dðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *sto:rcille* (cille); *sto:rfæt* (fæt); *sto:rsæp* (sæp); *stofbæd* (bæd); *stormsæ:* (sæ:); *stræ:lwyr* (wyr); *stræ:tlanu* (lanu); *stre:awberige* (berie); *stri:chrægl* (hrægl); *studansceaft* (sceaft); *styficle:ah* (le:ah 1); *su:lere:ost* (re:ost); *su:slbona* (bana 1); *suhtergefæderan* (fædera); *sulhælmesse* (mæsse); *sulhbe:am* (be:am 1); *sulung* (lang); *sumorbo:c* (bo:c); *sumorha:t* (ha:t 2); *sumorhæ:te* (hæ:te); *sumorhu:s* (hu:s); *sumormæsse* (mæsse); *sumorselde* (selde); *sunbe:am* (be:am 1); *sundampre* (ampre 2); *sundcorn* (corn); *sunde:aw* (de:aw); *sunderfre:ols* (fre:ols 1); *sundersto:w* (sto:w);

sundgyrd (gierd); *sundhengest* (hengest); *sundli:ne* (li:ne); *sundmere* (mere 1); *sundorcræft* (cræft); *sundorha:lga* (ha:lga); *sundorland* (land); *sundormæsse* (mæsse); *sundorseld* (seld); *sundorwine* (wine); *sundoryrfe* (ierfe); *sundwudu* (wudu); *sunfeld* (feld); *Sunnana:fen* (æ:fen); *sunnancorn* (corn); *Sunnandæg* (dæg); *Sunnanmergen* (morgen); *Sunnanniht* (niht); *sunnansci:ma* (sci:ma); *Sunnanu:hta* (u:hta); *sunsceadu* (sceadu); *sunsunu* (sunu); *su:ðane:astanwind* (wind); *Su:ðanhymbre* (hymbre); *su:ðanwestanwind* (wind); *su:ðanwind* (wind); *su:ðdæ:l* (dæ:l); *su:ðduru* (duru); *su:ðe:astende* (ende); *su:ðe:asthealf* (healf 2); *su:ðecg* (ecg); *su:ðende* (ende); *Su:ðengle* (angle); *su:ðernewudu* (wudu); *su:ðfolc* (folc); *su:ðhealf* (healf 2); *Su:ðhymbre* (hymbre); *su:ðland* (land); *Su:ðmyrce* (mierce 1); *su:ðportic* (portic); *su:ðrima* (rima); *Su:ðsæ:* (sæ:); *Su:ðseaxan* (seaxe); *su:ðwa:g* (wa:g 1); *su:ðwest 1* (west); *su:ðwind* (wind); *swæ:senddagas* (dæg); *swa:nsteorra* (steorra); *swa:tcla:ð* (cla:ð); *swa:ili:n* (li:n); *swa:tswaðu* (swaðu); *swa:tðyrel* (ðyrel 1); *sweflðrosm* (ðrosm); *swe:gcræft* (cræft); *swe:ghle:oðor* (hle:oðor); *sweglbo:sm* (bo:sm); *sweglcondel* (candel); *sweglhorn* (horn); *Swe:oland* (land); *swe:orba:n* (ba:n); *swe:orcla:ð* (cla:ð); *swe:orcoðu* (coðu); *swe:orcops* (cosp); *sweordfrecra* (frecra); *sweordhwi:ta* (hwi:ta ø); *swe:orhniu* (hniu); *swe:orcacul* (scacol); *swe:orte:ag* (te:ag 1); *swe:orwærc* (wærc); *sweostorsunu* (sunu); *Swe:oðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *swiccræft* (cræft); *swi:gdegas* (dæg); *swi:geniht* (niht); *swi:gmæsse* (mæsse); *swi:gu:ht* (u:ht); *swi:nhaga* (haga); *swi:nhege* (hege); *swi:nhyrde* (hierde); *swi:nsceadu* (sceadu); *swinsungcræft* (cræft); *swu:rplætt* (plætt); *swyltdæg* (dæg); *swyltde:að* (de:að); *swylthwi:l* (hwi:l); *sy:læx* (æcs); *symbolbre:ad* (bre:ad); *symbolcalic* (calic); *symboldæg* (dæg); *symbolhu:s* (hu:s); *symbolwynn* (wynn); *symeringwyr* (wyr); *synbend* (bend); *synbo:t* (bo:t); *syncræft* (cræft); *synderæ:* (æ: 1); *synle:aw* (læ:w); *synnlust* (lust 1); *syrfire:ow* (tre:ow 1); *Syrware* (wara); *ta:cencircol* (circul); *tæflsta:n* (sta:n); *tæglhæ:r* (hæ:r); *tælfers* (fers); *tæmespi:le* (pi:le); *tæppelbred* (bred); *ta:hspura* (spura); *taperæx* (æcs); *te:aforge:ap* (ge:ap 1); *te:ampo:l* (po:l); *teldtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *teltre: 1* (tre:ow 1); *tempelhu:s* (hu:s); *teolðyrl* (ðyrel 1); *te:onhete* (hete); *te:onle:g* (li:eg); *te:onsmið* (smið); *te:oðingdæg* (dæg); *te:oðungce:ap* (ce:ap); *te:oðungland* (land); *ti:ddæg* (dæg); *tigelærne* (ærn); *tigelle:ah* (le:ah 1); *tigelsta:n* (sta:n); *timberhrycg* (hrycg); *timberland* (land); *tintregsto:w* (sto:w); *ti:rfruma* (fruma); *ti:rwine* (wine); *Ti:wesdæg* (dæg); *Ti:wesniht* (niht); *to:cirhu:s* (hu:s); *tohli:ne* (li:ne); *tollsceamol* (scamol); *tordwifel* (wifel 1); *tornsorg* (sorg); *to:ðga:r* (ga:r 1); *to:ðrima* (rima); *to:ðsealf* (sealf); *to:ðwærc* (wærc); *to:ðwyr* (wyr 1); *towcræft* (cræft); *towhu:s* (hu:s); *towto:l* (to:l); *trahtbo:c* (bo:c); *tre:owfugol* (fugol); *tre:owgewrid* (gewrid 1); *tre:owloga* (loga); *tre:owlufu* (lufu); *tre:owsteall* (steall); *tre:owteru* (teoru); *tre:owðra:g* (ðra:g); *tre:owwyr* (wyr 1); *trogrycg* (hrycg); *trogscip* (scip); *tru:ðhorn* (horn); *tu:ddorfo:ster* (fo:stor); *tu:ncerse* (cærse); *tu:ncirce* (cirice); *tu:ncressa* (cærse); *tungolæ:* (æ: 1); *tungolcræft* (cræft); *tungolcræftiga* (cræftiga); *tungolgim* (gimm); *tu:nland* (land); *tu:nmelde* (melde); *tu:npre:ost* (pre:ost); *tunsingwyr* (wyr); *tu:nsteall* (steall); *turfgræt* (græt); *turfhaga* (haga); *turfhle:ow* (hle:ow); *Twelftadæg* (dæg); *twe:onele:oh* (le:oh 2); *twinyr* (wyr 1); *tygeho:c* (ho:c); *tygehorn* (horn); *tyldsyle* (syle); *tyrfhaga 1* (haga); *ðæctigile* (tigel); *ðearmgryd* (gryd); *ðegnyse* (hyse); *ðegnscolu* (scolu 1); *ðegnsorh* (sorgh); *ðegnwer* (wer 1); *ðelbrycg* (brycg); *ðe:ningfæt* (fæt); *ðe:ningga:st* (ga:st); *ðe:ninghu:s* (hu:s); *ðe:nungbo:c* (bo:c); *ðe:odegsa* (egesa); *ðe:odensto:l* (sto:l); *ðe:odeorðe* (eorðe); *ðe:odfruma* (fruma); *ðe:odguma* (guma); *ðe:odhere* (here); *ðe:odland* (land); *ðe:odloga* (loga); *ðe:odstefn* (stefn 2); *ðe:ofdenn* (denn); *ðe:ofscip* (scip); *ðe:ofscolu* (scolu 1); *ðe:ohscanca* (scanca); *ðe:ohseax* (seax); *ðe:ohwærc* (wærc); *ðe:ora:dl* (a:dl); *ðeorfdagas* (dæg); *ðeorfsymbol* (symbol 1); *ðe:orwærc* (wærc); *ðe:orwenn* (wenn 1); *ðe:orwyr* (wyr 1); *ðe:orwyr* (wyr); *ðe:ostorcofa* (cofa); *ðe:owcnafa* (cnafa); *ðe:owny:d* (ni:ed 1); *ðerscelflo:r* (flo:r); *ðingsto:w* (sto:w); *ðistelle:ag* (le:ah 1); *ðisteltwige* (twig); *ðornrind* (rind); *ðræchwi:l* (hwi:l); *ðræcwudu* (wudu); *ðra:gmæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *ðre:ani:ed* (ni:ed 1); *ðre:ohund* (hund 1); *ðre:oniht* (niht); *ðriddandæ:l* (dæ:l); *ðro:wungdæg* (dæg); *ðrydægðyrn* (ðorn); *ðrymseld* (seld); *ðry:ðærn* (ærn); *ðry:ðbord* (bord); *ðunorclæ:fre* (clæ:fre); *ðunorra:dstefn* (stefn 1); *ðunorwyr* (wyr); *ðunresdæg* (dæg); *ðunresniht* (niht); *ðunwang* (wange); *ðweorhfero* (furh); *ðy:feðorn* (ðorn); *ðylcræft* (cræft); *ðyrelhu:s* (hu:s); *u:htcearu* (caru); *ulmtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *underburhware* (wara); *underngiefl* (giefl); *undernmæ:l* (mæ:l 1); *undernrest* (rest); *undernswæ:sendu* (swæ:sende); *unfriðhere* (here); *unræ:dsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *unri:mfolc* (folc); *unri:mgo:d* (go:d 2); *unri:thæ:med 1* (hæ:med); *unri:htlust* (lust 1); *unri:htwillend* (willan); *u:termere* (mere 1); *u:tfangeneðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *wæ:ferhu:s* (hu:s); *wæ:fersolor* (solor); *wæ:fersto:w* (sto:w); *wæ:gbord* (bord); *wæ:gde:or* (de:or 1); *wæ:gfæt* (fæt); *wæ:ghegest* (hengest); *wængewæ:de* (wæ:d); *wængtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *wæ:gscalu* (scealu); *wæ:gstre:am* (stre:am); *wæ:gðel* (ðel); *wæ:gðre:a* (ðre:a); *wælbedd* (bedd); *wælbend* (bend); *wælbenn* (benn); *wælce:asega* (ce:asega); *wælclomm* (clamm); *wælcræft* (cræft); *wælde:að* (de:að); *wælfæðm* (fæðm); *wælfeld* (feld); *wælfy:r* (fy:r); *wælga:r* (ga:r 1); *wælgæ:st* (ga:st); *wælgimm* (gimm); *wælhere* (here); *wæhlence* (hlence); *wæhlwelp* (hwelpa); *wælnett* (nett); *wælni:ð* (ni:ð); *wælpi:l*

(pi:l); *wælstrest* (rest); *wælsceaft* (sceaft); *wælseax* (seax); *wælspere* (spere); *wælstow* (stow); *wælstre:l* (stræ:l 1); *wælstre:am* (stre:am); *wælwang* (wang 1); *wælwulf* (wulf); *wæ:penhete* (hete); *wæ:penhu:s* (hu:s); *wæ:penstræ:l* (stræ:l 1); *wæ:penðracu* (ðracu); *wæ:pnedcild* (cild); *wæ:pnedhand* (hand 1); *wæ:pnedhealf* (healf 2); *wærçsa:r* (sa:r 1); *wæ:rloga* (loga); *wærlot* (lot); *wæscern* (ærn); *wæschu:s* (hu:s); *wætera:dl* (a:dl); *wæteræ:dre* (æ:dre 1); *wæterælfa:dl* (a:dl); *wæterælfen* (ælfen); *wæterbo:h* (bo:g); *wæterbro:ga* (bro:ga); *wæterbu:c* (bu:c); *wæterbucca* (bucca); *wæterbyden* (byden); *wætercla:ð* (cla:ð); *wætercro:g* (cro:g); *wætercru:ce* (cru:ce); *wæteregsa* (egesa); *wæterfæt* (fæt); *wæterflaxe* (flasce); *wæterfrocga* (frogga); *wæterga:t* (ga:t); *wæterhæfern* (hæfern); *wæterme:le* (mæ:le 1); *wæternæ:dre* (næ:dre); *wæterpund* (pund); *wæterpytt* (pytt); *wætersol* (sol 1); *wætersteall* (steall); *wæterstefn* (stefn 1); *wæterstoppa* (stoppa); *wæterstre:am* (stre:am); *wæterðru:h* (ðru:h); *wæterðry:ð* (ðry:ð); *wæterwyr* (wyr); *wætery:ð* (y:ð 1); *wa:fungsto:w* (sto:w); *wa:ghrægel* (hrægl); *wa:grift* (rift 1); *wa:gðeorl* (ðyrel 1); *wamba:dl* (a:dl); *wambecoðu* (coðu); *wambegicða* (gicða); *wambewyrm* (wyrm 1); *wambhord* (hord); *wamfreht* (friht); *wamlust* (lust 1); *wananbe:am* (be:am 1); *wangbeard* (beard); *wangto:ð* (to:ð); *wangturf* (turf); *wealdbæ:r* (bæ:r 2); *Wealdendgod* (God 1); *wealdswaðu* (swaðu); *wealhbaso* (basu); *wealhnutu* (hnutu); *wealhmora* (more 1); *wealhmōre* (more 1); *wealhmōru* (mōru); *wealhstod* (stod); *Wealhðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *we:alland* (land); *weallclif* (clif); *wealldi:c* (di:c); *wealldor* (dor); *wealli:m* (li:m); *weallsta:n* (sta:n); *weallsteall* (steall); *wealldræ:d* (ðræ:d); *wealsa:da* (sa:da); *wealwyr* (wyr); *weardpening* (pening); *weardseld* (seld); *weardsteall* (steall); *weardsto:w* (sto:w); *weargtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *weargtreafu* (træf); *wearpfæt* (fæt); *we:aspell* (spell); *weaxæppel* (æppel); *weaxbred* (bred); *weaxcandel* (candel); *weaxhla:fsealf* (sealf); *weaxsealf* (sealf); *webbe:am* (be:am 1); *webgerod* (rodd); *webho:c* (ho:c); *websceaft* (sceaft); *webta:wa* (ta:wu); *webte:ag* (te:ag 1); *we:deberge* (berie); *we:dehund* (hund 2); *we:denheort 2* (heorte); *wedercandel* (candel); *wederdæg* (dæg); *wedloga* (loga); *wegbra:de* (bra:de); *wegnest* (nest); *wenby:l* (by:l); *Wendelsæ:* (sæ:); *wennsealf* (sealf); *Went-Sæte* (sæ:ta); *wenwyr* (wyr); *we:odho:c* (ho:c); *we:ofodbo:t* (bo:t); *we:ofodheorð* (heorð); *we:ofodhrægl* (hrægl); *we:ofodsteall* (steall); *we:ohsteall* (steall); *weolctælg* (telg); *weorccræft* (cræft); *weorcdæg* (dæg); *weorchu:s* (hu:s); *weorcland* (land); *weorcsta:n* (sta:n); *weorcðe:ow* (ðe:ow 1); *weorcuhta* (u:hta); *weorðundæg* (dæg); *weorðungsto:w* (sto:w); *werbæ:r* (bæ:r 2); *werbe:am* (be:am 1); *wergildðe:of* (ðe:of 1); *wertihtle* (tihtle); *werðe:od* (ðe:od 1); *werwulf* (wulf); *wesendhorn* (horn); *westansu:ðanwind* (wind); *westanwind* (wind); *West-Centigas* (centingas); *westdæ:l* (dæ:l); *West-Dene* (Dene 1); *westende* (ende); *westhealf* (healf 2); *westnorðwind* (wind); *westsæ:* (sæ:); *West-Seaxe* (seaxe); *westsu:ðende* (ende); *westsu:ðwind* (wind); *West-We:alas* (we:alas); *westwind* (wind); *wiccecræft* (cræft); *wi:ceard* (eard); *wi:cfreoðu* (friðu); *wi:csteall* (steall); *wi:csto:w* (sto:w); *wi:ctu:n* (tu:n); *wi:deferhð 1* (ferhð); *wi:dfolc* (folc); *wi:dland* (land); *wi:dsæ:* (sæ:); *wi:dsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *wielmfy:r* (fy:r); *wi:fcild* (cild); *wi:ffre:ond* (fre:ond); *wi:fhand* (hand 1); *wi:fhealf* (healf 2); *wi:fhearpe* (hearpe); *wi:phi:red* (hi:red); *wi:fhrægel* (hrægl); *wi:flufu* (lufu); *wi:fscru:d* (scru:d); *wi:gðracu* (ðracu); *wi:gar* (ga:r 1); *wi:gbord* (bord); *wi:gcræft* (cræft); *wi:gcyrm* (cirm); *wi:gfreca* (freca); *wi:gfruma* (fruma); *wi:ghaga* (haga); *wi:ghæ:ap* (he:ap); *wi:ghete* (hete); *wi:ghu:s* (hu:s); *wi:gnett* (nett); *wi:gsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *wi:gsmið* (smið); *wi:gspere* (spere); *wi:gsteall* (steall); *wi:gwæ:pen* (wæ:pen); *Wihtland* (land); *Wihtsæ:tan* (sæ:ta); *Wihtware* (wara); *wi:lbec* (bæc 2); *wildæg* (dæg); *wildde:or* (de:or 1); *wildefy:r* (fy:r); *wildeswi:n* (swi:n); *wildgo:s* (go:s); *wilgæst* (giest); *willsele* (sele); *willspell* (spell); *willwong* (wang 1); *Wilsæ:te* (sæ:ta); *wilsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *wilðegu* (ðegu); *windæ:ddre* (æ:dre 1); *wi:nærn* (ærn); *wi:nbe:am* (be:am 1); *wi:nbeger* (beger); *wi:nberge* (berie); *wi:nbo:h* (bo:g); *wi:nclyster* (clyster); *windæg* (dæg); *windelocc* (locc 1); *windelsta:n* (sta:n); *windelstre:aw* (stre:aw); *windeltre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *windfona* (fann); *windgeard* (geard 1); *windsele* (sele); *windðearm* (ðearm); *windwigceaf* (ceaf); *windwigsyfe* (sife); *winetre:ow* (tre:ow 2); *wi:nfæt* (fæt); *wi:ngeard* (geard 1); *wi:ngeardbo:g* (bo:g); *wi:ngeardho:c* (ho:c); *wi:ngeardhring* (hring); *wi:ngeardseax* (seax); *wi:ngeardwealh* (wealh); *wi:nha:te* (ha:te); *wi:nhu:s* (hu:s); *wi:nland* (land); *wi:nle:af* (le:af); *wi:nmere* (mere 1); *winterdæg* (dæg); *winterdu:n* (du:n 1); *winterfeorm* (feorm); *wintergewæ:de* (wæ:d); *winterhu:s* (hu:s); *winterscu:r* (scu:r); *wintersteal* (steall); *wi:nsæl* (sæl); *wi:nsele* (sele); *wi:nsester* (sester); *wi:nti:ber* (ti:ber); *wi:nre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *wi:ntrog* (trog); *wi:ntunne* (tunne); *wi:ntwig* (twig); *wi:nðegu* (ðegu); *wi:rgræ:fe* (græ:fa); *wi:rtre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *wi:sbo:c* (bo:c); *wi:ssefa* (sefa); *wi:tebend* (bend); *wi:tebro:ga* (bro:ga); *wi:tegeard* (geard 1); *wi:tegunbo:c* (bo:c); *wi:tehrægl* (hrægl); *wi:tehu:s* (hu:s); *wi:tern* (ærn); *wi:testo:w* (sto:w); *wi:teðe:ow 2* (ðe:ow 1); *witmæreswyr* (wyr); *wi:tnungsto:w* (sto:w); *wi:ðigrind* (rind); *wliteandet* (andet); *wlitewamm* (wamm 1); *wo:dðra:g* (ðra:g); *Wo:dnesdæg* (dæg); *Wo:dnesniht* (niht); *wo:hgod* (God 1); *wo:h hæ:med* (hæ:med); *wo:ldæg* (dæg); *wo:psto:w* (sto:w); *wodewistle* (wistle); *wordcæse* (cæse); *wordcræft* (cræft); *wordgydd* (giedd); *wo:rhana* (hana); *wo:rhenn* (henn); *wordhle:oðor* (hle:oðor); *wordhord* (hord); *wordlatu* (latu); *wordloga*

(loga); *worðigcæse* (cæse); *worðignetele* (netel); *worulðe:aw* (ðe:aw 1); *worulðrymm* (ðrymm); *worulda:r* (a:r 3); *woruldafol* (afol); *woruldbisgu* (bisgu); *woruldbismer* (bismer); *woruldbliss* (bliss); *woruldbo:t* (bo:t); *woruldcandel* (candel); *woruldcearu* (caru); *woruldcempa* (cempa); *woruldcraeft* (craeft); *woruldcraeftiga* (craeftiga); *woruldde:ma* (de:ma); *woruldearfod* (earfoðe 1); *woruldege* (ege); *woruldende* (ende); *woruldfre:ond* (fre:ond); *woruldfrið* (frið); *woruldfruma* (fruma); *woruldglenge* (gleng); *woruldgo:d* (go:d 2); *woruldhli:sa* (hli:sa); *woruldlæ:ce* (læ:ce); *woruldlufu* (lufu); *woruldlust* (lust 1); *woruldme:d* (me:d 1); *woruldne:od* (ni:ed 1); *woruldpri:do* (pri:to); *woruldscaму* (scamu); *woruldsorg* (sorg); *woruldste:or* (ste:or 1); *woruldstrengu* (strengu); *woruldwæ:pn* (wæ:pen); *woruldwæter* (wæter); *woruldwi:dl* (wi:dl); *woruldwlenco* (wlenc); *wo:ðcraeft* (craeft); *wræcfæc* (fæc); *wræchwi:l* (hwi:l); *wræcmæcg* (mæcg); *wræcsi:ð* (si:ð 1); *wræcsto:w* (sto:w); *wræcworuld* (woruld); *wrecscip* (scip); *wringhwæ:g* (hwæ:g); *writbred* (bred); *wri:tingfedder* (fedder 1); *wri:tingi:sen* (i:sen 1); *writi:ren* (i:sen 1); *writseax* (seax); *wro:htgete:me* (te:am); *wro:htsmið* (smið); *wro:htstæf* (stæf); *wucdæg* (dæg); *wucubo:t* (bo:t); *wuduælfen* (ælfen); *wuduæppel* (æppel); *wudubæ:r* (bæ:r 2); *wuduba:t* (ba:t); *wudube:am* (be:am 1); *wudubucca* (bucca); *wuducla:te* (cla:te); *wuducocc* (cocc); *wuducroft* (croft); *wuduculfre* (culfer); *wuducu:nelle* (cunelle); *wududocce* (docce); *wudufald* (fald); *wudufeld* (feld); *wudufti:n* (fi:n); *wudufugol* (fugol); *wuduga:t* (ga:t); *wuduhætt* (hætt); *wuduholt* (holt); *wuduhona* (hana); *wuduhunig* (hunig); *wuduland* (land); *wuduleahtric* (leahtric); *wudumerce* (merece); *wudurima* (rima); *wudurose* (ro:se); *wudusni:te* (sni:te); *wudutelga* (telga); *wudutre:ow* (tre:ow 1); *wuduðistle* (ðistel); *wuduwinde* (winde); *wuduwyrt* (wyrt); *Wuldorfæder* (fæder); *wuldorga:st* (ga:st); *wuldorgeflogena* (flogena); *wuldorgim* (gimm); *Wuldorgod* (God 1); *wuldorhe:ap* (he:ap); *wuldormaga* (ma:ga); *wuldorta:n* (ta:n 1); *wuldorðrymm* (ðrymm); *wulfestæ:sel* (tæ:sel); *wulfhaga* (haga); *wulfhe:afodtre:o* (tre:ow 1); *wulfhlið* (hlið 1); *wulfly:s* (fli:es); *wulfpytt* (pytt); *wundenstefna* (stefna); *wundorclam* (clamm); *wundorcraeft* (craeft); *wundorde:að* (de:að); *wundorfæt* (fæt); *wundorhæ:lo* (hæ:lu); *wundorhu:s* (hu:s); *wundorsmið* (smið); *wundorworuld* (woruld); *wundswaðu* (swaðu); *wunungsto:w* (sto:w); *wyllecæse* (cæse); *wyllewæter* (wæter); *wynbe:am* (be:am 1); *wyncondel* (candel); *wyndæg* (dæg); *wyndecraeft* (craeft); *wynele* (ele); *wyngra:f* (gra:f); *wynland* (land); *wynlust* (lust 1); *wynwyrt* (wyrt); *wyrdstæf* (stæf); *wyrmgeard* (geard 1); *wyrmhi:w* (hi:w 1); *wyrmhord* (hord); *wyrmmelu* (melu); *wyrmsele* (sele); *wyrmwyrt* (wyrt); *wyrtrbedd* (bedd); *wyrtrbræ:ð* (bræ:ð); *wyrtrfæt* (fæt); *wyrtrforbor* (forbor ø); *wyrtrgeard* (geard 1); *wyrtrum* (trum); *wyrttu:n* (tu:n); *wyrttu:nhege* (hege); *yfela:dl* (a:dl); *yfelde:ma* (de:ma); *yypesba:n* (ba:n); *Ymbrendæg* (dæg); *ymenbo:c* (bo:c); *yppingi:ren* (i:sen 1); *yrfebe:c* (bo:c); *yrfefyrst* (first 1); *yrfehand* (hand 1); *yrfeland* (land); *yrfenuma* (nama); *yrfesto:l* (sto:l); *yrsebin* (binn); *y:ðbord* (bord); *y:ðhengest* (hengest); *yrðland* (land); *y:ðmearh* (mearh 1); *y:ðmere* (mere 1). **Compound nouns with prefixed bases (476):** *a:cbearu* ((ge)bearu); *æ:fengereord* ((ge)reord 2); *æ:fengeweorc* (geweorc); *æ:htgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *æ:ledle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *æ:elmesdo:nd* ((ge)do:n); *æ:mesgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *æ:ppelbearu* ((ge)bearu); *æ:rgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *æ:rgeweorc* (geweorc); *æ:rgewyrht* (gewyrht); *æ:sellend* ((ge)sellan); *æ:sli:tend* ((ge)sli:tan); *æ:wenbro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *æ:wfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *æ:wiscferinend* (firenian); *a:lgeweorc* (geweorc); *a:ngetrum* (getrum); *a:nme:de* ((ge)mo:d); *a:nstandende 2* ((ge)standan); *a:ðfultum* (fultum); *ba:nbeorge* (gebeorg); *ba:ngeberg* (gebeorg); *beadule:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *bealuðonc* ((ge)ðanc); *bealuinwit* (inwit 1); *bearngestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *beddgema:na* (gema:na); *bencsittend* ((ge)sittan 1); *be:odgene:at* (gene:at); *be:odgereord* ((ge)reord 2); *bisceopgegyrelan* ((ge)gierela); *blo:dlæ:te* ((ge)læ:tan); *bo:cgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *bo:htimber* ((ge)timber); *boldgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *boldgetæl* (getæl 1); *boldgetimbru* (getimbre); *bolttimber* ((ge)timber); *bordðaca* ((ge)ðaca); *bre:ostgedanc* ((ge)ðanc); *bre:ostgebeorg* (gebeorg); *brycgeweorc* (geweorc); *brynele:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *burgsittende* ((ge)sittan 1); *burhgemet* ((ge)met); *burhgemot* ((ge)mo:t); *butergeðwe:or* ((ge)ðweran); *castelweorc* (geweorc); *ce:apunggemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *cifsgema:na* (gema:na); *cinberg* (gebeorg); *ciricfultum* (fultum); *ciricgema:na* (gema:na); *cirichata* (gehata); *circisceatweorc* (geweorc); *cne:owmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *cne:owri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *corngebrot* (gebrot); *cumbolgehna:st* (gehnæ:st); *cynegierela* ((ge)gierela); *cyninggeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *cyninggereordu* ((ge)reord 2); *dæ:dhata* (gehata); *dæ:dweorc* (geweorc); *dægfasten* ((ge)fæsten); *dægre:dle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *dægri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *dæ:nimend* ((ge)niman); *daroda:çende* (la:can); *de:aðgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *de:aðscyld* ((ge)scyld 1); *Denemearc* ((ge)mearc); *di:acongegyrela* ((ge)gierela); *do:gorgeri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *dryhtgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *dryhtgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *dryncgemett* ((ge)met); *du:nscraef* ((ge)scraef); *e:aggemearc* ((ge)mearc); *ealdgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *ealdgene:at* (gene:at); *ealdgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *ealdgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *ealdgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *ealdgeweorc* (geweorc); *ealdgewyrht* (gewyrht); *ealdorgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *ealdorneru* ((ge)ner); *e:ali:ðend* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *ealugeweorc* (geweorc); *earmgegirela* ((ge)gierela); *E:asterfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *E:astergewuna*

((ge)wuna); *e:astgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *e:aðme:du* ((ge)mo:d); *e:aðme:ttu* ((ge)mo:d);
eaxlgestealla (gestealla); *efenceasterwaran* ((ge)ceasterwaran); *efengemæcca* (gemæcca);
efonfo:nd (onfo:nd); *egeðgetigu* (gete:oh); *elebearu* ((ge)bearu); *elngemet* ((ge)met); *endefæstend*
 ((ge)fæstan); *enderi:m* ((ge)ri:m); *eorlgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *eorðdyne* ((ge)dyne); *eorðgemæ:re*
 ((ge)mæ:re); *eorðgemet* ((ge)met); *eorðgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *eorðscræf* ((ge)scræf); *eorðstýren*
 ((ge)styrian); *e:ðelmearc* ((ge)mearc); *fa:cengecwis* (gecwis); *fæderenbro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor);
fæderenmæ:g ((ge)mæ:g 1); *fædergestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *fæstengeweorc* (geweorc); *fæ:rstylt*
 ((ge)styltan); *fæðmri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *faroda:cende* 2 (la:can); *feohgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on);
feohhtgegyrela ((ge)gierela); *feorhgebeorh* (gebeorg); *feorhgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *feorhgener* ((ge)ner);
feorhgeni:ðla (geni:ðla); *feorhneru* ((ge)ner); *feormfultum* (fultum); *ferhðgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla);
fetelhilt ((ge)hilde); *fe:ðergeweorc* (geweorc); *firstmearc* ((ge)mearc); *fla:ngeweorc* (geweorc);
fle:amla:st ((ge)la:st); *fletsittend* ((ge)sittan 1); *folcgemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *folcgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1);
folcgestealla (gestealla); *folcgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *folcgetæl* (getæl 1); *folcgetrum* (getrum);
folctruma ((ge)truma); *fo:storbro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *fo:tgemearc* ((ge)mearc); *fo:tgemet* ((ge)met);
fre:obro:ðor ((ge)bro:ðor); *fre:omæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *fridgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *fridobe:acen*
 ((ge)be:acen); *frumgeweorc* (geweorc); *frumscepend* ((ge)scieppan); *frumscyld* ((ge)scyld 1);
frumweorc (geweorc); *fugeltimber* ((ge)timber); *fyrðgemaca* (gemæcca); *fyrðgestealla* (gestealla);
fyrðgetrum (getrum); *fyrðtruma* ((ge)truma); *fy:rgebeorh* (gebeorg); *fy:rle:oma* ((ge)le:oma);
fyrngestre:on ((ge)stre:on); *fyrngeweorc* (geweorc); *fyrngewyrht* (gewyrht); *fy:rtang* ((ge)tang);
ga:rgetrum (getrum); *ga:stgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *ga:stgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *ge:argemearc* ((ge)mearc);
ge:argerim ((ge)ri:m); *ge:argetæl* (getæl 1); *ge:arri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *gecwedfæsten* ((ge)fæsten);
geocled (geled); *geocleta* (geled); *getælri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *go:ddo:nd* ((ge)do:n); *go:dfremmend*
 ((ge)fremman); *godscyld* ((ge)scyld 1); *godwebgyrla* ((ge)gierela); *goldweorc* (geweorc);
græftgeweorc (geweorc); *gu:ðfremmend* ((ge)fremman); *gu:ðgemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *gu:ðgeweorc*
 (geweorc); *hæ:medgema:na* (gema:na); *hæ:medri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *handgemaca* (gemæcca);
handgemo:t ((ge)mo:t); *handgesella* (gesella); *handgestealla* (gestealla); *handgeswing* (geswing);
handgeweorc (geweorc); *he:afodbeorg* 1 (gebeorg); *he:afodgemæcca* (gemæcca); *he:afodgeri:m*
 ((ge)ri:m); *he:afodgetel* (getæl 1); *he:afodmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *he:ahgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on);
he:ahgetimbru (getimbre); *he:ahgeweorc* (geweorc); *he:ahtimber* ((ge)timber); *healfgemet*
 ((ge)met); *heallsittend* ((ge)sittan 1); *healsbeorg* (gebeorg); *healsgebetta* (gebetta); *hearmedwi:t*
 (edwi:t); *headuli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *hellgedwing* (gedwing 0); *heofonbe:acen* ((ge)be:acen);
heofonhæbbend (habban); *heofonhyrst* ((ge)hyrst); *heofonle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *heofontimber*
 ((ge)timber); *heortscræf* ((ge)scræf); *heorðgene:at* (gene:at); *herebe:acen* ((ge)be:acen);
herebeorg (gebeorg); *herete:ma* (gete:ama); *hetedanc* ((ge)ðanc); *hildefro:for* ((ge)fro:for);
hildele:oma ((ge)le:oma); *hi:wgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *hle:orberg* (gebeorg); *hle:owmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1);
ho:pgehna:st (gehnæ:st); *hordgestre:on* 1 ((ge)stre:on); *horngestre:on* ((ge)stre:on);
hornungbro:ðor ((ge)bro:ðor); *hringsittend* ((ge)sittan 1); *hro:ftimber* ((ge)timber); *hro:ðgierela*
 ((ge)gierela); *hundredgemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *hygefro:for* ((ge)fro:for); *hygedanc* ((ge)ðanc);
hyldemæ:g ((ge)mæ:g 1); *i:figbearu* ((ge)bearu); *innanonfeal* (onfeall); *inwitðanc* ((ge)ðanc);
inwitgyren ((ge)gri:n); *i:sengelo:ma* ((ge)lo:ma); *i:senorda:l* (orda:l); *i:sentange* ((ge)tang);
la:cfæsten ((ge)fæsten); *læ:dengede:ode* (gede:ode); *læ:dengereord* ((ge)reord 1); *laguswimmend*
 ((ge)swimman); *landbræ:ce* ((ge)brecan); *landgemaca* (gemæcca); *landgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re);
landgemirce ((ge)mearc); *landgeweorc* (geweorc); *landgewyrpe* (gewyrpe); *landmearc*
 ((ge)mearc); *langgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *la:rfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *la:ðgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla);
le:adgedelf (gedelf); *lenctenfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *le:odgedincð* ((ge)ðyncðo); *le:odhata* (gehata);
le:odmæ:g ((ge)mæ:g 1); *le:odmearc* ((ge)mearc); *li:fgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *li:fgetwinnan* (twinn 2);
li:fneru ((ge)ner); *lindgestealla* (gestealla); *lindhæbbende* ((ge)hebban); *locgewind* (gewind);
lustgryn ((ge)gri:n); *lyftfle:ogend* ((ge)fle:ogan); *ma:dmo:d* ((ge)mo:d); *mægenfultum* (fultum);
mæ:ggemo:t ((ge)mo:t); *mæ:ltang* ((ge)tang); *mæ:ltange* ((ge)tang); *mæssegierela* ((ge)gierela);
magotimber ((ge)timber); *ma:nforwyrht* (forwyrht); *manfultum* (fultum); *mannhata* (gehata);
manri:m ((ge)ri:m); *ma:nge:ni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *ma:nscild* ((ge)scyld 1); *marmsta:ngedelf* (gedelf);
ma:ðmgestre:on ((ge)stre:on); *mearhgehæc* (gehæcca); *me:drenmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *meolcde:ond*
 ((ge)de:on 1); *mereli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *me:tergeweorc* (geweorc); *meteu:tsiht* (u:tsiht);
middangeardto:dæ:lend (to:dæ:lan); *middelgemæ:ru* ((ge)mæ:re); *midsingend* ((ge)singan);
midspecend ((ge)sprecan); *mihtmo:d* ((ge)mo:d); *mi:lgemearc* ((ge)mearc); *mi:lgetæl* (getæl 1);
mo:dgedanc ((ge)ðanc); *mo:dgedo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *mo:dorhrif* ((ge)hrif); *moldgewind* (gewind);
mundbeorg (gebeorg); *munucgegyrela* ((ge)gierela); *mynsterhata* (gehata); *mynstertimbrung*
 ((ge)timbrung); *na:htfremmend* ((ge)fremman); *ne:adgewuna* ((ge)wuna); *ne:ahgehu:sa*
 ((ge)hu:sa); *ne:ahmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *nearodanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ni:edscyld* ((ge)scyld 1); *nihtegale*
 ((ge)galan); *nihgeri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *ni:ðgeweorc* (geweorc); *no:ngereord* ((ge)reord 2);

norðgemæ:re ((ge)mæ:re); *norðwestgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *ny:dgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *ny:dgestealla* (gestealla); *nyðera:worpen* (a:weorpan); *onge:ansprecend* ((ge)sprecand); *palmbearu* ((ge)bearu); *ræ:dgedeaht* (gedeaht); *randgebeorh* (gebeorg); *randhæbbend* (habban); *restgema:na* (gema:na); *rihtfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *rihtgebroðru* ((ge)bro:ðor); *rihtgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *rihtgemæcca* (gemæcca); *rihtgemet* ((ge)met); *rihtscri:fend* ((ge)scri:fan); *ri:mgetæl* (getæl 1); *rincgetæl* (getæl 1); *ro:dwurðiend* ((ge)weorðian); *sæ:gemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *sæ:u:pwearp* (u:pwearp); *samodgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *sandgewyrpe* (gewyrpe); *sa:wolgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *scancgebeorg* (gebeorg); *scancgegirela* ((ge)gierela); *scildtruma* ((ge)truma); *scillingri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *scipfarend* ((ge)farand); *scipfultum* (fultum); *scipre:ðra* ((ge)re:ðra); *sci:rgemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *sci:rlett* (geled); *scopgereord* ((ge)reord 1); *scru:dfultum* (fultum); *scu:rbeorg* (gebeorg); *scyl dhata* (gehata); *sealmgetæl* (getæl 1); *searohæbbend* (habban); *searodanc* ((ge)ðanc); *seglgeræ:de* (geræ:de 1); *selfde:mende* ((ge)de:man); *selfswe:gend* (swe:gan); *seofongetel* (getæl 1); *sigebe:acn* ((ge)be:acen); *sigebro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *sigorbe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *sincgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *sme:agelegen* ((ge)licgan); *sta:ngedelf* (gedelf); *sta:ngetimbre* (getimbre); *sta:ngeweorc* (geweorc); *sta:nscræf* ((ge)scræf); *sta:nwyrht* (gewyrht); *ste:orre:ðra* ((ge)re:ðra); *sulhgesi:du* ((ge)si:de); *sulhgete:og* (gete:oh); *sulhgeweorc* (geweorc); *sunbearu* ((ge)bearu); *sunderanweald* (onweald 1); *sunfolgend* (folgian 1); *sunnanle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *su:ðgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *swe:gdynn* ((ge)dyne); *sweordgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *sweordgeswing* (geswing); *sweordle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *symbelgereord* ((ge)reord 2); *syngrin* ((ge)gri:n); *synnedo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *tælmearc* ((ge)mearc); *tælmæt* ((ge)met); *templgeweorc* (geweorc); *tigelgetel* (getæl 1); *tigelgeweorc* (geweorc); *timbergeweorc* (geweorc); *torngemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *torngeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *tre:owgedoftera* (gedoftera); *tre:owgeweorc* (geweorc); *trindhyrst* ((ge)hyrst); *ðearmgewind* (gewind); *ðe:odengeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *ðe:odgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *ðe:ohgelæ:te* (gelæ:te 2); *ðinggemearc* ((ge)mearc); *ðolmo:d* 2 ((ge)mo:d); *ðu:sendgeri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *ðu:sendgetel* (getæl 1); *underngereord* ((ge)reord 2); *underngeweorc* (geweorc); *unrihtdo:nd* ((ge)do:n); *unrihtgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *unrihtgewill* (gewill); *unti:dgewidere* (gewidere); *u:plegen* ((ge)licgan); *u:tancumen* 2 ((ge)cuman); *wa:cmo:d* 1 ((ge)mo:d); *wæ:pengeðræc* ((ge)ðræc); *wætergelæt* (gelæ:te 2); *wætergewæsc* (gewæsc); *waterorda:l* (orda:l); *wæterri:ðe* ((ge)ri:ðe); *we:agesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *weallgeweorc* (geweorc); *webbgeweorc* (geweorc); *webgere:ðru* ((ge)re:ðru); *wedbro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *wegge:si:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *weggeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *weggelæ:te* (gelæ:te 2); *wermæt* ((ge)met); *westmearc* ((ge)mearc); *wi:dfarend* ((ge)farand); *wi:fgema:na* (gema:na); *wi:ghyrst* ((ge)hyrst); *wihtmearc* ((ge)mearc); *wilgehle:ða* (gehle:ða); *wilgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *willgedoftera* (gedoftera); *willgebro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *willgestealla* (gestealla); *willgesweostor* (gesweostor); *windgereste* ((ge)rest); *winemæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *wintergeri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *wintergetel* (getæl 1); *witenagemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *wi:tescræf* ((ge)scræf); *wolcengehna:st* (gehnæ:st); *wo:hfremmend* ((ge)fremmend); *wo:hgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *wordgemearc* ((ge)mearc); *woruldcamp* ((ge)camp 1); *woruldgedincð* ((ge)ðyncðo); *woruldgedo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *woruldgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *woruldgery:snu* ((ge)risne 2); *woruldgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *woruldgewuna* ((ge)wuna); *woruldgyrla* ((ge)gierela); *woruldmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *woruldsacu* ((ge)sacu); *wra:ðscræf* ((ge)scræf); *wudubearo* ((ge)bearu); *wudugehæg* (gehæg); *wuldorbe:acn* ((ge)be:acen); *wuldorgeweorc* (geweorc); *wundorbe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *wundorable:o* ((ge)ble:o); *wyngesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *wynmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 2); *wyrmsu:tspi:ung* (u:tspi:ung); *yfeldo:nd* ((ge)do:n); *Ymbrenfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *yrfegeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *yrðmearc* ((ge)mearc). **Compound nouns with suffixed bases (632):** *æ:brecð* (brecð); *æcerte:oðung* (te:oðung); *æcerty:ning* (ty:ning); *æ:fende:nung* (ðe:nung); *æ:fende:owdo:m* (ðe:owdo:m); *æ:fenglo:mung* (glo:mung); *æ:fenoffrung* (offrung); *æ:fenræ:ding* (ræ:ding); *æ:fenrepsung* (repsung 1); *æ:gesetnes* ((ge)setnes); *æ:læ:dend* (læ:dend); *æ:læ:rend* (læ:rend); *ælmessylen* (selen); *ælmihhtig* 2 (mihtig); *æschberend* (berend); *æðelduguð* (duguð); *æ:wicnes* (wicnes ø); *æ:wischberend* (berend); *aldgeddung* (gieddung); *a:nbu:end* (bu:end); *a:nwunung* (wunung); *a:rge:otere* (ge:otere); *a:torðigen* (ðigen); *a:wega:worpenes* (a:worpenes); *a:weggewitenes* (gewitendnes); *bærsynnig* (synnig); *beadumægen* (mægen); *bellringestre* (ringestre); *be:nyrd* (yrð); *be:odwyst* (wist); *beorðorði:nen* (ði:nen); *beregafol* (gafol 1); *betwi:nforle:tnes* (forlæ:tnes); *betwuxa:worpenes* (a:worpenes); *betwuxblinnes* (blinnes); *bisceopðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *bisceopfolgoð* (folgoð); *bisceopha:dðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *bisceopha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *ble:ostæ:ning* (stæ:ning); *blo:dge:otend* (ge:otend); *blo:dhæ:cung* (hræ:cung); *blo:dlæ:tere* (læ:tere); *blo:dscæ:awung* (sce:awung); *blo:dseten* (seten); *blo:dspi:wung* (spi:wung); *blo:dðigen* (ðigen); *blo:tspi:ung* (spi:wung); *bo:cgesamnung* ((ge)samnung); *bo:cræ:dere* (ræ:dere); *bo:cræ:ding* (ræ:ding); *bo:cstigel* (stigel); *bo:ctæ:cung* (tæ:cung); *bo:ctalu* (tæ:cung); *bolda:gend* (a:gend); *bre:melðy:fel* (ðy:fel); *bre:ostweorðung* (weorðung); *brimli:ðend* (li:ðend); *bro:mfæsten* (fæsten); *bru:middel* (middel 2); *bry:dble:tsung* (ble:tsung); *burga:gend* (a:gend); *burgfæsten* (fæsten); *burgwi:gend* (wi:gend); *burhgedingð* (geðingð); *by:mesangere* (sangere); *byrnwi:gend*

(wi:gend); *byrðði:nenu* (ði:nen); *byttfylling* ((ge)fylling); *candelsny:tels* (sny:tels); *ceasterbu:end* (bu:end); *cildgeogod* (geogod); *cimbalgli:were* (gli:were); *ciricðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *ciricha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *circmæ:rsung* (mæ:rsung); *circmangung* (mangung); *cne:owbi:gung* (bi:gung); *cne:owholen* (holen); *cnihtiugod* (geogod); *cordewa:nere* (wa:nere ø); *cornte:oðung* (te:oðung); *cranicwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *crismha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *crismli:sing* (li:esing 2); *crismsmýrels* (smirels); *cu:migoda* (migoda); *cwicæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *cwildseten* (seten); *cycendē:nung* (ðe:nung); *cyllfylling* ((ge)fylling); *cynnreccenes* (recennes); *dæ:dbo:tlihting* (li:hting 1); *dægme:lscē:awere* (scē:awere); *dægre:doffrung* (offrung); *dægweorðung* (weorðung); *dæ:lnimung* (nimung); *dæ:lnumelnes* (numelnes ø); *de:aðmægen* (mægen); *de:aðsynnignes* (synnignes); *de:aððe:nung* (ðe:nung); *denberende* (berende); *de:ofolgi:tsung* (gi:tsung); *de:orwyrðnes* (weorðnes); *di:acondē:nung* (ðe:nung); *discberend* (berend); *dolhsmeltas* (sweðel); *dolwillen 2* (willen 1); *do:msettend* (settend); *do:mweorðung* (weorðung); *druncmennen* (mennen); *dryhtwe:mend* (we:mend); *dryhtwe:mere* (we:mend); *duguðnæ:mere* (næ:mere); *duruði:nen* (ði:nen); *duruhaldend* (healdend); *du:stsce:awung* (scē:awung); *dyrneforlegernes* (forlegnes); *dyrnegeligre 2* (geligere); *dyrsilæ:cung* (o:læ:cung); *e:agse:oung* (se:oung); *ealdgesegen* ((ge)segen); *ealdhettende* (hettend); *ealdorduguð* (duguð); *ealdwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *eallha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *eallmægen* (mægen); *ealloffrung* (offrung); *eallwealdend* (wealdend 1); *ealugafol* (gafol 1); *e:arclæ:nsend* (clæ:nsend); *eardbegengnes* (begengnes); *eardwunung* (wunung); *e:arspirl* (spirl); *E:asterðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *efenheafodling* (he:afodling); *efenlæ:cere* (læ:cere); *efenleornere* (leornere); *efenscolere* (sco:lere); *e:fenðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *efenwyrceð* (wyrceð); *eftcynnes* (cennes); *eftforgifnes* (forgifnes); *eftgeafung* (geafung); *eftlo:cung* (lo:cung); *eftni:wung* (ni:wung); *eftselenes* (selenes); *eftspellung* (spellung); *eftðingung* ((ge)ðingung); *ellenmæ:rðu* (mæ:rðu); *eodorbreccð* (breccð); *eorlmægen* (mægen); *eorðbeofung* (bifung); *eorðbi:gennes* (begengnes); *eorðbu:end* (bu:end); *eorðbyrgen* (byrgen); *eorðcryppel* (cryppel 2); *eorðhre:renes* (hre:renes); *eorðmægen* (mægen); *eorðstyrung* (styrung); *eorðtilð* ((ge)tilð); *e:ðelfæsten* (fæsten); *fæderenmæ:gð* ((ge)mæ:gð 1); *fæderhi:wisc* (hi:wisc); *fæ:rærning* (rærning); *fæ:runtrymnes* (untrumnes); *fantble:tsung* (ble:tsung); *fantha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *feaxfeallung* (feallung); *feldseten* (seten); *feldwe:sten* (we:sten 1); *feohgafol* (gafol 1); *feohgi:tsere* (gi:tsere); *feohgi:tsung* (gi:tsung); *feohlæ:nung* (læ:nung); *feohspilling* (spilling); *feorhberend* (berend); *fe:ðerberend* (berend); *fi:fmægen* (mægen); *fīðerfo:tni:eten* (ni:eten); *flæ:scbesmitennes* (besmitenes); *flæ:sccostnung* ((ge)costung); *flæ:sccwellere* (cwellere); *flæ:scy:ping* (ci:eping); *flæ:scmangere* (mangere); *flæ:scta:were* (ta:were); *flæ:scðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *folcdryht* ((ge)dryht); *folcgedre:fnes* (gedre:fnes); *folcle:asung* (le:asung); *folcmæ:gð* ((ge)mæ:gð 1); *folcmægen* (mægen); *folda:gend* (a:gend); *foldbu:end* (bu:end); *forweardmercung* (mearcung); *fo:tðwe:al* (ðwe:al); *fruma:cennes* (a:cennednes); *frumcennung* (cennung 1); *frumhe:owung* (hi:wung 2); *frumsetnes* ((ge)setnes); *frumsetnung* (setnung); *frumspellung* (spellung); *frumwi:fung* ((ge)wi:fung); *fulgelweohlere* (wiglere); *fulwihtðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *fy:rgearwung* (gearwung); *fyrnsægen* ((ge)segen); *gærsyrð* (yrð); *gafolmanung* (manung); *gafolti:ning* (ti:ning ø); *gafolyrð* (yrð); *gagolbæ:renes* (gebæ:renes); *galdorgalend* (galend); *galdorgalere* (galere); *ga:rberend* (berend); *ga:rmitting* ((ge)mitting); *ga:rwigend* (wi:gend); *ga:stberend* (berend); *ga:arðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *gebedbigen* (bygen); *gebyrdwiglere* (wiglere); *geli:cbisnung* (bi:snung); *geogudmyrð* (myrð); *geondleccung* (læccung); *gereordgle:awnes* (gle:awnes); *gesi:ðmægen* (mægen); *geteldwurðung* (weorðung); *gielpgeornes* (geornes); *giestiðnes* (li:ðnes); *gistmægen* (mægen); *gli:wbydenestre* (bydenestre); *gli:wmæ:den* (mægden); *godmægen* (mægen); *godspelbodung* (bodung); *godwrecnes* (wrecnes); *goldæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *goldmæstling* (mæstling 1); *gramfæ:renes* (fæ:renes); *gristbitung* (bitung); *grundbu:end* (bu:end); *gyrlgyden* (gyden); *ha:da:rung* (a:rung); *halswurðung* (wurðung); *ha:mweorðung* (weorðung); *handfæstnung* ((ge)fæstnung); *handmægen* (mægen); *handselen* (selen); *handseten* (seten); *handspitel* (spitel); *handðwe:al* (ðwe:al); *haransprecel* (sprecul); *he:afodfrætennes* (frætennes); *he:afodmægen* (mægen); *he:afodðwe:al* (ðwe:al); *he:ahca:sere* (Ca:sere); *he:ahfæsten* (fæsten); *he:ahfexede* (feaxede); *he:ahgesamnung* ((ge)samnung); *he:ahgnornung* (gnornung); *he:ahleornere* (leornere); *he:ahmægen* (mægen); *he:ahsangere* (sangere); *he:ahsce:awere* (scē:awere); *he:ahstrengðu* (strengðu); *he:ahðegnung* (ðe:nung); *healfhunding* (hunding); *healftryndel* (trendel); *healsbrynige* (brynig); *heardsæ:lnes* (gesæ:lnes); *heardsæ:lð* ((ge)sæ:lð); *hellehæftling 1* (hæftling); *hellemægen* (mægen); *helmberend* (berend); *helry:negu* ((ge)ry:nig); *hengenwi:tnung* (wi:tnung); *heofonduguð* (duguð); *heofonmægen* (mægen); *heofonwealdend* (wealdend 1); *heortsa:renes* (sa:renes); *he:rbu:ende* (bu:end); *heremægen* (mægen); *hindhælede* (heolod); *hi:wcu:ðræ:dnes* ((ge)ræ:dnes); *hlædtrendel* (trendel); *hla:fordswi:cung* (swi:cung); *hla:fordsyrwung* (syrwung); *hla:fse:nung* (segnung); *hle:orhræscnes* (hræscnes); *ho:hhwyrfung* (hwyrfung ø); *holmmægen* (mægen); *ho:litihte* (tiht); *hordmægen* (mægen); *hordweorðung* (weorðung); *hornbla:were* (bla:were); *hrædfæ:renes*

((ge)fe:rnēs); *hrædwilnes* (gewilnes); *hrægelgefrætwodnes* (frætwednes); *hræglðe:nestre* (ðe:nestre); *hre:odpi:pere* (pi:pere); *hrifte:ung* (te:ung ø); *hringweorðung* (weorðung); *hri:ðerhe:awere* (he:awere ø); *hundredseten* (seten); *huniggafol* (gafol 1); *hu:selha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *hwælhuntad* (huntoð); *hy:gedriht* ((ge)dryht); *hyseberðling* (byrðling); *hyseberðre* (byrðre 2); *i:delgildoffrung* (offrung); *i:egbu:end* (bu:end); *innanti:dernes* (ti:edernes); *innodmægen* (mægen); *innodty:dernes* (ty:dernes 1); *i:senhearde* (hearde); *læ:ringmæ:den* (mægden); *lagufæsten* (fæsten); *landa:gend* (a:gend); *landbegengnes* (begengnes); *landbu:end 1* (bu:end); *landbu:end 2* (bu:end); *landbu:nes* (gebu:nes); *landfæsten* (fæsten); *landfyrding* (fyrding); *landgafol* (gafol 1); *landhæfen* (hæfen 1); *landhredding* (hreddung); *landopenung* ((ge)openung); *landseten* (seten); *langfe:rnēs* ((ge)fe:rnēs); *la:rbodung* (bodung); *la:rhlystend* (hlystend); *le:afhlystend* (hlystend); *le:asgewitnes* ((ge)witnes); *le:asmo:dnes* (mo:dnes); *le:asce:awere* (sce:awere); *le:assponung* (sponung); *le:astyhtung* (tyhting); *le:aswyrce* (wyrce); *lenctenlifen* (lifen); *le:odbygen* (bygen); *le:odmægen* (mægen); *le:ohberend* (berend); *le:ohbræ:dnes* (bræ:dnes); *le:ohsa:wend* (sa:wend); *le:odgidding* (gieddung); *le:odubi:gnes* (bi:gnes); *le:oduwa:cung* (wa:cung); *li:cðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *li:cðro:were* (ðro:were); *li:cwi:glung* ((ge)wi:glung); *li:fbrycgung* (brycgung); *li:ffadung* ((ge)fadung); *li:gberend* (berend); *li:græscetung* (ræscetung); *li:græscung* (ræscetung); *limgesið* (sihð); *lindwi:gend* (wi:gend); *lofherung* (herung); *lofmægen* (mægen); *lustgeornnes* (geornnes); *mægenbyrðen* (byrðen); *mæsseðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *magodryht* ((ge)dryht); *magogeogud* (geogud); *magoræ:dend* ((ge)ræ:dend); *ma:nfæ:hðu* (fæ:hð); *mannmægen* (mægen); *mannmyrring* (mierring); *mannsýlen* (selen); *mansýlen* (selen); *manweorðung* (weorðung); *mearhæccel* (hæccel); *meremennen* (mennen); *metea:fli:ung* (a:fli:ung); *metegafol* (gafol 1); *meteni:ðing* (ni:ðing); *meteræ:dere* (ræ:dere); *middægðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *mo:dbysgung* (bisgung); *mo:rfæsten* (fæsten); *morgenwlæ:tung* (wlæ:tung); *mu:ðberstung* (bersting); *mylengafol* (gafol 1); *mynsterðegnung* (ðe:nung); *mynsterclæ:nsung* ((ge)clæ:nsung); *nacudwra:xler* (wraxlere); *na:htgi:tsung* (gi:tsung); *namcyging* ((ge)ci:gung); *ne:adgafol* (gafol 1); *ne:ahbu:end* (bu:end); *ne:awest* (wist); *nebwlæ:tung* (wlæ:tung 1); *ne:odweorðung* (weorðung); *ni:edbehæ:fednes* (behæfednes); *ni:edbehæ:fnes* (behe:fnes); *ni:edhi:ernes* ((ge)hi:ernes); *ni:edðrafung* (ðrafung); *nihtfeormung* (feormung); *niðerlecgung* (lecgung ø); *notwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *ny:dcosting* ((ge)costing); *ny:dhæ:medre* (hæ:medre); *ny:dhæ:mestre* (hæ:mestre); *ny:dmægen* (mægen); *ny:dðe:owetling* (ðe:owetling); *oemseten* (seten); *oferbæcgete:ung* (te:ung ø); *oftðwe:al* (ðwe:al); *onge:anhwyrft* ((ge)hwyrft); *onge:anwyrðnes* (wyrðnes); *onwega:cyrrednes* (a:cierrednes); *onwega:læ:dnes* (a:læ:tnes); *peninghwyrftere* (hwearftere); *peningmangere* (mangere); *pistolræ:dere* (ræ:dere); *pistolræ:ding* (ræ:ding); *prafostfolgod* (folgod); *pre:ostgesamnung* ((ge)samnung); *ræ:defæsting* (fæsting); *ræ:degafol* (gafol 1); *ræ:dmægen* (mægen); *ræ:dðeahtere* ((ge)ðeahtere); *ræ:dðeahtung* ((ge)ðeahtung); *randwi:gend* (wi:gend); *reordberend* (berend); *ri:cehealdend* (healdend); *rihtendebyrdnes* (endebyrdnes); *rihtgesetednes* ((ge)setnes); *rihtgesinscipe* ((ge)sinscipe); *rihtthla:forddo:m* (hla:forddo:m); *rihtli:cettere* (li:cettere); *rihtsinscipe* ((ge)sinscipe); *rihtsme:aung* ((ge)sme:aung); *rihtwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *riscðy:fel* (ðy:fel); *rodorli:htung* (li:htung 2); *sæ:ebbung* (æbbung); *sæ:fæsten* (fæsten); *sæ:li:ðend* (li:ðend); *samodhering* (herung); *samodwellung* (wellung ø); *samodwunung* (wunung); *sa:rse:ofung* (seofung); *sa:wolberend* (berend); *scealdðy:fel* (ðy:fel); *sce:apetere* (æ:tere); *scearpsme:awung* ((ge)sme:aung); *scipfe:rend* (fe:rend); *scipforðung* (forðung); *scipfyrðung* (fyrðing); *scipfyrðrung* (fyrðrung); *scipli:ðend* (li:ðend); *scipmæ:rls* (mæ:rels ø); *scipro:wend* (ro:wend); *sealfæl:cnung* (la:cnung); *sealmsangmæ:rsung* (mæ:rsung); *sealtha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *segnberend* (berend); *seleræ:dend* ((ge)ræ:dend); *selfmyrðrung* (myrðrung); *sibædeling* (ædeling); *sibgedryht* ((ge)dryht); *sibgeornnes* (geornnes); *sibgesið* (sihð); *sincweorðung* (weorðung); *si:ðberend* (berend); *smeorumangestre* (mangestre ø); *sorgbyrðen* (byrðen); *so:ðsegen* ((ge)segen); *stæfleornere* (leornere); *stæfliðere* (liðere); *stæ:rlæornere* (leornere); *stæ:rtractere* (trahtere); *stærwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *sta:ngaderung* ((ge)gaderung); *sta:nhy:wet* (hi:ewet); *sta:nlesung* (lesung); *sta:nwurðung* (weorðung); *staðolæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *staðolfæstnung* ((ge)fæstnung); *steorsce:awere* (sce:awere); *steorwiglung* (wiglung); *sti:ðmægen* (mægen); *sulhandla* (handle); *sulhhæbbere* (hæbbere); *sundbu:ende* (bu:end); *sunderfolgod* (folgod); *sunderfre:odo:m* (fre:odo:m); *sundorweorðung* (weorðung); *su:ðmæ:gð* ((ge)mæ:gð 1); *swefnreccere* (reccere); *sweordfætels* (fæ:tels); *sweordwi:gend* (wi:gend); *swi:ðhre:ownes* (hre:ownes); *sybelcennes* (cennes); *synbyrðen* (byrðen); *ta:cnberend* (berend); *taporberend* (berend); *teldgehli:wung* (hle:owung); *templha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *ti:dsce:awere* (sce:awere); *ti:dðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *ti:dwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *ti:dwurðung* (weorðung); *ti:dymbwlæ:tend* (ymbwlæ:tend); *timberha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *to:ðmægen* (mægen); *tre:owfe:ging* ((ge)fe:ging); *tre:owweorðung* (weorðung); *ðelfæsten* (fæsten); *ðe:odbu:ende* (bu:end); *ðe:odli:cettere* (li:cettere); *ðe:odmægen* (mægen); *ðe:ofscyldig* (scyldig);

ðornðy:fel (ðy:fel); *ðra:wingspinl* (spinel); *ðro:wungræ:ding* (ræ:ding); *ðrymsetl* (setl); *ðrymwealdend 2* (wealdend 1); *u:htðegnung* (ðe:nung); *unrihtcræfing* (crafin); *unrihtfe:oung* (fe:oung); *unrihtgi:tsung* (gi:tsung); *unrihtæ:medfremmere* (fremmere ø); *unrihtlybla:c* (lybla:c); *unrihtwillnung* ((ge)wilnung); *unrihtwri:gels* (wrigels); *unrihtwyrceud* (wyrceud); *u:tanyumbstandnes* (ymbstandennes); *wa:dsptil* (spitel); *wæ:fergeornnes* (geornnes); *wæ:gli:ðend* (li:ðend); *wælfæ:hð* (fæ:hð); *wæ:pnedwi:festre* (wi:festre ø); *wæstmaseten* (seten); *wæterberend* (berend); *wæterberere* (berere); *wæterfæsten* (fæsten); *wæterfyrhtnes* (fyrhtnes); *wæterha:lging* (ha:lging); *wæterwæ:dnes* (wæ:dnes); *wa:gðyling* (ðiling); *walcspil 1* (spinel); *wamwyrceud* (wyrceud); *wealcspil* (spinel); *wealfæsten* (fæsten); *weallstilling* (stilling); *weaxberende* (berend); *wedera:wendednes* (a:wendednes); *wegfe:rend* (fe:rend); *wegtwißung* (twißung); *welfremming* ((ge)fremming); *welfremnes* (fremnes); *welli:cung* ((ge)li:cung); *welwyrceud* (wyrceud); *we:ofodðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *we:ofodwiglere* (wiglere); *weorcny:ten* (ni:eten); *weorðmetednes* (geme:tednes); *werfæ:hð* (fæ:hð); *wi:csce:awere* (sce:awere); *wicðe:neure* (ðe:neure); *wi:dmæ:rsung* (mæ:rsung); *wi:fgemæ:dla* (gemæ:dla); *wi:fgeornes* (geornnes); *wi:gweorðung* (weorðung); *wilgedryht* ((ge)dryht); *wi:nbyrele* (byrele); *windswingel* (swingel); *wi:ntæppere* (tæppere); *wi:nwyrceud* (wyrceud); *wiðerwengel* (wengel); *wlitesce:awung* (sce:awung); *wo:hce:apung* (ce:apung); *wo:h hæ:mend* (hæ:mend); *wo:h hæ:mere* (hæ:mere); *wo:l bæ:rnes* (gebæ:rnes); *wordbe:otung* ((ge)be:otung); *wordcennend* (cennend); *wordmittung* ((ge)mittung); *wordpredicung* (pre:dicung); *wordsa:were* (sa:were); *wordsonnere* (sammere ø); *wordsonnung* ((ge)sammung); *woruldæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *woruldbisgung* (bisgung); *woruldbu:end* (bu:end); *woruldduguð* (duguð); *woruldfægernes* (fægernes); *woruldfolgað* (folgoð); *woruldfætung* (fætung); *woruldga:lnes* (ga:lnes); *woruldgeræ:dnes* ((ge)ræ:dnes); *woruldgesæ:lða* ((ge)sæ:lð); *woruldgi:tser* (gi:tser); *woruldgi:tsung* (gi:tsung); *woruldhremming* (hremming); *woruldri:ceter* (ri:ceter); *woruldsæ:lða* ((ge)sæ:lð); *woruldsce:awung* (sce:awung); *woruldscrift* (scrift); *woruldstru:dere* (stru:dere); *woruldðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *woruldðe:owdo:m* (ðe:owdo:m); *woruldweorðscipe* (weorðscipe); *woruldwilnung* (gewilnes); *woruldwi:sdo:m* (wi:sdo:m); *woruldymðu* (iermð); *wro:htberend* (berend); *wro:hæ:were* (sa:were); *wucðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *wudubærnett* (bærnett); *wudubyrðra* (byrðre 1); *wudufæsten* (fæsten); *wuduhe:awere* (he:awere ø); *wuduhi:ewet* (hi:ewet); *wuduwe:sten* (we:sten 1); *wuldornytting* (nyttung); *wulltewestre* (tewestre); *wundoreardung* (geardung); *wundorgehwyrft* ((ge)hwyrft); *wyrdwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *wyrmgaldere* (galdre); *wyrmhæ:lser* (ha:lser); *wyrmshræ:cung* (hræ:cung); *wyrtgælstre* (gælstre); *yfelgiornnes* (geornnes); *yfeltihtend* (tyhtend); *yrfewardwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *yrfewri:tend* (wri:tend). **Compound nouns with compound bases (121):** *æ:la:re:ow* (la:re:ow); *æ:la:te:ow* (la:tte:ow); *bedwa:hriß* (wa:grift); *bisceophe:afodli:n* (he:afodli:n); *bisceopweorod* (werod 1); *biterwyrtdrenc* (wyrtdrenc); *blæ:cðrustfel* (ðrustfell); *ble:ofæstnes* (fæstnes); *bre:ostnyrwet* (nirewett); *burhwerod* (werod 1); *campweorod* (werod 1); *ceasterherpað* (herepað); *Cildamæssedæg* (mæssedæg); *cynehla:ford* (hla:ford); *dæ:lnimendnes* (dæ:lnimend); *dihftæstendæg* (fæstendæg); *dryhtealdorman* (ealdorman); *ealdhla:ford* (hla:ford); *ealdhryðerflæ:sc* (hry:derflæ:sc ø); *ealgodwebb* (godwebb 2); *E:asterfre:olsdæg* (fre:olsdæg); *E:astersunnandæg* (sunnandæg); *e:astga:rsecg* (ga:rsecg); *efenmæssepre:ost* (mæssepre:ost); *efenwerod* (werod 1); *efenyrfeward* (yrfeward); *eftcneoreso* (cne:orin); *ellenwyrtruma* (wyrtrum); *eoforhe:afodsegn* (he:afodsegn); *e:oredweorod* (werod 1); *eorhweorod* (werod 1); *eorðwerod* (werod 1); *fæ:mnhæ:desmon* (ha:desmon); *feldbisceopwyrft* (bisceopwyrft); *fletwerod* (werod 1); *folcherepað* (herepað); *forannihtsang* (nihtsang); *friðherpað* (herepað); *frummynetslæge* (mynetsle); *fyrðwerod* (werod 1); *hæ:mwerod* (werod 1); *he:ahæaldorman* (ealdorman); *he:ahfre:olsdæg* (fre:olsdæg); *he:ahfre:olsti:d* (fre:olsti:d); *he:ahla:re:ow* (la:re:ow); *he:ahmæssedæg* (mæssedæg); *he:ahsci:reman* (sci:rmann); *heallwa:hriß* (wa:grift); *hellwerod* (werod 1); *heofonwerod* (werod 1); *heorðwerod* (werod 1); *hi:redwi:fman* (wi:fmann); *holdhla:ford* (hla:ford); *horsgærstu:n* (gærstu:n); *hu:shla:ford* (hla:ford); *hwe:olgodweb* (godwebb 1); *innanburhware* (burgwaran); *landhla:ford* (hla:ford); *Langafri:gedæg* (fri:gedæg); *le:odwerod* (werod 1); *lindwerod* (werod 1); *manweorod* (werod 1); *merscmeargealla* (meargealla); *mo:dstaðolfæstnes* (fæstnes); *morgengebedti:d* (bedti:d 2); *ne:ahæ:aland* (e:aland); *ne:ahhergung* (hergung); *ne:ahnunmynster* (nunnanmynster); *nihtbutorfle:oge* (buterfle:oge); *norðga:rsecg* (ga:rsecg); *norðsciphere* (sciphere); *Norðwe:alcynn* (we:alcynn); *palmsunnandæg* (Sunnandæg); *portherpað* (herepað); *re:adgoldlæfer* (goldlæfer 1); *rihta:ndaga* (a:ndaga); *rihtcynecynn* (cynecynn); *rihtfædercynn* (fædercynn); *rihtfæstendæg* (fæstendæg); *rihtfæstenti:d* (fæstenti:d); *rihtgesamhi:wæn* ((ge)samhi:wæn); *rihthæ:mscyld* (hæ:mscyld ø); *rihthæ:mso:cn* (hæ:mso:cn); *rihtlæ:ford* (hla:ford); *rihtlæ:fordhyldo* (hla:fordhyldo); *rihtlandgemæ:re* (landgemæ:re); *rihtli:flæ:d* (li:flæ:d); *rihtme:drencynn* (me:drencynn); *rihtme:terfers* (me:terfers); *rihtnorðanwind* (norðanwind); *rihtscriftsci:r* (scriftsci:r); *rihtwestende* (westende);

rihtymbrendagas (ymbrendæg); *sæ:winewincle* (winewincle); *sciphla:ford* (hla:ford); *scipwered* (werod 1); *sealtherpað* (herepað); *si:ðwerod* (werod 1); *su:ðga:rsecg* (ga:rsecg); *sumorra:dingbo:c* (ræ:dingbo:c); *sundorgere:fland* (gere:fland); *sundorweormynt* (weorðmynd); *sunnansetlgong* (setlgang); *swe:orracente:h* (racente:ah); *swi:ðfæstnes* (fæstnes); *towmy:derce* (my:derce); *Twelftamæsseæ:fen* (mæsseæ:fen); *ðegnweorud* (werod 1); *ðe:nungwerod* (werod 1); *ðe:odla:reow* (la:re:ow); *ðu:sendealdorman* (ealdormann); *ungewitfæstnes* (fæstnes); *wæ:gpundern* (pundern); *wi:cherpað* (herepað); *winterræ:dingbo:c* (ræ:dingbo:c); *woruldhla:ford* (hla:ford); *wuduherpað* (herepað); *wuldorweorud* (werod 1); *wynwerod* (werod 1); *wyrcynren* (cynren); *wyrteceddrenc* (eceddrenc). **Compound nouns with zero derived bases (3,034):** *abbodri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *a:ccynn* (cynn 1); *a:cdrenc* (drenc); *a:delse:að* (se:að); *a:dfaru* (faru); *æ:bebod* (bebod); *æ:bod* ((ge)bod); *æcermann* (mann); *æcersæ:d* (sæ:d); *æcerweg* (weg); *æcerweorc* (weorc); *æ:cin* (cynn 1); *æ:damann* (mann); *æ:fendre:am* (dre:am); *æ:fengebed* ((ge)bed); *æ:fenglo:m* (glo:m); *æ:fenle:oð* (le:oð); *æ:fenmete* (mete); *æ:fensang* (sang); *æ:fensceop* (scop); *æ:fenspræ:c* (spræ:c); *æ:fenti:d* (ti:d); *æ:fentima* (ti:ma); *æfswearc* (weorc); *æ:gerfelma* (fell); *æ:gflota* (flota); *æ:ggemang* (gemang); *æ:gscill* (sciell 1); *æ:gward* (ward 1); *æhtemann* (mann); *æ:htgesteald* (gesteald); *æ:htgeweald* (geweald); *æ:htspe:d* (spe:d); *æ:htwela* (wela); *æ:lcuht* (wiht 1); *æ:li:f* (li:f 1); *ælfaru* (faru); *ælfcynn* (cynn 1); *ælfsgoða* (sogeða); *ælmesdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *ælmesfeoh* (feoh); *ælmesgifa* (giefafa); *ælmesgifu* (giefu); *ælmeshla:f* (hla:f); *ælmesmann* (mann); *ælmesriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ælmesweorc* (weorc); *æ:netli:f* (li:f 1); *æppelcynn* (cynn 1); *æ:ræ:t* (æ:t); *æ:rcwide* (cwide); *æ:rdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *æ:rendgewrit* ((ge)writ); *æ:rendraca* (racu 1); *æ:rendspræ:c* (spræ:c); *æ:rgewinn* ((ge)winn); *æ:riht* ((ge)riht 1); *æ:risthyht* ((ge)hyht 1); *ærnweg* (weg); *ærndegen* (ðegn); *æ:rwela* (wela); *æscmann* (mann); *æscplega* (plega); *æscstede* (stede); *æscstedero:d* (ro:d); *æscwiga* (wiga); *æ:tgiefafa* (giefafa); *æ:twela* (wela); *æðelcynning* (cynning); *æ:wbreca* (breca); *æ:werd 2* (ward 2); *æ:weward* (ward 2); *æ:wielm* (wielm); *æ:wita* ((ge)wita); *æ:wyll* (wiell); *æxfaru* (faru); *a:genslaga* (slaga); *a:glæ:cwi:f* (wi:f); *alordrenc* (drenc); *ambihtðegn* (ðegn); *ambihtmann* (mann); *ancorman* (mann); *ancorra:p* (ra:p); *a:ncorli:f* (li:f 1); *ancorsetl* (setl); *a:ncorsetl* (setl); *a:ncorsetla* (gesetla); *andgietta:cen* (ta:cen); *a:nfloga* (floga); *Angelcynn* (cynn 1); *Angelwitan* ((ge)wita); *a:ngenga 2* (gegenga); *a:ngilde 1* (gield); *angnægl* (nægl); *angset* ((ge)set); *a:nsetl* (setl); *a:nstapa* (stapa); *a:nsti:g* (sti:g); *a:nti:d* (ti:d); *a:nwald* (geweald); *a:nwi:g* (wi:g 1); *a:nwi:te* (wi:te); *arcebiscopri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *a:rgesweorf* (gesweorf); *a:rgeweorc* (weorc); *a:rgifa* (giefafa); *a:rloc* (loc 1); *a:rðegn* (ðegn); *a:rðing* (ðing); *a:torcyn* (cynn 1); *a:torgeblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *a:torsceaða* (sceaða); *a:ðbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *a:ðgeha:t* ((ge)ha:t); *a:ðswyrd* (sweord); *a:ðumswerian* (swe:or 2); *bæ:dewe:g* (wæ:ge 2); *bæ:lstede* (stede); *bæ:lwylm* (wielm); *bæ:rmann* (mann); *bæðstede* (stede); *bæðweg* (weg); *ba:nbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *ba:ngebrec* (gebræc); *ba:nhelm* (helm 1); *ba:nloca* (loca); *banweorc* (weorc); *ba:rhelm* (helm 1); *ba:tward* (ward 2); *beaducwealm* (cwealm); *beaduræ:s* (ræ:s); *beadurinc* (rinc); *beaduru:n* (ru:n); *beaduðre:at* (ðre:at); *beaduweorc* (weorc); *beaduwræ:d* (wræ:d); *be:aggifa* (giefafa); *be:aggifu* (giefu); *be:agwi:se* (wi:se 1); *be:agwriða* (wriða); *bealucwealm* (cwealm); *bealudæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *bealura:p* (ra:p); *be:amweg* (weg); *be:anbelgas* (belg); *be:ancoddas* (belg); *be:ancynn* (cynn 1); *be:ansæ:d* (sæ:d); *be:anset* ((ge)set); *bearngebyrda* (gebyrd 1); *bedbæ:r* (bæ:r 1); *bedbu:r* (bu:r); *bedgerid* (rid); *bedre:af* (re:af); *bedreda 1* (ridda); *bedri:p* ((ge)ri:p); *bedti:d* (ti:d); *bedðegn* (ðegn); *behre:owsungti:d* (ti:d); *bellta:cen* (ta:cen); *bellti:d* (ti:d); *bencswe:g* (swe:g); *bengeat* (geat); *be:nri:p* ((ge)ri:p); *be:nti:d* (ti:d); *be:odbolle* (bolle); *be:odla:fa* (la:f); *be:odre:af* (re:af); *be:odsce:at* (sce:at); *be:odscy:te* (scy:te); *be:ogang* (gang); *be:olæ:s* (læ:s 2); *be:onbroð* (broð); *beorgseðel* (setl); *beorgstede* (stede); *beorhtrodor* (rodor); *beorncynning* (cynning); *beornðre:at* (ðre:at); *beornwiga* (wiga); *be:orsetl* (setl); *beorðorcwealm* (cwealm); *be:otword* (word 1); *berascinn* (scinn); *berebrytta* (brytta); *berehalm* (healm 1); *berenhulu* (hulu); *beresæ:d* (sæ:d); *berewæstm* (wæstm); *berewi:c* (wi:c); *berigdrenc* (drenc); *beswicfalle* (fealle); *billgesliht* (sliht); *bisceopcynn* (cynn 1); *bisceopealder* (ealdor 1); *bisceopri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *bisceopro:d* (ro:d); *bisceopsci:r* (sci:r 1); *bisceopwi:te* (wi:te); *bismerle:oð* (le:oð); *bismerspræ:c* (spræ:c); *bismerword* (word 1); *bi:word* (word 1); *bi:wyrde* (wyrd 1); *blæ:dbylig* (belg); *blæ:dgifa* (giefafa); *blæ:dwela* (wela); *blæstbelg* (belg); *ble:obrygd* (brygd 1); *ble:omete* (mete); *blo:ddolg* (dolg); *blo:ddrync* ((ge)drinc); *blo:dgemang* (gemang); *blo:dgyte* (gyte); *blo:dlæ:sti:d* (ti:d); *blo:dryne* (ryne); *blo:dwi:te* (wi:te); *blo:dwracu* (wracu); *blo:tmo:nað* (mo:nað); *bo:cæceras* (æcer); *bo:cblæc* (blæc 2); *bo:ccynn* (cynn 1); *bo:cfell* (fell); *bo:cla:r* (la:r); *bo:cre:de* (ræ:de); *bo:criht* ((ge)riht 1); *bo:cweorc* (weorc); *bohscyld* (sciæld); *boldward* (ward 2); *boldwela* (wela); *bordgela:c* (la:c); *bordstæð* (stæð); *bordweall* (weall 1); *borgbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *bra:dele:ac* (le:ac); *bra:dsweord* (sweord); *brægdþoga* (þoga); *brægnloca* (loca); *brandra:d* (ra:d 1); *bredweall* (weall 1); *bregori:ce* (ri:ce 2); *bregoweward* (ward 2); *bre:ostgehygd* (gehygd); *bre:ostloca* (loca); *bre:ostðing* (ðing); *bre:ostweall* (weall 1); *bre:ostwylm* (wielm); *brimfarod*

(faroð); *brimflo:d* (flo:d); *brimla:d* ((ge)la:d); *brimmann* (mann); *brimra:d* (ra:d 1); *brimstæð* (stæð); *brimwi:sa* (wi:sa); *brimwylm* (wielm); *brocchol* (hol 2); *bro:hðre:a* (ðre:a); *bro:ðorcwealm* (cwealm); *bro:ðorgyld* (gyld); *bro:ðorslaga* (slaga); *bro:ðorslege* (slege 1); *bro:ðorwi:f* (wi:f); *brycgweard* (weard 2); *bry:dboda* (boda); *bry:dbu:r* (bu:r); *bry:dgifia* (gift); *bry:dgifu* (giefu); *bry:dle:oð* (le:oð); *bry:dloca* (loca); *bry:dre:af* (re:af); *bry:dsang* (sang); *bry:dðing* (ðing); *brynegield* (gyld); *brynewylm* (wielm); *brytencyning* (cyning); *brytengru:nd* (grund); *brytenri:ce 1* (ri:ce 2); *brytenri:ce 2* (ri:ce 2); *bu:rgerihta* ((ge)riht 1); *bu:rgeteld* ((ge)teld); *bu:rre:af* (re:af); *burgbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *burggeat* (geat); *burglagu* (lagu 1); *burgle:od* (le:od 1); *burgloca* (loca); *burgæced* (reced); *burgru:n* (ru:n); *burgstede* (stede); *burgweall* (weall 1); *burgweg* (weg); *burhealdor* (ealdor 1); *burhgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *burhgerihta* ((ge)riht 1); *burhmann* (mann); *burhriht* ((ge)riht 1); *burhru:n* (ru:n); *burhsci:r* (sci:r 1); *burhspræ:c* (spræ:c); *burhstaðol* (staðol); *burhðegn* (ðegn); *burhwarumann* (mann); *burhweard* (weard 2); *burhwela* (wela); *burhwelle* (wielle); *burhwita* ((ge)wita); *bu:rðegn 1* (ðegn); *buterfle:oge* (fle:oge); *bydelæcer* (æcer); *bydenbotm* (botm); *byrdti:ma* (ti:ma); *byrgelsle:oð* (le:oð); *byrgelssang* (sang); *byrgen:oð* (le:oð); *byrgensang* (sang); *byrgle:oð* (le:oð); *byrisang* (sang); *byrnsweord* (sweord); *byrnwiga* (wiga); *byttehlid* (hlid 1); *cæ:gloca* (loca); *cærswill* (wiell); *ca:lendcwide* (cwide); *campealdor* (ealdor 1); *campgefe:ra* (gefe:ra); *campstede* (stede); *campwi:g* (wi:g 1); *campwi:sa* (wi:sa); *cancerwund* (wund 1); *candelsticca* (sticca); *canticsang* (sang); *carcernweard* (weard 2); *cargealdor* (galdor); *carlmann* (mann); *carwylm* (wielm); *castelmann* (mann); *castelweall* (weall 1); *cawelsæ:d* (sæ:d); *cawelstoc* (stoc); *cealcse:að* (se:að); *cealerbri:w* (bri:w); *cealfloca* (loca); *ce:apgyld* (gyld); *ce:apman* (mann); *ce:apsetl* (setl); *ce:asbill* (bill); *ceasterhlid* (hlid 1); *ceasterhof* (hof); *ceasterle:od* (le:od 2); *ceasterweall* (weall 1); *ceasterwi:c* (wi:c); *ceasterwyrhta* (wyrhta); *celmertmonn* (mann); *cenningti:d* (ti:d); *Centesci:r* (sci:r 1); *Centri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *ceorlmann* (mann); *ci:epemann* (mann); *ci:epeðing* (ðing); *cildfaru* (faru); *cildhama* (hama); *cildild* (ieldo); *ci:pele:ac* (le:ac); *circolwyrde* (wyrd 1); *circwyrhta* (wyrhta); *ciricbelle* (belle); *ciricbræ:c* (bræ:c); *ciricbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *ciricgang* (gang); *ciricgeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ciricmitta* (mitta); *ciricnytt* (nytt 1); *circisang* (sang); *circisceat* (sceatt); *circiso:cn* (so:cn); *ciricti:d* (ti:d); *ciricðe:n* (ðegn); *ciricðing* (ðing); *ciricwæcce* (wæcce); *ciricweard* (weard 2); *citelflo:de* (flo:de); *citelwylle* (wielle); *cladersticca* (sticca); *clæ:nsungdrenc* (drenc); *clericmann* (mann); *clifhle:p* (hli:ep); *clufðung* (ðung); *clu:storloc* (loc 1); *cna:wla:c* (la:c); *cne:owgebed* ((ge)bed); *cne:owwyrst* (wrist); *cnihtgebeorðor* ((ge)beorðor); *cnihtwi:se* (wi:se 1); *co:cormete* (mete); *cocro:d* (ro:d); *Co:ferflo:d* (flo:d); *corenbe:g* (be:ag); *corngesceot* ((ge)scot); *cornla:d* (la:d); *cornsæ:d* (sæ:d); *cotli:f* (li:f 1); *cotsetla* (gesetla); *cræftspræ:c* (spræ:c); *cræftwyr* (weorc); *crætwe:n* (wægn); *crætwi:sa* (wi:sa); *crammingpohha* (pohha); *cra:wænle:ac* (le:ac); *cringwracu* (wracu); *cri:stenmann* (mann); *crocwyrhta* (wyrhta); *cro:gcynn* (cynn 1); *crople:ac* (le:ac); *crypelgeat* (geat); *cu:by:re* (by:re); *cumbolgebrec* (gebræc); *cumbolwi:ga* (wiga); *cu:meoluc* (meolc 2); *cu:micge* (micge); *cu:sloppe* (slyppe); *cwealmbealu* (bealu 1); *cwealmcuma* (cuma); *cwealmdre:or* (dre:or); *cwealmdre:or* (dre:or); *cwealmdre:a* (ðre:a); *cwearternweard* (weard 2); *cwelderæ:de* (ræ:d 1); *cweornbill* (bill); *cweornburna* (burna); *cwildeflo:d* (flo:d); *cwilti:d* (ti:d); *cynebearn* (bearn 1); *cynebotl* (bold); *cyneccynn* (cynn 1); *cynegild* (gyld); *cynehelm* (helm 1); *cynehof* (hof); *cynemann* (mann); *cynere:af* (re:af); *cyneri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *cyneriht* ((ge)riht 1); *cynegetl* (setl); *cynewi:se* (wi:se 1); *cyneword* (word 1); *cynren* (ryne); *cyreli:f* (li:f 1); *cy:ssticce* (sticca); *cy:swucu* (wucu); *cy:swyrhte* (wyrhta); *dæ:dle:an* (le:an 1); *dægmete* (mete); *dægre:dsang* (sang); *dægsang* (sang); *dægsceald* (sciæld); *dægti:d* (ti:d); *dægti:ma* (ti:ma); *dægwæccan* (wæcce); *dægweard* (weard 2); *dægweorc* (weorc); *dægword* (word 1); *da:lmæ:d* (mæ:d); *de:adspring* (spring); *de:aðcwalu* (cwalu); *de:aðcwealm* (cwealm); *de:aðdrepe* (drepe); *de:aðræ:s* (ræ:s); *de:aðræced* (reced); *de:aðre:af* (re:af); *de:aðslege* (slege 1); *de:aðstede* (stede); *de:aðwe:ge* (wæ:ge 2); *de:aðwi:c* (wi:c); *de:aðwyrð* (wyrð 1); *Denalagu* (lagu 1); *de:ofolcynn* (cynn 1); *de:ofoldæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *de:ofolgyld* ((ge)gyld); *de:ofolsci:n* (scinn); *de:ofolwi:tga* (wi:tga); *de:orcynn* (cynn 1); *de:orge:at* (geat); *di:csticce* (sticca); *di:cwalu* (walu); *di:erlingðegn* (ðegn); *dimhof* (hof); *discðegn* (ðegn); *dolgilp* (gielp); *dolgru:ne* (ru:n); *dolgslege* (slege 1); *dolhdrenc* (drenc); *dolsceaða* (sceaða); *dolspræ:c* (spræ:c); *dolwi:te* (wi:te); *do:msetl* (setl); *dorweard* (weard 2); *drencflo:d* (flo:d); *dryhtbearn* (bearn 1); *dryhtcwe:n* (cwe:n); *dryhtenbe:ag* (be:ag); *dryhtenbealu* (bealu 1); *dryhtenweard* (weard 2); *dryhtle:oð* (le:oð); *dryhtma:ðm* (ma:ðm); *dryhtmann* (mann); *dry:mann* (mann); *dryncele:an* (le:an 1); *duguðgifu* (giefu); *duguðmiht* (miht 1); *duruðegn* (ðegn); *duruweard* (weard 2); *du:stdrenc* (drenc); *du:stswerm* (swarm); *dwolðing* (ðing); *dyrnegeligre 1* (leger); *dyrnge writ* ((ge)writ); *dyrnwaga* (waga 1); *e:adgiefa* (giefa); *e:adgiefu* (giefu); *e:adwela* (wela); *e:aganbyrhtm* (bearhtm 1); *e:age:ce* (ece); *e:agfle:ah* (fle:ah 1); *e:aggebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *e:agmist* (mist); *e:agwund* (wund 1); *e:ala:d* ((ge)la:d); *e:alandcyning* (cyning); *ealdcy:ðð* ((ge)cy:ðð); *ealdfe:ond* (fe:ond); *ealdgecynn*

((ge)cynd); *ealdgefa*: (fa:h 2); *ealdgefe:ra* (gefe:ra); *ealdgeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ealdgewinn* ((ge)winn); *ealdorðegn* (ðegn); *ealdorbealu* (bealu 1); *ealdorbold* (bold); *ealdorburg* (burg); *ealdorgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *ealdorgewinna* ((ge)winna); *ealdorlegu* (gelege); *ealdormann* (mann); *ealdorwisa* (wi:sa); *ealdriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ealdspræ:c* (spræ:c); *ealdwi:f* (wi:f); *ealdwita* ((ge)wita); *ealfara* (gefara); *ealhstede* (stede); *eallmiht* (miht 1); *eallwihta* (wiht 1); *eallwundor* (wundor); *ealumalt* (mealt 1); *ealuscop* (scop); *ealuwæ:ge* (wæ:ge 2); *e:aracu* (raca); *eardbegenga* (begenga); *eardgyfu* (giefu); *eardri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *eardstapa* (stapa); *eardstede* (stede); *eardungburg* (burg); *eardweall* (weall 1); *eardwi:c* (wi:c); *eardwrecca* (wræcca); *earfoðcynn* (cynn 1); *e:argebland* ((ge)bland); *e:argespeca* ((ge)spreca); *e:argrund* (grund); *earhfaru* (faru); *earmbe:ag* (be:ag); *earsgang* (gang); *e:arslege* (slege 1); *earsly:ra* (li:ra); *e:arwela* (wela); *e:arwicga* (wicga); *e:aspryng* (spring); *e:astæð* (stæð); *e:astcyning* (cyning); *E:astermo:nað* (mo:nað); *E:asterti:d* (ti:d); *E:asterwucu* (wucu); *e:astle:ode* (le:ode); *e:astri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *e:astrodor* (rodor); *e:aststæð* (stæð); *e:astweg* (weg); *e:aðbelg* (belg); *eaxelgespann* (gespann); *eceddrenc* (drenc); *ecgla:st* (la:st); *ecgplega* (plega); *ediscweard* (weard 2); *edme:ltid* (ti:d); *edwi:tli:f* (li:f 1); *edwi:tspræ:c* (spræ:c); *edwi:tspreca* ((ge)spreca); *efengeli:ca* (geli:ca); *efenhe:afda* (he:afod); *efenhlytta* (gehlytta); *efenla:ste* (læ:ste); *efenli:ca* (geli:ca); *efenspræ:c* (spræ:c); *efenðegn* (ðegn); *efenwæ:ge* (wæ:ge 1); *efenwiht* (wiht 1); *efenwyrhta* (wyrhta); *eftle:an* (le:an 1); *eftryne* (ryne); *eftwyrd 1* (wyrd 1); *egela:f* (la:f); *egewylm* (wielm); *elebytt* (bytt 1); *eleseocche* (seohhe); *eletredde* (tredde); *elleahtor* (leahtor); *ellendæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *ellenlæ:ca* (gelæ:ca); *ellenspræ:c* (spræ:c); *ellenweorc* (weorc); *elnboga* (boga); *emleahtor* (leahtor); *endebyrd* (byrd 1); *endela:f* (la:f); *endele:an* (le:an 1); *endeli:f* (li:f 1); *endemann* (mann); *endespæ:c* (spræ:c); *endeti:ma* (ti:ma); *engelcynn* (cynn 1); *Engliscmann* (mann); *entcynn* (cynn 1); *eodorbrice* ((ge)bryce 1); *eodorgong* (gang); *eoforcumbol* (cumbol); *eoforli:c* (li:c); *eoforðring* (geðring); *e:ored* (ra:d 1); *e:oredcist* (cyst 1); *e:oredgeatwe* (geatwe); *e:oredgeri:d* (rid); *e:oredmann* (mann); *e:oredmenigu* (menigu); *e:oredðre:at* (ðre:at); *eorlgebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *eorlriht* ((ge)riht 1); *eormencynn* (cynn 1); *eormengrund* (grund); *eormenla:f* (la:f); *eorðbi:genga* (bi:genga 1); *eorðbyrig* (burg); *eorðcyning* (cyning); *eorðcynn* (cynn 1); *eorðgebyrst* (byrst 2); *eorðgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *eorðgræf* (græf 1); *eorðgra:p* (gra:p); *eorðhele* (hele); *eorðreced* (reced); *eorðri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *eorðryne* (ryne); *eorðstede* (stede); *eorðwæstm* (wæstm); *eorðweall* (weall 1); *eorðweard* (weard 1); *eorðweg* (weg); *eorðwela* (wela); *eorðweorc* (weorc); *eotonweard* (weard 1); *e:owomeoluc* (meolc 2); *esnemon* (mann); *esnewyrhta* (wyrhta); *e:stmete* (mete); *etenlæ:s* (læ:s 2); *e:ðelboda* (boda); *e:ðelcyning* (cyning); *e:ðeldre:am* (dre:am); *e:ðelri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *e:ðelriht* ((ge)riht 1); *e:ðelstaðol* (staðol); *e:ðelweard* (weard 2); *fa:cendæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *fa:centa:cen* (ta:cen); *fæderencynn* (cynn 1); *fæderfeoh* (feoh); *fæderri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *fæderslaga* (slaga); *fæderswica* (swica); *fæ:rblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *fæ:rbryne* (bryne); *fæ:rcwealm* (cwealm); *fæ:rcyle* (ciele); *fæ:rdryre* (dryre); *fæ:rgripe* (gripe); *fæ:rgryre* (gryre); *fæ:rræ:s* (ræ:s); *fæ:rsceaða* (sceaða); *fæ:rscyte* (scyte); *fæ:rse:að* (se:að); *fæ:rslyde* (slide); *fæ:rspryng* (spring); *fæ:rsteorfa* (steorfa); *fæ:rstice* ((ge)stice); *fæ:rswile* (swyle); *fæ:rwundor* (wundor); *fæstenbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *fæstengeat* (geat); *fæstenti:d* (ti:d); *fæstenwuce* (wucu); *fæstingmann* (mann); *fa:hmann* (mann); *faldgang* (gang); *falding* (ðing); *fearhhama* (hama); *fearnbracu* (bræ:c); *fearnlæs* (læ:s 2); *feaxfang* (fang); *feaxsce:ara* (sce:arra); *feaxwund* (wund 1); *fe:fercyn* (cynn 1); *felaspræc* (spræ:c); *felcyrf* (cyrf); *feldefare* (faru); *feldlæ:s* (læ:s 2); *feldwo:p* (wo:p); *fellstycce* (stycce); *feohbeha:t* (beha:t); *feohbi:genga* (bi:genga 1); *feohfang* (fang); *feohgeha:t* ((ge)ha:t); *feohgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *feohgesceot* ((ge)scot); *feohgift* (gift); *feohsceatt* (sceatt); *feohspe:da* (spe:d); *feohtwi:te* (wi:te); *feohwi:te* (wi:te); *fe:ondæ:t* (æ:t); *fe:ondgra:p* (gra:p); *fe:ondgyld* ((ge)gield); *fe:ondræ:s* (ræ:s); *fe:ondsceaða* (sceaða); *fe:owergild* (gield); *feorcy:ðð* ((ge)cy:ðð); *feorhbealu* (bealu 1); *feorhbold* (bold); *feorhcwalu* (cwalu); *feorhcwealm* (cwealm); *feorhcynn* (cynn 1); *feorhdolg* (dolg); *feorhgiefu* (giefu); *feorhgiefa* (giefa); *feorhgiefu* (giefu); *feorhla:st* (la:st); *feorhle:an* (le:an 1); *feorhlegu* (gelege); *feorhli:f* (li:f 1); *feorhloca* (loca); *feorhlyre* (lyre); *feorhræ:d* (ræ:d 1); *feorhsweng* (sweng); *feorhðearf* (ðearf 1); *feorhwund* (wund 1); *feorstuðu* (studu); *feorweg* (weg); *feresceat* (sceatt); *ferhðgewit* ((ge)witt); *ferhðloca* (loca); *ferhweard* (weard 2); *fe:stermenn* (mann); *fe:ðegang* (gang); *fe:ðela:st* (la:st); *fe:ðemann* (mann); *fe:ðemund* (mund 1); *fe:ðerhama* (hama); *fe:ðewi:g* (wi:g 1); *fi:endwi:c* (wi:c); *fi:felcynn* (cynn 1); *fi:felwæ:g* (wæ:g 1); *fi:ftigesman* (mann); *fildcumb* (cumb); *fingerlið* (lið 1); *finolsæ:d* (sæ:d); *firenbealu* (bealu 1); *firendæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *firenleahtor* (leahtor); *firenðearf* (ðearf 1); *firenweorc* (weorc); *firenwyrhta* (wyrhta); *firgenbeorg* (beorg); *fiscbry:ne* (bryne); *fiscscynn* (cynn 1); *fiscde:ah* (de:ag); *fiscfell 1* ((ge)fiell); *fiscflo:du* (flo:d); *fisclacu* (lacu); *fiscwelle* (wielle); *fitersticca* (sticca); *fiðerhama* (hama); *fiðerri:ca* (ri:ca); *fiðerri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *fiðersce:atas* (sce:ata); *fiðersleht* (sleht); *flæ:scæ:t* (æ:t); *flæ:scgebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *flæ:schama* (hama); *flæ:scmete* (mete); *flæðecomb* (comb); *fla:nboga* (boga); *fle:ohcynn* (cynn 1); *flettgefoht* ((ge)foht); *flettgesteald* (gesteald); *flexæcer* (æcer); *flexgescot* ((ge)scot); *flocra:d* (ra:d 1); *flo:dweard* (weard 1); *flo:dweg*

(weg); *flo:dwylm* (wielm); *flotmann* (mann); *flotweg* (weg); *fo:dderbill* (bill); *fo:dderbrytta* (brytta); *fo:ddergifu* (giefu); *fo:ddurwela* (wela); *folcbealo* (bealu 1); *folcbearn* (bearn 1); *folccwe:n* (cwe:n); *folccwide* (cwide); *folccynning* (cynning); *folcgefeoh* ((ge)feoh); *folcgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *folcgewinn* ((ge)winn); *folcla:r* (la:r); *folclagu* (lagu 1); *folcræ:d* (ræ:d 1); *folcricht 1* ((ge)riht 1); *folcscearu* (scear); *folcsceaða* (sceaða); *folcslite* (slite 1); *folcstede* (stede); *folcwiga* (wiga); *folcwita* ((ge)wita); *foldbold* (bold); *foldgræf* (græf 1); *foldwæstm* (wæstm); *foldweg* (weg); *foldwela* (wela); *foldwylm* (wielm); *foranhe:afod* (he:afod); *forfangfeoh* (feoh); *forligerwi:f* (wi:f); *forliggang* (gang); *fo:rmete* (mete); *fo:rracu* (racu 1); *fo:storbearn* (bearn 1); *fo:storle:an* (le:an 1); *fo:stormann* (mann); *fo:tece* (ece); *fo:tfeter* (feter); *fo:tgeswell* (geswell); *fo:tla:st* (la:st); *fo:tra:p* (ra:p); *fo:tsetl* (setl); *fo:tstapol* (stapol); *fo:tswyle* (swyle); *fo:twelm* (wielm); *foxhol* (hol 2); *fracodæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *fracodword* (word 1); *fræ:tgenga* (gegenga); *fre:obearn* (bearn 1); *fre:oburh* (burg); *fre:olsbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *fre:olsgefa* (giefu); *fre:olsmann* (mann); *fre:olsti:d* (ti:d); *fre:omann* (mann); *fre:ondla:r* (la:r); *fre:ondmyne* (myne 1); *fre:ondspe:d* (spe:d); *fre:oriht* ((ge)riht 1); *fre:osceat* (sceatt); *fre:otgifa* (giefu); *fre:otgifu* (giefu); *fre:otmann* (mann); *fre:owi:f* (wi:f); *friðbe:na* (be:na); *friðborh* (borg); *friðbræ:c* (bræ:c); *friðburg* (burg); *friðgegilda* ((ge)gilda); *friðgewrit* ((ge)writ); *friðgild* ((ge)gield); *friðmann* (mann); *friðspe:d* (spe:d); *friðota:cn* (ta:cen); *friðowebba* (webba); *friðowebbe* (webba); *friðso:cn* (so:cn); *fro:forword* (word 1); *frumbearn* (bearn 1); *frumbyrd* (byrd 1); *frumcynn* (cynn 1); *frumcyr* (cierr); *frumgesceap* ((ge)sceap); *frumgewrit* ((ge)writ); *frumgifu* (giefu); *frumgripa* (gripa); *frumgyld* (gield); *frumildo* (ieldo); *frumli:da* (lida); *frummeoluc* (meolc 2); *frumræ:d* (ræ:d 1); *frumsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *frumsceatt* (sceatt); *frumslæ:p* (slæ:p 1); *frumspræ:c* (spræ:c); *frumstaðol* (staðol); *frumti:d* (ti:d); *frumwæstm* (wæstm); *frumwylm* (wielm); *frumwyrhta* (wyrhta); *fugelcynn* (cynn 1); *fugelhwata* (hwata 1); *fulwihtbe:na* (be:na); *fulwihtti:d* (ti:d); *fu:sle:oð* (le:oð); *fylleðflo:d* (flo:d); *fy:rbrýne* (bryne); *fy:rcynn* (cynn 1); *fyrdfæreld* (færeld); *fyrdfaru* (faru); *fyrdfu:r* (fo:r 1); *fyrdgeatewe* (geatwe); *fyrðla:f* (la:f); *fyrðle:oð* (le:oð); *fyrðmann* (mann); *fyrðrinc* (rinc); *fyrðso:cn* (so:cn); *fyrðwæ:n* (wægn); *fyrðweard* (weard 1); *fyrðwi:c* (wi:c); *fyrðwi:sa* (wi:sa); *fyrðwi:se* (wi:se 1); *fyrðwi:te* (wi:te); *fy:renta:cen* (ta:cen); *fy:rgebræc* (gebræc); *fyrgenhe:afod* (he:afod); *fy:rloca* (loca); *fyrngeflit* ((ge)flit); *fyrngemynd* ((ge)mynd); *fyrngesceap* ((ge)sceap); *fyrngesetu* ((ge)set); *fyrngewinn* ((ge)winn); *fyrngewrit* ((ge)writ); *fyrnmann* (mann); *fyrnsceaða* (sceaða); *fyrnweorc* (weorc); *fyrnwita* ((ge)wita); *fy:rrace* (raca); *fy:rscofl* (scofl); *fyrsræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *fyrwit 1* ((ge)witt); *fy:rwylm* (wielm); *fy:stgebe:at* (gebe:at); *gærstapa* (stapa); *gafolgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *gafolgyld* (gield); *gafolmæ:d* (mæ:d); *galdorcwide* (cwide); *galdorle:oð* (le:oð); *galdorsang* (sang); *galdorword* (word 1); *ganggeteld* ((ge)teld); *gangsetl* (setl); *gangweg* (weg); *Gangwuce* (wucu); *ga:ræcer* (æcer); *ga:rclife* (clife); *ga:rcwealm* (cwealm); *ga:rfaru* (faru); *ga:rgewinn* ((ge)winn); *ga:rle:ac* (le:ac); *ga:rræ:s* (ræ:s); *ga:rtorn* (torn 1); *ga:rwiga* (wiga); *ga:stcwalu* (cwalu); *ga:stcynning* (cynning); *ga:stgehygd* (gehygd); *ga:stgemynd* ((ge)mynd); *ga:stgery:ne* ((ge)ry:ne); *ga:stgewinn* ((ge)winn); *ga:stgifu* (giefu); *ga:taloc* (loc 1); *ga:aglswile* (swyle); *ge:arcynning* (cynning); *ge:argemynd* ((ge)mynd); *ge:argeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *gearobrygd* (brygd 1); *gearofang* (fang); *gearowita* ((ge)wita); *ge:arwæ:stm* (wæstm); *geatweard* (weard 2); *gebedmann* (mann); *gebedti:d* (ti:d); *(ge)bræ:cdrenc* (drenc); *gebyrboda* (boda); *gebyrdti:d* (ti:d); *gebyrdwi:tega* (wi:tega); *gedwæ:smann* (mann); *gedwildman* (mann); *gedwolfær* ((ge)fær); *(ge)dwolman* (mann); *gedwolmist* (mist); *gedwolspræ:c* (spræ:c); *gefillingti:d* (ti:d); *gegaderwyrhtan* (wyrhta); *(ge)gafspræ:c* (spræ:c); *gegncwide* (cwide); *gegnslege* (slege 1); *gegrindswile* (swyle); *gelegergield* (gield); *geli:cbisen* (bisen); *gemæ:rlacu* (lacu); *(ge)mæ:rweg* (weg); *gemæ:rwyl* (wiell); *gemo:tmann* (mann); *(ge)mo:tbeorh* (beorh); *gemo:tstede* (stede); *gene:atmann* (mann); *gene:atriht* ((ge)riht 1); *generstede* (stede); *ge:nla:d* ((ge)la:d); *geocboga* (boga); *geocstecca* (sticca); *ge:odæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *geofonflo:d* (flo:d); *ge:ole:an* (le:an 1); *Ge:olmo:nað* (mo:nað); *geoloca* (loca); *ge:omann* (mann); *ge:osceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *gere:fmæ:d* (mæ:d); *gere:fmann* (mann); *gere:fsci:r* (sci:r 1); *gereordungti:d* (ti:d); *gerihtgeswinc* ((ge)swinc); *gescotfeoh* ((ge)feoh); *gesi:ðmann* (mann); *(ge)si:ðwi:f* (wi:f); *geðingsceat* (sceatt); *gewilbod* ((ge)bod); *gewinti:d* (ti:d); *gewitloca* (loca); *gicelgebland* ((ge)bland); *gielpcwide* (cwide); *gielpplega* (plega); *gielpsceaða* (sceaða); *gielpspræ:c* (spræ:c); *gielpword* (word 1); *gierdweg* (weg); *gierdwi:te* (wi:te); *giesthof* (hof); *gifsceatt* (sceatt); *giftbu:r* (bu:r); *giftle:oð* (le:oð); *gildsetl* (setl); *gimcynn* (cynn 1); *gimreced* (reced); *gimrodor* (rodor); *gimwyrhta* (wyrhta); *glæsgegot* (gegot); *gle:dscofl* (scofl); *gle:dstede* (stede); *gli:wcyynn* (cynn 1); *gli:wdre:am* (dre:am); *gli:wingman* (mann); *gli:wman* (mann); *gli:wword* (word 1); *gnornhof* (hof); *gnornword* (word 1); *gnyrnwracu* (wracu); *godbearn* (bearn 1); *godborg* (borg); *godcundmæht* (miht 1); *godcundspe:d* (spe:d); *go:ddæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *goddre:am* (dre:am); *godgield* ((ge)gield); *go:dla:r* (la:r); *go:dli:f* (li:f 1); *godsæ:d* (sæ:d); *godsibb* (sibb); *godspelltraht* (traht); *godspræ:ce* (spræ:ce); *godwebb 1* (web); *godwebbcynn* (cynn 1); *godwebwyrhta* (wyrhta); *goldblo:ma* (blo:ma); *goldburg* (burg); *goldfell*

(fell); *goldfyll* (fyllo); *goldgiefa* (giefa); *goldhoma* (hama); *goldma:ðm* (ma:ðum); *goldweard* (weard 2); *go:shafoc* (hafoc); *græ:ghama* (hama); *gramword* (word 1); *gre:tingword* (word 1); *gri:mhelm* (helm 1); *gristbite* (bite); *griðbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *griðlagu* (lagu 1); *grornhof* (hof); *grorntorn* (torn 1); *grundsce:at* (sce:at); *grundsopa* (sopa); *grundwæg* (weg); *grundweall* (weall 1); *grundwela* (wela); *gryregeatwe* (geatwe); *gryrele:oð* (le:oð); *gryremiht* (miht 1); *gumcynn* (cynn 1); *gumcyst* (cyst 1); *gumdre:am* (dre:am); *gumdryhten* (dryhten); *gumfe:ða* (fe:ða); *gummann* (mann); *gumri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *gumrinc* (rinc); *gumðegen* (ðegn); *gu:ðbeorn* (beorn 1); *gu:ðbill* (bill); *gu:ðbyrne* (byrne); *gu:ðcwe:n* (cwe:n); *gu:ðcyning* (cyning); *gu:ðcyst* (cyst 1); *gu:ðfloga* (floga); *gu:ðgedingu* (ðing); *gu:ðgeatwe* (geatwe); *gu:ðgelæ:ca* (gelæ:ca); *gu:ðgewinn* ((ge)winn); *gu:ðhafoc* (hafoc); *gu:ðhelm* (helm 1); *gu:ðle:oð* (le:oð); *gu:ðplega* (plega); *gu:ðræ:s* (ræ:s); *gu:ðre:af* (re:af); *gu:ðrinc* (rinc); *gu:ðsceaða* (sceaða); *gu:ðsweord* (sweord); *gu:ððre:at* (ðre:at); *gu:ðweard* (weard 2); *gu:ðweorc* (weorc); *gu:ðwiga* (wiga); *gyldebe:ag* (be:ag); *gyltwi:te* (wi:te); *gyrnwraçu* (wraçu); *ha:ðbreca* (breca); *ha:ðbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *ha:ðdesmann* (mann); *ha:ðnotu* (notu); *hæcgeat* (geat); *hægweward* (weard 2); *hæ:lotti:d* (ti:d); *hæ:lubearn* (bearn 1); *hæ:medðing* (ðing); *hæ:medwi:f* (wi:f); *Hærfestmo:nað* (mo:nað); *hærfestti:d* (ti:d); *hærfestti:ma* (ti:ma); *hæ:rgripa* (gripa); *hæ:ringti:ma* (ti:ma); *hærnflota* (flota); *hæselræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *hæ:ðencynning* (cyning); *hæ:ðencynn* (cynn 1); *hæ:ðengield* ((ge)gield); *hæ:ðengilda* ((ge)gilda); *hæ:ðenwe:oh* (wi:g 2); *hæ:ðstapa* (stapa); *hafocynn* (cynn 1); *hagolfaru* (faru); *hagoru:n* (ru:n); *hagosteald 2* (gesteald); *hagosteald 3* (gesteald); *hagosteald 4* (gesteald); *hagostealdman* (mann); *ha:lewæ:ge* (wæ:ge 2); *Ha:ligmo:nað* (mo:nað); *ha:ligweorc* (weorc); *ha:lsunggebed* ((ge)bed); *ha:lsungti:ma* (ti:ma); *ha:mcyme* (cyme); *ha:mfærelt* (færelt); *ha:mfaru* (faru); *ha:msci:r* (sci:r 1); *ha:mso:cn* (so:cn); *ha:mstede* (stede); *ha:thige* (hyge); *hanasang* (sang); *hancre:dti:d* (ti:d); *handbelle* (belle); *handdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *handgang* (gang); *handgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *handgeweald* (geweald); *handgewinn* ((ge)winn); *handgewrit* ((ge)writ); *handgift* (gift); *handgripe* (gripe); *handhæf* (hæf 1); *handhrine* ((ge)hrine); *handle:an* (le:an 1); *handlengu* (lengu); *handnægl* (nægl); *handplega* (plega); *handræ:s* (ræ:s); *handslyht 1* (slyht); *handswyle* (swyle); *handðegn* (ðegn); *handweorc* (weorc); *handwundor* (wundor); *handwyrst* (wrist); *hangwi:te* (wi:te); *haranhige* (hyge); *he:afodæcer* (æcer); *he:afodbe:ag* (be:ag); *he:afodbeorg 2* (beorg); *he:afodbolla* (bolla); *he:afodbotl* (bold); *he:afodbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *he:afodburh* (burg); *he:afodcwide* (cwide); *he:afodece* (ece); *he:afodleahter* (leahtor); *he:afodloca* (loca); *he:afodmann* (mann); *he:afodri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *he:afodsi:en* (si:en); *he:afodslæge* (slege 1); *he:afodstede* (stede); *he:afodstocc* (stocc); *he:afodweard 1* (weard 1); *he:afodweard 2* (weard 2); *he:afodweg* (weg); *he:afodwi:sa* (wi:sa); *he:afodwund* (wund 1); *he:afodwylm* (wielm); *he:afodwyrhta* (wyrhta); *he:afsang* (sang); *he:ahbeorg* (beorg); *he:ahboda* (boda); *he:ahburg* (burg); *he:ahcynning* (cyning); *he:ahæaldor* (ealdor 1); *he:ahflo:d* (flo:d); *he:ahgealdor* (galdor); *he:ahgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *he:ahgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *he:ahgesceap* ((ge)sceap); *he:ahgeðring* (geðring); *he:ahhæf* (hæf 1); *he:ahmiht* (miht 1); *he:ahreced* (reced); *he:ahrodor* (rodor); *he:ahru:n* (ru:n); *he:ahsceaða* (sceaða); *he:ahsetl* (setl); *he:ahstede* (stede); *he:ahti:d* (ti:d); *he:ahðearf* (ðearf 1); *he:ahðegen* (ðegn); *he:ahðre:a* (ðre:a); *he:ahweg* (weg); *he:ahwita* ((ge)wita); *healfhe:afod* (he:afod); *healfmann* (mann); *healfpenigwurð* (weorð 1); *healfweg* (weg); *healhðegn* (ðegn); *heallre:af* (re:af); *heallreced* (reced); *heallðegn 1* (ðegn); *healsbe:ag* (be:ag); *healsfang* (fang); *healsgang* (gang); *healsmægeð* (mægeð); *healswriða* (wriða); *healðegn 1* (ðegn); *heardcwide* (cwide); *heardhe:aw* (gehe:aw); *heargweard* (weard 2); *hearmberg* (beorg); *hearmcwalu* (cwalu); *hearmcwide 1* (cwide); *hearmle:oð* (le:oð); *hearmloca* (loca); *hearmplega* (plega); *hearmscaða* (sceaða); *hearmslege* (slege 1); *hearmspræ:c* (spræ:c); *hearpnægl* (nægl); *hearpsang* (sang); *hearpslege* (slege 1); *hearpswe:g* (swe:g); *headubyrne* (byrne); *headuræ:s* (ræ:s); *headure:af* (re:af); *headurinc* (rinc); *headusigel* (sigel 1); *headusweng* (sweng); *headuweorc* (weorc); *headuwylm* (wielm); *hegeclife* (clife); *hegeræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *hegewege* (weg); *hellcwalu* (cwalu); *helleðegn* (ðegn); *hellebealu* (bealu 1); *hellebryne* (bryne); *hellecæ:gan* (cæ:ga); *hellecinn* (cynn 1); *hellegeat* (geat); *hellegrund* (grund); *hellegryre* (gryre); *hellehe:af* (he:af); *helleloc* (loc 1); *hellemu:ð* (mu:ð); *helleru:ne* (ru:n); *hellese:að* (se:að); *hellewi:te* (wi:te); *hellsceaða* (sceaða); *hellwiht* (wiht 1); *helmweard* (weard 2); *helpendra:p* (ra:p); *helru:na* (ru:n); *hengwi:te* (wi:te); *hennebelle* (belle); *hennebroð* (broð); *heofoncynning* (cyning); *heofondre:am* (dre:am); *heofonflo:d* (flo:d); *heofonhla:f* (hla:f); *heofonri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *heofonsetl* (setl); *heofontungol* (tungol); *heofonðre:at* (ðre:at); *heofonweard* (weard 2); *heofonwolcen* (wolcen); *heofonwuldor* (wuldor); *he:ofungti:d* (ti:d); *heoloðcynn* (cynn 1); *heoloðhelm* (helm 1); *heolstorhof* (hof); *heolstorloca* (loca); *heortece* (ece); *heortgryre* (gryre); *heorthama* (hama); *heorthogu* (hogu); *heorucumbol* (cumbol); *heorudolg* (dolg); *heorudre:or* (dre:or); *heorudrinc* ((ge)drinc); *heorusweng* (sweng); *heoruword* (word 1); *he:rcyme* (cyme); *herebyrne* (byrne); *herecombol* (cumbol); *herecyst* (cyst 1); *herefeoh* (feoh); *herefe:ða* (fe:ða); *heregang* (gang);

heregeatu (geatwe); *heregild* (gield); *herela:f* (la:f); *heremann* (mann); *hereræ:s* (ræ:s); *herere:af* (re:af); *hererinc* (rinc); *herespe:d* (spe:d); *hereswe:g* (swe:g); *hereðre:at* (ðre:at); *hereweg* (weg); *hereweorc* (weorc); *herewi:c* (wi:c); *herewi:sa* (wi:sa); *herewo:p* (wo:p); *hereword* (word 1); *herigendsang* (sang); *herðbelig* (belg); *heteru:n* (ru:n); *hetespræ:c* (spræ:c); *hetesweng* (sweng); *hidercyme* (cyme); *hiderto:cyme* (to:cyme); *hi:dgild 1* (gield); *hierdebelig* (belg); *hierdeman* (mann); *hi:ereman* (mann); *hi:eringman* (mann); *hierstinghla:f* (hla:f); *hildebill* (bill); *hildecyst* (cyst 1); *hildegeatwe* (geatwe); *hildegra:p* (gra:p); *hildehlem* (hlem); *hildele:oð* (le:oð); *hilderæ:s* (ræ:s); *hilderinc* (rinc); *hildesetl* (setl); *hildeswe:g* (swe:g); *hildeðremma* (ðrymma); *hildewi:sa* (wi:sa); *hildstapa* (stapa); *hiltecumbor* (cumbol); *hiltswæord* (swæord); *hindergenga* (gegenga); *hingang* (gang); *hinsi:ðgryre* (gryre); *hi:redgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *hi:redman* (mann); *hi:wspræ:c* (spræ:c); *hla:fæ:ta* (æ:ta); *hla:fbrytta* (brytta); *hla:fgang* (gang); *hla:fgebroc* ((ge)broc); *hla:fmæseti:d* (ti:d); *hla:ford* (weard 1); *hla:fordgift* (gift); *hla:fordhyldo* (hyldo); *hla:fordso:cn* (so:cn); *hla:fordswica* (swica); *hla:fordswice* (swice 1); *hla:fræce* (raca); *hla:fweard* (weard 2); *hle:apewince* (wince); *hle:oðorcwide* (cwide); *hle:oðorcyme* (cyme); *hle:oðorstede* (stede); *hle:oburh* (burg); *hle:ordropa* (ropa); *hle:orslæge* (slege 1); *hle:owdryhten* (dryhten); *hle:owfeðre* (feðer 1); *hle:owstede* (stede); *hldigeat* (geat); *hli:epgeat* (geat); *hlincræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *hli:nræced* (reced); *hli:pcumb* (cumb); *hlo:stede* (stede); *hlo:ðgecrod* (gecrod); *hlo:ðsliht* (sliht); *ho:frec* (grec); *hofweard* (weard 2); *holenstybb* (stybb); *holle:ac* (le:ac); *holmweall* (weall 1); *holmweg* (weg); *holmwyll* (wiell); *hopscy:te* (scy:te); *ho:rcwene* (cwene); *hordburg* (burg); *horderwy:ce* (wi:ce); *hordgeat* (geat); *hordloca* (loca); *hordma:ðm* (ma:ðum); *hordweard* (weard 2); *hordwela* (wela); *hornboga* (boga); *hornreced* (reced); *hornsce:að* (sce:að); *horsbæ:r* (bæ:r 1); *horscamb* (camb); *horsðegn* (ðegn); *horswæ:n* (wægn); *horsweard* (weard 1); *horsweg* (weg); *horuse:að* (se:að); *horuweg* (weg); *horwyll* (wiell); *hospcwide* (cwide); *hospspræ:c* (spræ:c); *hospword* (word 1); *hræ:cgebræ:c* ((ge)bræ:c); *hræ:ctunge* (tunge); *hrædbita* (bita); *hrædwæ:n* (wægn); *hræfncynn* (cynn 1); *hræfnesle:ac* (le:ac); *hrægelðegn* (ðegn); *hræglweard* (weard 2); *hræ:wi:c* (wi:c); *hra:fyll* ((ge)fiell); *hranra:d* (ra:d 1); *hre:acmete* (mete); *hre:odcynn* (cynn 1); *hre:ðerbealo* (bealu 1); *hre:ðerloca* (loca); *hre:ðmann* (mann); *Hre:ðmo:nað* (mo:nað); *hre:ðsigor* (sigor); *hringboga* (boga); *hringgeat* (geat); *hringloca* (loca); *hringsetl* (setl); *hringwyll* (wiell); *hro:fwyrhta* (wyrhta); *hro:stbe:ag* (be:ag); *hrycgbræ:dan* (bræ:d 1); *hrycgmearglið* (lið 1); *hrycgweg* (weg); *hundesfle:oge* (fle:oge); *hundeshe:afod* (he:afod); *hundesmicge* (micge); *hundestunge* (tunge); *hundredmann* (mann); *hundredso:cn* (so:cn); *hunigcamb* (camb); *huntaðfaru* (faru); *hu:sbonða* (bo:nda); *hu:sbonde* (bo:nda); *hu:sbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *hu:sbryne* (bryne); *hu:scword* (word 1); *hu:selbearn* (bearn 1); *hu:selgang* (gang); *hu:selgenga* (gegenga); *hu:sella:f* (la:f); *hu:selðe:n* (ðegn); *hu:sstede* (stede); *hu:sting* (ðing); *hwælweg* (weg); *hwæ:tecynn* (cynn 1); *hwæ:tehealm* (healm 1); *hwæ:tewæstm* (wæstm); *hwe:olla:st* (la:st); *hwe:olra:d* (ra:d 1); *hwe:olweg* (weg); *hwi:lsticce* (sticce); *hwi:tehla:f* (hla:f); *hwi:tele:ac* (le:ac); *hwi:tle:ac* (le:ac); *hwyrftweg* (weg); *hy:dgild* (gield); *hygeru:n* (ru:n); *hygesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *hygete:ona* (te:ona); *hygewælm* (wiell); *hyhtgiefu* (giefu); *hyhtgifa* (giefu); *hyhtplega* (plega); *hyhtwilla* (willa 1); *hyndenmann* (mann); *hypeba:nece* (ece); *hy:reborg* (borg); *hy:regilda* ((ge)gilda); *hy:rigmann* (mann); *hysebeorðor* ((ge)beorðor); *hyserinc* (rinc); *hy:ðgild* (gield); *hy:ðweard* (weard 2); *i:delgielp* (gielp); *i:delgild* ((ge)gield); *illeracu* (racu 1); *innanwund* (wund 1); *innefaran* (faru); *innefeoh* (feoh); *innoðwund* (wund 1); *inspi:derwiht* (wiht 1); *inwitfeng* ((ge)feng); *inwitgecynd* ((ge)cynd); *inwitru:n* (ru:n); *inwitscear* (scear); *i:senbyrne* (byrne); *i:senfetor* (fetor); *i:sengræf* (græf 1); *i:senhelm* (helm 1); *i:senscofl* (scofl); *i:senðre:at* (ðre:at); *i:senwyrhta* (wyrhta); *i:sgebind* (gebind); *i:sgeblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *la:cdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *la:cgeofa* (giefu); *la:csang* (sang); *la:dman* (mann); *la:drinc* (rinc); *la:drincman* (mann); *læ:cecynn* (cynn 1); *læ:cecyst* (cyst 1); *læ:cfeoh* (feoh); *læ:cegeatwa* (geatwe); *læ:denla:r* (la:r); *læ:denspræ:c* (spræ:c); *læ:denword* (word 1); *læpewince* (wince); *læ:ringmann* (mann); *læ:stwyrhta* (wyrhta); *lætbyrd* (byrd 1); *laguflo:d* (flo:d); *lagula:d* ((ge)la:d); *lahbreca* (breca); *lahbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *lahgewrit* ((ge)writ); *lahmann* (mann); *lahriht* ((ge)riht 1); *lahslite* (slite 1); *lahslitt* (slite 1); *lahwita* ((ge)wita); *lambyrd* (byrd 1); *la:mse:að* (se:að); *la:mwyrhta* (wyrhta); *landbegenga* (begenga); *landbigong* (begang); *landfeoh* (feoh); *landfyrd* (fierd); *landgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *landlagu* (lagu 1); *landle:od* (le:od 2); *landlyre* (lyre); *landmann* (mann); *landri:ca* (ri:ca); *landri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *landriht* ((ge)riht 1); *landseðla* (gesetla); *landso:cn* (so:cn); *landspe:d* (spe:d); *landstede* (stede); *landstycce* (stycce); *landweard* (weard 2); *landwela* (wela); *langieldo* (ieldo); *langweb* (web); *la:rbysn* (bisen); *la:rcwide* (cwide); *la:re:owsetl* (setl); *la:rswide* (swice 1); *la:rðegn* (ðegn); *la:rwita* ((ge)wita); *la:stweard* (weard 2); *la:stword* (word 1); *la:ðbite* (bite); *la:ðgete:ona* (te:ona); *la:ðgewinna* ((ge)winna); *la:ðweorc* (weorc); *le:actu:nweard* (weard 2); *le:acweard* (weard 2); *le:adgewiht* (gewiht); *le:adgota* (gegot); *leahtorcwide* (cwide); *le:angyfa* (giefu); *le:asbre:d 2* (bræ:d 2); *le:asgewita* ((ge)wita); *le:asgielp* (gielp); *le:asuht* (suht); *le:fmon*

(mann); *legerwi:te* (wi:te); *lenctenbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *lenctenmo:nað* (mo:nað); *lenctensufel* (sufel); *lenctenti:d* (ti:d); *lenctenti:ma* (ti:ma); *lenctenwuce* (wucu); *lendenbræ:de* (bræ:de); *lendenece* (ece); *le:odbealu* (bealu 1); *le:odburg* (burg); *le:odcynning* (cynning); *le:odgebyrga* (byrga); *le:odgeld* (gield); *le:odgewinn* ((ge)winn); *le:odgryre* (gryre); *le:odhryre* (hryre 1); *le:odriht* ((ge)riht 1); *le:odru:ne* (ru:n); *le:odsceaða* (sceaða); *le:odweard* (weard 1); *le:odwita* ((ge)wita); *le:ohhtgesceot* ((ge)scot); *le:onese:að* (se:að); *leornungmann* (mann); *le:odcwide* (cwide); *le:odoru:n* (ru:n); *le:odsang* (sang); *le:oducæ:ga* (cæ:ga); *le:odweorc* (weorc); *le:odwi:se* (wi:se 1); *le:odword* (word 1); *le:odwrenc* (wrenc); *le:odwyrhta* (wyrhta); *leðerhelm* (helm 1); *leðerwyrhta* (wyrhta); *li:cbeorg* (beorg); *li:cburg* (burg); *li:chama* (hama); *li:chryre* (hryre 1); *li:cle:od* (le:od); *li:cmann* (mann); *li:csang* (sang); *li:cðe:ote* (ðe:ote); *li:cwund* (wund 1); *lidmann* (mann); *lidweard* (weard 2); *liferhol* (hol 2); *li:fgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *li:fla:d* (la:d); *li:flyre* (lyre); *li:fweard* (weard 2); *li:fweg* (weg); *li:fwela* (wela); *li:fwræðu* (wraðu); *li:gbryne* (bryne); *li:gcwalu* (cwalu); *li:getsleht* (sleht); *limwæstm* (wæstm); *li:nacer* (æcer); *lindgecrod* (gecrod); *lindgela:c* (la:c); *lindplega* (plega); *lindwiga* (wiga); *li:netwige* (wige); *li:nsæ:d* (sæ:d); *listwrenc* (wrenc); *liðsmann* (mann); *li:ðwæ:ge* (wæ:ge 2); *locfeax* (feax); *lofdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *lofsang* (sang); *lotwrenc* (wrenc); *lotwrencceast* (ce:ast); *ludgæt* (geat); *lufestice* ((ge)stice); *lufta:cen* (ta:cen); *lundlaga* (laga); *lustmoce* (smoc); *lyftfloga* (floga); *lyftigela:c* (la:c); *lyfthelm* (helm 1); *lyftsceaða* (sceaða); *lyftwundor* (wundor); *lygeword* (word 1); *lygewyrhta* (gewyrhta); *lypenwyrhta* (wyrhta); *lyrewrenc* (wrenc); *mæ:dæcer* (æcer); *mæ:dlacu* (lacu); *mæ:dmann* (mann); *Mæ:dmo:nað* (mo:nað); *mæ:gburg* (burg); *mæ:gcwalm* (cwealm); *mægdenmann* (mann); *mægenðre:at* (ðre:at); *mægencyning* (cynning); *mægendæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *mægene:aca* (e:aca); *mægenræ:s* (ræ:s); *mægenspe:d* (spe:d); *mægenðegen* (ðegn); *mægenweorc* (weorc); *mægenwi:sa* (wi:sa); *mægenwundor* (wundor); *mæ:ggewrit* ((ge)writ); *mæ:glagu* (lagu 1); *mæ:gmann* (mann); *mæ:gmyrðra* (myrðra); *mæ:gracu* (racu 1); *mæ:græ:s* (ræ:s); *mæ:gsci:r* (sci:r 1); *mæ:gslaga* (slaga); *mæ:gslieht* (sleht); *mægðblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *mægðmann* (mann); *mæ:gðmyrðra* (myrðra); *mæ:gwlite* (wlite); *mæ:ldropa* (dropa); *mæ:lgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *mæ:lti:d* (ti:d); *mæ:lti:ma* (ti:ma); *mæ:rbro:c* (bro:c 2); *mæ:rcumb* (cumb); *mæ:relsra:p* (ra:p); *mæ:rflode* (flo:de); *mæ:rsungti:ma* (ti:ma); *mæ:rweorc* (weorc); *mæssepre:ostsci:r* (sci:r 1); *mæssere:af* (re:af); *mæssesang* (sang); *mæsseti:d* (ti:d); *mæssedegn* (ðegn); *mæstelberg* (bearg); *mæstra:p* (ra:p); *mæðelcwide* (cwide); *mæðelstede* (stede); *mæðelword* (word 1); *magorinc* (rinc); *magodegn* (ðegn); *ma:lsword* (sweord); *ma:na:ðswaru* (a:ðswaru); *ma:nbealu* (bealu 1); *ma:nbryne* (bryne); *mancwealm* (cwealm); *mancwyld* (cwild); *mancynn* (cynn 1); *mancyst* (cyst 1); *ma:ndæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *mandre:am* (dre:am); *ma:ndrinc* ((ge)drinc); *mandryhten* (dryhten); *manfaru* (faru); *ma:nfordæ:dla* (fordæ:dla); *ma:ngenga* (gegenga); *ma:ngewyrhta* (gewyrhta); *manli:ca* (geli:ca); *manne:aca* (e:aca); *mannmenigu* (menigu); *ma:nsceatt* (sceatt); *ma:nsceaða* (sceaða); *manslaga* (slaga); *ma:nslagu* (slaga); *manslege* (slege 1); *manslieht* (sleht); *ma:nswaru* (swaru); *ma:nswica* (swica); *ma:nweorc 1* (weorc); *manwi:se* (wi:se 1); *ma:nword* (word 1); *ma:nwyrhta* (wyrhta); *manwyrð* (weorð 1); *martyrcynn* (cynn 1); *martyracu* (racu 1); *ma:ððumgesteald* (gesteald); *ma:ððumgifu* (giefu); *ma:ððumgyfa* (giefa); *ma:ððumsweord* (sweord); *ma:ððumwela* (wela); *mealtgescot* ((ge)scot); *mearcðre:at* (ðre:at); *mearchof* (hof); *mearcstapa* (stapa); *mearcstede* (stede); *mearcweard* (weard 2); *mearcweg* (weg); *mearcwill* (wiell); *me:dgilda* ((ge)gilda); *me:drencynn* (cynn 1); *me:drengencynd* ((ge)cynd); *me:dsceatt* (sceatt); *meduburg* (burg); *medudre:am* (dre:am); *medudrenc* (drenc); *medudrinc* ((ge)drinc); *medusetl* (setl); *medusti:g* (sti:g); *meduwyrhta* (wyrhta); *me:dwyrhta 1* (wyrhta); *meldfeoh* (feoh); *melugescot* ((ge)scot); *menescilling* (scilling); *meoxscofl* (scofl); *merefara* (gefara); *merefaroð* (faroð); *mereflo:d* (flo:d); *meregrund* (grund); *merela:d* ((ge)la:d); *mereweard* (weard 2); *merewi:f* (wi:f); *merscho:fe* (ho:fe); *methælg* (belg); *metela:f* (la:f); *me:terwyrhta* (wyrhta); *meteso:cn* (so:cn); *metesticca* (sticca); *meteti:d* (ti:d); *metedegn* (ðegn); *meteding* (ðing); *methodsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *metra:p* (ra:p); *middægsang* (sang); *middægti:d* (ti:d); *middelri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *middeweard 3* (weard 1); *Midsummermo:nað* (mo:nað); *Midwintermo:nað* (mo:nað); *mihtsetl* (setl); *mihtloc* (loc 1); *mi:lgemæt* (mete); *mistglo:m* (glo:m); *misthelm* (helm 1); *mo:dgehygd* (gehygd); *mo:dgemynd* ((ge)mynd); *mo:dgewinna* ((ge)winna); *mo:dorcynn* (cynn 1); *mo:dorslaga* (slaga); *mo:dstaðol* (staðol); *mo:dðre:a* (ðre:a); *mo:dwæ:g* (wæ:g 1); *mo:naðblo:d* (blo:d); *mo:naðgecynd* ((ge)cynd); *moldgræf* (græf 1); *moldweg* (weg); *molegnstycce* (stycce); *morgendrenc* (drenc); *mo:rflæ:ge* (flæ:ge); *morgengifu* (giefu); *morgenmete* (mete); *morgenre:n* (regn); *morgenspæ:c* (spræ:c); *morgenswe:g* (swe:g); *morgenti:d* (ti:d); *mo:rlæ:s* (læ:s 2); *mo:rsceaða* (sceaða); *mo:rseohtre* (seohtre); *mo:rslæ:d* (slæd); *mo:rstapa* (stapa); *morðdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *mordorbealu* (bealu 1); *mordorcwalu* (cwalu); *mordorcwealm* (cwealm); *mordorhof* (hof); *mordorle:an* (le:an 1); *mordorslaga* (slaga); *mordorslagu* (slaga); *mordorslege* (slege 1); *mordorslieht* (sleht); *mordorwyrhta* (wyrhta); *mordweorc* (weorc); *mo:tbell* (belle); *mo:tgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *mundbryce*

((ge)bryce 1); *mundbyrd* (byrd 1); *mundgripe* (gripe); *mundheals* (heals); *munucbeha:t* (beha:t); *munucli:f* (li:f 1); *munucra:f* (re:af); *munucwi:se* (wi:se 1); *muscfle:ote* (fli:ete); *mu:sfealle* (fealle); *mu:shafoc* (hafoc); *mylensti:g* (sti:g); *mylenweg* (weg); *mylenwyrð* (weard 2); *mynetcy:pa* ((ge)cy:ðð); *mynetslege* (slege 1); *mynsterðing* (ðing); *mynstergang* (gang); *mynsterge:at* (geat); *mynsterli:f* (li:f 1); *mynstermann* (mann); *mynstersci:r* (sci:r 1); *mynsterstede* (stede); *mynsterwi:se* (wi:se 1); *myranhe:afod* (he:afod); *myrgele:oð* (le:oð); *næ:derbita* (bita); *næ:dercynn* (cynn 1); *næ:psæ:d* (sæ:d); *nafulsceaft* (sceaft); *na:nwiht 1* (wiht 1); *na:ðinc* (ðing); *ne:adgylða* ((ge)gilda); *ne:adðing 1* (ðing); *ne:adwi:te* (wi:te); *ne:adwraça* (wraçu); *ne:ahgebu:r* ((ge)bu:r); *ne:ahmann* (mann); *ne:ahti:d* (ti:d); *nearobregd* (bræ:d 2); *nearogra:p* (gra:p); *nearoðearf* (ðearf 1); *nearowrenc* (wrenc); *nebgebræ:c* ((ge)bræ:c); *nebwlite* (wlite); *ne:pflo:d* (flo:d); *nestpohha* (pohha); *netra:p* (ra:p); *ni:edba:d* (ba:d); *ni:edfaru* (faru); *ni:ednæ:m* (næ:m); *ni:edðearf 1* (ðearf 1); *ni:edwæ:dla* (wæ:dla 2); *ni:etencynn* (cynn 1); *ni:fara* (gefara); *nihtbealu* (bealu 1); *nihtgenga* (gegenga); *nihtgenge* (gegenga); *nihtgild* (gield); *nihtglo:m* (glo:m); *nihthelm* (helm 1); *nihtsang* (sang); *nihtslæ:p* (slæ:p 1); *nihtwacu* (wæcce); *nihtwæcce* (wæcce); *nihtweard* (weard 2); *nihtweorc* (weorc); *ni:ðcwalu* (cwalu); *ni:ðcwealm* (cwealm); *niðergang* (gang); *niðerhryre* (hryre 1); *niðerscyfe* (scyfe); *niðersige* (sige 2); *ni:ðgete:on* (te:on 2); *ni:ðgripe* (gripe); *ni:ðhell* (hell); *ni:ðloca* (loca); *ni:ðplega* (plega); *ni:ðsceaða* (sceaða); *ni:ðweorc* (weorc); *ni:ðwraçu* (wraçu); *ni:ðwundor* (wundor); *no:nbelle* (belle); *no:nmete* (mete); *no:nsang* (sang); *no:nti:d* (ti:d); *no:nti:ma* (ti:ma); *norðe:astrodor* (rodor); *norðle:ode* (le:oð); *Norðmann* (mann); *norðrodor* (rodor); *norðsce:ata* (sce:ata); *norðweall* (weall 1); *norðweg* (weg); *nunli:f* (li:f 1); *ny:dbeod* (beod); *ny:dboda* (boda); *ny:dbrice* ((ge)bryce 1); *ny:dfara* (gefara); *ny:dgefe:ra* (gefe:ra); *ny:dgenga* (gegenga); *ny:dgewald* (geweald); *ny:dgild* (gield); *ny:dgra:p* (gra:p); *ny:dgripe 1* (gripe); *ny:dgylta* ((ge)gilda); *ny:dhelþ* (help); *ny:driht* ((ge)riht 1); *ny:dwraçu* (wraçu); *ny:dwyrrhta* (wyrhta); *ofcyrf* (cyrf); *ofenraça* (raça); *ofenraçu* (raça); *offringhla:f* (hla:f); *offringsang* (sang); *offringsceat* (sceatt); *oflæ:thla:f* (hla:f); *ofost* (e:st); *o:lyhtword* (word 1); *o:mcynn* (cynn 1); *oncy:ðdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *onge:ancyme* (cyme); *onge:anryne* (ryne); *onri:pti:d* (ti:d); *onwegfærelð* (færelð); *orcedweard* (weard 2); *ordstæpe* (stæpe); *ordwyga* (wiga); *orfcwealm* (cwealm); *orfcynn* (cynn 1); *orfgebitt* (gebitt); *orgeldre:am* (dre:am); *orgelword* (word 1); *orlegsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *orlegstund* (stund); *orlegweorc* (weorc); *orwegsti:g* (sti:g); *osterhla:f* (hla:f); *osterscyll* (sciell 1); *oterhola* (hol 2); *oxangang* (gang); *oxanslyppe* (slyppe); *palmwuce* (wucu); *panmete* (mete); *peningslæht* (sliht); *peningwæ:g* (wæ:ge 2); *peningweorð* (weorð 1); *perewo:s* (wo:s 1); *pi:lstoçc* (stoçc); *pi:necwalu* (cwalu); *pi:pdre:am* (dre:am); *plantsticca* (sticca); *plegmann* (mann); *plegscyld* (sciæld); *plegstede* (stede); *plu:mb læ:d* (ble:d 1); *porle:ac* (le:ac); *portwe:ne* (cwene); *portgeat* (geat); *portgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *portgeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *portmann* (mann); *portweall* (weall 1); *portweg* (weg); *prafostsci:r* (sci:r 1); *pre:ostlagu* (lagu 1); *pre:ostli:f* (li:f 1); *pre:ostre:af* (re:af); *pri:msang* (sang); *pundwæ:g* (wæ:ge 1); *pysecynn* (cynn 1); *ræ:demann* (mann); *ræ:dengewrit* ((ge)writ); *ræ:desmann* (mann); *ræ:dewiga* (wiga); *ræ:dgifa* (giefu); *ræ:dgift* (gift); *ræ:dwita* ((ge)wita); *ræ:plingweard* (weard 2); *randbe:ag* (be:ag); *randburg* (burg); *randwiga* (wiga); *ra:pgenga* (gegenga); *regolbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *regollagu* (lagu 1); *regolli:f* (li:f 1); *regolsticca* (sticca); *regolweard* (weard 2); *relicgang* (gang); *reliquiaso:cn* (so:cn); *re:nboga* (boga); *re:ndropa* (dropa); *renweard* (weard 2); *re:odmu:ða* (mu:ða); *reðeman* (mann); *ri:desoht* (suht); *ri:dwiga* (wiga); *rihtædelcwe:n* (cwe:n); *rihtandswaru* (andswaru); *rihtcynning* (cynning); *rihtcynn* (cynn 1); *rihtgefe:g* (gefe:g); *rihtgegylða* ((ge)gilda); *rihtgesce:ad* (sce:ad); *rihtgewitt* ((ge)witt); *rihtgifu* (giefu); *rihtlagu* (lagu 1); *rihtli:f* (li:f 1); *rihttracu* (racu 1); *rihtryne* (ryne); *rihtsci:r* (sci:r 1); *rihtscylling* (scilling); *rihtti:d* (ti:d); *rihttima* (ti:ma); *rihtweg* (weg); *rihtwi:f* (wi:f); *ri:pemann* (mann); *ri:pti:ma* (ti:ma); *risciealh* (healh); *riscle:ac* (le:ac); *ro:dbi:genga* (bi:genga 1); *ro:dehengen* (hengen); *ro:deta:cen* (ta:cen); *rodorcynning* (cynning); *rodortungol* (tungol); *Ro:meburg* (burg); *Ro:mfeoh* (feoh); *ru:mgifa* (giefu); *ru:nwita* ((ge)wita); *ry:nemann* (mann); *rynewæ:n* (wægn); *sadolboga* (boga); *sadolfelg* (felge); *sæ:æ:l* (æ:l); *sæ:beorg* (beorg); *sæ:burg* (burg); *sæ:cir* (cierr); *sæ:cynning* (cynning); *sæ:dcynn* (cynn 1); *sæ:diti:ma* (ti:ma); *sæ:færelð* (færelð); *sæ:faroð* (faroð); *sæ:flo:d* (flo:d); *sæ:flota* (flota); *sæ:fo:r* (fo:r 1); *sæ:genga* (gegenga); *sæ:geset* ((ge)set); *sæ:grund* (grund); *sæ:holm* (holm); *sæ:la:d* (la:d); *sæ:la:f* (la:f); *sæ:le:oð* (le:oð); *sæ:lida* (lida); *sæ:mann* (mann); *sæ:rinc* (rinc); *sæ:sceaða* (sceaða); *sæ:scell* (sciell 1); *sæ:wa:r* (wa:r 1); *sæ:wæ:g* (wæ:g 1); *sæ:weall* (weall 1); *sæ:weard* (weard 2); *sæ:weg* (weg); *sæ:wi:cing* (wi:cing); *sæ:wihht* (wiht 1); *sæ:wylm* (wielm); *samodgefliht* ((ge)fliht); *samodrynelas* (rynel 2); *samodspræ:c* (spræ:c); *sandbeorg* (beorg); *sandgeweorp* (geweorp); *sandhof* (hof); *sandrid* (rid); *sandse:að* (se:að); *sangdre:am* (dre:am); *sa:rcwide* (cwide); *sa:rslege* (slege 1); *sa:rwracu* (wraçu); *sa:rwylm* (wielm); *sa:woldre:or* (dre:or); *sa:wolsceat* (sceatt); *sa:wolscot* ((ge)scot); *sa:wolðearf* (ðearf 1); *scancli:ra* (li:ra); *scandword* (word 1); *sceadugenga* (gegenga); *sceaduhelm* (helm 1); *sceaftmund* (mund 1);

sce:apwi:c (wi:c); *sce:awendspræ:c* (spræ:c); *sce:awendwi:se* (wi:se 1); *scegðmann* (mann); *sceðdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *sci:dweall* (weall 1); *sci:rwita* ((ge)wita); *scildburh* (burg); *scildweall* (weall 1); *scildwiga* (wiga); *scildwyrhta* (wyrhta); *scinngela:c* (la:c); *scipbroc* ((ge)broc); *scipfærelð* (færelð); *scipfierð* (fierð); *sciplota* (flota); *scipgebroc* ((ge)broc); *scipgefær* ((ge)fær); *scipgefeoh* ((ge)feoh); *scipgylð* (gylð); *sciphlæ:der* (hlæ:der); *scipla:d* (la:d); *sciplið* (lið 2); *scipmann* (mann); *scipra:p* (ra:p); *scipryne* (ryne); *scipsetl* (setl); *scipso:cn* (so:cn); *scipweard* (weard 2); *scipwræc* (wræc 2); *scipwyrhta* (wyrhta); *sci:rgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *sci:rmann* (mann); *sci:rðegen* (ðegn); *sco:hnægl* (nægl); *sco:hðe:n* (ðegn); *sco:hwyrrhta* (wyrhta); *sco:lmann* (mann); *scople:oð* (le:oð); *scotli:ra* (li:ra); *scridwæ:n* (wægn); *scridwi:sa* (wi:sa); *scriftæcer* (æcer); *scriftsci:r* (sci:r 1); *scriftspræ:c* (spræ:c); *scru:dfeoh* (feoh); *scuccgylð* ((ge)gylð); *scu:rboga* (boga); *scyldwi:te* (wi:te); *scyppgesceot* ((ge)scot); *scyteræ:s* (ræ:s); *sealfcynn* (cynn 1); *sealmcwide* (cwide); *sealmle:oð* (le:oð); *sealmsang* (sang); *sealm scop* (scop); *sealmtraht* (traht); *sealmwyrhta* (wyrhta); *sealtbro:c* (bro:c 2); *sealtrod* (trod); *sealtse:að* (se:að); *sealtwi:c* (wi:c); *sealtwylle* (wille); *se:amsticca* (sticca); *searomete* (mete); *searoru:n* (ru:n); *searowrenc* (wrenc); *searowundor* (wundor); *secg:e:ac* (le:ac); *secgplega* (plega); *segla:d* (ra:d 1); *seglo:d* (ro:d); *segcnyning* (cnyning); *seldcyme* (cyme); *seledre:am* (dre:am); *selegesceot* ((ge)scot); *seleðegn* (ðegn); *seleweard* (weard 2); *selfæ:ta* (æ:ta); *selfcwala* (cwalu); *selfwalu* (cwalu); *selfli:ce 1* (geli:ca); *selfwill* (will 1); *senepsæ:d* (sæ:d); *seolforgewiht* (gewiht); *seolforstycce* (stycce); *seonodolg* (dolg); *Se:remo:nad* (mo:nad); *setlgang* (gang); *setlra:d* (ra:d 1); *si:dece* (ece); *si:dlingweg* (weg); *si:dweg* (weg); *sibcwide* (cwide); *sibgebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *sibleger* (leger); *sigebe:ah* (be:ag); *sigebearn* (bearn 1); *sigebeorn* (beorn 1); *sigecwe:n* (cwe:n); *sigedryhten* (dryhten); *sigegealdor* (galdor); *sigegefeoh* ((ge)feoh); *sigele:an* (le:an 1); *sigele:oð* (le:oð); *sigelhweorfa* (hweorfa); *sigelhweorfe* (gehweorf 1); *sigere:af* (re:af); *sigeri:ce 2* (ri:ce 2); *sigespe:d* (spe:d); *sigeta:cen* (ta:cen); *sigeðre:at* (ðre:at); *sigewi:f* (wi:f); *sigorcynn* (cynn 1); *sigorle:an* (le:an 1); *sigorspe:d* (spe:d); *sigorta:cen* (ta:cen); *sigorweorc* (weorc); *sigorwuldor* (wuldor); *simbelgefe:ra* (gefe:ra); *sincbrytta* (brytta); *sinccgewæ:ge* (gewæ:ge); *sincciefa* (giefa); *sinccifu* (giefu); *sinccma:ððum* (ma:ððum); *singalrene* (ryne); *sinuli:ra* (li:ra); *Sionbeorg* (beorg); *si:ðboda* (boda); *si:ðstapel* (stapol); *sixhyndeman* (mann); *slæ:pdrenc* (drenc); *slecgwyrhta* (wyrhta); *slegeby:tl* (bi:etl); *slegne:at* (ne:at); *slitcwealm* (cwealm); *sme:amete* (mete); *sme:awrenc* (wrenc); *sme:awyrhta* (wyrhta); *smiðbelg* (belg); *sna:wgebland* ((ge)bland); *so:cnman* (mann); *Solmo:nad* (mo:nad); *sorgle:oð* (le:oð); *sorgwi:te* (wi:te); *sorgword* (word 1); *sorgwylm* (wielm); *sotman* (mann); *so:ðcwide* (cwide); *So:ðcnyning* (cnyning); *so:ðspræ:c* (spræ:c); *so:ðta:cen* (ta:cen); *so:ðword* (word 1); *so:ðwundor* (wundor); *spærli:ra* (li:ra); *spearhafoc* (hafoc); *spe:ddropa* (dropa); *spellboda* (boda); *spellcwide* (cwide); *spiwðrenc* (drenc); *spræ:ccyn* (cynn 1); *spyremann* (mann); *stæfcyst* (cyst 1); *stæfgefe:g* (gefe:g); *stæfleahor* (leahor); *stæfplega* (plega); *stæfræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *stæfsword* (sweord); *stælding* (ðing); *stæpegong* (gang); *stæðhly:pe 2* (hli:epe); *stæðweall* (weall 1); *stalgang* (gang); *sta:nbeorg* (beorg); *sta:nbill* (bill); *sta:nboga* (boga); *sta:nbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *sta:nburg* (burg); *sta:ncynn* (cynn 1); *sta:ngeat* (geat); *sta:ngefeall* ((ge)fiell); *sta:ngefo:g* (gefo:g 1); *sta:ngripe* (gripe); *sta:nhof* (hof); *sta:nhol* (hol 2); *sta:nsylf* (scylf); *sta:nsticce* (sticca); *sta:nwalu* (walu); *sta:nweall* (weall 1); *sta:nweg* (weg); *sta:nweorc* (weorc); *stapolweg* (weg); *stefnbyrd* (byrd 2); *stelscofl* (scofl); *ste:opbearn* (bearn 1); *ste:ormann* (mann); *ste:ornægl* (nægl); *ste:orscofol* (scofl); *ste:orsetl* (setl); *ste:orspre:c* (spræ:c); *steorwige* (wige); *stigra:p* (ra:p); *sti:ðweg* (weg); *sti:weard* (weard 2); *sti:wita* ((ge)wita); *stocli:f* (li:f 1); *stocweard* (weard 2); *stocwi:c* (wi:c); *sto:rsticca* (sticca); *stræ:tweward* (weard 2); *stre:amfaru* (faru); *stre:amgewinn* ((ge)winn); *stre:amra:d* (ra:d 1); *stre:amracu* (racu 1); *stre:amstæð* (stæð); *stre:amweall* (weall 1); *stre:amwelm* (wielm); *stuntspræ:c* (spræ:c); *suflmete* (mete); *sulhæcer* (æcer); *sulhgang* (gang); *sumorlida 1* (lida); *sumorlida 2* (lida); *sunboga* (boga); *sunbryne* (bryne); *sunderme:d* (mæ:d); *sundgebland* ((ge)bland); *sundhelm* (helm 1); *sundnytt* (nytt 1); *sundorcy:ððu* (cy:ðð); *sundorfeoh* (feoh); *sundorgecnynd* ((ge)cnynd); *sundorgenga* (gegenga); *sundorgifu* (giefu); *sundorli:f* (li:f 1); *sundornotu* (notu); *sundornytt* (nytt 1); *sundorriht* ((ge)riht 1); *sundorsetl* (setl); *sundorspræ:c* (spræ:c); *sundorwi:c* (wi:c); *sundorwundor* (wundor); *sundplega* (plega); *sundra:p* (ra:p); *sundreced* (reced); *sunsci:n* (scinn); *sunset* ((ge)set); *sunstede* (stede); *su:slcwalu* (cwalu); *su:slhof* (hof); *su:slstede* (stede); *su:ðfo:r* (fo:r 1); *su:ðmann* (mann); *su:ðrodor* (rodor); *su:ðstæð* (stæð); *su:ðweg* (weg); *swæ:rbyrd* (byrd 1); *swa:ngere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *swanra:d* (ra:d 1); *swa:nriht* ((ge)riht 1); *swearthbyrd* (byrd 1); *swefelre:c* (re:c); *swefnracu* (racu 1); *sweglcnyning* (cnyning); *swegldre:am* (dre:am); *sweglra:d* (ra:d 1); *sweglwuldor* (wuldor); *sweglwundor* (wundor); *swe:orbe:ag* (be:ag); *sweordbealo* (bealu 1); *sweordbite* (bite); *sweordgifu* (giefu); *sweordgripe* (gripe); *sweordplega* (plega); *sweordræ:s* (ræ:s); *sweordslege* (slege 1); *sweordtige* (tyge); *sweordwyrhta* (wyrhta); *Swe:ori:ce* (ri:ce 2); *swe:orro:d* (ro:d); *sweostorbearn* (bearn 1); *swe:tmete* (mete); *swi:gti:ma* (ti:ma); *swi:nli:c* (li:c); *swinsweg* (swe:g); *swo:tmete* (mete);

swyltcwalu (cwalu); *symbolgifa* (giefu); *symbolti:d* (ti:d); *synbryne* (bryne); *syndæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *syndolh* (dolh); *synleahter* (leahter); *synræ:s* (ræ:s); *synru:st* (ru:st); *synsceaða* (sceaða); *synwracu* (wracu); *synwund* (wund 1); *tæ:lhlehter* (hleahter); *ta:nhlyta* (hlytta); *teldsticca* (sticca); *teldwyrhta* (wyrhta); *te:mbyrst* (byrst 1); *tempelgeat* (geat); *te:oncwide* (cwide); *te:onword* (word 1); *teosuspræ:c* (spræ:c); *teosuworð* (word 1); *te:oðingealdor* (ealdor 1); *te:oðingmann* (mann); *te:oðungsceatt* (sceatt); *ti:dfara* (gefara); *ti:dre:n* (regn); *ti:dsang* (sang); *ti:enbebod* (bebod); *tigelwyrhta* (wyrhta); *tintregðegn* (ðegn); *tittstrycel* (stricel); *tollsci:r* (sci:r 1); *tolsetl* (setl); *torncwide* (cwide); *tornword* (word 1); *tornwracu* (wracu); *to:ðece* (ece); *to:ðsticca* (sticca); *tre:owcynn* (cynn 1); *tre:owstede* (stede); *tre:owwæstm* (wæstm); *tre:owwyrhta* (wyrhta); *tu:ddorspe:d* (spe:d); *tu:ngebu:r* ((ge)bu:r); *tu:ngere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *tungolcræftwi:se* (wi:se 1); *tungolgesce:ad* (sce:ad); *tungolspræ:c* (spræ:c); *tungolwi:tega* (wi:tega); *tu:nho:fe* (ho:fe); *tu:nmann* (mann); *tunnebotm* (botm); *tu:nræ:d* (ræ:d 1); *tu:nsci:r* (sci:r 1); *tu:nso:cn* (so:cn); *tu:nstede* (stede); *tu:nweg* (weg); *twhyndeman* (mann); *tyndercynn* (cynn 1); *tyrngeat* (geat); *ðancword* (word 1); *ðegnlyde* (gield); *ðegnlagu* (lagu 1); *ðegnriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ðe:nestmann* (mann); *ðe:ningmann* (mann); *ðe:odbealu* (bealu 1); *ðe:odcwe:n* (cwe:n); *ðe:odcynning* (cynning); *ðe:odenma:ðm* (ma:ðum); *ðe:odfe:ond* (fe:ond); *ðe:odsceaða* (sceaða); *ðe:odðre:a* (ðre:a); *ðe:odwiga* (wiga); *ðe:odwita* ((ge)wita); *ðe:odwundor* (wundor); *ðe:offeng* ((ge)feng); *ðe:ofgild* (gield); *ðe:ofmann* (mann); *ðe:ofsceaða* (sceaða); *ðe:ofslege* (slege 1); *ðe:ofsliht* (sliht); *ðe:ofwracu* (wracu); *ðe:ohcece* (ece); *ðe:ohgeweald* (geweald); *ðe:ohhweorfa* (hweorfa); *ðe:ordrenc* (drenc); *ðe:orfhla:f* (hla:f); *ðe:orgerid* (rid); *ðe:ostorloca* (loca); *ðe:owmann* (mann); *ðe:owwracu* (wracu); *ðidercyme* (cyme); *ði:efefoeh* (feoh); *ðingstede* (stede); *ðistelgeblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *ðorngelblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *ðræcwi:g* (wi:g 1); *ðræ:lriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ðre:aswinge* (swinge); *ðre:aweorc* (weorc); *ðrimilcemo:nað* (mo:nað); *ðriðinggere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *ðro:wungti:d* (ti:d); *ðro:wungti:ma* (ti:ma); *ðrotbolla* (bolla); *ðrustfell* (fell); *ðrymcyme* (cyme); *ðrymcynning* (cynning); *ðrymri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *ðry:ðbearn* (bearn 1); *ðry:ðcynning* (cynning); *ðry:ðgesteald* (gesteald); *ðry:ðweorc* (weorc); *ðry:ðword* (word 1); *ðunorbodu* (boda); *ðunorra:d* (ra:d 1); *ðunorsliht* (sliht); *ðunreslege* (slege 1); *ðu:sendealdor* (ealdor 1); *ðu:sendmann* (mann); *ðu:sendri:ca* (ri:ca); *ðyrncin* (cynn 1); *ufeward 2* (eward 2); *u:htanti:ma* (ti:ma); *u:htfloga* (floga); *u:htgebed* ((ge)bed); *u:htlem* (hlem); *u:htsang* (sang); *u:htsceaða* (sceaða); *u:htti:d* (ti:d); *u:htwæcca* (wæcce); *undermete* (mete); *undernti:d* (ti:d); *unfriðflota* (flota); *unlybwyrhta* (wyrhta); *unrihtcyst* (cyst 1); *unrihtdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *unrihtgestrod* (gestrod); *unrihtgild* (gield); *unrihtti:d* (ti:d); *unrihtweorc* (weorc); *unrihtwi:f* (wi:f); *unrihtwilla* (willa 1); *unrihtwyrhta* (wyrhta); *unti:dfyl* (fyllu); *unti:dspæ:c* (spræ:c); *unti:dweorc* (weorc); *unwitweorc* (weorc); *U:pa:sti:gnesti:d* (ti:d); *upsti:ge* (stige); *wa:dsæ:d* (sæ:d); *wæ:dbre:c* (bro:c 1); *wæ:dera:p* (ra:p); *wæ:fergange* (gang); *wæ:fersyn* (si:en); *wæ:gdropa* (dropa); *wæ:getunge* (tunge); *wæ:gfar* ((ge)fær); *wæ:gflota* (flota); *wæ:gholm* (holm); *wæ:gnfaru* (faru); *wæ:ngere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *wæ:ngscilling* (scilling); *wæ:gnweg* (weg); *wæ:gnwyrhta* (wyrhta); *wæ:gra:p* (ra:p); *wæ:gstæð* (stæð); *wæ:gswæord* (sweord); *wæ:gðre:at* (ðre:at); *wælcwealm* (cwealm); *wældre:or* (dre:or); *wælfyll* (fyllu); *wælfyllo* (fyllu); *wæ:lgenga* (gegenga); *wælgryre* (gryre); *wælhlem* (hlem); *wælmist* (mist 1); *wælnot* (not); *wælræs* (ræ:s); *wæ:lra:p 1* (ra:p); *wæltre:af* (re:af); *wæltre:c* (re:c); *wæltre:gn* (regn); *wælrū:n* (ru:n); *wælsceal* (scelle); *wælsliht* (sliht); *wælsteng* (steng); *wælsweg* (sweng); *wæ:pengewrixle* (gewrixle); *wæ:penwiga* (wiga); *wæ:pnedbearn* (bearn 1); *wæ:pnedcynn* (cynn 1); *wæ:pnedmann* (mann); *wæ:rganga* (gegenga); *wæ:rworð* (word 1); *wæstmisceatt* (sceatt); *wæterbolla* (bolla); *wæterburne* (burne); *wætercynn* (cynn 1); *wæterdrinc* ((ge)drinc); *wæterflo:d* (flo:d); *wætergeblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *wætergefeall* ((ge)fiell); *wætergela:d* ((ge)la:d); *wætergesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *wætergrund* (grund); *wætergyte* (gyte); *wæterhelm* (helm 1); *wæterle:od* (le:od 2); *wætersce:at* (sce:at); *wæterscy:te* (scy:te); *wæterse:að* (se:að); *wæterslæd* (slæd); *wæterspryng* (spring); *wæterti:ge* (tyge); *wæterðe:ote* (ðe:ote); *wæterweg* (weg); *wæterwyll* (willa 2); *wæ:ðeburne* (burne); *wa:fungstede* (stede); *wamcwide* (cwide); *wamdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *wamsceaða* (sceaða); *wamwlite* (wlite); *wandeweorpe* (geweorp); *wangstede* (stede); *waroðfaruð* (faruð); *waroðgewinn* ((ge)winn); *wa:sescite* (scy:te); *we:adæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *we:ala:f* (la:f); *We:alcynn* (cynn 1); *wealdgenga* (gegenga); *wealdweaxe* (weaxe); *Wealhcygn* (cynn 1); *wealhfareld* (fareld); *wealhgefe:ra* (gefe:ra); *wealhha:foc* (hafoc); *wealhha:foc* (hafoc); *weallgeat* (geat); *weallgebrec* ((ge)broc); *weallstaðol* (staðol); *weallwala* (walu); *weallweg* (weg); *weallwyrhta* (wyrhta); *wealweorc* (weorc); *wealword* (word 1); *weardmann* (mann); *weardwi:te* (wi:te); *weargbræ:de* (bræ:de); *weargro:d* (ro:d); *we:asgelimp* (gelimp); *we:ata:cen* (ta:cen); *we:aðearf* (ðearf 1); *weaxgesceot* ((ge)scot); *weaxhla:f* (hla:f); *webwyrhta* (wyrhta); *wecedrenc* (drenc); *wedbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *wederburg* (burg); *wederta:cen* (ta:cen); *wederwolcen* (wolcen); *wegfo:r* (fo:r 1); *weggewit* ((ge)witt); *wegre:af* (re:af); *weldæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *wellwill* (wiell); *wenspryng* (spring); *we:odmo:nað* (mo:nað); *we:ofodsce:at* (sce:at); *we:ofodðegn* (ðegn); *weolocscyll* (sciell 1);

weorcðæ:d (dæ:d 1); *weorcgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *weorcman* (mann); *weorcsgie* (sgie 1); *weorfemeoluc* (meolc 2); *weorfjord* (tord); *weorðmynd* ((ge)mynd); *werborg* (borg); *wercyn* (cynn 1); *wergild* (gield); *werla:d* (la:d); *wermæ:gō* (mægō); *wernægel* (nægl); *werod 1* (ra:d 1); *werre:af* (re:af); *werstede* (stede); *we:stengryre* (gryre); *we:stensetla* (gesetla); *we:stenstaðol* (staðol); *westri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *westrodor* (rodor); *westweg* (weg); *wi:cgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *wi:cingsceaðe* (sceaða); *wi:cstede* (stede); *wi:dfloga* (floga); *wi:dla:st 2* (la:st); *wi:dwegas* (weg); *wi:fcy:ððu* (cy:ðð); *wi:fcynn* (cynn 1); *wi:ffex* (feax); *wi:fgifta* (gift); *wi:fmann* (mann); *wi:fmýne* (mýne 1); *wi:fðegn* (ðegn); *wi:fðing* (ðing); *wi:gbealu* (bealu 1); *wi:gbill* (bill); *wi:gble:d* (blæ:d 1); *wi:ggeta:we* (geatwe); *wi:ggild* ((ge)gield); *wi:ggryre* (gryre); *wi:gheafola* (hafela); *wi:ghryre* (hryre 1); *wi:gle:oð* (le:oð); *wi:gmann* (mann); *wi:gplega* (plega); *wi:gra:d* (ra:d 1); *wi:gsigor* (sigor); *wi:gspe:d* (spe:d); *wi:gtrod* (trod); *wi:gwægn* (wægn); *wilboda* (boda); *wilcuma* (cuma); *wilddæ:orcyn* (cynn 1); *wilgiefa* (giefa); *wilgsteald* (gesteald); *wilweg* (weg); *wi:nbelg* (belg); *wi:nbrytta* (brytta); *wi:nburg* (burg); *wi:ncynn* (cynn 1); *windbland* ((ge)bland); *windræ:s* (ræ:s); *wi:ndrinc* ((ge)drinc); *windscofl* (scofl); *winedryhten* (dryhten); *wi:ngedrinc* ((ge)drinc); *wi:nreced* (reced); *winterburna* (burna); *wintergegong* (gang); *wintergeweorp* (geweorp); *winterseil* (setl); *winterstund* (stund); *wintersufel* (sufel); *winterti:d* (ti:d); *wi:ntrede* (trede); *wi:nwringe* (wringe); *wi:rboga* (boga); *wistfyllo* (fyllo); *wistmete* (mete); *wi:tecyll* (cyll); *wi:testeng* (steng); *wi:teswinge* (swinge); *witnesman* (mann); *wi:tword* (word 1); *wi:ðigræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *wlitese:on* (si:en); *wliteweorð* (weorð 1); *wo:ddre:am* (dre:am); *wo:dendre:am* (dre:am); *wo:dscinn* (scinn); *wo:hðæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *wo:lbryne* (bryne); *wolcenfaru* (faru); *wo:lgewinn* ((ge)winn); *wo:pdropa* (dropa); *wo:ple:oð* (le:oð); *wordbe:ot* ((ge)be:ot); *wordbebod* (bebod); *wordcwide* (cwide); *wordgecwide* (gecwide); *wordgery:ne* ((ge)ry:ne); *wordla:r* (la:r); *wordle:an* (le:an 1); *wordloc* (loc 1); *wordloca* (loca); *wordriht* ((ge)riht 1); *wordsgie* (sgie 1); *wordwi:sa* (wi:sa); *wornghe:at* ((ge)ha:t); *woruldbearn* (bearn 1); *woruldbebod* (bebod); *woruldbroc* ((ge)broc); *woruldcyning* (cyning); *worulddæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *worulddre:am* (dre:am); *worulddrihten* (dryhten); *woruldfeoh* (feoh); *woruldgebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *woruldgefoht* ((ge)foht); *woruldgeflit* ((ge)flit); *woruldgeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *woruldgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *woruldgeswinc* ((ge)swinc); *woruldgeðingu* (ðing); *woruldgewinn* ((ge)winn); *woruldgewritu* ((ge)writ); *woruldgielp* (gielp); *woruldgifu* (giefu); *woruldhogu* (hogu); *woruldhyht* ((ge)hyht 1); *woruldlaga* (laga); *woruldlagu* (lagu 1); *worulde:an* (le:an 1); *woruldlif* (li:f 1); *woruldman* (mann); *woruldnytt* (nytt 1); *woruldri:ca* (ri:ca); *woruldri:ce 1* (ri:ce 2); *woruldriht* ((ge)riht 1); *woruldsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *woruldsce:at* (sce:at); *woruldsce:r* (sci:r 1); *woruldspe:d* (spe:d); *woruldspræ:c* (spræ:c); *woruldðearf* (ðearf 1); *woruldðegen* (ðegn); *woruldðing* (ðing); *woruldwela* (wela); *woruldweorc* (weorc); *woruldwi:g* (wi:g 1); *woruldwilla* (willa 1); *woruldwi:se* (wi:se 1); *woruldwita* ((ge)wita); *woruldwi:te* (wi:te); *woruldwrenc* (wrenc); *woruldwuldor* (wuldor); *wo:ðgiefu* (giefu); *wo:ðsong* (sang); *wræcla:st* (la:st); *wræcmon* (mann); *wræcsetl* (setl); *wræcwi:te* (wi:te); *wræðstudu* (studu); *wro:htdropa* (dropa); *wucðegn* (ðegn); *wucweorc* (weorc); *wudubill* (bill); *wudubinde 1* (binde); *wudubinde 2* (binde); *wudubla:d* (ble:d 1); *wuducferfille* (cerfelle); *wuducynn* (cynn 1); *wudufoeh* (foeh); *wudufille* (fille); *wudula:d* (la:d); *wudulæ:s* (læ:s 2); *wudumann* (mann); *wudure:c* (re:c); *wuduwald* (weald 1); *wuduweard* (weard 2); *wuduweax* (weax); *wuldorbe:ag* (be:ag); *wuldorblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *wuldorcynning* (cyning); *wuldordre:am* (dre:am); *wuldorgesteald* (gesteald); *wuldorgifu* (giefu); *wuldorhama* (hama); *wuldorhelm* (helm 1); *wuldorle:an* (le:an 1); *wuldormago* (mago); *wuldorsang* (sang); *wuldorspe:d* (spe:d); *wuldorword* (word 1); *wulfescamb* (camb); *wulfeshe:afod* (he:afod); *wulfhol* (hol 2); *wulfse:að* (se:að); *wulfslæd* (slæd); *wullcamb* (camb); *wullwæ:ga* (wæ:ge 1); *wundorbebod* (bebod); *wundordæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *wundorgiefu* (giefu); *wundorma:ðm* (ma:ðm); *wundorse:on* (si:en); *wundorta:cen* (ta:cen); *wundorweorc* (weorc); *wundorwyrd* (wyrd 1); *wundspring* (spring); *wundwi:te* (wi:te); *wu:scbearn* (bearn 1); *wylleburne* (burne); *wylleweg* (weg); *wyllflo:d* (flo:d); *wyllgespring* (spring); *wyllspringe* (spring); *wynburh* (burg); *wyndre:am* (dre:am); *wynro:d* (ro:d); *wynsang* (sang); *wynstaðol* (staðol); *wyrmæ:te 1* (æ:t); *wyrmcynn* (cynn 1); *wyrmgealdor* (galdor); *wyrmgeblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *wyrmli:c* (li:c); *wyrmslite* (slite 1); *wyrtcynn* (cynn 1); *wyrtrenc* (drenc); *wyrtgemang* (gemang); *wyrtmete* (mete); *wyrtwala* (wela); *wyrtwalu 1* (wela); *wyrtweard* (weard 2); *yfeldæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *yfelsæc* (sæc); *yfelweorc* (weorc); *yfesdaþpe* (dropa); *Ymbrenwuce* (wucu); *ymensang* (sang); *ynnele:ac* (le:ac); *yrfcwealm* (cwealm); *yrfeflit* ((ge)flit); *yrfegewrit* ((ge)writ); *yrfela:f* (la:f); *yrfeward* (weard 2); *y:ðfaru* (faru); *y:ðgebland* ((ge)bland); *y:ðgewinn* ((ge)winn); *y:ðhof* (hof); *y:ðla:d* (la:d); *y:ðla:f* (la:f); *y:ðlid* (lid); *y:ðlida* (lida). **Compound nouns with inflected bases (57):** *a:nstandende 2* ((ge)standan) (Prs. Part.); *æ:sellend* ((ge)sellan) (Prs. Part.); *æ:sli:ten* ((ge)sli:tan) (Prs. Part.); *æ:wiscferinend* (firenian) (Prs. Part.); *ælmesdo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (Prs. Part.); *bencsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *blo:dla:te* ((ge)læ:tan) (3rd ps. Pres. ind.); *burgsittende* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *butergeðwe:or* ((ge)ðweran) (Pret. Sg.); *dæ:lnimend* ((ge)niman) (Prs. Part.); *daroðla:ceude* (la:can) (Prs. Part.);

e:ali:ðend ((ge)li:ðan 1) (Prs. Part.); *eftonfo:nd* (onfo:nd) (Prs. Part.); *endefæstend* ((ge)fæstan) (Prs. Part.); *eorðstyren* ((ge)styrian) (P. Part.); *fæ:rstylt* ((ge)styltan) (Pret. Sg.); *farodla:cende 2* (la:can) (Prs. Part.); *firenhicgend* (hicgan) (Prs. Part.); *fletsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *frumscepend* ((ge)sciëppan) (Prs. Part.); *go:ddo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (Prs. Part.); *go:dfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (Prs. Part.); *gu:ðfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (Prs. Part.); *heaðuli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1) (Prs. Part.); *heallsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *heofonhæbbend* (habban) (Prs. Part.); *hringsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *laguswimmend* ((ge)swimman) (Prs. Part.); *landbræ:ce* ((ge)breccan) (3rd ps. Pres. ind.); *lindhæbbende* ((ge)hebban) (Prs. Part.); *lyfifle:ogend* ((ge)fle:ogan) (Prs. Part.); *meolcde:ond* ((ge)de:on 1) (Prs. Part.); *mereli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1) (Prs. Part.); *middangeardto:dæ:lend* (to:dæ:lan) (Prs. Part.); *midsingend* ((ge)singan) (Prs. Part.); *midspecend* ((ge)spreccan) (Prs. Part.); *na:htfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (Prs. Part.); *nihtegale* ((ge)galan) (3rd ps. Pres. ind.); *nyðera:worpen* (a:weorpan) (Prs. Part.); *onge:anspreccend* ((ge)spreccan) (Prs. Part.); *randhæbbend* (habban) (Prs. Part.); *rihtscri:fend* ((ge)scri:fan) (Prs. Part.); *ro:dwurðiend* ((ge)weorðian) (Prs. Part.); *scipfarend* ((ge)faran) (Prs. Part.); *scyldwreccende* (wreccan) (Prs. Part.); *searohæbbend* (habban) (Prs. Part.); *selfde:mende* ((ge)de:man) (Prs. Part.); *selfswe:gend* (swe:gan) (Prs. Part.); *sme:agelegen* ((ge)licgan) (P. Part.); *sunfolgend* (folgian 1) (Prs. Part.); *u:plegen* ((ge)licgan) (P. Part.); *u:tancumen 2* ((ge)cuman) (P. Part.); *unrihtdo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (Prs. Part.); *unrihtwillend* (willan) (Prs. Part.); *wi:dfarend* ((ge)faran) (Prs. Part.); *wo:hfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (Prs. Part.); *yfelddo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (Prs. Part.).

Compound nouns with hypothetical bases (217): *æ:lepu:te* (pu:te ø); *ælfðone* (ðone ø); *ælsiden* (siden ø); *æscegeswa:p* (swa:pa ø); *æ:wicnes* (wicnes ø); *æ:wiscfirina* (firenian ø); *angeltwicce* (twicce ø); *a:ðlogal* (loga ø); *ba:tswegen* (swegen ø); *bearncennicge* (cennicge ø); *bellringestre* (ringestre ø); *be:ocere* (cere ø); *be:oha:ta* (ha:ta ø); *betwuxa:legednes* (a:legednes ø); *bisceophe:afodli:n* (he:afodli:n ø); *blo:diorn* (ærn:iorn ø); *blo:dlæ:tere* (læ:tere ø); *bordhre:oða* (hre:oða ø); *borggelda* (gelda ø); *brandrida* (ri:da ø); *bre:osttoga* (toga ø); *brimðyssa* (ðyssa ø); *Brytenwealda* (wealda ø); *burgsæ:ta* (sæ:ta ø); *burhwealda* (wealda ø); *calwercli:m* (cli:m ø); *candelsny:tels* (sny:tels ø); *cantelca:p* (ca:p ø); *ce:apealeðel* (ealuðel ø); *ceastersæ:tan* (sæ:ta ø); *cne:orin* (risan ø); *coitemære* (mære ø); *coltgræg* (græg ø); *cordewa:nere* (wa:nere ø); *cynresu* (resu ø); *dæ:dbe:ta* (be:ta ø); *dæ:dbe:tere* (be:tere ø); *dæ:lnumelnes* (numelnes ø); *dryhtwurða* (wurða ø); *du:fedoppa* (doppa ø); *duguðnæ:mere* (næ:mere ø); *Du:nsæ:te* (sæ:ta ø); *durstodl* (stodl ø); *duruhaldend* (healdend ø); *dweorqedwosle* (dwosle ø); *e:agse:oung* (se:oung ø); *ealdhryðerflæ:sc* (hry:derflæ:sc ø); *eallwealda 2* (wealda ø); *ealuwosa* (wo:sa ø); *e:arliprica* (liprica ø); *earmhre:ad* (hre:ad ø); *e:arscripel* (scripel ø); *efene:hð* (ne:hð ø); *efenha:da* (ha:d ø); *efenlæ:cere* (læ:cere ø); *eftgeafung* (geafung ø); *eftlo:cung* (lo:cung ø); *egðwirf* (wirf ø); *endesæ:ta* (sæ:ta ø); *fætfillere* (fyllere ø); *feaxfeallung* (feallung ø); *fe:ferfu:ge* (fu:ge ø); *feohlæ:nung* (læ:nung ø); *fereso:ca* (so:ca ø); *firenhicga* (hicga ø); *firenhicge* (hicge ø); *fiscðrut* (ðrut ø); *flæ:scta:were* (ta:were ø); *fo:dderhec* (hæcc 1 ø); *folctoga* (toga ø); *fre:olæ:ta* (læ:ta ø); *fre:ondlaðu* (laðu ø); *frumri:pa* (ri:pa ø); *frumsetnung* (setnung ø); *fugeldoppe* (doppe ø); *fy:rbe:ta* (be:ta ø); *gærshoppa* (hoppa ø); *gafolgielða* (gielða ø); *gafolti:ning* (ti:ning ø); *gangewifre* (wifre ø); *geormenletic* (letic ø); *giestliðnes* (li:ðnes ø); *gli:wbydenestre* (bydenestre ø); *go:twoðe* (woðe ø); *gristbitung* (bitung ø); *grundde:ope* (de:ope ø); *grundeswelge* (swelge ø); *grundwiergen* (wiergen ø); *ha:dswæ:pa* (swæ:pa ø); *ha:dswæ:pe* (swæ:pe ø); *ha:ligwæcca* (wæcca ø); *halswurðung* (wurðung ø); *ha:sæta* (sæ:ta ø); *he:afodhebban* (hebban ø); *he:ahhe:oloðe* (he:oloðe ø); *healfhunding* (hunding ø); *healso:me* (o:me ø); *heardnebban* (nebban ø); *hegerife* (ri:fe ø); *hellehæfta* (hæfta ø); *hellehinca* (hinca ø); *hellgeðwing* (geðwing ø); *heortgesida* (sida ø); *heorðswæ:pe* (swæ:pe ø); *herenuma* (numa ø); *heretoga* (toga ø); *herewæsma* (wæsma ø); *herewæ:ða* (wæ:ða ø); *herewo:sa* (wo:sa ø); *hindhælede* (heoloð ø); *hle:owlora* (lora ø); *ho:banca* (banc ø); *ho:hhwyrffing* (hwyrffing ø); *hrifte:ung* (te:ung ø); *hri:mforst* (forst ø); *hringgewindla* (gewindla ø); *hri:ðerhe:awere* (he:awere ø); *hrycgriple* (riple ø); *hundescwelcan* (cwelc ø); *hunigsu:ge* (su:ge ø); *landse:ta* (sæ:ta ø); *le:asgespeca* (speca ø); *le:assponung* (sponung ø); *li:fbrycgung* (brycgung ø); *lindcroda* (croda ø); *mæ:dmæ:wect* (mæ:wect ø); *mægenðise* (ðise ø); *mæ:lscæfa* (scæfa ø); *ma:gatoga* (toga ø); *ma:nswara* (swara ø); *mearhæccel* (hæccel ø); *mereðyssa* (ðyssa ø); *metecweorra* (cweorra ø); *mo:nadfylen* (fylen ø); *mylengear* (gear ø); *ne:adprin* (pri:n ø); *ne:ahgeby:rild* (by:rild ø); *ne:odfracu* (fracu ø); *ne:odlaðu* (laðu ø); *newese:oða* (se:oða ø); *niderlecgung* (lecgung ø); *norðhylde* (hiede ø); *ny:ddæ:da* (dæ:da ø); *oferbæcgete:ung* (te:ung ø); *orcne:as* (ne:a ø); *peninghwyrferen* (hwearferen ø); *pi:lstampen* (stampen ø); *re:celsre:oce* (re:oce ø); *rihtha:mscyld* (ha:mscyld ø); *Ro:mgescæot* (scæot ø); *sæ:ry:ric* (ry:ric ø); *sæ:u:pwearp* (u:pwearp ø); *samodwellung* (wellung ø); *scaldhu:las* (hu:las ø); *sce:apwæsce* (wæsce ø); *scildhre:oða* (hre:oða ø); *scipfilleð* (filleð ø); *scipmæ:rls* (mæ:rls ø); *scyldlæ:ta* (læ:ta ø); *sealtsæleða* (sæleða ø); *secggesce:re* (sce:re ø); *secgsca:ra* (scea:ra ø); *selfæ:te* (æ:te ø);

smeorumangestre (mangestre ø); *so:lmerca* (merca ø); *sporwrecel* (wrecel ø); *sta:ngella* (gella ø); *sta:nhy:wet* (hi:ewet ø); *sta:nlesung* (lesung ø); *steorwiglung* (wiglung ø); *sulhhæbbere* (hæbbere ø); *sungi:hte* (gi:hte ø); *sunucennicge* (cennicge ø); *sweordhwi:ta* (hwi:ta ø); *ti:descriptor* (scriptor ø); *ti:dymbwla:tend* (ymbwla:tend ø); *tre:owloga* (loga ø); *tungeðrum* (ðrum ø); *ðe:odloga* (loga ø); *unrihtæ:medfremmere* (fremmere ø); *u:tacunda* (acunda ø); *wænggehrado* (hrado ø); *wælcyrige* (cyrige ø); *wæ:pengetæc* (tacan ø); *wæ:penðræ:ge* (ðræ:ge ø); *wæ:pnedwi:festre* (wi:festre ø); *wæ:rloga* (loga ø); *wæterberere* (berere ø); *wæterði:sa* (ði:sa ø); *wæterwæ:dlnes* (wæ:delnes ø); *wamfreht* (friht ø); *weallstilling* (stilling ø); *wedloga* (loga ø); *wennci:cen* (ci:cen ø); *Went-Sæte* (sæ:ta ø); *Wihtsæ:tan* (sæ:ta ø); *Wilsæ:te* (sæ:ta ø); *wi:ncolc* (colc ø); *windumæ:r* (mæ:r ø); *wi:nha:te* (ha:te ø); *Winterfylleð* (fylleð ø); *wiðerwengel* (wengel ø); *wordlaðu* (laðu ø); *wordloga* (loga ø); *wordsomnere* (samnere ø); *wuduhe:awere* (he:awere ø); *wudumæ:r 1* (mæ:r ø); *wudurofe* (rife ø); *wudusu:ræppel* (su:ræppel ø); *wuduwa:sa* (wa:sa ø); *wuldorgeflogena* (flogena ø); *wullcnoppa* (cnoppa ø); *wulltewestre* (tewestre ø); *wynpsalterium* (psalterium ø); *wyrmsu:tspi:ung* (u:tspi:ung ø); *wyrforbor* (forbor ø); *wyrtgælstre* (gælstre ø). **Compound nouns with recategorized bases (91):** *a:dloma* (lama 1) (adjective); *æ:gergelu* (geolu) (adjective); *ælmesdo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (verb); *ælmihgt 2* (mihtig) (adjective); *æ:sellend* ((ge)sellan) (verb); *æ:sli:tend* ((ge)sli:tan) (verb); *æ:smæl* (smæl) (adjective); *æ:wiscferinend* (firenian) (verb); *a:nstandende 2* ((ge)standan) (verb); *bærsynnig* (synnig) (adjective); *bencsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (verb); *blo:dlæ:te* ((ge)læ:tan) (verb); *blo:dsiht* (sihte) (adjective); *burgsittende* ((ge)sittan 1) (verb); *butergeðwe:or* ((ge)ðweran) (verb); *cne:owholen* (holen) (adjective); *dæ:lnimend* ((ge)niman) (verb); *darodla:cende* (la:can) (verb); *dolwillen 2* (willen 1) (adjective); *dropfa:g 2* (fa:g 1) (adjective); *e:ali:ðend* ((ge)li:ðan 1) (verb); *earnge:ap* (ge:ap 1) (adjective); *eftonfo:nd* (onfo:nd) (verb); *ellenwo:d 1* (wo:d) (adjective); *endefæstend* ((ge)fæstan) (verb); *eorðcryppel* (crypel 2) (adjective); *eorðstyren* ((ge)styrian) (verb); *fæ:rstylt* ((ge)styltan) (verb); *faroðla:cende 2* (la:can) (verb); *firenhicgend* (hicgan) (verb); *fletsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (verb); *frumscepend* ((ge)scieppan) (verb); *furlang* (lang) (adjective); *ga:sri:c* (ri:ce 1) (adjective); *go:ddo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (verb); *go:dfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (verb); *gryrefa:h 2* (fa:g 1) (adjective); *gu:ðfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (verb); *haransprecel* (sprecul) (adjective); *he:afodsmæl* (smæl) (adjective); *healdendgeorn* (georn) (adjective); *heallsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (verb); *healsbrynige* (brynig) (adjective); *headuli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1) (verb); *helry:negu* ((ge)ry:nig) (adjective); *heofonhæbbend* (habban) (verb); *hringsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (verb); *hwæ:tesmedma* (smedma) (adjective); *hwæthwugu 2* (hwega) (adverb); *laguswimmend* ((ge)swimman) (verb); *landbræ:ce* ((ge)brecan) (verb); *lindhæbbende* ((ge)hebban) (verb); *lyftfle:ogend* ((ge)fle:ogan) (verb); *meolcde:ond* ((ge)de:on 1) (verb); *mereli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1) (verb); *middangeardto:dæ:lend* (to:dæ:lan) (verb); *midsingend* ((ge)singan) (verb); *midspecend* ((ge)sprecan) (verb); *mungti:u* (ge:o) (adverb); *næ:ddrewinde* (winde) (adjective); *na:htfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (verb); *na:n 2* (a:n 1) (adjective); *nihtegale* ((ge)galan) (verb); *norðe:ast 1* (e:ast 2) (adverb); *nyðera:worpen* (a:weorpan) (verb); *onge:anspreccend* ((ge)sprecan) (verb); *randhæbbend* (habban) (verb); *ribbspa:ca* (spa:ca) (adjective); *rihtscri:fend* ((ge)scri:fan) (verb); *ro:dwurðiend* ((ge)weorðian) (verb); *scipfarend* ((ge)faran) (verb); *scyldwreccende* (wreccan) (verb); *searohæbbend* (habban) (verb); *selfde:mende* ((ge)de:man) (verb); *selfswe:gend* (swe:gan) (verb); *sme:agelegen* ((ge)licgan) (verb); *sulung* (lang) (adjective); *sunfolgend* (folgian 1) (verb); *su:ðwest 1* (west) (adverb); *te:aforge:ap* (ge:ap 1) (adjective); *ðe:ofscyldig* (scyldig) (adjective); *unrihtdo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (verb); *unrihtwillend* (willan) (verb); *u:plegen* ((ge)licgan) (verb); *u:tancumen 2* ((ge)cuman) (verb); *wi:dfarend* ((ge)faran) (verb); *wo:hfreccend* ((ge)fremman) (verb); *woruldgæs:lða* ((ge)sæ:lð) (adjective); *wuduwinde* (winde) (adjective); *wyrtrum* (trum) (adjective); *yfeldo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (verb). **Compound nouns with underived adjuncts (5,468):** *abbodri:ce* (abbod); *a:cbe:am* (a:c); *a:cbearo* (a:c); *a:ccynn* (a:c); *a:cdrenc* (a:c); *a:changra* (a:c); *a:cholt* (a:c); *a:cle:af* (a:c); *a:cmelu* (a:c); *a:cmistel* (a:c); *a:crind* (a:c); *a:cstybb* (a:c); *a:ctre:o* (a:c); *a:cwudu* (a:c); *a:delse:að* (a:delā); *a:dfaru* (a:d); *a:dfini* (a:d); *a:dfy:r* (a:d); *a:dldracu* (a:dl); *a:dle:g* (a:d); *a:dloma* (a:d); *æ:be:c* (æ: 1); *æ:bebod* (æ: 1); *æ:bod* (æ: 1); *æ:brecð* (æ: 1); *æ:cin* (æ: 1); *æ:cræft* (æ: 1); *æ:craftig 2* (æ: 1); *æ:damann* (æ:wda); *æ:dreseax* (æ:dre 1); *æ:fencollatio* (æ:fen); *æ:fendre:am* (æ:fen); *æ:fengebed* (æ:fen); *æ:fengereord* (æ:fen); *æ:fengeweorc* (æ:fen); *æ:fengi(e)fl* (æ:fen); *æ:fenglo:m* (æ:fen); *æ:fenglo:mung* (æ:fen); *æ:fenle:ohht* (æ:fen); *æ:fenle:oð* (æ:fen); *æ:fenlof* (æ:fen); *æ:fenmete* (æ:fen); *æ:fenoffrung* (æ:fen); *æ:fenræ:ding* (æ:fen); *æ:fenrepsung* (æ:fen); *æ:fenrest* (æ:fen); *æ:fensang* (æ:fen); *æ:fensceop* (æ:fen); *æ:fensci:ma* (æ:fen); *æ:fenspræ:c* (æ:fen); *æ:fensteorra* (æ:fen); *æ:fenti:d* (æ:fen); *æ:fentima* (æ:fen); *æ:fende:nung* (æ:fen); *æ:fende:owdo:m* (æ:fen); *æ:fsweorc* (æ:fesn); *æ:gerfelma* (æ:g 1); *æ:gergelu* (æ:g 1); *æ:gesetnes* (æ: 1); *æ:gflota* (i:eg); *æ:ggemang* (æ:g 1); *æ:gli:m* (æ:g 1); *æ:gmore 1* (e:age); *æ:gscill* (æ:g 1); *æ:gward* (i:eg); *æ:gwyrt* (æ:g 1); *æ:gylt* (æ: 1); *æ:htemann* (æ:ht 1);

æ:læ:dend (æ: 1); *æ:læ:rend* (æ: 1); *æ:la:re:ow* (æ: 1); *æ:la:te:ow* (æ: 1); *æ:lcuht* (æ:lc 1); *ælemidde* (eall 1); *æ:lepu:te* (æ:l); *ælfa:dl* (ælf); *ælfaru* (eall 1); *ælfcynn* (ælf); *ælfside* (ælf); *ælfsoġoða* (ælf); *ælfðone* (ælf); *æ:li:f* (æ: 1); *ælmesebæð* (ælmesse); *ælmeseðæ:d* (ælmesse); *ælmeseðo:nd* (ælmesse); *ælmesefoh* (ælmesse); *ælmeseġeda:l* (ælmesse); *ælmeseġifa* (ælmesse); *ælmeseġifu* (ælmesse); *ælmesehla:f* (ælmesse); *ælmesele:oh* (ælmesse); *ælmesełond* (ælmesse); *ælmesełmann* (ælmesse); *ælmesełpening* (ælmesse); *ælmesełriht* (ælmesse); *ælmesełsylen* (ælmesse); *ælmesełweorc* (ælmesse); *æłmihtig 2* (eall 1); *æłmyrca* (eall 1); *æ:metbed* (æ:mette); *æ:methwi:l* (æ:metta); *æ:methyll* (æ:mette); *æppelbearu* (æppel); *æppelcynn* (æppel); *æppelcyrnel* (æppel); *æppelfæt* (æppel); *æppelhu:s* (æppel); *æppelscealu* (æppel); *æppelscre:ada* (æppel); *æppeltre:ow* (æppel); *æppeltu:n* (æppel); *æppelðorn* (æppel); *æppelwi:n* (æppel); *æ:ra:dl* (æ:r 3); *æ:ræ:t* (æ:r 3); *æ:rcwide* (æ:r 1); *æ:rdæ:d* (æ:r 3); *æ:rdæg* (æ:r 3); *æ:rde:að* (æ:r 3); *æ:rfæder* (æ:r 3); *æ:rgestre:on* (æ:r 3); *æ:rgeweorc* (æ:r 3); *æ:rgewinn* (æ:r 3); *æ:rgewyrht* (æ:r 3); *æ:riht* (æ: 1); *æ:rmorgen* (æ:r 3); *æ:rnðegen* (æ:rn); *æ:rsceaf* (æ:r 3); *æ:rwela* (æ:r 3); *æ:rworuld* (æ:r 3); *æscbedd* (æsc 1); *æschberend* (æsc 1); *æscegeswa:p* (æsc); *æschere* (æsc 1); *æscholt* (æsc 1); *æscmann* (æsc 1); *æscplega* (æsc 1); *æscring* (æsc 1); *æscsteall 1* (æsc 1); *æscstede* (æsc 1); *æscstybb* (æsc 1); *æsc:ti:r* (æsc 1); *æscðracu* (æsc 1); *æscðrote* (æsc 1); *æscwiga* (æsc 1); *æscwyr* (æsc 1); *æ:sellend* (æ: 1); *æ:sli:tend* (æ: 1); *æ:smæl* (e:age); *æ:sphangra* (æ:spe 1); *æsprind* (æ:spe 1); *æðelcyning* (æðele); *æðelduguð* (æðele); *æ:wbreca* (æ: 1); *æ:wenbro:ðor* (æ:we 2); *æ:werd 2* (æ: 1); *æ:weward* (æ: 1); *æ:wfasten* (æ: 1); *æ:wicnes* (æ: 1); *æ:wielm* (e:a 1); *æ:wiscberend* (æ:wisc 1); *æ:wiscferinend* (æ:wisc 2); *æ:wiscfirina* (æ:wisc 2); *æ:wita* (æ: 1); *æ:wyll* (e:a 1); *æxfaru* (æcs); *aldġedding* (eald); *alorbedd* (alor); *alordrenc* (alor); *alorholt* (alor); *alorrind* (alor); *ambihtðegn* (ambiht 2); *ambihthe:ra* (ambiht 2); *ambihthu:s* (ambiht 1); *ambihtmann* (ambiht 2); *ambihtmeġ* (ambiht 2); *ambihtscealc* (ambiht 2); *ambihtsecġ* (ambiht 2); *ambihtsmið* (ambiht 1); *anawyrm* (ana); *a:nbu:end* (a:n 1); *ancorbend* (ancor); *a:ncorli:f* (a:ncor); *ancorman* (ancor); *ancorra:p* (ancor); *ancorsetl* (ancor); *a:ncorsetl* (a:ncor); *a:ncorsetla* (a:ncor); *a:ncorstow* (a:ncor); *ancorstreng* (ancor); *a:ndaga* (a:n 1); *Andre:asmæsse* (Andre:as); *a:nfloga* (a:n 1); *Angelðeod* (Angel 3); *Angelcynn* (Angel 3); *Angelfolc* (Angel 3); *angeltwicce* (angel 1); *Angelwitan* (Angel 3); *a:ngenga 2* (a:n 1); *a:nġetrum* (a:n 1); *a:ngilde 1* (a:n 1); *angbre:ost* (enge 1); *angnæġl* (enge 1); *a:nhaga* (a:n 1); *a:nhorn* (a:n 1); *a:nhyrne 1* (a:n 1); *a:nme:de* (a:n 1); *a:npæð* (a:n 1); *a:nsełd* (a:n 1); *a:nsetl* (a:n 1); *a:nstandende 2* (a:n 1); *a:nstapa* (a:n 1); *a:nsti:ġ* (a:n 1); *a:nti:d* (a:n 1); *a:nwald* (a:n 1); *a:nwi:ġ* (a:n 1); *a:nwi:te* (a:n 1); *a:nwunung* (a:n 1); *apuldorring* (apulder); *apuldortu:n* (apulder); *a:rblæd* (a:r 2); *a:rdagas* (a:r 3); *a:rfæt* (a:r 4); *a:rġe:otere* (a:r 4); *a:rġesweorf* (a:r 4); *a:rġeweorc* (a:r 4); *a:rġifa* (a:r 3); *a:rloc* (a:r 2); *a:rsa:pe* (a:r 4); *a:rsmið* (a:r 4); *a:rstæf* (a:r 3); *a:rðegn* (a:r 1); *a:rðing* (a:r 3); *a:rwiððe* (a:r 2); *assmyre* (assa); *a:terima* (a:te); *a:tiland* (a:te); *a:tile:ag* (a:te); *a:torcyn* (a:tor); *a:torgeblæ:d* (a:tor); *a:torla:ðe* (a:tor); *a:torseaða* (a:tor); *a:torspere* (a:tor); *a:torðigen* (a:tor); *a:torcraeft* (a:tor); *a:ðbryce* (a:ð); *a:ðfultum* (a:ð); *a:ðġeha:t* (a:ð); *a:ðlogal* (a:ð); *a:ðolware* (a:dl); *a:ðstæf* (a:ð); *a:ðswyrd* (a:ð); *a:ðumswerian* (a:ðum); *a:ðwedd* (a:ð); *bæcbord* (bæc 1); *bæcðearm* (bæc 1); *bæ:dewe:ġ* (bæ:dan); *bæ:lbyl* (bæ:l); *bæ:legsa* (bæ:l); *bæ:lfy:r* (bæ:l); *bæ:lstede* (bæ:l); *bæ:lðracu* (bæ:l); *bæ:lwudu* (bæ:l); *bæ:lwylm* (bæ:l); *bæ:rsynnig* (bær); *Bæcðæg* (bæcð); *bæcðern* (bæcð); *bæcðfæt* (bæcð); *bæcðhu:s* (bæcð); *bæcðsealf* (bæcð); *bæcðstede* (bæcð); *bæcðsto:w* (bæcð); *bæcðweg* (bæcð); *balsminte* (balsam); *ba:nbeorge* (ba:n); *ba:nbryce* (ba:n); *ba:ncofa* (ba:n); *bancoda* (ba:n); *bancodu* (ba:n); *ba:nfæt* (ba:n); *banga:r* (bana 1); *ba:nġeberg* (ba:n); *ba:nġebrec* (ba:n); *ba:nhelm* (ba:n); *ba:nhring* (ba:n); *ba:nhu:s* (ba:n); *ba:nloca* (ba:n); *ba:nriht* (ba:n); *ba:nsealf* (ba:n); *ba:nsele* (ba:n); *ba:nwærc* (ba:n); *banweorc* (bana 1); *ba:nwyr* (ba:n); *ba:rhelm* (ba:r); *ba:rspere* (ba:r); *ba:rspre:ot* (ba:r); *ba:tswegen* (ba:t); *ba:tward* (ba:t); *beaducraeft* (beadu); *beaducwealm* (beadu); *beadufolm* (beadu); *beadugri:ma* (beadu); *beaduhraegl* (beadu); *beadule:oma* (beadu); *beadumæġen* (beadu); *beadume:ce* (beadu); *beaduræ:s* (beadu); *beadurinc* (beadu); *beaduru:n* (beadu); *beaduscru:d* (beadu); *beadusearo* (beadu); *beaduserce* (beadu); *beaduðre:at* (beadu); *beaduwa:pen* (beadu); *beaduwang* (beadu); *beaduweorc* (beadu); *beaduwræ:d* (beadu); *be:amsceadu* (be:am 1); *be:amtelg* (be:am 1); *be:amweg* (be:am 1); *be:amwer* (be:am 1); *be:anbelgas* (be:an); *be:ancoddas* (be:an); *be:ancynn* (be:an); *be:anle:ag* (be:an); *be:anmelu* (be:an); *be:ansæ:d* (be:an); *be:anscealu* (be:an); *be:anset* (be:an); *bearmcla:ð* (bearm 1); *bearmhraegl* (bearm 1); *bearmte:ag* (beorma); *bearncennicġe* (bearm 1); *bearnlufe* (a:tor); *bedbæ:r* (bedd); *bedbolster* (bedd); *bedbu:r* (bedd); *bedcofa* (bedd); *bedcofe* (bedd); *beddcla:ð* (bedd); *beddġema:na* (bedd); *beddrest* (bedd); *beddsto:w* (bedd); *bedfelt* (bedd); *bedġerid* (bedd); *bedre:af* (bedd); *bedreda 1* (bedd); *bedstre:aw* (bedd); *bedti:d* (bedd); *bedðegn* (bedd); *bedwa:hrift* (bedd); *begbe:am* (beger); *bencðel* (benc); *bencsittend* (benc); *bencswe:ġ* (benc); *bengeat* (benn); *be:obre:ad* (be:o); *be:oceorl* (be:o); *be:ocere* (be:o); *be:ogang* (be:o); *be:olæ:s* (be:o); *be:omo:der* (be:o); *be:onbroð* (be:o); *be:orðegu* (be:or); *be:orbyden* (be:or); *beorcholt* (beorc); *beorcragu*

(beorc); *beorcrind* (beorc); *be:ordræste* (be:or); *beorhtrodor* (beorht 1); *be:orhyrde* (be:or); *be:orsele* (be:or); *be:orsetl* (be:or); *be:oðe:of* (be:o); *be:owyr*t (be:o); *berascin* (bera); *bereærn* (bere); *berebrytta* (bere); *berecorn* (bere); *berecroft* (bere); *bereflo:r* (bere); *beregafol* (bere); *beregræs* (bere); *berehalm* (bere); *bereland* (bere); *beresæ:d* (bere); *beretu:n* (bere); *berewæstm* (bere); *berewi:c* (bere); *berigdrenc* (berig); *betwi:nforle:tnes* (betwe:onan 1); *betwuxa:legednes* (betwux 1); *betwuxa:worpenes* (betwux 1); *betwuxblinnes* (betwux 1); *bi:fylce* (be); *bisceopcynn* (bisceop); *bisceopealder* (bisceop); *bisceope:ðel* (bisceop); *bisceopfolgod* (bisceop); *bisceopgegyrelan* (bisceop); *bisceopha:lgung* (bisceop); *bisceopha:m* (bisceop); *bisceophe:afodli:n* (bisceop); *bisceophi:red* (bisceop); *bisceopland* (bisceop); *bisceopri:ce* (bisceop); *bisceopro:d* (bisceop); *bisceoprocc* (bisceop); *bisceopsci:r* (bisceop); *bisceopseld* (bisceop); *bisceopseonod* (bisceop); *bisceopstæf* (bisceop); *bisceopsto:l* (bisceop); *bisceopsunu* (bisceop); *bisceopðe:nung* (bisceop); *bisceopweorod* (bisceop); *bisceopwi:te* (bisceop); *bisceopwyr*t (bisceop); *bismergle:ow* (bismer); *bismerle:oð* (bismer); *bismerspræ:c* (bismer); *bismersword* (bismer); *bi:word* (be); *bi:wyrde* (be); *blæ:cern* (bla:c); *blæ:cpytt* (bla:c); *blæcgymm* (blæc 1); *blæ:cðrustfel* (bla:c); *bo:cæceras* (bo:c); *bo:cblæc* (bo:c); *bo:ccest* (bo:c); *bo:ccreæft* (bo:c); *bo:ccyn* (bo:c); *bo:cfell* (bo:c); *bo:cfo:dder* (bo:c); *bo:cgesamnung* (bo:c); *bo:cgestre:on* (bo:c); *bo:chaga* (bo:c); *bo:cholt* (bo:c); *bo:chord* (bo:c); *bo:chu:s* (bo:c); *bo:cla:r* (bo:c); *bo:clæ:den* (bo:c); *bo:cland* (bo:c); *bo:cræ:dere* (bo:c); *bo:cræ:ding* (bo:c); *bo:cre:de* (bo:c); *bo:cricht* (bo:c); *bo:cstæf* (bo:c); *bo:cstigel* (bo:c); *bo:ctæ:cung* (bo:c); *bo:ctalu* (bo:c); *bo:ctre:ow* (bo:c); *bo:cweorc* (bo:c); *bo:cwudu* (bo:c); *bohscyld* (bo:g); *bo:htimber* (bo:g); *bolttimber* (bolt); *bordcla:ð* (bord); *bordgela:c* (bord); *bordhaga* (bord); *bordhre:oða* (bord); *bordrand* (bord); *bordrima* (bord); *bordri:ðig* (bord); *bordstæð* (bord); *bordðaca* (bord); *bordweall* (bord); *bordwudu* (bord); *boxtre:ow* (box); *bra:dæx* (bra:d 1); *bra:dbrim* (bra:d 1); *bra:dele:ac* (bra:d 1); *bra:dhand* (bra:d 2); *bra:dsweord* (bra:d 1); *brægenpanne* (brægen); *brægnloca* (brægen); *bredweall* (bred); *bregdstafas* (brægd); *bregori:ce* (brego); *bregosto:l* (brego); *bregoweward* (brego); *bre:melæppel* (bre:mel); *bre:melberie* (bre:mel); *bre:melbræ:r* (bre:mel); *bre:melle:af* (bre:mel); *bre:melrind* (bre:mel); *bre:melðy:fel* (bre:mel); *bre:melðyrne* (bre:mel); *bre:melwudu* (bre:mel); *bre:ostba:n* (bre:ost); *bre:ostbyden* (bre:ost); *bre:ostcearu* (bre:ost); *bre:ostcofa* (bre:ost); *bre:ostgebeorg* (bre:ost); *bre:ostgehygd* (bre:ost); *bre:ostgeðanc* (bre:ost); *bre:ostgewæ:du* (bre:ost); *bre:osthord* (bre:ost); *bre:ostli:n* (bre:ost); *bre:ostloca* (bre:ost); *bre:ostnet* (bre:ost); *bre:ostnyrwet* (bre:ost); *bre:ostrocc* (bre:ost); *bre:ostsefa* (bre:ost); *bre:osttoga* (bre:ost); *bre:ostðing* (bre:ost); *bre:ostwærc* (bre:ost); *bre:ostweall* (bre:ost); *bre:ostweorðung* (bre:ost); *bre:ostwylm* (bre:ost); *bre:rhla:w* (bre:r); *bre:rðyrne* (bre:r); *bredi:sern* (bred); *bri:delgym* (bri:del); *bri:delshring* (bri:del); *bri:delðwangas* (bri:del); *brimclif* (brim); *brimfarod* (brim); *brimflo:d* (brim); *brimfugol* (brim); *brimgiest* (brim); *brimhengest* (brim); *brimhlæst* (brim); *brimla:d* (brim); *brimli:ðend* (brim); *brimmann* (brim); *brimra:d* (brim); *brimstæð* (brim); *brimstre:am* (brim); *brimðyssa* (brim); *brimwi:sa* (brim); *brimwudu* (brim); *brimwylf* (brim); *brimwylm* (brim); *brocchol* (brocc); *bro:hðre:a* (bro:ga); *bro:mfiæsten* (bro:m); *bru:nwyr*t (bru:n); *brycgbo:t* (brycg); *brycggeweorc* (brycg); *brycgweard* (brycg); *bry:dbedd* (bry:d 1); *bry:dble:tsung* (bry:d 1); *bry:dboda* (bry:d 1); *bry:dbu:r* (bry:d 1); *bry:dcofa* (bry:d 1); *bry:deala* (bry:d 1); *bry:dgifa* (bry:d 1); *bry:dgifu* (bry:d 1); *bry:dguma* (bry:d 1); *bry:dhu:s* (bry:d 1); *bry:dle:oð* (bry:d 1); *bry:dloca* (bry:d 1); *bry:dlufe* (bry:d 1); *bry:dniht* (bry:d 1); *bry:dræst* (bry:d 1); *bry:dre:af* (bry:d 1); *bry:dsang* (bry:d 1); *bry:dsceamol* (bry:d 1); *bry:dðing* (bry:d 1); *bry:sewyr*t (bry:se); *brytencyning* (Bryten 1); *brytengru:nd* (bryten 2); *Brytenlond* (Bryten 1); *brytenri:ce 1* (bryten 2); *brytenri:ce 2* (bryten 1); *Brytenwealda* (Bryten 1); *brytenwongas* (Bryten 1); *Bryttwealas* (bryt); *bucheort* (bucca); *burnsele* (burn); *burnsto:w* (burn); *buterfle:oge* (butere); *butergeðwe:or* (butere); *buterstoppa* (butere); *bydenbotm* (byden); *bydenfæt* (byden); *by:mesangere* (bi:eme); *byrgle:oð* (byrg ø); *byrigberge* (byrg ø); *byrisang* (byrg ø); *cæ:ghiorde* (cæ:g); *cæ:gloca* (cæ:g); *cærswill* (cærse); *cafortu:n* (ceafor); *ca:lencwide* (ca:lend); *calwercli:m* (cealer); *cancera:dl* (cancer); *cancerwund* (cancer); *candelbryd* (candel); *candelle:oh*t (candel); *Candelmæsse* (candel); *candelsny:tels* (candel); *candelstæf* (candel); *candelsticca* (candel); *candeltre:ow* (candel); *candeltwist* (candel); *candelwe:oce* (candel); *candelwyr*t (candel); *canonbo:c* (canon); *cantelca:p* (cantel); *cantercæppe* (cantel); *canterstæf* (cantere); *canticsang* (cantic); *capitelhu:s* (capitol); *capitolmæsse* (capitol); *carlfugol* (carl); *carlmann* (carl); *carseld* (caru); *carsi:ð* (caru); *carsorg* (caru); *carwylm* (caru); *cassucle:af* (cassuc); *castelmann* (castel 2); *castelweall* (castel 2); *castelweorc* (castel 1); *cawelle:af* (cawl 2); *cawelsæ:d* (cawl 2); *cawelstela* (cawl 2); *cawelstoc* (cawl 2); *cawelwurm* (cawl 2); *ceafla:dl* (ceaf); *cealcgrundel* (cealc); *cealcpyt* (cealc); *cealcse:að* (cealc); *cealcsta:n* (cealc); *cealerbri:w* (cealer); *cealfloca* (cealf 1); *ce:apcniht* (ce:ap); *ce:apdæg* (ce:ap); *ce:apealeðel* (ce:ap); *ce:apgyld* (ce:ap); *ce:apland* (ce:ap); *ce:apman* (ce:ap); *ce:apsceamul* (ce:ap); *ce:apscip* (ce:ap); *ce:apsetl* (ce:ap); *ce:apsto:w* (ce:ap); *ce:apstræ:t*

(ce:ap); *ce:aptoIn* (ce:ap); *ceasteræsc* (ceaster); *ceasterbu:end* (ceaster); *ceasterherpað* (ceaster); *ceasterhlid* (ceaster); *ceasterhof* (ceaster); *ceasterle:od* (ceaster); *ceastersæ:tan* (ceaster); *ceasterweall* (ceaster); *ceasterwi:c* (ceaster); *ceasterwyrhta* (ceaster); *ceasterwyr* (ceaster); *cederbe:am* (ceder); *cedertre:ow* (ceder); *Centesci:r* (Cent); *Centland* (Cent); *Centri:ce* (Cent); *Centware* (Cent); *ce:olðel* (ce:ol); *ce:olðelu* (ce:ol); *ceolwærc* (ceole); *ceorlfolc* (ceorl); *ceorlmann* (ceorl); *ceoselsta:n* (ceosel); *chorgle:o* (chor); *cifsgema:na* (cifes); *ci:epehu:s* (ci:pe); *ci:epemann* (ci:pe); *ci:epeding* (ce:ap); *Cildamæssedæg* (cild); *cildcla:ðas* (cild); *cildcradol* (cild); *cildfaru* (cild); *cildfo:stre* (cild); *cildgeogod* (cild); *cildhama* (cild); *cildild* (cild); *cildtrog* (cild); *cimbalgli:were* (cimbala); *ci:pele:ac* (ci:pe); *circolwyrde* (circul); *circula:dl* (circul); *circwyrhta* (cirice); *ciricæ:w* (cirice); *ciricbelle* (cirice); *ciricbo:c* (cirice); *ciricbo:t* (cirice); *ciricbræ:c* (cirice); *ciricbryce* (cirice); *ciricdor* (cirice); *ciricduru* (cirice); *ciricfrið* (cirice); *ciricfultum* (cirice); *ciricgang* (cirice); *ciricgema:na* (cirice); *ciricgeriht* (cirice); *ciricgrið* (cirice); *ciricha:lgung* (cirice); *cirichata* (cirice); *ciricland* (cirice); *ciricmæ:rsung* (cirice); *ciricmangung* (cirice); *ciricmitta* (cirice); *ciricne:od* (cirice); *ciricnytt* (cirice); *ciricragu* (cirice); *ciricre:n* (cirice); *ciricsang* (cirice); *ciricsceat* (cirice); *ciricso:cn* (cirice); *ciricti:d* (cirice); *cirictu:n* (cirice); *ciricðe:n* (cirice); *ciricðe:nung* (cirice); *ciricðing* (cirice); *ciricwæcce* (cirice); *ciricwa:g* (cirice); *ciricwaru* (cirice); *ciricward* (cirice); *cirisbe:am* (cirse); *ciseræppel* (cirse); *cistenbe:am* (cystel); *citelflo:de* (citel); *citelhru:m* (citel); *citelwylle* (citel); *cladersticca* (clædur); *clæ:ferwyr* (clæ:fre); *cla:tacrop* (cla:te); *cla:ðflyhte* (cla:ð); *cla:ðwe:oce* (cla:ð); *clericmann* (cleric); *clifhle:p* (clif); *clifsta:n* (clif); *clifwyr* (clif); *cliðwyr* (cliðe); *clu:storcleofa* (clu:stor); *clu:storloc* (clu:stor); *cne:orift* (cne:ow); *cne:orism* (cne:ow); *cne:osa:r* (cne:ow); *cne:owbi:gung* (cne:ow); *cne:owgebed* (cne:ow); *cne:owholen* (cne:ow); *cne:owmæ:g* (cne:ow); *cne:owri:m* (cne:ow); *cne:owsibb* (cne:ow); *cne:owwærc* (cne:ow); *cne:owwyrst* (cne:ow); *cnihtcild* (cniht); *cnihtgebeordor* (cniht); *cnihtiuogod* (cniht); *cnihtðe:awas* (cniht); *cnihtwi:se* (cniht); *cocro:d* (cocc); *coddæppel 1* (codd); *cofgodas* (cofa); *colma:se* (col); *colpytt* (col); *coltgræg* (colt); *colðræ:d* (col); *cornæsceda* (corn); *cornappla* (corn); *cornci:ð* (corn); *corngebrot* (corn); *corngesceot* (corn); *cornhu:s* (corn); *cornhwicce* (corn); *cornla:d* (corn); *cornsæ:d* (corn); *cornre:odung* (corn); *cornre:ow* (corn); *cornrog* (corn); *cornwurma* (corn); *cotli:f* (cot); *cotsetla* (cot); *cotsto:w* (cot); *cradolcild* (cradol); *cræftbo:c* (cræft); *cræftspræ:c* (cræft); *cræftwyr* (cræft); *crætehors* (cræt); *crætwe:n* (cræt); *crætwi:sa* (cræt); *crampul* (cran); *crancstæf* (cran); *cranicwri:tere* (cranic); *crismcla:ð* (crisma); *crismha:lgung* (crisma); *crismli:sing* (crisma); *crismmyrels* (crisma); *Cri:stesmæ:l* (Crist); *Cri:stesmæsse* (Crist); *crocchwer* (crocc); *crocscæard* (crocc); *crocwyrhta* (crocc); *cro:gcynn* (cro:g); *crople:ac* (crop); *cu:butere* (cu:); *cu:by:re* (cu:); *cu:cealf* (cu:); *cuclermæ:l* (cucler); *cu:e:age* (cu:); *cu:horn* (cu:); *cu:hyrde* (cu:); *cu:meoluc* (cu:); *cu:micge* (cu:); *cu:migoda* (cu:); *cu:sloppe* (cu:); *cu:tægl* (cu:); *cwecesand* (cwic 1); *cweornbill* (cweorn); *cweornburna* (cweorn); *cweornsta:n* (cweorn); *cweornre:ð* (cweorn); *cwicæ:ht* (cwic 1); *cwicbe:am* (cwic 1); *cwicfy:r* (cwic 1); *cwichege* (cwic 1); *cwicseolfor* (cwic 1); *cwicsu:sl* (cwic 1); *cwictre:ow* (cwic 1); *cycenðe:nung* (cycene); *cyllfylling* (cyll); *cy:pedæg* (ce:ap); *cyrstre:ow* (cirse); *cy:sefat* (cy:se); *cy:sehwe:g* (cy:se); *cy:slybb* (cy:se); *cy:ssitice* (cy:se); *cy:swucu* (cy:se); *cy:swyrhte* (cy:se); *dægandel* (dæg); *dægese:age* (dæg); *dægfæsten* (dæg); *dægfeorm* (dæg); *dæghwi:l* (dæg); *dægmæ:l* (dæg); *dægmete* (dæg); *dægre:d* (dæg); *dægri:m* (dæg); *dægri:m* (dæg); *dægri:m* (dæg); *dægsang* (dæg); *dægsceald* (dæg); *dægsteorra* (dæg); *dægswe:sendo* (dæg); *dægti:d* (dæg); *dægti:ma* (dæg); *dægðern* (dæg); *dægwæccan* (dæg); *dægward* (dæg); *dægweorc* (dæg); *dægweordung* (dæg); *dægwine* (dæg); *dægwo:ma* (dæg); *dægword* (dæg); *de:aðbe:am* (de:að); *de:aðbedd* (de:að); *de:aðcwalu* (de:að); *de:aðcwealm* (de:að); *de:aðdæg* (de:að); *de:aðdenu* (de:að); *de:aðdrepe* (de:að); *de:aðfiren* (de:að); *de:aðgeda:l* (de:að); *de:aðgodas* (de:að); *de:aðle:g* (de:að); *de:aðmægen* (de:að); *de:aðræ:s* (de:að); *de:aðræced* (de:að); *de:aðre:af* (de:að); *de:aðscu:a* (de:að); *de:aðscyld* (de:að); *de:aðsele* (de:að); *de:aðslege* (de:að); *de:aðspere* (de:að); *de:aðstede* (de:að); *de:aðsynnignes* (de:að); *de:aððe:nung* (de:að); *de:aðwang* (de:að); *de:aðwe:ge* (de:að); *de:aðwi:c* (de:að); *de:aðwyr* (de:að); *de:awwyr* (de:aw 1); *Denalagu* (Dene 1); *denbæ:r* (denn); *denberende* (denn); *deneland* (Dene 1); *Denemearc* (Dene 1); *densto:w* (denn); *de:ofolcræft* (de:ofol); *de:ofolcynn* (de:ofol); *de:ofoldæ:d* (de:ofol); *de:ofolgi:tsung* (de:ofol); *de:ofolgiel* (de:ofol); *de:ofolsci:n* (de:ofol); *de:ofolwi:tga* (de:ofol); *de:orcynn* (de:or 1); *de:orfald* (de:or 1); *de:orfrið* (de:or 1); *de:orge:at* (de:or 1); *de:orhege* (de:or 1); *de:ornett* (de:or 1); *de:ortu:n* (de:or 1); *de:orwyrðnes* (de:ore 1); *di:acongegyrela* (di:acon); *di:aconrocc* (di:acon); *di:aconðe:nung* (di:acon); *di:csceard* (di:c); *di:csitice* (di:c); *di:cwalu* (di:c); *dihtfæstendæg* (diht); *dimhof* (dimm); *dimhu:s* (dimm); *dimscu:a* (dimm); *discberend* (disc); *discðegn* (disc); *do:gorgeri:m* (do:gor); *dohtorsunu* (dohtor); *dolgilp* (dol 1); *dolsceada* (dol 1); *dolspræ:c* (dol 1); *dolwi:te* (dol 2); *dolwillen 2* (dol 1); *do:mæ:rn* (do:m); *do:mbo:c* (do:m); *do.mdæg* (do:m); *do:mhu:s* (do:m); *do:msetl* (do:m); *do:msettend* (do:m); *do:msto:w* (do:m);

do:mweorðung (do:m); *dorweard* (dor); *druncmennen* (druncen 2); *dry:cræft* (dry:); *dry:cræftiga* (dry:); *dry:mann* (dry:); *du:nælf* (du:n 1); *du:nelfen* (du:n 1); *du:nhunig* (du:n 1); *du:nland* (du:n 1); *Du:nsæ:te* (du:n 1); *du:nscræf* (du:n 1); *du:stdrenc* (du:st); *du:stsce:awung* (du:st); *du:stswerm* (du:st); *durstodl* (duru); *duruhaldend* (duru); *duruðegn* (duru); *duruði:nen* (duru); *duruweard* (duru); *du:ðhamor* (dy:ð); *dweorgedwosle* (dweorg); *dyrneforlegernes* (dierne 1); *dyrnegeligre 1* (dierne 1); *dyrnegeligre 2* (dierne 1); *dyrngewrit* (dierne 1); *dyrnмага* (dierne 2); *e:abrycg* (e:a 1); *e:acerse* (e:a 1); *e:adocce* (e:a 1); *e:afisc* (e:a 1); *e:aganbyrhtm* (e:age); *e:agbræ:w* (e:age); *e:agduru* (e:age); *e:age:ce* (e:age); *e:agfle:ah* (e:age); *e:aggebyrd* (e:age); *e:aggemearc* (e:age); *e:aghring* (e:age); *e:aghyll* (e:age); *e:aghyrne* (e:age); *e:agmist* (e:age); *e:agse:oung* (e:age); *e:agsealf* (e:age); *e:agðyrel* (e:age); *e:agwærc* (e:age); *e:agwund* (e:age); *e:agwyrht* (e:age); *e:ala:d* (e:a 1); *e:aland* (e:a 1); *ealdcy:ðð* (eald); *ealddagas* (eald); *ealdefæder* (eald); *ealdemo:dor* (eald); *ealdfæder* (eald); *ealdfe:ond* (eald); *ealdgecynd* (eald); *ealdgefa:* (eald); *ealdgefe:ra* (eald); *ealdgemæ:re* (eald); *ealdgene:at* (eald); *ealdgeni:ðla* (eald); *ealdgeriht* (eald); *ealdgesegen* (eald); *ealdgesi:ð* (eald); *ealdgestre:on* (eald); *ealdgeweorc* (eald); *ealdgewinn* (eald); *ealdgewyrht* (eald); *ealdhettende* (eald); *ealdhla:ford* (eald); *ealdhri:ðer* (eald); *ealdhryðerflæ:sc* (eald); *ealdland* (eald); *ealdriht* (eald); *Eald-Seaxe* (eald); *ealdspell* (eald); *ealdspræ:c* (eald); *ealdwi:f* (eald); *ealdwita* (eald); *ealdwri:tere* (eald); *ealfara* (eall 1); *ealgotwebb* (eall 1); *ealhstede* (ealh); *e:alifer* (e:a 1); *e:ali:ðend* (e:a 1); *eallencten* (eall 1); *eallha:lgung* (eall 1); *eallmægen* (eall 1); *eallmiht* (eall 1); *ealloffrung* (eall 1); *eallwealda 2* (eall 1); *eallwealdend* (eall 1); *eallwihta* (eall 1); *eallwundor* (eall 1); *ealubenc* (ealu); *ealuchyfa* (ealu); *ealufæt* (ealu); *ealugafol* (ealu); *ealugeweorc* (ealu); *ealuhu:s* (ealu); *ealumalt* (ealu); *ealuscerwen* (ealu); *ealuscop* (ealu); *ealusele* (ealu); *ealuwæ:ge* (ealu); *ealuwosa* (ealu); *e:ao:fer* (e:a 1); *e:aracu* (e:a 1); *e:arblæd* (e:ar 1); *e:arclæ:nsend* (e:are); *e:arcoðu* (e:are); *eardbegenga* (eard); *eardbegengnes* (eard); *eardgeard* (eard); *eardgyfu* (eard); *eardland* (eard); *eardlufe* (eard); *eardri:ce* (eard); *eardstapa* (eard); *eardstede* (eard); *eardweall* (eard); *eardwi:c* (eard); *eardwrecca* (eard); *eardwunung* (eard); *e:arefinger* (e:are); *earfoðcyunn* (earfoðe 2); *earfoðdæg* (earfoðe 1); *earfoðhwi:l* (earfoðe 2); *earfoðmæcg* (earfoðe 1); *earfoðsi:ð* (earfoðe 2); *earfoððra:g* (earfoðe 2); *e:argebland* (e:ar 2); *e:argespeca* (e:are); *e:argrund* (e:ar 2); *earhfaru* (earh 1); *e:arhring* (e:are); *e:arisc* (e:a 1); *e:ari:ð* (e:a 1); *e:arlæppa* (e:are); *e:arliprica* (e:are); *e:arlocc* (e:are); *earmbe:ag* (earm 1); *earmgegirela* (earm 1); *earmhre:ad* (earm 1); *earmscanca* (earm 1); *earmsli:fe* (earm 1); *earmstoc* (earm 1); *earnge:ap* (earm 1); *e:arpre:on* (e:are); *e:arring* (e:are); *e:arscripel* (e:are); *e:arsealf* (e:are); *earsendu* (ears); *earsgang* (ears); *e:arslege* (e:are); *earsly:ra* (ears); *e:arspinl* (e:are); *earsðerl* (ears); *e:arðyrel* (e:are); *e:arwærc* (e:are); *e:arwela* (e:ar 2); *e:arwicga* (e:are); *e:ary:ð* (e:ar 2); *e:aspryng* (e:a 1); *e:astæð* (e:a 1); *e:asta:n* (e:a 1); *e:astcyning* (e:ast 1); *e:astdæ:l* (e:ast 1); *e:astende* (e:ast 1); *Eastengle* (e:ast 1); *E:asteræ:fen* (E:astre); *E:asterdæg* (E:astre); *E:asterfæsten* (E:astre); *E:asterfeorm* (E:astre); *E:asterfre:olsdæg* (E:astre); *E:astergewuna* (E:astre); *E:astermo:nað* (E:astre); *E:asterniht* (E:astre); *E:astersunnandæg* (E:astre); *E:astersymbol* (E:astre); *E:asterti:d* (E:astre); *E:asterðe:nung* (E:astre); *E:asterwucu* (E:astre); *e:astfolc* (e:ast 1); *e:astga:rsecg* (e:ast 1); *e:astgemæ:re* (e:ast 1); *e:asthealf* (e:ast 1); *e:astland* (e:ast 1); *e:astle:ode* (e:ast 1); *e:astportic* (e:ast 1); *e:astre:am* (e:a 1); *e:astri:ce* (e:ast 1); *e:astrodor* (e:ast 1); *e:astsæ:* (e:ast 1); *E:ast-Seaxan* (e:ast 1); *e:aststæð* (e:ast 1); *e:astðe:od* (e:ast 1); *e:astweg* (e:ast 1); *e:aðbelg* (e:aðe 1); *e:aðme:du* (e:aðe 1); *e:aðme:ttu* (e:aðe 1); *e:awyrht* (e:a 1); *eaxelgespann* (eaxl); *eaxlcla:ð* (eaxl); *eaxlgestealla* (eaxl); *eceddrenc* (eced); *ecedfæt* (eced); *ecedwi:n* (eced); *ecgðracu* (ecg); *ecgbana* (ecg); *ecgclif* (ecg); *ecghete* (ecg); *ecgla:st* (ecg); *ecgplega* (ecg); *ecgwæl* (ecg); *edischenn* (edisc); *ediscweard* (edisc); *efenapostol* (efen 1); *efenbisceop* (efen 1); *efenceasterwaran* (efen 1); *efencempa* (efen 1); *efene:hð* (efen 1); *efenesne* (efen 1); *efengeli:ca* (efen 1); *efengemæcca* (efen 1); *efenha:da* (efen 1); *efenhe:afða* (efen 1); *efenhe:ap* (efen 1); *efenheafodling* (efen 1); *efenheorte* (efen 1); *efenhle:oðor* (efen 1); *efenhlytta* (efen 1); *efenla:ste* (efen 1); *efenlæ:cere* (efen 1); *efenleornere* (efen 1); *efenli:ca* (efen 1); *efenmæssepre:ost* (efen 1); *efenniht* (efen 1); *efennihte* (efen); *efensa:cerd* (efen 1); *efenscolere* (efen 1); *efenspræ:c* (efen 1); *efente:am* (efen 1); *e:fenðe:nung* (æ:fen); *efenðe:ow* (efen 1); *efenðe:owen* (efen 1); *efenðegn* (efen 1); *efenwæ:ge* (efen 1); *efenwerod* (efen 1); *efenwiht* (efen 1); *efenwyrhend* (efen 1); *efenwyrhta* (efen 1); *efenyrfeward* (efen 1); *efibo:t* (eft); *eftcneoreso* (eft); *eftcynnes* (eft); *eftiforgifnes* (eft); *eftgeafung* (eft); *eftile:an* (eft); *eftilo:cung* (eft); *eftni:wung* (eft); *eftonfo:nd* (eft); *eftryne* (eft); *eftselenes* (eft); *eftsi:ð* (eft); *eftspellung* (eft); *eftðingung* (eft); *eftwyrð 1* (eft); *egela:f* (ege); *egesgri:ma* (egesa); *egeswi:n* (i:eg); *egeðgetigu* (egðe); *egewylm* (ege); *e:gorhere* (e:gor); *e:gorstre:am* (e:gor); *egðwirf* (egðe); *elebe:am* (ele 1); *elebearu* (ele 1); *eleberge* (ele 1); *elebytt* (ele 1); *eledro:sna* (ele 1); *elefæt* (ele 1); *elegre:ofa* (ele 1); *elehorn* (ele 1); *elele:af* (ele 1); *elesealf* (ele 1); *eleseocche* (ele 1); *eletredde* (ele 1); *eletre:ow* (ele 1); *eletwig* (ele 1); *elewana* (ele 1); *elleahor* (ell 1); *ellenahse* (ellen 2); *ellencræft* (ellen 1); *ellendæ:d* (ellen 1); *ellengæ:st* (ellen 1);

1); *ellengra:fa* (ellen 2); *ellenhete* (ellen 1); *ellenlæ:ca* (ellen 1); *ellenle:af* (ellen 2); *ellenmæ:rðu* (ellen 1); *ellenrind* (ellen 2); *ellenspræ:c* (ellen 1); *ellenstubb* (ellen 2); *ellenta:n* (ellen 2); *ellentre:ow* (ellen 2); *ellenweorc* (ellen 1); *ellenwo:d 1* (ellen 1); *ellenwyr* (ellen 2); *ellenwyrtruma* (ellen 2); *ellorga:st* (ellor); *ellorsi:ð* (ellor); *elmrind* (elm); *elnboga* (eln); *elngemet* (eln); *elpendba:n* (elpend); *elpendto:ð* (elpend); *emleahor* (em); *endebyrd* (ende); *endedæg* (ende); *endede:að* (ende); *endedo:gor* (ende); *endefæstend* (ende); *endefurh* (ende); *endela:f* (ende); *endele:an* (ende); *endeli:f* (ende); *endemann* (ende); *enderi:m* (ende); *endesæ:ta* (ende); *endespæ:c* (ende); *endestæf* (ende); *endeti:ma* (ende); *endeðræ:st* (ende); *endwerc* (ende); *engelcynn* (engel 1); *Englaland* (Englan); *entcynn* (ent); *eodorbrecð* (eodor); *eodorbrice* (eodor); *eodorgong* (eodor); *eodorwi:r* (eodor); *eoforcumbol* (eofor); *eoforfearn* (eofor); *eoforhe:afodsegn* (eofor); *eoforli:c* (eofor); *eoforspere* (eofor); *eoforspre:ot* (eofor); *eoforswi:n* (eofor); *eoforðring* (eofor); *eoforðrote* (eofor); *eolhsand* (eolh); *eolhsecg* (eolh); *e:ored* (eoh); *eorlgebyrd* (eorl); *eorlgestre:on* (eorl); *eorlgewæ:de* (eorl); *eorlmægen* (eorl); *eorlriht* (eorl); *eorlweorod* (eorl); *eormencynn* (eormen); *eormengrund* (eormen); *eormenla:f* (eormen); *eormenstrý:nd* (eormen); *eormende:od* (eormen); *eorðæppel* (eorðe); *eorðærn* (eorðe); *eorðbeofung* (eorðe); *eorðberge* (eorðe); *eorðbi:genga* (eorðe); *eorðbi:gennes* (eorðe); *eorðbrycg* (eorðe); *eorðbu:end* (eorðe); *eorðbyrgen* (eorðe); *eorðbyrig* (eorðe); *eorðcafer* (eorðe); *eorðcraeft* (eorðe); *eorðcryppel* (eorðe); *eorðcýning* (eorðe); *eorðcýnn* (eorðe); *eorðdenu* (eorðe); *eorðdraca* (eorðe); *eorðdyne* (eorðe); *eorðfæt* (eorðe); *eorðgealla* (eorðe); *eorðgebyrst* (eorðe); *eorðgemæ:re* (eorðe); *eorðgemet* (eorðe); *eorðgesceaft* (eorðe); 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*e:ðeleard* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelfæsten* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelland* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelmearc* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelri:ce* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelriht* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelseld* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelstadol* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelstæf* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelsto:l* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelsto:w* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelturf* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðeldrymm* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelweard* (e:ðel 1); *e:ðelwynn* (e:ðel 1); *fa:cendæ:d* (fa:cen); *fa:cegecwis* (fa:cen); *fa:censearu* (fa:cen); *fa:censtafas* (fa:cen); *fa:centa:cen* (fa:cen); *fæderæðelo* (fæder); *fædere:ðel* (fæder); *fæderfeoh* (fæder); *fædergeard* (fæder); *fædergestre:on* (fæder); *fæderhi:wisc* (fæder); *fæderland* (fæder); *fædernama* (fæder); *fæderri:ce* (fæder); *fæderslaga* (fæder); *fæderswica* (fæder); *fæ:mnha:desmon* (fæ:mne); *fæ:rærning* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rbæl:d* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rbryne* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rclamm* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rcodû* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rcwealm* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rcyle* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rde:að* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rdryre* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rgripe* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rgryre* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rhaga* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rni:ð* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rræ:s* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rsceada* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rscyte* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rse:að* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rsearo* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rslide* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rspell* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rsprýng* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rsteorfa* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rstice* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rstylt* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rswi:ge* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rswile* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:runtrymnes* (fæ:r 1); *fæ:rwundor* (fæ:r 1); *fæstland* (fæst 1); *fætfillere* (fæt); *fæ:tgold* (fæ:t 1); *fæ:thengest* (fæ:tt 1); *fæðmri:m* (fæðm); *fa:gwyrm* (fa:g 1); *faldgang* (fald); *faldhri:ðer* (fald); *fantbæð* (fant); *fantble:tsung* (fant); *fantfæt* (fant); *fantha:lgung* (fant); *fantwæter* (fant); *faðusunu* (faðe); *fearhhama* (fearh); *fearhry:ðer* (fearr 1); *fearnbed* (fearn); *fearnbracu* (fearn); *fearnedisc* (fearn); *fearnhege* (fearn); *fearnlæs* (fearn); *fe:fera:dl* (fe:fer); *fe:fercyn* (fe:fer); *fe:ferfu:ge* (fe:fer); *felaspræc* (fela 1); *feldbe:o* (feld); *feldbisceopwyr* (feld); *feldcirice* (feld); *feldefare* (felde); *feldelfen* (feld); *feldhoppe* (feld); 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(feorm); *feormfultum* (feorm); *feorstuðu* (feorr 1); *feorweg* (feorr 1); *fe:owerdo:gor 1* (fe:ower); *fe:owergild* (fe:ower); *feorðandæ:l* (feorða); *feorðe:od* (feorr 1); *ferdwyrt* (feld); *fereso:ca* (fearh); *fe:rbedd* (fe:re); *ferhðbana* (ferhð); *ferhðcleofa* (ferhð); *ferhðgeni:ðla* (ferhð); *ferhðgewit* (ferhð); *ferhðloca* (ferhð); *ferhðlufu* (ferhð); *ferhðsefa* (ferhð); *ferhweard* (ferhð); *fe:stermenn* (fo:stor); *fetelhilt* (fetel); *feðberedd* (feðer 1); *fe:ðerberend* (feðer 1); *fe:ðercraft* (feðer 1); *fe:ðergearwe* (feðer 1); *fe:ðergeweorc* (feðer 1); *fe:ðerhama* (feðer 1); *fi:ca:dl* (fi:c); *fi:cæppel* (fi:c); *fi:cbe:am* (fi:c); *fi:cle:af* (fi:c); *fi:ctre:ow* (fi:c); *fi:cwyrn* (fi:c); *fi:cwyr* (fi:c); *fi:fbe:c* (fi:f); *fi:felcynn* (fi:fel); *fi:feldo:r* (fi:fel); *fi:felstre:am* (fi:fel); *fi:felwæ:g* (fi:fel); *fi:ffingre* (fi:f); *fi:fge:ar* (fi:f); *fi:fle:af* (fi:f); *fi:fmægen* (fi:f); *fildcumb* (fild); *filiðle:ag* (fileðe); *fingeræppla* (finger); *fingerdocca* (finger); *fingerlið* (finger); *fingermæ:l* (finger); *finolsæ:d* (finol); *firenbealu* (firen); *firencraft* (firen); *firendæ:d* (firen); *firenearfeðe* (firen); *firenhicga* (firen); *firenhicge* (firen); *firenhicgend* (firen); *firenleahter* (firen); *firenlust* (firen); *firesynn* (firen); *firendearf* (firen); *firenweorc* (firen); *firenwyrhta* (firen); *firgenbe:am* (firgen); *firgenbeorg* (firgen); *firgenbucca* (firgen); *firgenga:t* (firgen); *firgenholt* (firgen); *firgenstre:am* (firgen); *firstthro:f* (first 2); *firstmearc* (first 1); *fiscbry:ne* (fisc); *fiscynn* (fisc); *fiscde:ah* (fisc); *fiscfell 1* (fisc); *fiscflo:du* (fisc); *fischu:s* (fisc); *fisclacu* (fisc); *fiscmere* (fisc); *fiscnett* (fisc); *fiscpo:l* (fisc); *fiscðru:t* (fisc); *fiscwelle* (fisc); *fiscwer* (fisc); *fiðerhama* (feðer 1); *fiðerri:ca* (fe:ower); *fiðerri:ce* (fe:ower); *fiðersce:atas* (fe:ower); *fiðersleht* (feðer 1); *flæ:scæ:t* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scbana* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scbesmitennes* (flæ:sc); *flæ:sccofa* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scostnung* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scwellere* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scscy:ping* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scgebyrd* (flæ:sc); *flæ:schama* (flæ:sc); *flæ:schord* (flæ:sc); *flæ:schu:s* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scmaðu* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scmangere* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scmete* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scsand* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scstræ:t* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scta:were* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scto:ð* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scðe:nung* (flæ:sc); *flæ:scwyrn* (flæ:sc); *fla:nboga* (fla:n 1); *fla:ngeweorc* (fla:n 1); *fla:nðracu* (fla:n 1); *flehtraflyne* (flehtre); *fli:emanfeorm* (fli:ema); *flocra:d* (flocc); *flo:rsta:n* (flo:r); *flyhtecla:ð* (flyhte); *fo:dderbill* (fo:dder 1); *fo:dderbrytta* (fo:dder 1); *fo:ddergifu* (fo:dder 1); *fo:dderhec* (fo:dder 1); *fo:ddorðegu* (fo:dder 1); *fo:ddurwela* (fo:dder 1); *folcbealo* (folc); *folcbearn* (folc); *folccu:* (folc); *folccwe:n* (folc); *folccwide* (folc); *folccynning* (folc); *folcdryht* (folc); *folcegsa* (folc); *folcfræ:a* (folc); *folcgedre:fnes* (folc); *folcgefoeht* (folc); *folcgemot* (folc); *folcgerre:fa* (folc); *folcgesi:ð* (folc); *folcgestealla* (folc); *folcgestre:on* (folc); *folcgetæl* (folc); *folcgetrum* (folc); *folcgewinn* (folc); *folcherepað* (folc); *folclā:r* (folc); *folclagu* (folc); *folcland* (folc); *folcle:asung* (folc); *folcmæ:gð* (folc); *folcmægen* (folc); *folcne:d* (folc); *folcræ:d* (folc); *folcriht 1* (folc); *folcsæl* (folc); *folcscearu* (folc); *folcsceaða* (folc); *folcslite* (folc); *folcso:ð* (folc); *folcstede* (folc); *folcsto:w* (folc); *folcswe:ot* (folc); *folctalu* (folc); *folctoga* (folc); *folctruma* (folc); *folcwer* (folc); *folcwiga* (folc); *folcwita* (folc); *folcwo:h* (folc); *foldærn* (folde); *folda:gend* (folde); *foldbold* (folde); *foldbu:end* (folde); *foldgræf* (folde); *foldræst* (folde); *foldwæstm* (folde); *foldweg* (folde); *foldwela* (folde); *foldwong* (folde); *foldwylm* (folde); *fonfy:r* (fann); *fordwer* (ford); *fo:storbearn* (fo:stor); *fo:storbro:ðor* (fo:stor); *fo:storcild* (fo:stor); *fo:storfæder* (fo:stor); *fo:storland* (fo:stor); *fo:storle:an* (fo:stor); *fo:stormann* (fo:stor); *fo:stormo:dor* (fo:stor); *fo:stormo:ð* (fo:stor); *fo:storsweostor* (fo:stor); *fo:ta:dl* (fo:t); *fo:tbred* (fo:t); *fo:tcosp* (fo:t); *fo:tcodu* (fo:t); *fo:tece* (fo:t); *fo:tfeter* (fo:t); *fo:tgemearc* (fo:t); *fo:tgemet* (fo:t); *fo:tgeswell* (fo:t); *fo:tgewæ:de* (fo:t); *fo:tla:st* (fo:t); *fo:tmæ:l* (fo:t); *fo:tra:p* (fo:t); *fo:tsceamol* (fo:t); *fo:tsceanca* (fo:t); *fo:tsetl* (fo:t); *fo:tspor* (fo:t); *fo:tspure* (fo:t); *fo:tsta:n* (fo:t); *fo:tstapol* (fo:t); *fo:tswæð* (fo:t); *fo:tswaðu* (fo:t); *fo:tswyle* (fo:t); *fo:tðwe:al* (fo:t); *fo:twærc* (fo:t); *fo:twelm* (fo:t); *foxescla:te* (fox); *foxescli:fe* (fox); *foxesfo:t* (fox); *foxesglo:fa* (fox); *foxhol* (fox); *foxhyll* (fox); *fracodðæ:d* (fracod 2); *fracodword* (fracod 2); *fræ:tgenga* (fræ:t); *frætlæppa* (frett); *fre:obearn* (fre:o 1); *frecma:se* (frec); *frecwa:send* (frec); *fre:obro:ðor* (fre:o 1); *fre:oburh* (fre:o 1); *fre:odohtor* (fre:o 1); *fre:olæ:ta* (fre:o 1); *fre:olsæ:fen* (fre:ols 1); *fre:olsbo:c* (fre:ols 1); *fre:olsbryce* (fre:ols 1); *fre:olsdæg* (fre:ols 1); *fre:olsge:r* (fre:ols 1); *fre:olsgefa* (fre:ols 1); *fre:olsmann* (fre:ols 2); *fre:olsniht* (fre:ols 1); *fre:olssto:w* (fre:ols 1); *fre:olsti:d* (fre:ols 1); *fre:omæ:g* (fre:o 1); *fre:omann* (fre:o 1); *fre:onama* (fre:a 1); *fre:ondla:r* (fre:ond); *fre:ondlaðu* (fre:ond); *fre:ondlufu* (fre:ond); *fre:ondmyne* (fre:ond); *fre:ondspe:d* (fre:ond); *fre:oriht* (fre:o 1); *fre:osceat* (fre:o 1); *fre:owi:f* (fre:o 1); *Fri:andæg* (fre:ond); *Fri:geæ:fen* (Fri:g); *Fri:gedæg* (Fri:g); *Fri:geniht* (Fri:g); *friða:ð* (frið); *friðbe:na* (frið); *friðborh* (frið); *friðbræ:c* (frið); *friðburg* (frið); *friðcandel* (frið); *friðgeard* (frið); *friðgeda:l* (frið); *friðgegilda* (frið); *friðgewrit* (frið); *friðgi:sl* (frið); *friðgild* (frið); *friðhengest* (frið); *friðherpað* (frið); *friðhu:s* (frið); *friðland* (frið); *friðma:l* (frið); *friðmann* (frið); *friðscip* (frið); *friðso:cn* (frið); *friðsplott* (frið); *friðsto:l* (frið); *friðsto:w* (frið); *fruma:cennes* (frum 1); *frumbearn* (frum 1); *frumbyrd* (frum 1); *frumcennning* (frum 1); *frumcne:ow* (frum 1); *frumcyn* (frum 1); *frumcyrr* (frum 1); *frumdysig* (frum 1); *frumga:r* (frum 1); *frumgesceap* (frum 1); *frumgeweorc* (frum 1); *frumgewrit* (frum 1); *frumgifu* (frum 1); *frumgripa* (frum 1); *frumgyld* (frum 1); *frumhe:owung* (frum 1); *frumhrægl* (frum 1); *frumildo* (frum 1); *frumle:oh* (frum 1); *frumli:da* (frum 1); *frummeoluc* (frum 1); *frummynetslæge*

(frum 1); *frumræ:d* (frum 1); *frumri:pa* (frum 1); *frumsceaft* (frum 1); *frumsceatt* (frum 1); *frumscepend* (frum 1); *frumscyld* (frum 1); *frumsetnes* (frum 1); *frumsetnung* (frum 1); *frumslæ:p* (frum 1); *frumspellung* (frum 1); *frumspæ:c* (frum 1); *frumstaðol* (frum 1); *frumstemn* (frum 1); *frumsto:l* (frum 1); *frumtal* (frum 1); *frumte:am* (frum 1); *frumti:d* (frum 1); *frumtyhtle* (frum 1); *frumwæstm* (frum 1); *frumweorc* (frum 1); *frumwi:fung* (frum 1); *frumwylm* (frum 1); *frumwyrhta* (frum 1); *fugelbona* (fugel); *fugelcynn* (fugel); *fugeldæg* (fugel); *fugeldoppe* (fugel); *fugeleswy:se* (fugel); *fugelhwata* (fugel); *fugelli:m* (fugel); *fugelnett* (fugel); *fugeltimber* (fugel); *fugeltre:o* (fugel); *fugelweohlere* (fugel); *fuglesbe:an* (fugel); *furhwudu* (furf); *furlang* (furf); *fu:sle:oð* (fu:s); *fustra* (fy:r); *fylleðflo:d* (full); *fy:rbæð* (fy:r); *fy:rbe:ta* (fy:r); *fy:rbend* (fy:r); *fy:rbryne* (fy:r); *fy:rclomm* (fy:r); *fy:rcru:ce* (fy:r); *fy:rcynn* (fy:r); *fy:rdraca* (fy:r); *fy:rfo:da* (fy:r); *fy:rgearwung* (fy:r); *fy:rgebeorh* (fy:r); *fy:rgebræc* (fy:r); *fy:rgna:st* (fy:r); *fy:rhu:s* (fy:r); *fy:rle:oht* (fy:r); *fy:rle:oma* (fy:r); *fy:rloca* (fy:r); *fy:rmæ:l* (fy:r); *fyrge:afod* (firgen); *fyrnge:ar* (fyrn); *fyrngelhit* (fyrn); *fyrngemynd* (fyrn); *fyrngesceap* (fyrn); *fyrngesetu* (fyrn); *fyrngestre:on* (fyrn); *fyrngeweorc* (fyrn); *fyrngewinn* (fyrn); *fyrngewrit* (fyrn); *fyrngewyrht* (fyrn); *fyrngidd* (fyrn); *fyrnmann* (fyrn); *fyrnsægen* (fyrn); *fyrnsceaða* (fyrn); *fyrnstre:amas* (fyrn); *fyrnweorc* (fyrn); *fyrnwita* (fyrn); *fy:rpanne* (fy:r); *fy:rrace* (fy:r); *fy:rscofl* (fy:r); *fyrsga:ra* (fyr 1); *fyrsi:g* (fyr 1); *fyrslæ:ah* (fyr 1); *fy:rspearca* (fy:r); *fyrspenn* (fyr 1); *fyrsræ:w* (fyr 1); *fy:rsta:n* (fy:r); *fy:rtang* (fy:r); *fy:rtorr* (fy:r); *fy:rðolle* (fy:r); *fyrwit 1* (fy:r); *fy:rwylm* (fy:r); *fy:stgebe:at* (fy:st); *ga:di:ren* (ga:d 2); *gærbedd* (gærs); *gærsci:ð* (gærs); *gærshoppa* (gærs); *gærshoppe* (gærs); *gærsswy:n* (gærs); *gærstapa* (gærs); *gærstu:n* (gærs); *gærswyrt* (gærs); *gærstyrð* (gærs); *gaga:tsta:n* (gaga:tes); *gagelcroppan* (gagel); *gagolbæ:rnes* (gagol 3); *gamenwa:ð* (gamen); *gamenwudu* (gamen); *ga:ræcer* (ga:ra); *ga:rbe:am* (ga:r 1); *ga:rberend* (ga:r 1); *ga:rclife* (ga:r 1); *ga:rcwealm* (ga:r 1); *ga:rfaru* (ga:r 1); *ga:rgetrum* (ga:r 1); *ga:rgewinn* (ga:r 1); *ga:rhe:ap* (ga:r 1); *ga:rholt* (ga:r 1); *ga:rle:ac* (ga:r 1); *ga:rmitting* (ga:r 1); *ga:rni:ð* (ga:r 1); *ga:rræ:s* (ga:r 1); *ga:rsecg* (ga:r 1); *ga:rtorn* (ga:r 1); *ga:rðracu* (ga:r 1); *ga:rwiga* (ga:r 1); *ga:rwigend* (ga:r 1); *ga:rwudu* (ga:r 1); *ga:stberend* (ga:st); *ga:stbona* (ga:st); *ga:stcofa* (ga:st); *ga:stcwalu* (ga:st); *ga:stcynning* (ga:st); *ga:stgeda:l* (ga:st); *ga:stgehygd* (ga:st); *ga:stgemynd* (ga:st); *ga:stgeni:ðla* (ga:st); *ga:stgery:ne* (ga:st); *ga:stgewinn* (ga:st); *ga:stgifu* (ga:st); *ga:stlufu* (ga:st); *ga:stsunu* (ga:st); *ga:tahu:s* (ga:t); *ga:taloc* (ga:t); *ga:tbucca* (ga:t); *ga:tehæ:r* (ga:t); *ga:tetre:ow* (ga:t); *ga:thyrde* (ga:t); *ge:acesu:re* (ge:ac); *ge:aglsiwile* (ge:agl 1); *geala:dl* (gealla); *gealgtre:ow* (gealga 1); *gealla:dl* (gealla); *geanbo:c* (ge:n 1); *geantalu* (ge:n 1); *gearbo:t* (ge:ar); *ge:arcynning* (ge:ar); *ge:ardagas* (ge:ar); *geardsteall* (geard 1); *ge:arfæc* (ge:ar); *ge:argemearc* (ge:ar); *ge:argemynd* (ge:ar); *ge:argeriht* (ge:ar); *ge:argerim* (ge:ar); *ge:argetæl* (ge:ar); *ge:armarcet* (ge:ar); *gearobrygd* (gearo 1); *gearofang* (gearo 1); *gearowita* (gearo 1); *ge:arri:m* (ge:ar); *ge:arðe:nung* (ge:ar); *ge:arwæ:stm* (ge:ar); *gearnwinde* (gearn); *gefearhsugu* (fearh); *gegnwide* (ge:n 1); *gegnpæð* (ge:n 1); *gegnslæge* (ge:n 1); *ge:nla:d* (ge:n 1); *ge:oabbod* (ge:o); *geocboga* (geoc); *geocled* (geoc); *geocleta* (geoc); *geocstecca* (geoc); *geocte:ma* (geoc); *ge:odæ:d* (ge:o); *ge:odæg* (ge:o); *geofonflo:d* (geofon); *geofonhu:s* (geofon); *Ge:oldæg* (Ge:ol); *ge:ole:an* (ge:o); *Ge:olmo:nad* (Ge:ol); *geoloca* (geolu); *geolorand* (geolu); *ge:omagister* (ge:o); *ge:omann* (ge:o); *ge:ome:owle* (ge:o); *ge:omorgidd* (ge:omor); *geondleccung* (geond 2); *geonsi:ð* (geond 2); *geormanle:af* (gearwe 3); *geormenletic* (gearwe 3); *ge:osceaft* (ge:o); *ge:osceaftiga:st* (ge:osceaft); *ge:owine* (ge:o); *geste:dhors* (sto:d); *gewyrthox* (wyrth); *gicelgebland* (gicela); *gicelsta:n* (gicela); *gierdweg* (gierd); *gierdwi:te* (gierd); *giestærn* (giest); *giesthof* (giest); *giesthu:s* (giest); *giestliðnes* (giest); *giestsele* (giest); *gi:gantmæcg* (gi:gant); *gimcynn* (gimm); *gimreced* (gimm); *gimrodor* (gimm); *gimsta:n* (gimm); *gimwyrhta* (gimm); *gismægen* (giest); *glæsfaet* (glæs 1); *glæsgegot* (glæs 1); *gli:wbe:am* (gli:w); *gli:wbydenestre* (gli:w); *gli:wcræft* (gli:w); *gli:wcygn* (gli:w); *gli:wðre:am* (gli:w); *gli:wgamen* (gli:w); *gli:wma:den* (gli:w); *gli:wman* (gli:w); *gli:wstæf* (gli:w); *gli:wsto:l* (gli:w); *gli:wword* (gli:w); *glo:fwyrth* (glo:f 1); *gnornhof* (gnorn 2); *gnornsorg* (gnorn 2); *gnornword* (gnorn 2); *gnyrnwacu* (gnyrn); *godæppel* (codd); *godbearn* (God 1); *godbo:t* (God 1); *godborg* (God 1); *goddohtor* (God 1); *go:ddæ:d* (go:d 1); *go:ddo:nd* (go:d 2); *goddre:am* (God 1); *godfæder* (God 1); *go:dfremmend* (go:d 2); *godgiel* (God 1); *godgim* (God 1); *go:dla:r* (go:d 1); *go:dli:f* (go:d 1); *godmægen* (God 1); *godmo:dor* (God 1); *godsæ:d* (God 1); *godscyld* (God 1); *godsibb* (God 1); *godspel* (God 1); *godspæ:ce* (God 1); *godsunu* (God 1); *godðrymm* (God 1); *godwebb 1* (go:d 1); *godwrecnes* (God 1); *goldæ:ht* (gold); *goldblo:ma* (gold); *goldburg* (gold); *goldfaet* (gold); *goldfell* (gold); *goldfinc* (gold); *goldfinger* (gold); *goldfrætwe* (gold); *goldfyll* (gold); *goldgearwe* (gold); *goldgiefa* (gold); *goldhoma* (gold); *goldhord* (gold); *goldlæfer 1* (gold); *goldle:af* (gold); *goldma:ðm* (gold); *goldmæstling* (gold); *goldo:ra* (gold); *goldsele* (gold); *goldsmið* (gold); *goldsmiðu* (gold); *goldðe:of* (gold); *goldðræ:d* (gold); *goldweard* (gold); *goldweccg* (gold); *goldweorc* (gold); *goldwine* (gold); *goldwlencu* (gold); *goldwyrth* (gold); *gorstbe:am* (gors); *go:seflæ:sc* (go:s); *go:sfulgol* (go:s); *go:shafoc* (go:s); *go:twoðe* (ga:t);

græ:ggo:s (græ:g); *græ:ghama* (græ:g); *græsmolde* (græs 1); *græswang* (græs 1); *gramfæ:rnæs* (gram 1); *gramword* (gram 1); *gre:atewyr*t (gre:at); *gre:othord* (gre:ot); *gri:ghund* (græ:g); *gri:mhelm* (gri:ma); *grimma:n* (grimm); *griðbryce* (grið); *griðlagu* (grið); *grornhof* (grorn 2); *grundsce:at* (grund); *grynsmið* (gryn); *gryrele:oð* (gryre); *gumcynn* (guma); *gumcyst* (guma); *gumdre:am* (guma); *gumdryhten* (guma); *gumfe:ða* (guma); *gumfre:a* (guma); *gumann* (guma); *gumri:ce* (guma); *gumrinc* (guma); *gumsto:l* (guma); *gumðe:od* (guma); *gumðegen* (guma); *gu:ðbeorn* (gu:ð); *gu:ðbill* (gu:ð); *gu:ðbord* (gu:ð); *gu:ðbyrne* (gu:ð); *gu:ðcearu* (gu:ð); *gu:ðcræft* (gu:ð); *gu:ðcwe:n* (gu:ð); *gu:ðcynning* (gu:ð); *gu:ðcyst* (gu:ð); *gu:ðde:ad* (gu:ð); *gu:ðfana* (gu:ð); *gu:ðfla:* (gu:ð); *gu:ðfla:n* (gu:ð); *gu:ðfloga* (gu:ð); *gu:ðfreca* (gu:ð); *gu:ðfremmend* (gu:ð); *gu:ðfugol* (gu:ð); *gu:ðgeatwe* (gu:ð); *gu:ðgelæ:ca* (gu:ð); *gu:ðgemo:t* (gu:ð); *gu:ðgedingu* (gu:ð); *gu:ðgewæ:de* (gu:ð); *gu:ðgeweorc* (gu:ð); *gu:ðgewinn* (gu:ð); *gu:ðhafoc* (gu:ð); *gu:ðhelm* (gu:ð); *gu:ðhere* (gu:ð); *gu:ðhorn* (gu:ð); *gu:ðhre:ð* (gu:ð); *gu:ðle:od* (gu:ð); *gu:ðmæcga* (gu:ð); *Gu:ðmyrce* (gu:ð); *gu:ðplega* (gu:ð); *gu:ðræ:s* (gu:ð); *gu:ðre:af* (gu:ð); *gu:ðrinc* (gu:ð); *gu:ðscearu* (gu:ð); *gu:ðsceaða* (gu:ð); *gu:ðsceorp* (gu:ð); *gu:ðscru:d* (gu:ð); *gu:ðsearo* (gu:ð); *gu:ðsele* (gu:ð); *gu:ðspell* (gu:ð); *gu:ðsweord* (gu:ð); *gu:ððracu* (gu:ð); *gu:ððre:at* (gu:ð); *gu:ðweard* (gu:ð); *gu:ðweorc* (gu:ð); *gu:ðwiga* (gu:ð); *gu:ðwine* (gu:ð); *gu:ðwudu* (gu:ð); *gyltwi:te* (gylt); *gyrnstafas* (gryn); *gyrnwracu* (gryn); *gyrtre:ow* (gyr 2); *ha:da:rung* (ha:d); *ha:dbo:t* (ha:d); *ha:dbreca* (ha:d); *ha:dbryce* (ha:d); *ha:desmann* (ha:d); *ha:dgrið* (ha:d); *ha:dnotu* (ha:d); *ha:dswæ:pa* (ha:d); *ha:dswæ:pe* (ha:d); *hæcgeat* (hæcc 1); *hæcwer* (hæcc 1); *hæferga:t* (hæfer); *hægsugga* (hæg); *hægweard* (hæg); *hæ:loti:d* (hæ:lu); *hæ:lubearn* (hæ:lu); *hæ:lwyr*t (hæ:lu); *hæ:medding* (hæ:med); *hæ:medceorl* (hæ:med); *hæ:medgema:na* (hæ:med); *hæ:medri:m* (hæ:med); *hæ:medwi:f* (hæ:med); *Hærfestmo:nað* (hærfest); *hærfestti:d* (hærfest); *hærfestti:ma* (hærfest); *hærfestwæ:ta* (hærfest); *hæ:rgripa* (hæ:r); *hæ:ringti:ma* (hæ:ring); *hæ:rloccas* (hæ:r); *hæ:rnæ:dl* (hæ:r); *hærnflota* (hærn 1); *hærsc Beard* (hara); *hæ:rsyfe* (hæ:r); *hæselhnutu* (hæsel); *hæselræ:w* (hæsel); *hæselwri:d* (hæsel); *hæ:ðfeld* (hæ:ð 1); *hæ:ðstapa* (hæ:ð 1); *hagolfaru* (hagol); *hagolscu:r* (hagol); *hagolsta:n* (hagol); *hagoru:n* (hæg); *hagospind* (hæg); *hagosteald 2* (hæg); *hagosteald 3* (hæg); *hagosteald 4* (hæg); *ha:lewæ:ge* (hæ:lu); *halswurðung* (ha:ls); *ha:mcyme* (ha:m 1); *ha:mferelt* (ha:m 1); *ha:mfaru* (ha:m 1); *ha:mhenn* (ha:m 1); *hamland* (hamm 1); *hamorsecg* (hamor); *hamorwyr*t (hamor); *ha:msci:r* (ha:m 1); *ha:msi:ð* (ha:m 1); *ha:mso:cn* (ha:m 1); *ha:msteall* (ha:m 1); *ha:mstede* (ha:m 1); *ha:mweorðung* (ha:m 1); *ha:mwerod* (ha:m 1); *ha:mwyr*t (ha:m 1); *hanasang* (hana); *hancre:d* (hana); *handæx* (hand 1); *handbana* (hand 1); *handbelle* (hand 1); *handbo:c* (hand 1); *handbred* (hand 1); *handcla:ð* (hand 1); *handcops* (hand 1); *handcræft* (hand 1); *handcwyrn* (hand 1); *handdæ:d* (hand 1); *handfæstnung* (hand 1); *handgang* (hand 1); *handgemaca* (hand 1); *handgemo:t* (hand 1); *handgesceaft* (hand 1); *handgesella* (hand 1); *handgestealla* (hand 1); *handgeswing* (hand 1); *handgeweald* (hand 1); *handgeweorc* (hand 1); *handgewinn* (hand 1); *handgewrit* (hand 1); *handgift* (hand 1); *handgripe* (hand 1); *handgrið* (hand 1); *handhæf* (hand 1); *handhamur* (hand 1); *handhrægl* (hand 1); *handhrine* (hand 1); *handhwi:l* (hand 1); *handle:an* (hand 1); *handlengu* (hand 1); *handli:n* (hand 1); *handmægen* (hand 1); *handnægl* (hand 1); *handplega* (hand 1); *handpre:ost* (hand 1); *handræ:s* (hand 1); *handscolu* (hand 1); *handseax* (hand 1); *handselen* (hand 1); *handseten* (hand 1); *handslyht 1* (hand 1); *handsmæll* (hand 1); *handspitel* (hand 1); *handsporu* (hand 1); *handstoc* (hand 1); *handswyle* (hand 1); *handðegn* (hand 1); *handðwe:al* (hand 1); *handweorc* (hand 1); *handwundor* (hand 1); *handwyr*m (hand 1); *handwyrst* (hand 1); *haranhige* (hara); *haransprecel* (hara); *ha:rasteorra* (hara); *ha:redagas* (ha:r 1); *ha:reminte* (ha:r 1); *ha:rewyr*t (hara); *ha:rhu:ne* (ha:r 1); *ha:sæta* (ha:); *ha:theort* (ha:t 1); *ha:thige* (ha:t 1); *he:ahalta:re* (he:ah 1); *he:ahbeorg* (he:ah 1); *he:ahbiscop* (he:ah 1); *he:ahbliss* (he:ah 1); *he:ahboda* (he:ah 1); *he:ahburg* (he:ah 1); *he:ahca:sere* (he:ah 1); *he:ahcleofa* (he:ah 1); *he:ahclif* (he:ah 1); *he:ahcræft* (he:ah 1); *he:ahcræftiga* (he:ah 1); *he:ahcynning* (he:ah 1); *he:ahde:ma* (he:ah 1); *he:ahde:or* (he:ah 1); *he:ahdi:acon* (he:ah 1); *he:ahdaldor* (he:ah 1); *he:ahdaldormann* (he:ah 1); *he:ahengel* (he:ah 1); *he:ahfæder* (he:ah 1); *he:ahfæsten* (he:ah 1); *he:ahfexede* (he:ah 1); *he:ahflo:d* (he:ah 1); *he:ahfre:a* (he:ah 1); *he:ahfre:ols* (he:ah 1); *he:ahfre:olsdæg* (he:ah 1); *he:ahfre:olsti:d* (he:ah 1); *he:ahfy:r* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgæ:st* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgæðring* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgealdor* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgere:fa* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgesamnung* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgesceaft* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgesceap* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgestre:on* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgetimbru* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgeweorc* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgnorning* (he:ah 1); *he:ahgod* (he:ah 1); *he:ahhæf* (he:ah 1); *he:ahhe:oloðe* (he:ah 1); *he:ahhlið* (he:ah 1); *he:ahhlyte* (he:ah 1); *he:ahhyrde* (he:ah 1); *he:ahla:re:ow* (he:ah 1); *he:ahlæ:ce* (he:ah 1); *he:ahland* (he:ah 1); *he:ahleornere* (he:ah 1); *he:ahlufe* (he:ah 1); *he:ahmægen* (he:ah 1); *he:ahmæsse* (he:ah 1); *he:ahmæssedæg* (he:ah 1); *he:ahmiht* (he:ah 1); *he:ahmo:r* (he:ah 1); *he:ahnama* (he:ah 1); *he:ahreced* (he:ah 1); *he:ahrodor* (he:ah 1); *he:ahru:n* (he:ah 1); *he:ahsa:cerd* (he:ah 1); *he:ahsæ:* (he:ah 1); *he:ahsæ:l* (he:ah 1); *he:ahsangere* (he:ah 1);

he:ahsce:awere (he:ah 1); *he:ahsceaða* (he:ah 1); *he:ahsci:reman* (he:ah 1); *he:ahseld* (he:ah 1); *he:ahsele* (he:ah 1); *he:ahsetl* (he:ah 1); *he:ahstede* (he:ah 1); *he:ahstræ:t* (he:ah 1); *he:ahstrengðu* (he:ah 1); *he:ahsynn* (he:ah 1); *he:ahhti:d* (he:ah 1); *he:ahhtimber* (he:ah 1); *he:ahhtorr* (he:ah 1); *he:ahhtre:ow* (he:ah 1); *he:ahðe:od* (he:ah 1); *he:ahðearf* (he:ah 1); *he:ahðegen* (he:ah 1); *he:ahðegnung* (he:ah 1); *he:ahðre:a* (he:ah 1); *he:ahðrymm* (he:ah 1); *he:ahwe:ofod* (he:ah 1); *he:ahweg* (he:ah 1); *he:ahwita* (he:ah 1); *healærn* (heall 1); *healffers* (healf 1); *healfgemet* (healf 1); *healfhe:afod* (healf 2); *healfhunding* (healf 1); *healfhy:d* (healf 1); *healfmann* (healf 1); *healfmarc* (healf 1); *healfsester* (healf 1); *healftryndel* (healf 1); *healfweg* (healf 1); *healfwudu* (healf 2); *healgamen* (heall 1); *heallre:af* (heall 1); *heallreced* (heall 1); *heallsittend* (heall 1); *heallðegn 1* (heall 1); *heallwa:hriþ* (heall 1); *heallwudu* (heall 1); *healsta:n* (heall 3); *healðegn 1* (heall 1); *healwudu 1* (heall 1); *heardcwide* (heard 1); *heardecg 2* (heard 1); *heardhara* (heard 1); *heardhe:aw* (heard 1); *heardneþba* (heard 1); *heardsæ:lnes* (heard 1); *heardsæ:lð* (heard 1); *heargearð* (hearg); *heargtræf* (hearg); *heargweard* (hearg); *hearmberg* (hearm 1); *hearmcwalu* (hearm 2); *hearmcwide 1* (hearm 1); *hearmedwi:t* (hearm 2); *hearmle:oð* (hearm 1); *hearmloca* (hearm 1); *hearmþlega* (hearm 1); *hearmscaða* (hearm 2); *hearmscearu* (hearm 1); *hearmslege* (hearm 2); *hearmspræ:c* (hearm 1); *hearmstæf* (hearm 1); *hearmta:n* (hearm 1); *hearpnægl* (hearpe); *hearpstreng* (hearpe); *hearpþang* (hearpe); *hearpþlege* (hearpe); *hearpþwe:g* (hearpe); *heaðubyrne* (heaðu); *heaðufy:r* (heaðu); *heaðuglemm* (heaðu); *heaðulind* (heaðu); *heaðuli:ðende* (heaðu); *heaðuræ:s* (heaðu); *heaðure:af* (heaðu); *heaðurinc* (heaðu); *heaðusigel* (heaðu); *heaðuwa:d* (heaðu); *heaðuswa:t* (heaðu); *heaðusweng* (heaðu); *heaðuweorc* (heaðu); *heaðuwyllm* (heaðu); *hedecþa:ð* (heden); *hefeldðræ:d* (hefeld); *hegeclife* (hege); *hegehymele* (hege); *hegeræ:w* (hege); *hegerife* (hege); *hegesa:hl* (hege); *hegesagol* (hege); *hegesteall* (hege); *hegesto:w* (hege); *hegesugge* (hege); *hegewege* (hege); *hegstæf* (hege); *hehbiscop 1* (he:ah 1); *helmberend* (helm 1); *helmweard* (helm 1); *he:lþpure* (he:la); *hennæ:g* (henn); *hennelle* (henn); *hennebroð* (henn); *hennfugol* (henn); *heofonbe:acen* (heofon); *heofonby:me* (heofon); *heofoncandel* (heofon); *heofoncolu* (heofon); *heofoncyning* (heofon); *heofonde:ma* (heofon); *heofondre:am* (heofon); *heofondugud* (heofon); *heofonengel* (heofon); *heofonflo:d* (heofon); *heofonfugol* (heofon); *heofonfy:r* (heofon); *heofonha:m* (heofon); *heofonhæbbend* (heofon); *heofonheall* (heofon); *heofonhla:f* (heofon); *heofonhro:f* (heofon); *heofonhu:s* (heofon); *heofonhwealf* (heofon); *heofonhyrst* (heofon); *heofonle:ohþ* (heofon); *heofonle:oma* (heofon); *heofonmægen* (heofon); *heofonri:ce* (heofon); *heofonsetl* (heofon); *heofonsteorra* (heofon); *heofonsto:l* (heofon); *heofontimber* (heofon); *heofontungol* (heofon); *heofonðre:at* (heofon); *heofonðrymm* (heofon); *heofonware* (heofon); *heofonwaru* (heofon); *heofonwealdend* (heofon); *heofonweard* (heofon); *heofonwerod* (heofon); *heofonwolcen* (heofon); *heofonwo:ma* (heofon); *heofonwuldor* (heofon); *heolorbledu* (heolor); *heononsi:ð* (heonon); *he:opþre:mel* (he:opa); *heorotberge* (heorot); *heorotþre:r* (heorot); *heorotþrembel* (heorot); *heorotclæ:fre* (heorot); *heorotþrop* (heorot); *heorotsmeoru* (heorot); *heorotsol* (heorot); *heortancnys* (heorte); *heortcoða* (heorte); *heortcoðu* (heorte); *heortece* (heorte); *heortgesida* (heorte); *heortgryre* (heorte); *heorthama* (heorte); *heorthogu* (heorte); *heortþufu* (heorte); *heortsa:rnas* (heorte); *heortþcræf* (heorte); *heortwærc* (heorte); *heorðcneohþ* (heorð); *heorðgene:at* (heorð); *heorðþening* (heorð); *heorðþswæ:pe* (heorð); *heorðþwerod* (heorð); *heorucumbul* (heoru); *heorudolg* (heoru); *heorudre:or* (heoru); *heorudrync* (heoru); *heorufæðm* (heoru); *heorufla:* (heoru); *heorusceorp* (heoru); *heoruserce* (heoru); *heoruswealwe* (heoru); *heorusweng* (heoru); *heoruwa:þen* (heoru); *heoruwearg* (heoru); *heoruword* (heoru); *heoruwulf* (heoru); *he:rbu:ende* (he:r 1); *he:rcyme* (he:r 1); *herebe:acen* (here); *herebeorg* (here); *herebro:ga* (here); *hereby:me* (here); *herebyrne* (here); *herecirm* (here); *herecombol* (here); *herecyst* (here); *herefe:ða* (here); *herefeld* (here); *herefeoh* (here); *herefly:ma* (here); *herefolc* (here); *herefugol* (here); *heregang* (here); *heregeatu* (here); *heregild* (here); *heregri:ma* (here); *herehand* (here); *herehlo:ð* (here); *herehorn* (here); *herehu:ð* (here); *herela:f* (here); *herelof* (here); *heremæcg* (here); *heremægen* (here); *heremann* (here); *heremeðel* (here); *herenett* (here); *hereni:ð* (here); *herenuma* (here); *herepa:d* (here); *herepað* (here); *hereræ:s* (here); *hereræ:þwa* (here); *herere:af* (here); *hererinc* (here); *heresceaft* (here); *heresceorp* (here); *heresi:ð* (here); *herespe:d* (here); *he:respel* (he:re 1); *herestræ:l* (here); *herestræ:t* (here); *hereswe:g* (here); *heresyrc* (here); *herete:am* (here); *herete:ma* (here); *heretoga* (here); *hereðre:at* (here); *hereðrym* (here); *herewæ:ða* (here); *herewæ:d* (here); *herewæ:þen* (here); *herewæþma* (here); *hereweg* (here); *hereweorc* (here); *herewi:c* (here); *herewi:sa* (here); *herewo:p* (here); *herewo:sa* (here); *hereword* (here); *herewulf* (here); *herðbelig* (herðan); *heteðanc* (hete); *heteþi:ð* (hete); *heteru:n* (hete); *hetespræ:c* (hete); *hetesweng* (hete); *hicema:se* (hice); *hidercyme* (hider); *hiderto:cyme* (hider); *hi:dgild 1* (hi:d 1); *hi:eghu:s* (hi:eg); *hi:egsi:ðe* (hi:eg); *hierdebelig* (hierde); *hierdeþo:c* (hierde); *hierdeþnapa* (hierde); *hierdeman* (hierde); *hierdewyrt* (hierde); *hierþteþanne* (hierþte); *hindþerge* (hind); *hindþre:r* (hind); *hindþealf* (hind); *hindþergena* (hinder)

2); *hinderho:c* (hinder 2); *hinderðe:ostu* (hinder 1); *hindfalod* (hind); *hindhælede* (hind); *hingang* (heonon); *hinsi:ð* (heonon); *hi:redcniht* (hi:red); *hi:redgere:fa* (hi:red); *hi:redman* (hi:red); *hi:redpre:ost* (hi:red); *hi:redwi:fman* (hi:red); *hi:wgeda:l* (hi:w 2); *hi:wspræ:c* (hi:w 1); *hla:fæ:ta* (hla:f); *hlæstiscip* (hlæst); *hle:obord* (hle:o); *hle:oburh* (hle:o); *hle:orba:n* (hle:or); *hle:orberg* (hle:or); *hle:orbolster* (hle:or); *hle:ordropa* (hle:or); *hle:orhræscnes* (hle:or); *hle:orsceamu* (hle:or); *hle:orslæge* (hle:or); *hle:osceorp* (hle:o); *hle:oðorcwide* (hle:oðor); *hle:oðorcyme* (hle:oðor); *hle:oðorstede* (hle:oðor); *hle:owdryhten* (hle:o); *hle:owfēðre* (hle:o); *hle:owlora* (hle:o); *hle:owmæ:g* (hle:o); *hle:owstede* (hle:o); *hle:owsto:l* (hle:o); *hlincræ:w* (hline); *hlo:sstede* (hlo:se); *hlo:ðbo:t* (hlo:ð); *hlo:ðgecrod* (hlo:ð); *hlo:ðsliht* (hlo:ð); *hnutbe:am* (hnutu); *hnutcyrnel* (hnutu); *ho:ci:sern* (ho:c); *hocle:af* (hocc); *holda:ð* (hold 1); *holdhla:ford* (hold 1); *holle:ac* (hol 1); *holthana* (holt); *holtwudu* (holt); *ho:pgehna:st* (ho:p); *hoppa:da* (ho:p); *hopscy:te* (ho:p); *ho:psteort* (ho:p); *ho:rcwene* (ho:r); *hordburg* (hord); *hordcleofa* (hord); *hordcofa* (hord); *hordern* (hord); *hordfæt* (hord); *hordgeat* (hord); *hordgestre:on 1* (hord); *hordloca* (hord); *hordma:ðm* (hord); *hordmægen* (hord); *hordweard* (hord); *hordwela* (hord); *hordweorðung* (hord); *hordwynn* (hord); *horna:dl* (horn); *hornbla:were* (horn); *hornboga* (horn); *hornfisc* (horn); *horngestre:on* (horn); *hornpi:c* (horn); *hornreced* (horn); *hornsæl* (horn); *hornsce:að* (horn); *hornscip* (horn); *hornsele* (horn); *horsbæ:r* (hors); *horscamb* (hors); *horschwæl* (hors); *horscniht* (hors); *horscræt* (hors); *horsern* (hors); *horsgærstu:n* (hors); *horshere* (hors); *horshierde* (hors); *horsminte* (hors); *horspæð* (hors); *horsðegn* (hors); *horswæ:n* (hors); *horswealh* (hors); *horsweard* (hors); *horsweg* (hors); *horuse:að* (horh); *horuweg* (horh); *hosebend* (hose); *hospcwide* (hosp); *hospspræ:c* (hosp); *hospword* (hosp); *hrædbita* (hræd); *hrædfē:rnas* (hræd); *hrædwæ:n* (hræd); *hrædwilnes* (hræd); *hræfncynn* (hræfn 1); *hræfnesfo:t* (hræfn 1); *hræfnesle:ac* (hræfn 1); *hrægelgefætwodnes* (hrægl); *hrægelðegn* (hrægl); *hræglcyst* (hrægl); *hræglgewæ:de* (hrægl); *hræglhu:s* (hrægl); *hræglscæara* (hrægl); *hræglталu* (hrægl); *hræglðe:nestre* (hrægl); *hræglweard* (hrægl); *hræ:wi:c* (hræ:w 1); *hra:fyll* (hræ:w 1); *hramsacrop* (hramsa); *hranfix* (hran); *hra:nhund* (hra:n); *hranmere* (hran); *hranra:d* (hran); *hre:accopp* (hre:ac); *hre:acmete* (hre:ac); *hreaðemu:s* (hre:odan); *hre:remus* (hre:re); *hreðerbealo* (hreðer); *hreðercofa* (hreðer); *hreðerloca* (hreðer); *hre:ðmann* (hre:ð); *Hre:ðmo:nað* (hre:ð); *hre:ðsecg* (hre:ð); *hre:ðsigor* (hre:ð); *hri:mforst* (hri:m); *hri:mgiel* (hri:m); *hringa:dl* (hring); *hringba:n* (hring); *hringboga* (hring); *hringfinger* (hring); *hringgeat* (hring); *hringgewindla* (hring); *hringi:ren* (hring); *hringloca* (hring); *hringmæ:l* (hring); *hringmere* (hring); *hringnaca* (hring); *hringnett* (hring); *hringpytt* (hring); *hringsæle* (hring); *hringsetl* (hring); *hringsittend* (hring); *hringðegu* (hring); *hringweorðung* (hring); *hringwyll* (hring); *hriða:dl* (hrið); *hri:ðerfre:ols* (hri:ðer); *hri:ðerhe:awere* (hri:ðer); *hri:ðerheord* (hri:ðer); *hri:ðerhyrde* (hri:ðer); *hri:ðfald 1* (hri:ðer); *hro:fsele* (hro:f); *hro:fsta:n* (hro:f); *hro:fiti:gel* (hro:f); *hro:fitumber* (hro:f); *hro:fwyrhta* (hro:f); *hro:stbe:ag* (hro:st); *hrycgba:n* (hrycg); *hrycgbræ:dan* (hrycg); *hrycg hæ:r* (hrycg); *hrycg hrægl* (hrycg); *hrycgmearg* (hrycg); *hrycgrib* (hrycg); *hrycgrible* (hrycg); *hrycgweg* (hrycg); *hundesberie* (hund 2); *hundescwelcan* (hund 2); *hundesfle:oge* (hund 2); *hundeshe:afod* (hund 2); *hundeslu:s* (hund 2); *hundesmicge* (hund 2); *hundespe:o* (hund 2); *hundestunge* (hund 2); *hundeswyrn* (hund 2); *hundfre:a* (hund 1); *hundredgemo:t* (hundred 1); *hundredmann* (hundred 1); *hundredpenig* (hundred 1); *hundredseten* (hundred 1); *hundreds:cn* (hundred 1); *hundwealh* (hund 2); *hungerge:ar* (hungor); *hunigæppel* (hunig); *hunigbin* (hunig); *hunigcamb* (hunig); *huniggafol* (hunig); *hunigsmæc* (hunig); *hunigsu:ge* (hunig); *hunigte:ar* (hunig); *hu:særn* (hu:s); *hu:sbonða* (hu:s); *hu:sbonde* (hu:s); *hu:sbryce* (hu:s); *hu:sbryne* (hu:s); *hu:scarl* (hu:s); *hu:scword* (hu:sc); *hu:selðe:n* (hu:sel); *hu:selbearn* (hu:sel); *hu:selbox* (hu:sel); *hu:seldisc* (hu:sel); *hu:selæt* (hu:sel); *hu:selgang* (hu:sel); *hu:selgenga* (hu:sel); *hu:selha:lgung* (hu:sel); *hu:sella:f* (hu:sel); *hu:selportic* (hu:sel); *hu:shafen* (hu:s); *hu:shla:ford* (hu:s); *hu:shle:ow* (hu:s); *hu:slwer* (hu:sel); *hu:sstede* (hu:s); *hu:sting* (hu:s); *hwælhunta* (hwæl 1); *hwælhuntað* (hwæl 1); *hwælmere* (hwæl 1); *hwælweg* (hwæl 1); *hwæ:tecorn* (hwæ:te); *hwæ:tecroft* (hwæ:te); *hwæ:tecynn* (hwæ:te); *hwæ:tegyttan* (hwæ:te); *hwæ:tehealm* (hwæ:te); *hwæ:teland* (hwæ:te); *hwæ:temelu* (hwæ:te); *hwæ:tesmedma* (hwæ:te); *hwæ:tewæstm* (hwæ:te); *hwæthwugu 2* (hwæt 3); *hwamsta:n* (hwamm 1); *hwe:olgodweb* (hwe:ol); *hwe:olla:st* (hwe:ol); *hwe:olra:d* (hwe:ol); *hwe:olri:ðig* (hwe:ol); *hwe:olweg* (hwe:ol); *hwerhwette* (hwer); *hwi:lfæc* (hwi:l); *hwi:lsticce* (hwi:l); *hwi:lðra:g* (hwi:l); *hwi:tcorn* (hwi:t 1); *hwi:tcwidu* (hwi:t 1); *hwi:teclæfre* (hwi:te); *hwi:tego:s* (hwi:te); *hwi:tehla:f* (hwi:te); *hwi:tele:ac* (hwi:te); *hwi:tle:ac* (hwi:t 1); *hwi:tsto:w* (hwi:t 1); *hwugudæ:l* (hwega); *hwyrfeþo:l* (hwyrf ø); *hy:desacc* (hy:d 1); *hy:dgild* (hy:d 1); *hy:dscip 1* (hy:ð 1); *hy:gedriht* (hy:ge); *hylleha:ma* (hyll 1); *hylsung 1* (hyll 1); *hylwyr* (hyll 1); *hypeba:n* (hype); *hypeseax* (hype); *hypsa:r* (hype); *hypwærc* (hype); *hy:reborg* (hy:r); *hy:regilda* (hy:r); *hy:rgeoht* (hy:r); *hy:rigmann* (hy:r); *hyrnsta:n* (hyrne); *hy:roxa* (hy:r); *hysebeorðor* (hyse); *hyseberðling* (hyse); *hyseberðre* (hyse); *hysecild* (hyse); *hyserinc* (hyse); *hy:ðgild* (hy:ð 1); *hy:ðscip 1* (hy:ð 1); *hy:ðweard* (hy:ð 1); *i:delbliss* (i:del 1); *i:delgielp* (i:del 1); *i:delgild* (i:del 1); *i:dellust* (i:del 1);

i:egbu:end (i:eg); *i:egland* (i:eg); *i:egstre:am* (i:eg); *ieldrafæder* (ieldra); *i:figbearo* (i:fig);
i:figcrop (i:fig); *i:figle:af* (i:fig); *i:figrind* (i:fig); *i:figtearo* (i:fig); *i:figtwig* (i:fig); *infangeneðe:of*
(infangen 0); *innefaran* (inne 1); *innefeoh* (inne 1); *i:searn* (i:s); *i:senbend* (i:sen 1); *i:senbyrne*
(i:sen 1); *i:senfetor* (i:sen 1); *i:sengelo:ma* (i:sen 1); *i:sengræf* (i:sen 1); *i:senhearde* (i:sen 1);
i:senhelm (i:sen 1); *i:senhere* (i:sen 1); *i:seno:re* (i:sen 1); *i:senorda:l* (i:sen 1); *i:senpanna* (i:sen
1); *i:senpanne* (i:sen 1); *i:senscofl* (i:sen 1); *i:senscu:r* (i:sen 1); *i:sensmið* (i:sen 1); *i:senswa:t*
(i:sen 1); *i:sentange* (i:sen 1); *i:senðre:at* (i:sen 1); *i:senwyrhta* (i:sen 1); *i:sgebind* (i:s);
i:sgeblæ:d (i:s); *i:smere* (i:s); *i:wberge* (i:w 1); *læ:cebo:c* (læ:ce); *læ:cecraeft* (læ:ce); *læ:cecynn*
(læ:ce); *læ:cecyst* (læ:ce); *læ:cefeoh* (læ:ce); *læ:cefinger* (læ:ce); *læ:cegeatwa* (læ:ce); *læ:cehu:s*
(læ:ce); *læ:cei:ren* (læ:ce); *læ:cesealf* (læ:ce); *læ:ceseax* (læ:ce); *læ:cewyr* (læ:ce); *læ:denbo:c*
(læ:den 1); *læ:dengeðe:ode* (læ:den 2); *læ:dengereord* (læ:den 2); *læ:denla:r* (læ:den 1);
læ:dennama (læ:den 2); *læ:denspræ:c* (læ:den 2); *læ:denware* (læ:den 2); *læ:denword* (læ:den 2);
læferbed (læfer); *læpewince* (læppa); *lætbyrd* (læt 1); *lambyrd* (lama 1); *la:mfæt* (la:m); *la:mpytt*
(la:m); *la:mse:að* (la:m); *la:mwyrhta* (la:m); *landa:gend* (land); *landa:r* (land); *landælf* (land);
landbegenga (land); *landbegengnes* (land); *landbigong* (land); *landbo:c* (land); *landbræ:ce* (land);
landbu:end 1 (land); *landbu:end 2* (land); *landbu:nes* (land); *landce:ap* (land); *landcofa* (land);
landefne (land); *landfæsten* (land); *landfeoh* (land); *landfolc* (land); *landfruma* (land); *landfyrd*
(land); *landfyrding* (land); *landgafol* (land); *landgehwerf* (land); *landgemaca* (land); *landgemæ:re*
(land); *landgemirce* (land); *landgesceaft* (land); *landgeweorc* (land); *landgewyrpe* (land);
landhæfen (land); *landhere* (land); *landhla:ford* (land); *landhredding* (land); *landlagu* (land);
landle:od (land); *landlyre* (land); *landmann* (land); *landmearc* (land); *landmearca* (land);
landopenung (land); *landrest* (land); *landri:ca* (land); *landri:ce* (land); *landriht* (land); *landscearu*
(land); *landse:ta* (land); *landseðla* (land); *landseten* (land); *landsidu* (land); *landso:cn* (land);
landspe:d (land); *landsplott* (land); *landstede* (land); *landstycce* (land); *landwaru* (land);
landweard (land); *landwela* (land); *Langafri:gedæg* (lang); *langbolster* (lang); *langfe:rnes* (lang);
langfirst (lang); *langgestre:on* (lang); *langieldo* (lang); *langscip* (lang); *langunghwi:l* (lang);
langweb (lang); *la:ðbite* (la:ð); *la:ðgete:ona* (la:ð); *la:ðgewinna* (la:ð); *laurbe:am* (laur);
laurberige (laur); *laurtre:ow* (laur); *lawernbe:am* (laur); *le:afhlystend* (le:af); *le:afsead* (le:af);
le:afsele (le:af); *le:afwyr* (le:af); *le:aðorwyr* (le:aðor); *le:awfinger* (læ:w); *le:fmon* (le:f 1);
le:gele:oh (li:eg); *lenctena:dl* (lencten 1); *lenctenbere* (lencten 2); *lenctenbryce* (lencten 1);
lenctendæg (lencten 2); *lenctenerðe* (lencten 1); *lenctenfæsten* (lencten 1); *lenctenhæ:to* (lencten
1); *lenctenlifan* (lencten 2); *lenctenmo:nað* (lencten 1); *lenctensufel* (lencten 2); *lenctenti:d*
(lencten 1); *lenctenti:ma* (lencten 1); *lenctenwuce* (lencten 2); *lendena:dl* (lendenu); *lendenba:n*
(lendenu); *lendenbræ:de* (lendenu); *lendenece* (lendenu); *lendenwyr* (lendenu); *le:ofspell*
((ge)le:of); *le:ohberend* (le:oh 2); *le:ohbræ:dnes* (le:oh 1); *le:ohfæt* (le:oh 2); *le:ohfruma*
(le:oh 2); *le:ohgesceot* (le:oh 2); *le:ohli:sern* (le:oh 2); *le:ohsa:wend* (le:oh 2); *le:onese:að*
(le:o); *le:onflæ:sc* (le:o); *le:onfo:t* (le:o); *le:onhwelp* (le:o); *leðercodd* (leðer); *leðerhelm* (leðer);
leðerhosu (leðer); *leðerwyrhta* (leðer); *lifer:a:dl* (lifer); *liferby:l* (lifer); *liferhol* (lifer); *liferlæppa*
(lifer); *liferwærc* (lifer); *liferwyr* (lifer); *li:gberend* (li:eg); *li:gbryne* (li:eg); *li:gcwalu* (li:eg);
li:gdraca (li:eg); *li:gegesa* (li:eg); *li:gfy:r* (li:eg); *li:græscetung* (li:eg); *li:græscung* (li:eg);
li:gðracu (li:eg); *li:gy:ð* (li:eg); *li:mfi:n* (li:m); *limgelecg* (lim); *limgesið* (lim); *limlæ:w* (lim);
limwæ:de (lim); *limwæstm* (lim); *li:nacer* (li:n); *lindcroda* (lind); *lindgecrod* (lind); *lindgela:c*
(lind); *lindgestealla* (lind); *lindhæbbende* (lind); *lindplega* (lind); *lindrycg* (lind); *lindwered* (lind);
lindwi:gend (lind); *lindwiga* (lind); *li:netwicle* (li:nete); *li:nland* (li:n); *li:nle:ag* (li:n); *li:nsæ:d*
(li:n); *li:nwæ:d* (li:n); *li:nwyr* (li:n); *locfeax* (locc 1); *locgewind* (locc 1); *lofdæ:d* (lof); *lofherung*
(lof); *lofmægen* (lof); *lofsang* (lof); *lofsealm* (lof); *lo:hsceaft* (lo:h); *londa:dl* (hland); *Longbeardan*
(lang); *lotwrenc* (lot); *lufestice* (lufe); *luffeorm* (lufu); *lufia:cen* (lufu); *lungena:dl* (lungen);
lungenæ:der (lungen); *lungencoðu* (lungen); *lungensealf* (lungen); *lungenwyr* (lungen);
lustgeornnes (lust 1); *lustgryn* (lust 1); *lustmoce* (lust 1); *lu:sðorn* (lu:s); *lybcorn* (lybb); *lybcraeft*
(lybb); *lyfia:dl* (lyft); *lyftfæt* (lyft); *lyftfle:ogend* (lyft); *lyftfloga* (lyft); *lyftgela:c* (lyft); *lyfihelm*
(lyft); *lyftsceaða* (lyft); *lyftwundor* (lyft); *lyftwynn* (lyft); *lygesearu* (lyge 2); *lygeord* (lyge 2);
lynibor (lynis); *ma:dmo:d* (ma:d); *mædereci:ð* (mæddre); *mæ:lcearu* (mæ:l 1); *mæ:ldæg* (mæ:l 1);
mæ:ldropa (mæ:l 2); *mæ:lgesceaft* (mæ:l 1); *mæ:lsceafa* (mæ:l 1); *mæ:ltang* (mæ:l 1); *mæ:ltange*
(mæ:l 1); *mæ:liti:d* (mæ:l 1); *mæ:liti:ma* (mæ:l 1); *mæ:rweorc* (mæ:re 1); *mæsseðe:nung* (mæsse);
mæsseðegn (mæsse); *mæsseæ:fen* (mæsse); *mæssebo:c* (mæsse); *mæssecapitel* (mæsse);
mæssecre:da (mæsse); *mæssedæg* (mæsse); *mæssegierela* (mæsse); *mæssehacele* (mæsse);
mæssehrægl (mæsse); *mæsseniht* (mæsse); *mæssepre:ost* (mæsse); *mæssere:af* (mæsse);
mæssesang (mæsse); *mæssesteall* (mæsse); *mæsseti:d* (mæsse); *mæsseu:hta* (mæsse); *mæssewi:n*
(mæsse); *mæstcyst* (mæst); *mæstland* (mæst); *mæstlo:n* (mæst); *mæstra:p* (mæst); *mæsttwist*
(mæst); *mæðelcwide* (mæðel); *mæðelern* (mæðel); *mæðelfrið* (mæðel); *mæðelstede* (mæðel);

mædelword (mæ:ðel); *mæ:wpul* (mæ:w); *ma:gatoga* (ma:ga); *ma:lswyrd* (mæ:l 1); *ma:na:ð* (ma:n 2); *ma:na:ðswaru* (ma:n 2); *ma:nbealu* (ma:n 1); *ma:nbryne* (ma:n 2); *ma:ndæ:d* (ma:n 1); *ma:ndrinc* (ma:n 2); *ma:nfæ:hðu* (ma:n 1); *ma:nfeld* (ma:n 1); *ma:nfolm* (ma:n 1); *ma:nfordæ:dla* (ma:n 1); *ma:nforwyrht* (ma:n 1); *ma:nfre:a* (ma:n 1); *ma:ngenga* (ma:n 1); *ma:nge:ni:ðla* (ma:n 1); *ma:ngewyrhta* (ma:n 1); *ma:nhu:s* (ma:n 1); *ma:nsceaða* (ma:n 1); *ma:nsceatt* (ma:n 2); *ma:nscild* (ma:n 1); *ma:nslagu* (ma:n 2); *ma:nswara* (ma:n 2); *ma:nswaru* (ma:n 2); *ma:nswica* (ma:n 1); *ma:nwamm* (ma:n 2); *ma:nweorc 1* (ma:n 1); *ma:nword* (ma:n 2); *ma:nwyrhta* (ma:n 1); *marmanst:a:n* (marma); *martyrcynn* (martir); *martyrracu* (martir); *ma:xwyrht* (masc 1); *mealmst:a:n* (mealm); *mearchof* (mearc); *mearcðre:at* (mearc); *mearcweard* (mearc); *me:argealla* (mearg 1); *mearhæccel* (mearg 1); *mearhcofa* (mearg 1); *mearhgehæc* (mearg 1); *me:cefisc* (me:ce); *me:dgilda* (me:d 1); *me:dsceatt* (me:d 1); *meduærn* (medu); *medubenc* (medu); *meduburg* (medu); *medudre:am* (medu); *medudrenc* (medu); *medudrinc* (medu); *meduheall* (medu); *meduscenc* (medu); *meduscerwen* (medu); *meduseld* (medu); *medusetl* (medu); *medusti:g* (medu); *meduwong* (medu); *meduwyrhta* (medu); *meduwyrht* (medu); *me:dwyrhta 1* (me:d 1); *meldfeoh* (meld); *melugescot* (melu); *meluhu:s* (melu); *menescilling* (mene); *mentelpre:on* (mentel); *mereðyssa* (mere 1); *mereba:t* (mere 1); *merecandel* (mere 1); *mereciast* (mere 1); *merede:að* (mere 1); *merede:or* (mere 1); *merefara* (mere 1); *merefaroð* (mere 1); *merefix* (mere 1); *mereflo:d* (mere 1); *meregrot* (mere 1); *meregrota* (mere 1); *meregrund* (mere 1); *merhengest* (mere 1); *merehrægl* (mere 1); *merehu:s* (mere 1); *merehwearf* (mere 1); *merela:d* (mere 1); *mereli:ðende* (mere 1); *meremennen* (mere 1); *merenæ:ddra* (mere 1); *merenæ:ddre* (mere 1); *meresteall* (mere 1); *merestræ:t* (mere 1); *merestre:am* (mere 1); 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(mynster); *mynsterðegning* (mynster); *mynsterðing* (mynster); *mynsterwi:se* (mynster); *myranhe:afod* (miere); *næ:ddrewinde* (næ:dre); *næ:derbita* (næ:dre); *næ:dercynn* (næ:dre); *næ:drewyrt* (næ:dre); *næ:psæ:d* (næ:p); *næsðyrl* (nosu); *næsgristle* (nosu); *næshlið* (næss); *nafoga:r* (nafu); *nafulsceaft* (nafela); *na:htfremmend* (na:ht 1); *na:htgi:tsung* (na:ht 2); *nambo:c* (nama); *nambred* (nama); *namcyging* (nama); *na:n 2* (na:); *na:ðinc* (na:); *ne:adclamm* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adcofa* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adgafol* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adgewuna* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adgylða* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adhæ:s* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adne:od* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adprin* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adðing 1* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adwi:te* (ni:ed 1); *ne:adwraça* (ni:ed 1); *ne:ahðe:od* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahbu:end* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahceaster* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahcyrice* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahdæ:l* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahdu:n* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahe:a* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahe:aland* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahfæder* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahfre:ond* (ne:ah 1); *ne:ahgebu:r* (ne:ah 1); 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pistolræ:ding (pistol); *pistolrocc* (pistol); *plantsticca* (plante); *plo:gesland* (plo:g); *plu:mblæ:d* (plu:m); *poca:dl* (pocc); *po:lbæ:r* (po:l); *porle:ac* (por); *portcwe:ne* (port 1); *portgeat* (port 1); *portgere:fa* (port 1); *portgeriht* (port 1); *portherpad* (port 1); *portmann* (port 1); *portstræ:t* (port 1); *portweall* (port 1); *portweg* (port 1); *portwer* (port 1); *prafostfolgoð* (prafost); *prafostsci:r* (prafost); *pre:ostgesamnung* (pre:ost); *pre:ostgyrd* (pre:ost); *pre:osthe:ap* (pre:ost); *pre:osthi:red* (pre:ost); *pre:ostlagu* (pre:ost); *pre:ostli:f* (pre:ost); *pre:ostre:af* (pre:ost); *pre:ostregol* (pre:ost); *pre:ostscy:r* (pre:ost); *pricðorn* (prica); *pri:msang* (pri:m); *pumicsta:n* (pumic); *pundern* (pund); *pundfald* (pund); *pundwæ:g* (pund); *pysecynn* (pise); *ræ:decempa* ((ge)ræ:de); *ræ:defæsting* ((ge)ræ:de); *ræ:dehere* ((ge)ræ:de); *ræ:demann* ((ge)ræ:de); *ræ:dewiga* ((ge)ræ:de); *ræ:dhors* ((ge)ræ:de); *ragufinc* (ragu); *ra:hde:or* (ra:); *ra:hhege* (ra:); *ramgealla* (ramm); *rancstræ:t* (ranc); *randbe:ag* (rand); *randburg* (rand); *randgebeorh* (rand); *randhæbbend* (rand); *randwiga* (rand); *randwi:gend* (rand); *re:adgoldlæfer* (re:ad); *re:amwi:n* (re:am 1); *re:odmu:ða* (re:od 1); *redesta:n* (re:ad); *regolbryce* (regol); *regollagu* (regol); *regolli:f* (regol); *regolsticca* (regol); *regolde:aw* (regol); *regolward* (regol); *relicgang* (reliquias); *reliquiaso:cn* (reliquias); *rengwyrn* (reng); *renward* (ærn); *restbedd* (rest); *restdæg* (rest); *restenge:ar* (rest); *restgema:na* (rest); *resthu:s* (rest); *reðeman* (reðe); *ribbspa:ca* (rib); *ri:dehere* ((ge)ræ:de); *ri:desoht* (hrið); *rindeclifer* (rind); *riscðy:fel* (risc); *riscbedd* (risc); *risc healh* (risc); *riscle:ac* (risc); *riscri:ðig* (risc); *ri:ðfald* (hri:ðer); *Ro:meburg* (Ro:m); *Ro:mfeoh* (Ro:m); *Ro:mgesceot* (Ro:m); *Ro:mpenig* (Ro:m); *Ro:mwalh* (Ro:m); *Ro:mware* (Ro:m); *ropwærc* (ropp); *ro:sbedd* (ro:se); *ro:thwi:l* (ro:t 1); *roðhund* (ryðða); *rugern* (ryge); *ryselwærc* (rysel); *sa:cerdbana* (sa:cerd); *sa:cerdland* (sa:cerd); *sadolboga* (sadol); *sadolfæt* (sadol); *sadolfelg* (sadol); *sadolga:ra* (sadol); *sæ:æ:l* (sæ:); *sæ:ælfen* (sæ:); *sæ:ba:t* (sæ:); *sæ:beorg* (sæ:); *sæ:bro:ga* (sæ:); *sæ:burg* (sæ:); *sæ:ceaster* (sæ:); *sæ:ceosol* (sæ:); *sæ:cir* (sæ:); *sæ:clif* (sæ:); *sæ:cocc* (sæ:); *sæ:col* (sæ:); *sæ:cyning* (sæ:); *sæ:de:or* (sæ:); *sæ:draca* (sæ:); *sæ:earm* (sæ:); *sæ:ebbung* (sæ:); *sæ:færelð* (sæ:); *sæ:fæsten* (sæ:); *sæ:farod* (sæ:); *sæ:fisc* (sæ:); *sæ:flo:d* (sæ:); *sæ:flota* (sæ:); *sæ:fo:r* (sæ:); *sæ:gemæ:re* (sæ:); *sæ:genga* (sæ:); *sæ:geset* (sæ:); *sæ:grund* (sæ:); *sæ:healf* (sæ:); *sæ:hengest* (sæ:); *sæ:hete* (sæ:); *sæ:holm* (sæ:); *sæ:hund* (sæ:); *sæ:la:d* (sæ:); *sæ:la:f* (sæ:); *sæ:land* (sæ:); *sæ:le:oð* (sæ:); *sæ:li:ðend* (sæ:); *sæ:lida* (sæ:); *sælwa:g* (sæl); *sæ:lwang* (se:l 1); *sæ:mann* (sæ:); *sæ:mearh* (sæ:); *sæ:minte* (sæ:); *sæ:naca* (sæ:); *sæ:næs* (sæ:); *sæ:net* (sæ:); *sæ:ostre* (sæ:); *sæ:rima* (sæ:); *sæ:rinc* (sæ:); *sæ:ry:ric* (sæ:); *sæ:sceaða* (sæ:); *sæ:scell* (sæ:); *sæ:si:ð* (sæ:); *sæ:snægl* (sæ:); *sæpspo:n* (sæp); *sæ:steorra* (sæ:); *sæ:strand* (sæ:); *sæ:stre:am* (sæ:); *sæ:swalwe* (sæ:); *sæ:u:pwearp* (sæ:); *sæ:wa:r* (sæ:); *sæ:wæ:g* (sæ:); *sæ:wæter* (sæ:); *sæ:warod* (sæ:); *sæ:weall* (sæ:); *sæ:ward* (sæ:); *sæ:weg* (sæ:); *sæ:wi:cing* (sæ:); *sæ:wiht* (sæ:); *sæ:winewincle* (sæ:); *sæ:wong* (sæ:); *sæ:wudu* (sæ:); *sæ:wylm* (sæ:); *sæ:y:ð* (sæ:); *salthaga* (sealt 2); *samodeard* (samod 1); *samodgeflið* (samod 1); *samodgesi:ð* (samod 1); *samodhering* (samod 1); *samodrynelas* (samod 1); *samodspræ:c* (samod 1); *samodwellung* (samod 1); *samodwunung* (samod 1); *sandbeorg* (sand 2); *sandceosol* (sand 2); *sandcorn* (sand 2); *sandgeweorp* (sand 2); *sandgewyrpe* (sand 2); *sandgrot* (sand 2); *sandhlið* (sand 2); *sandhof* (sand 2); *sandhricg* (sand 2); *sandhyll* (sand 2); *sandland* (sand 2); *sandpytt* (sand 2); *sandrid* (sand 2); *sandse:að* (sand 2); *sa:pbox* (sa:p); *sa:rbenn* (sa:r 2); *sa:rbo:t* (sa:r 1); *sa:rcla:ð* (sa:r 1); *sa:rcwide* (sa:r 1); *sa:rege* (sa:r 1); *sa:rse:ofung* (sa:r 1); *sa:rslege* (sa:r 2); *sa:rspell* (sa:r 2); *sa:rstæf* (sa:r 2); *sa:rwracu* (sa:r 2); *sa:rwyll* (sa:r 1); *scamlim* (scamu); *scancbend* (scanca); *scancgebeorg* (scanca); *scancgegirela* (scanca); *scancli:ra* (scanca); *scandhu:s* (scand 1); *scandword* (scand 1); *sceadugeard* (sceadu); *sceadugenga* (sceadu); *sceaduhelm* (sceadu); *sceaftmund* (sceaft); *scealdðy:fel* (sceald); *sce:apætere* (sce:ap); *sce:apha:m* (sce:ap); *sce:apheord* (sce:ap); *sce:aphyrde* (sce:ap); *sce:apscearu* (sce:ap); *sce:apwæsce* (sce:ap); *sce:apwi:c* (sce:ap); *scearnbudda* (scearn); *scearnwibba* (scearn); *scearnwifel* (scearn); *scearpsme:awung* (scearp); *scegðmann* (scegð); *scipa:c* (scip); *scipbroc* (scip); *scipby:me* (scip); *scipcræft* (scip); *scipfærelð* (scip); *scipfæt* (scip); *scipfarend* (scip); *scipfe:rend* (scip); *scipfierd* (scip); *scipflota* (scip); *scipforðung* (scip); *scipfultum* (scip); *scipfyllæð* (scip); *scipfyrðrung* (scip); *scipfyrdung* (scip); *scipgebroc* (scip); *scipgefær* (scip); *scipgefeoh* (scip); *scipgeta:wu* (scip); *scipgyld* (scip); *sciphamor* (scip); *sciphere* (scip); *sciphla:ford* (scip); *sciphlæ:der* (scip); *sciphlæst* (scip); *scipla:d* (scip); *scipli:ðend* (scip); *sciplið* (scip); *scipmæ:rls* (scip); *scipmann* (scip); *scipra:p* (scip); *scipre:ðra* (scip); *scipro:ðor* (scip); *scipro:wend* (scip); *scipryne* (scip); *scipsetl* (scip); *scipso:cn* (scip); *scipste:ora* (scip); *scipsteall* (scip); *scipsteorra* (scip); *scipteara* (scip); *sciptearo* (scip); *sciptoll* (scip); *scipwealh* (scip); *scipward* (scip); *scipwered* (scip); *scipwræc* (scip); *scipwyrhta* (scip); *sco:cnyll* (sco:h); *sco:hðe:n* (sco:h); *sco:hðwang* (sco:h); *sco:hnaegl* (sco:h); *sco:hwyrrhta* (sco:h); *sco:lmann* (sco:l); *sco:mhyllte* (scea:m); *scridwæ:n* (scrid); *scridwi:sa* (scrid); *scru:dfæoh* (scru:d); *scru:dfultum* (scru:d); *scru:dland* (scru:d); *scru:dwaru* (scru:d); *scuccgyld* (scucca); *scufrægl* (scu:fan); *sculdorhrægl* (sculdor); *sculdorwærc* (sculdor); *scu:rbeorg* (scu:r); *scu:rboga* (scu:r); *scu:rsceadu* (scu:r); *scypgesceot* (scip); *sealfbox* (sealf); *sealfcynn* (sealf); *sealf læ:cnung*

(sealf); *sealhangra* (sealh); *sealhrind* (sealh); *sealhyrst* (sealh); *sealmbo:c* (sealm); *sealmcwide* (sealm); *sealmfæt* (sealm); *sealmgetæl* (sealm); *sealmgli:g* (sealm); *sealmle:oð* (sealm); *sealmlof* (sealm); *sealmsang* (sealm); *sealmscop* (sealm); *sealmtraht* (sealm); *sealmwyrhta* (sealm); *sealrod* (sealh); *se:amhors* (se:am 1); *se:ampending* (se:am 1); *se:amsadol* (se:am 1); *se:amsticca* (se:am 2); *se:amtoln* (se:am 1); *searobend* (searo 1); *searocæ:g* (searo 1); *searocē:ap* (searo 1); *searocræft* (searo 1); *searogimm* (searo 1); *searohæbbend* (searo 1); *searohwi:t* (searo 1); *searomete* (searo 1); *searonet* (searo 1); *searoni:ð* (searo 1); *searopi:l* (searo 1); *searoru:n* (searo 1); *searodanc* (searo 1); *searowrenc* (searo 1); *searowundor* (searo 1); *seaxbenn* (seax); *Seaxland* (Seaxe); *secggesce:re* (secg 1); *secgle:ac* (secg 1); *secgplega* (secg 2); *secgro:f 2* (secg 3); *secgsca:ra* (secg 1); *seglbo:sm* (segl 1); *segleræ:de* (segl 1); *seglyrd* (segl 1); *segtra:d* (segl 1); *segldro:d* (segl 1); *segnberend* (segn); *segncyning* (segn); *seldguma* (seld); *seledre:am* (sele); *selegesceot* (sele); *selegyst* (sele); *seleræ:dend* (sele); *selerest* (sele); *selesecg* (sele); *seleðegn* (sele); *seleward* (sele); *selfæ:ta* (self 1); *selfæ:te* (self 1); *selfbana* (self 1); *selfwala* (self 1); *selfwalu* (self 1); *selfde:ma* (self 1); *selfde:mende* (self 1); *selfli:ce 1* (self 1); *selfmyrðra* (self 1); *selfmyrðrung* (self 1); *selfswe:gend* (self 1); *selfwill* (self 1); *senepsæ:d* (senep); *seofongetel* (seofon); *seofonle:afe* (seofon); *seolcwyrn* (seolc); *seolforfæt* (seolfor); *seolforgewiht* (seolfor); *seolforsmið* (seolfor); *seolforstycce* (seolfor); *seolfring* (seolfor); *seolhbæð* (seolh); *seolhpæð* (seolh); *seonobend* (seono); *seonobenn* (seono); *seonodolg* (seono); *sibbecoss* (sibb); *sibcwide* (sibb); *sibfæc* (sibb); *sibgebyrd* (sibb); *sibgema:gas* (sibb); *sibgeornes* (sibb); *sibgesihð* (sibb); *sibleger* (sibb); *siblufu* (sibb); *si:dfolc* (si:d); *si:dhealf* (si:d); *si:dland* (si:d); *si:drand* (si:d); *si:dweg* (si:d); *si:dwyrm* (si:de 2); *simbelgefe:ra* (simbel 1); *sincðego* (sinc); *sincbrytta* (sinc); *sincfæt* (sinc); *sincgestre:on* (sinc); *sincgewæ:ge* (sinc); *sincgiefa* (sinc); *sincgifu* (sinc); *sincgim* (sinc); *sincma:ððum* (sinc); *sincsta:n* (sinc); *sincweorðung* (sinc); *sindero:m* (sinder); *sinoðbo:c* (sinoð); *sinoðsto:w* (sinoð); *simuli:ra* (seono); *si:ðberend* (si:ðe); *si:ðbo:c* (si:ð 1); *si:ðboda* (si:ð 1); *si:ðdagas* (si:ð 2); *si:ðfæt* (si:ð 1); *si:ðstapel* (si:ð 1); *si:ðwerod* (si:ð 1); *sla:hðorn* (sla:h); *sla:wyrn* (sla:w); *sle:fesco:h* (sli:efe); *sly:pesco:h* (sly:pe ø); *slypræsn* (slyp ø); *smælðearmas* (smæl); *smælðearme* (smæl); *smæ:tegold* (smæ:te); *smeorumangestre* (smeoru); *smeorusealf* (smeoru); *smeoruðearm* (smeoru); *smeoruwyr* (smeoru); *smiðbelg* (smið); *smiðcræft* (smið); *smiðcræftega* (smið); *snæ:ðfeld* (snæ:d 2); *sna:wgebland* (sna:w); *so:lmerca* (so:l); *Solmo:nað* (sol 1); *so:ncræft* (so:n); *sorgbryðen* (sorg); *sorgcearu* (sorg); *sorgle:oð* (sorg); *sorglufu* (sorg); *sorgstafas* (sorg); *sorgwi:te* (sorg); *sorgword* (sorg); *sorgwylm* (sorg); *sotman* (sott 1); *so:ðcwide* (so:ð 2); *So:ðcyning* (so:ð 1); *So:ðfæder* (so:ð 1); *so:ðgid* (so:ð 2); *so:ðlufu* (so:ð 2); *so:ðsagu* (so:ð 2); *so:ðsegen* (so:ð 2); *so:ðspell* (so:ð 2); *so:ðspræ:c* (so:ð 2); *so:ðta:cen* (so:ð 1); *so:ðword* (so:ð 2); *so:ðwundor* (so:ð 2); *spærli:ra* (spearwa); *spærsta:n* (spær); *spearhafoc* (spearwa); *spellbo:c* (spell); *spellboda* (spell); *spellcwide* (spell); *spellsto:w* (spell); *sperebro:ga* (spere); *sperehand* (spere); *sperehealf* (spere); *spereni:ð* (spere); *speresceaft* (spere); *sperewyr* (spere); *spychu:s* (spic); *spicma:se* (spic); *spildsi:ð* (spild); *sporwrecel* (spor); *spurleðer* (spura); *spyremann* (spor); *stæfcræft* (stæf); *stæfcyst* (stæf); *stæfgefe:g* (stæf); *stæfleahor* (stæf); *stæfleornere* (stæf); *stæfliðere* (stæf); *stæfplega* (stæf); *stæfræ:w* (stæf); *stæfro:f* (stæf); *stæfsweorð* (stæf); *stæ:rleornere* (stæ:r); *stæ:rtractere* (stæ:r); *stærwri:tere* (stæ:r); *stalgonc* (steall); *sta:næx* (sta:n); *sta:nbæð* (sta:n); *sta:nbeorg* (sta:n); *sta:nbill* (sta:n); *sta:nboga* (sta:n); *sta:nbryce* (sta:n); *sta:nbrycg* (sta:n); *sta:nbucca* (sta:n); *sta:nburg* (sta:n); *sta:ncarr* (sta:n); *sta:nceastel* (sta:n); *sta:nceosel* (sta:n); *sta:nclif* (sta:n); *sta:nclu:d* (sta:n); *sta:ncnoll* (sta:n); *sta:ncræftiga* (sta:n); *sta:ncrop* (sta:n); *sta:ncynn* (sta:n); *sta:ncysten* (sta:n); *sta:ndenu* (sta:n); *sta:nfæt* (sta:n); *sta:nflo:r* (sta:n); *sta:ngaderung* (sta:n); *sta:ngeat* (sta:n); *sta:ngedelf* (sta:n); *sta:ngefeall* (sta:n); *sta:ngefo:g* (sta:n); *sta:ngella* (sta:n); *sta:ngetimbre* (sta:n); *sta:ngeweorc* (sta:n); *sta:ngripe* (sta:n); *sta:nhege* (sta:n); *Stæ:nhenge* (sta:n); *sta:nhlið* (sta:n); *sta:nhline* (sta:n); *sta:nhof* (sta:n); *sta:nhol* (sta:n); *sta:nhricg* (sta:n); *sta:nhy:pe* (sta:n); *sta:nhy:wet* (sta:n); *sta:nlesung* (sta:n); *sta:nli:m* (sta:n); *sta:nmerce* (sta:n); *sta:nrocc* (sta:n); *sta:nscalu* (sta:n); *sta:nscræf* (sta:n); *sta:nscylf* (sta:n); *sta:nsticce* (sta:n); *sta:nstræ:t* (sta:n); *sta:ntorr* (sta:n); *sta:nwalu* (sta:n); *sta:nweall* (sta:n); *sta:nweg* (sta:n); *sta:nweorc* (sta:n); *sta:nwong* (sta:n); *sta:nwurðung* (sta:n); *sta:nwurma* (sta:n); *sta:nwyrht* (sta:n); *stapolweg* (stapol); *stefnbyrd* (stefn 2); *stefnelof* (stefn 1); *stelme:le* (stela); *stelscofl* (stela); *ste:orbord* (ste:or 1); *ste:ordalc* (ste:or 1); *ste:ormann* (ste:or 1); *ste:ornægl* (ste:or 1); *ste:oroxa* (ste:or 2); *ste:orre:ðra* (ste:or 1); *ste:orro:ðer* (ste:or 1); *steorsce:awere* (ste:or 1); *ste:orsceofol* (ste:or 1); *ste:orseil* (ste:or 1); *ste:orstefn* (ste:or 1); *steorwige* (steorra); *steorwiglung* (steorra); *sti:fearh* (stig); *stigma:p* (stig); *sti:ðmægen* (sti:ð); *sti:ðweg* (sti:ð); *sti:ward* (stig); *sti:wita* (sti:g); *stocli:f* (stoc); *stocward* (stoc); *stocwi:c* (stoc); *sto:dfald* (sto:d); *sto:dhors* (sto:d); *sto:dmyre* (sto:d); *sto:dðe:of* (sto:d); *stofbæð* (stofa); *sto:rcille* (sto:r 1); *sto:rfæt* (sto:r 1); *stormsæ:* (storm); *sto:rsæp* (sto:r 1); *sto:rsticca* (sto:r 1); *stræ:lwyrt* (stræ:l 1); *stræ:tlanu* (stræ:t); *stræ:tward* (stræ:t); *stre:amfaru* (stre:am); *stre:amgewinn* (stre:am);

stre:amra:d (stre:am); *stre:amracu* (stre:am); *stre:amstæð* (stre:am); *stre:amweall* (stre:am);
stre:amwelm (stre:am); *stre:awberige* (stre:aw); *stuntspræ:c* (stunt); *suhtergefæderan* (suhterga);
su:lere:ost (su:l); *sulhæcer* (su:l); *sulhælmesse* (su:l); *sulhandla* (su:l); *sulhbe:am* (su:l); *sulhgang*
(su:l); *sulhgesi:du* (su:l); *sulhgete:og* (su:l); *sulhgweorc* (su:l); *sulhhæbbere* (su:l); *sulung* (su:l);
sumorbo:c (sumor); *sumorha:t* (sumor); *sumorhæ:te* (sumor); *sumorhu:s* (sumor); *sumorlida 1*
(sumor); *sumorlida 2* (sumor); *sumormæsse* (sumor); *sumorræ:dingbo:c* (sumor); *sumorselde*
(sumor); *sunbe:am* (sunna); *sunbearu* (sunna); *sunboga* (sunna); *sunbryne* (sunna); *sunde:aw*
(sunna); *sunderanweald* (sundor); *sunderfolgoð* (sundor); *sunderfre:odo:m* (sundor); *sunderfre:ols*
(sundor); *sunderme:d* (sundor); *sundersto:w* (sundor); *sundorcraeft* (sundor); *sundorcy:ððu*
(sundor); *sundorfeoh* (sundor); *sundorgecynd* (sundor); *sundorgenga* (sundor); *sundorgere:fland*
(sundor); *sundorgifu* (sundor); *sundorha:lga* (sundor); *sundorland* (sundor); *sundorli:f* (sundor);
sundormæsse (sundor); *sundornotu* (sundor); *sundornytt* (sundor); *sundorriht* (sundor); *sundorseld*
(sundor); *sundorsetl* (sundor); *sundorspræ:c* (sundor); *sundorweorðung* (sundor); *sundorweormynt*
(sundor); *sundorwi:c* (sundor); *sundorwine* (sundor); *sundorwundor* (sundor); *sundoryrfe*
(sundor); *sunfeld* (sunna); *sunfolgend* (sunna); *sungi:hte* (sunna); *Sunnanæ:fen* (sunna);
sunnancorn (sunna); *Sunnandæg* (sunna); *sunnanle:oma* (sunnan); *Sunnanmergen* (sunna);
Sunnanniht (sunna); *sunnansci:ma* (sunna); *sunnansetlgong* (sunna); *Sunnanu:hta* (sunna);
sunsceadu (sunna); *sunsci:n* (sunna); *sunset* (sunna); *sunstede* (sunna); *sunsunu* (sunu);
sunucennicge (sunu); *su:slbona* (su:sl); *su:slcwalu* (su:sl); *su:slhof* (su:sl); *su:slstede* (su:sl);
su:ðdæ:l (su:ð 1); *su:ðduru* (su:ð 1); *su:ðecg* (su:ð 1); *su:ðende* (su:ð 1); *Su:ðengle* (su:ð 1);
su:ðfo:r (su:ð 1); *su:ðfolc* (su:ð 1); *su:ðga:rsecg* (su:ð 1); *su:ðgemæ:re* (su:ð 1); *su:ðhealf* (su:ð 1);
Su:ðhymbre (su:ð 1); *su:ðland* (su:ð 1); *su:ðmæ:gð* (su:ð 1); *su:ðmann* (su:ð 1); *Su:ðmyrce* (su:ð
1); *su:ðportic* (su:ð 1); *su:ðrima* (su:ð 1); *su:ðrodor* (su:ð 1); *Su:ðsæ:* (su:ð 1); *Su:ðseaxan* (su:ð
1); *su:ðstæð* (su:ð 1); *su:ðwa:g* (su:ð 1); *su:ðweg* (su:ð 1); *su:ðwest 1* (su:ð 1); *su:ðwind* (su:ð 1);
swæ:rbyrd (swæ:r 1); *swæ:senddagas* (swæ:sende); *swa:ngere:fa* (swa:n); *swanra:d* (swan);
swa:nriht (swa:n); *swa:nsteorra* (swa:n); *swa:tcla:ð* (swa:t); *swa:tli:n* (swa:t); *swa:tswaðu* (swa:t);
swa:tðyrel (swa:t); *Swe:oland* (Swe:on); *Swe:ori:ce* (swe:on); *Swe:oðe:od* (Swe:on); *swe:tmete*
(swe:te 1); *swearthyrd* (swear); *swefelre:c* (swefel); *sweflðrosm* (swefel); *sweglbo:sm* (swegl 1);
sweglcondel (swegl 1); *sweglcyning* (swegl 1); *swegldre:am* (swegl 1); *sweglhorn* (swegl 1);
sweglra:d (swegl 1); *sweglwuldor* (swegl 1); *sweglwundor* (swegl 1); *sweostorbearn* (sweostor);
sweostorsunu (sweostor); *swi:gdagas* (swi:ge 1); *swi:geniht* (swi:ge 1); *swi:gmæsse* (swi:ge 1);
swi:gti:ma (swi:ge 1); *swi:gu:ht* (swi:ge 1); *swi:nhaga* (swi:n); *swi:nhege* (swi:n); *swi:nhyrde*
(swi:n); *swi:nli:c* (swi:n); *swi:nsceadu* (swi:n); *swinsweg* (swinn); *swi:ðfæstnes* (swi:ð);
swi:ðhre:ownes (swi:ð); *swo:tmete* (swo:t 1); *sy:læx* (sy:l); *symbelbre:ad* (symbel 1); *symbelcalic*
(symbel 1); *symbelcennes* (symbel 1); *symbeldæg* (symbel 1); *symbelgereord* (symbel 1);
symbelgifa (symbel 1); *symbelhu:s* (symbel 1); *symbelti:d* (symbel 1); *symbelwynn* (symbel 1);
synbend (synn); *synbo:t* (synn); *synbryne* (synn); *synbyrðen* (synn); *syncraeft* (synn); *syndæ:d*
(synn); *synderæ:* (sundor); *syndolh* (synn); *syngrin* (synn); *synleahter* (synn); *synle:aw* (synn);
synneðo:ht (synn); *synnlust* (synn); *synræ:s* (synn); *synru:st* (synn); *synsceaða* (synn); *synwracu*
(synn); *synwund* (synn); *syrfire:ow* (syrfe); *Syrware* (syre); *tæflsta:n* (tæfl); *tæglhæ:r* (tægel);
tæ:lhlehter (tæ:l); *ta:hspura* (ta: 1); *ta:nhlyta* (ta:n 1); *taperæx* (tapor); *taporberend* (tapor);
te:aforge:ap (te:afor 2); *te:ampo:l* (te:am); *te:mbyrst* (te:am); *tempelgeat* (tempel); *tempelhu:s*
(tempel); *templgeweorc* (tempel); *templha:lgung* (tempel); *ti:enbebod* (ti:en); *tigelærne* (tigel);
tigelgetel (tigel); *tigelgeweorc* (tigel); *tigelle:ah* (tigel); *tigelsta:n* (tigel); *tigelwyrhta* (tigel);
tintregðegn (tintreg); *tintregsto:w* (tintreg); *ti:rfruma* (ti:r); *ti:rwine* (ti:r); *tittstrycel* (titt);
Ti:wesdæg (Ti:w); *Ti:wesniht* (Ti:w); *tollsceamol* (toll); *tollsci:r* (toll); *tolsetl* (toll); *tornwide*
(torn 2); *torngemo:t* (torn 2); *torngeni:ðla* (torn 2); *tornsorg* (torn 2); *tornword* (torn 2); *tornwracu*
(torn 2); *to:ðece* (to:ð); *to:ðga:r* (to:ð); *to:ðmægen* (to:ð); *to:ðrima* (to:ð); *to:ðsealf* (to:ð);
to:ðsticca (to:ð); *to:ðwærc* (to:ð); *to:ðwyrm* (to:ð); *tre:owcynn* (tre:ow 1); *tre:owfe:ging* (tre:ow
1); *tre:owfugol* (tre:ow 1); *tre:owgeðofta* (tre:owe 1); *tre:owgeweorc* (tre:ow 1); *tre:owgewrid*
(tre:ow 1); *tre:owloga* (tre:ow 2); *tre:owlufu* (tre:owe 1); *tre:owsteall* (tre:ow 1); *tre:owstede*
(tre:ow 1); *tre:owteru* (tre:ow 1); *tre:owðra:g* (tre:ow 2); *tre:owwæstm* (tre:ow 1);
tre:owweorðung (tre:ow 1); *tre:owwyrhta* (tre:ow 1); *tre:owwyrm* (tre:ow 1); *trindhyrst* (trinda);
trog hrycg (trog); *trogscip* (trog); *tru:ðhorn* (tru:ð); *tu:ddorfo:ster* (tu:dor); *tu:ddorspe:d* (tu:dor);
tu:ncerse (tu:n); *tu:ncirce* (tu:n); *tu:ncressa* (tu:n); *tu:ngebu:r* (tu:n); *tu:ngere:fa* (tu:n); *tu:nho:fe*
(tu:n); *tu:nland* (tu:n); *tu:nmann* (tu:n); *tu:nmelde* (tu:n); *tunnebotm* (tunne); *tu:npre:ost* (tu:n);
tu:nræ:d (tu:n); *tu:nsci:r* (tu:n); *tu:nso:cn* (tu:n); *tu:nsteall* (tu:n); *tu:nstede* (tu:n); *tu:nweg* (tu:n);
turf gret (turf); *turfhaga* (turf); *turfhle:ow* (turf); *twinwyrm* (twi:n 1); *tyndercynn* (tynder); *tyrfhaga*
1 (turf); *ðæctigile* (ðæc); *ðe:nestmann* (ðe:nest); *ðearmgewind* (ðearm); *ðearmgryrd* (ðearm);
ðelbrycg (ðel); *ðellfæsten* (ðel); *ðe:odbealu* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odbu:ende* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odcwe:n* (ðe:od

1); *ðe:odcýning* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odegsa* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odeorðe* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odfe:ond* (ðe:od 1);
ðe:odfruma (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odgestre:on* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odguma* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odhere* (ðe:od 1);
ðe:odla:reow (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odland* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odli:cetere* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odloga* (ðe:od 1);
ðe:odmægen (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odsceaða* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odstefn* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odðre:a* (ðe:od 1);
ðe:odwiga (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odwita* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:odwundor* (ðe:od 1); *ðe:ofdenn* (ðe:of 1); *ðe:offeng*
(ðe:of 1); *ðe:ofgild* (ðe:of 2); *ðe:ofmann* (ðe:of 1); *ðe:ofsceaða* (ðe:of 1); *ðe:ofscip* (ðe:of 1);
ðe:ofscolu (ðe:of 1); *ðe:ofscyldig* (ðe:of 2); *ðe:ofslege* (ðe:of 1); *ðe:ofsliht* (ðe:of 1); *ðe:ofwracu*
(ðe:of 2); *ðe:ohcece* (ðe:oh); *ðe:ohgelæ:te* (ðe:oh); *ðe:ohgeweald* (ðe:oh); *ðe:ohhweorfa* (ðe:oh);
ðe:ohscanca (ðe:oh); *ðe:ohseax* (ðe:oh); *ðe:ohwraec* (ðe:oh); *ðe:ora:dl* (ðe:or); *ðe:ordrenc* (ðe:or);
ðeorfdagas (ðeorf 2); *ðeorfhla:f* (ðeorf 2); *ðeorfsymbel* (ðeorf 2); *ðe:orgerid* (ðe:or); *ðe:orwærc*
(ðe:or); *ðe:orwenn* (ðe:or); *ðe:orwyrn* (ðe:or); *ðe:orwyrft* (ðe:or); *ðe:ostorcofa* (ðe:ostor);
ðe:ostorloca (ðe:ostor); *ðe:owcnapa* (ðe:ow 1); *ðe:owmann* (ðe:ow 1); *ðe:owny:d* (ðe:ow 1);
ðe:owwracu (ðe:ow 1); *ðidercyme* (ðider); *ði:efefeoh* (ði:efe ø); *ðistelgeblæ:d* (ðistel); *ðistelle:ag*
(ðistel); *ðisteltwige* (ðistel); *ðolmo:d 2* (ðol); *ðorngeblæ:d* (ðorn); *ðornrind* (ðorn); *ðorndy:fel*
(ðorn); *ðræ:lriht* (ðræ:l); *ðra:gmae:l* (ðra:g); *ðre:ohund* (ðri:e); *ðre:oniht* (ðri:e); *ðriddandæ:l*
(ðrida); *ðrotbolla* (ðrote); *ðrustfell* (ðrust); *ðrymcyme* (ðrymm); *ðrymcýning* (ðrymm); *ðrymri:ce*
(ðrymm); *ðrymseld* (ðrymm); *ðrymsetl* (ðrymm); *ðrymwealdend 2* (ðrymm); *ðry:ðærn* (ðry:ð);
ðry:ðbearn (ðry:ð); *ðry:ðbord* (ðry:ð); *ðry:ðcýning* (ðry:ð); *ðry:ðgesteald* (ðry:ð); *ðry:ðweorc*
(ðry:ð); *ðry:ðword* (ðry:ð); *ðunorbodu* (ðunor); *ðunorclæ:fre* (ðunor); *ðunorra:d* (ðunor);
ðunorsliht (ðunor); *ðunorwyrft* (ðunor); *ðunresdæg* (ðunor); *ðunreslege* (ðunor); *ðunresniht*
(ðunor); *ðunwang* (ðynne); *ðu:sendealdor* (ðu:send); *ðu:sendealdorman* (ðu:send); *ðu:sendgeri:m*
(ðu:send); *ðu:sendgetel* (ðu:send); *ðu:sendmann* (ðu:send); *ðu:sendri:ca* (ðu:send); *ðweorhfero*
(ðweorh); *ðylcraeft* (ðyle); *ðyrelhu:s* (ðyrel 1); *ðyrncin* (ðorn); *u:htanti:ma* (u:ht); *u:htcearu* (u:ht);
u:htfloga (u:ht); *u:htgebed* (u:ht); *u:hthlem* (u:ht); *u:hhsang* (u:ht); *u:hhsceaða* (u:ht); *u:hhti:d*
(u:ht); *u:htwæcca* (u:ht); *u:htðegnung* (u:ht); *ulmtre:ow* (elm); *underngereord* (undern);
underngeweorc (undern); *underngiefl* (undern); *undernmæ:l* (undern); *undernmete* (undern);
undernrest (undern); *undernswæ:sendu* (undern); *undernti:d* (undern); *u:plegen* (u:p 1); *upsti:ge*
(u:p 1); *u:tacunda* (u:t 1); *u:termere* (u:t 2); *wa:cmo:d 1* (wa:c 1); *wa:dse:d* (wa:d 1); *wa:dspitl*
(wa:d 1); *wæ:dbre:c* (wæ:d); *wæ:dera:p* (wæ:d); *wæfergange* (wæ:fre); *wælbedd* (wæl 1);
wælwend (wæl 1); *wælbenn* (wæl 1); *wælce:asega* (wæl 1); *wælclomm* (wæl 1); *wælcraeft* (wæl 1);
wælcwealm (wæl 1); *wælcyrige* (wæl 1); *wælde:að* (wæl 1); *wældre:or* (wæl 1); *wælfæ:hð* (wæl
1); *wælfæðm* (wæl 1); *wælfeld* (wæl 1); *wælfill* (wæl 1); *wælfy:r* (wæl 1); *wælfyllo* (wæl 1);
wælga:r (wæl 1); *wælgæ:st* (wæl 1); *wælgimm* (wæl 1); *wælgryre* (wæl 1); *wælhere* (wæl 1);
wælhlem (wæl 1); *wæhlence* (wæl 1); *wælhwerp* (wæl 1); *wælmist* (wæl 1); *wælnett* (wæl 1);
wælni:ð (wæl 1); *wælnot* (wæl 1); *wælpil* (wæl 1); *wælræs* (wæl 1); *wæltre:af* (wæl 1); *wæltre:c*
(wæl 1); *wæltre:gn* (wæl 1); *wælstrest* (wæl 1); *wælrū:n* (wæl 1); *wælsceaft* (wæl 1); *wælsceal* (wæl
1); *wælseax* (wæl 1); *wælsliht* (wæl 1); *wælspere* (wæl 1); *wælsteng* (wæl 1); *wælstow* (wæl 1);
wælstre:l (wæl 1); *wælstre:am* (wæl 1); *wælsweung* (wæl 1); *wælwang* (wæl 1); *wælwulf* (wæl 1);
wæ:pengetæc (wæ:pen); *wæ:pengedræc* (wæ:pen); *wæ:pengewrixle* (wæ:pen); *wæ:penhete*
(wæ:pen); *wæ:penhu:s* (wæ:pen); *wæ:penstræ:l* (wæ:pen); *wæ:penðracu* (wæ:pen); *wæ:penðræ:ge*
(wæ:pen); *wæ:penwiga* (wæ:pen); *wærca:r* (wærce); *wæ:rganga* (wær 2); *wæ:rloga* (wær 2);
wærlot (wær 1); *wærword* (wær 1); *wætera:dl* (wæter); *wæteræ:dre* (wæter); *wæterælfen* (wæter);
wæterberend (wæter); *wæterberere* (wæter); *wæterbo:h* (wæter); *wæterbolla* (wæter);
wæterbro:ga (wæter); *wæterbu:c* (wæter); *wæterbucca* (wæter); *wæterburne* (wæter); *wæterbyden*
(wæter); *wætercla:ð* (wæter); *wætercro:g* (wæter); *wætercru:ce* (wæter); *wætercynn* (wæter);
wæterdrinc (wæter); *wæteregsa* (wæter); *wæterfæsten* (wæter); *wæterfæt* (wæter); *wæterflaxe*
(wæter); *wæterflo:d* (wæter); *wæterfrocga* (wæter); *wæterfyrhtnes* (wæter); *wæterga:t* (wæter);
wætergeblæ:d (wæter); *wætergefeall* (wæter); *wætergela:d* (wæter); *wætergelæt* (wæter);
wætergesceaft (wæter); *wætergewæsc* (wæter); *wætergrund* (wæter); *wætergyte* (wæter);
wæterhæfern (wæter); *wæterha:lgung* (wæter); *wæterhelm* (wæter); *wæterle:od* (wæter);
wæterme:le (wæter); *wæternæ:dre* (wæter); *wæterorda:l* (wæter); *wæterpund* (wæter); *wæterpytt*
(wæter); *wæterri:ðe* (wæter); *wætersce:at* (wæter); *wæterscy:te* (wæter); *wæterse:að* (wæter);
wæterslæd (wæter); *wætersol* (wæter); *wæterspryng* (wæter); *wætersteall* (wæter); *wæterstefn*
(wæter); *wæterstoppa* (wæter); *wæterstre:am* (wæter); *wæterti:ge* (wæter); *wæterðe:ote* (wæter);
wæterði:sa (wæter); *wæterðru:h* (wæter); *wæterðry:ð* (wæter); *wæterwæ:dlnes* (wæter); *wæterweg*
(wæter); *wæterwyll* (wæter); *wæterwyrft* (wæter); *wætery:ð* (wæter); *wa:ghrægel* (wa:g 1); *wa:grift*
(wa:g 1); *wa:gðeorl* (wa:g 1); *wa:gðyling* (wa:g 1); *walcspil 1* (wealc); *wamba:dl* (wamb);
wambecoðu (wamb); *wambegicða* (wamb); *wambewyrft* (wamb); *wambhord* (wamb); *wambwide*
(wamm 2); *wamdæ:d* (wamm 1); *wamfreht* (wamm 2); *wamlust* (wamm 1); *wamsceaða* (wamm
1); *wamwliete* (wamm 1); *wamwyrccende* (wamm 2); *wangbeard* (wange); *wangstede* (wang 1);

wangto:ð (wange); *wangturf* (wang 1); *waroðfaruð* (waroð); *waroðgewinn* (waroð); *we:adæ:d* (we:a); *we:agesi:ð* (we:a); *we:ala:f* (we:a); *We:alcynn* (We:alas); *wealcspini* (wealc); *wealhbaso* (wealh); *Wealhcygn* (wealh); *wealhfereld* (wealh); *wealhgefe:ra* (wealh); *wealhha:foc* (wealh); *wealhha:foc* (wealh); *wealhhnutu* (wealh); *wealhmora* (wealh); *wealhmora* (wealh); *wealhmora* (wealh); *wealhstod* (wealh); *Wealhðe:od* (wealh); *we:alland* (wealh); *wealsa:da* (wealh); *wealword* (wealh); *weargbræ:de* (wearg 2); *weargro:d* (wearg 1); *weargtre:ow* (wearg 1); *weargtreafu* (wearg 1); *we:asgelimp* (we:as); *we:aspell* (we:a); *we:ata:cen* (we:a); *we:aðearf* (we:a); *wedbro:ðor* (wedd); *wedbryce* (wedd); *we:deberge* (we:de 1); *we:dehund* (we:de 1); *we:denheort 2* (we:de 1); *wedera:wendednes* (weder 1); *wederburg* (weder 1); *wedercandel* (weder 1); *wederdæg* (weder 1); *wederta:cen* (weder 1); *wederwolcen* (weder 1); *wedloga* (wedd); *weldæ:d* (wel 1); *welfremming* (wel 1); *welfremnes* (wel 1); *welli:cung* (wel 1); *welwyrce* (wel 1); *wenby:l* (wenn 1); *wennci:cen* (wenn 1); *wennsealf* (wenn 1); *Went-Sæte* (wentas); *wenwyr* (wenn 1); *we:odho:c* (we:od); *we:odmo:nað* (we:od); *we:ofodbo:t* (we:ofod); *we:ofodheorð* (we:ofod); *we:ofodhrægl* (we:ofod); *we:ofodsce:at* (we:ofod); *we:ofodsteall* (we:ofod); *we:ofodðe:nung* (we:ofod); *we:ofodðegn* (we:ofod); *we:ofodwiglere* (we:ofod); *weolocscyll* (weoloc); *weoloctælg* (weoloc); *weorfemeoluc* (weorf 1); *weorford* (weorf 1); *werbæ:r* (wer 3); *werbe:am* (wer 1); *wercyn* (wer 1); *werla:d* (wer 4); *wermæ:gð* (wer 1); *wermet* (wer 1); *wernægl* (wer 1); *werod 1* (wer 1); *werre:af* (wer 1); *werstede* (wer 3); *werðe:od* (wer 1); *werwulf* (wer 1); *West-Centigas* (west); *westdæ:l* (west); *West-Dene* (west); *westende* (west); *westhealf* (west); *westmearc* (west); *westri:ce* (west); *westrodor* (west); *westsæ:* (west); *West-Seaxe* (west); *West-We:alas* (west); *westweg* (west); *westwind* (west); *wi:deferhð 1* (wi:d); *wi:dfarend* (wi:d); *wi:dfloga* (wi:d); *wi:dfolc* (wi:d); *wi:dla:st 2* (wi:d); *wi:dland* (wi:d); *wi:dmæ:rsung* (wi:d); *wi:dsæ:* (wi:d); *wi:dsi:ð* (wi:d); *wi:dwegas* (wi:d); *wi:lbec* (wi:l); *wilcuma* (wel 1); *wildde:or* (wild); *wildefy:r* (wilde 1); *wildeswi:n* (wilde 1); *wildgo:s* (wild); *wilgæst* (wel 1); *wilghele:ða* (wel 1); *wilgjefa* (wel 1); *wi:nærn* (wi:n); *wi:nbe:am* (wi:n); *wi:nbeger* (wi:n); *wi:nbelg* (wi:n); *wi:nberge* (wi:n); *wi:nbo:h* (wi:n); *wi:nbrytta* (wi:n); *wi:nburg* (wi:n); *wi:nbyrele* (wi:n); *wi:nclyster* (wi:n); *wi:ncolc* (wi:n); *wi:ncynn* (wi:n); *windæ:ddre* (wind); *windbland* (wind); *windfona* (wind); *windgeard* (wind); *windgereste* (wind); *windræ:s* (wind); *wi:ndrinc* (wi:n); *windscofl* (wind); *windsele* (wind); *windswingel* (wind); *windðearm* (wind); *windumæ:r* (wudu); *winedryhten* (wine); *winemæ:g* (wine); *winetre:ow* (wine); *wi:nfæt* (wi:n); *wi:ngeard* (wi:n); *wi:ngeadrinc* (wi:n); *wi:nha:te* (wi:n); *wi:nhu:s* (wi:n); *wi:nland* (wi:n); *wi:nle:af* (wi:n); *wi:nmere* (wi:n); *wi:nreced* (wi:n); *wi:nsæl* (wi:n); *wi:nsele* (wi:n); *wi:nsester* (wi:n); *wi:ntæppere* (wi:n); *winterburna* (winter); *winterdæg* (winter); *winterdu:n* (winter); *winterfeorm* (winter); *Winterfyllæ* (winter); *wintergegong* (winter); *wintergeri:m* (winter); *wintergetel* (winter); *wintergewæ:de* (winter); *wintergeweorp* (winter); *winterhu:s* (winter); *winterræ:dingbo:c* (winter); *winterscu:r* (winter); *wintersel* (winter); *wintersteal* (winter); *winterstund* (winter); *wintersufel* (winter); *winterti:d* (winter); *wi:nti:ber* (wi:n); *wi:ntre:ow* (wi:n); *wi:ntredde* (wi:n); *wi:ntrog* (wi:n); *wi:ntunne* (wi:n); *wi:ntwig* (wi:n); *wi:nðegu* (wi:n); *wi:nwircend* (wi:n); *wi:nwringe* (wi:n); *wi:rboga* (wi:r); *wi:rgræ:fe* (wi:r); *wi:rtre:ow* (wi:r); *wi:sbo:c* (wi:s 1); *wi:ssefa* (wi:s 1); *wiðerwengel* (wiðer 2); *wi:ðigræ:w* (wi:ðig); *wi:ðigrind* (wi:ðig); *wo:dðra:g* (wo:d); *wo:ddre:am* (wo:d); *wodewistle* (wudu); *wo:dendre:am* (wo:d); *wo:dscinn* (wo:d); *wo:hce:apung* (wo:h 2); *wo:hde:d* (wo:h 2); *wo:h fremmend* (wo:h 2); *wo:hgestre:on* (wo:h 2); *wo:hgod* (wo:h 2); *wo:h hæ:med* (wo:h 2); *wo:h hæ:mend* (wo:h 2); *wo:h hæ:mere* (wo:h 2); *wo:l bæ:rnæs* (wo:l); *wo:l bryne* (wo:l); *wo:l dæg* (wo:l); *wo:l gewinn* (wo:l); *worngeha:t* (worn); *worðigcæ:se* (worðig); *worðignetele* (worðig); *worulda:r* (woruld); *worulde:ht* (woruld); *woruldafol* (woruld); *woruldbearn* (woruld); *woruldbebod* (woruld); *woruldbisgu* (woruld); *woruldbisgung* (woruld); *woruldbismer* (woruld); *woruldbliss* (woruld); *woruldbo:t* (woruld); *woruldbroc* (woruld); *woruldbu:end* (woruld); *woruldcamp* (woruld); *woruldcandel* (woruld); *woruldcearu* (woruld); *woruldcempa* (woruld); *woruldcraeft* (woruld); *woruldcraeftiga* (woruld); *woruldcyning* (woruld); *worulddæ:d* (woruld); *woruldde:ma* (woruld); *worulddre:am* (woruld); *worulddrihten* (woruld); *woruldduguð* (woruld); *woruldearfod* (woruld); *woruldege* (woruld); *woruldende* (woruld); *woruldfægernes* (woruld); *woruldfæoh* (woruld); *woruldfolgað* (woruld); *woruldfraetwung* (woruld); *woruldfre:ond* (woruld); *woruldfrið* (woruld); *woruldfruma* (woruld); *woruldga:lnes* (woruld); *woruldgebyrd* (woruld); *woruldgeda:l* (woruld); *woruldgefeht* (woruld); *woruldgeflit* (woruld); *woruldgeræ:dnes* (woruld); *woruldgeriht* (woruld); *woruldgeri:snu* (woruld); *woruldgesæ:lða* (woruld); *woruldgesceaft* (woruld); *woruldgestre:on* (woruld); *woruldgeswinc* (woruld); *woruldgeðincð* (woruld); *woruldgeðingu* (woruld); *woruldgeðo:ht* (woruld); *woruldgewinn* (woruld); *woruldgewritu* (woruld); *woruldgewuna* (woruld); *woruldgi:tsere* (woruld); *woruldgi:tsung* (woruld); *woruldgielp* (woruld); *woruldgifu* (woruld); *woruldglenge* (woruld); *woruldgo:d* (woruld); *woruldgyrla* (woruld); *woruldhla:ford* (woruld); *woruldhli:sa*

(woruld); *woruldhogu* (woruld); *woruldhremming* (woruld); *woruldhyht* (woruld); *woruldla:ce* (woruld); *woruldлага* (woruld); *woruldlagu* (woruld); *woruldle:an* (woruld); *woruldli:f* (woruld); *woruldluftu* (woruld); *woruldust* (woruld); *woruldmæ:g* (woruld); *woruldman* (woruld); *woruldme:d* (woruld); *woruldne:od* (woruld); *woruldnytt* (woruld); *woruldpry:do* (woruld); *woruldri:ca* (woruld); *woruldri:ce 1* (woruld); *woruldri:cetere* (woruld); *woruldriht* (woruld); *woruldsacu* (woruld); *woruldsæ:lða* (woruld); *woruldscamu* (woruld); *woruldsce:at* (woruld); *woruldsce:awung* (woruld); *woruldsceaft* (woruld); *woruldscei:r* (woruld); *woruldscrift* (woruld); *woruldsorg* (woruld); *woruldspe:d* (woruld); *woruldspræ:c* (woruld); *woruldste:or* (woruld); *woruldstrengu* (woruld); *woruldstru:dere* (woruld); *woruldðe:aw* (woruld); *woruldðe:nung* (woruld); *woruldðe:owdo:m* (woruld); *woruldðearf* (woruld); *woruldðegen* (woruld); *woruldðing* (woruld); *woruldðrymm* (woruld); *woruldwæ:pn* (woruld); *woruldwæter* (woruld); *woruldwela* (woruld); *woruldweorðscipe* (woruld); *woruldweorc* (woruld); *woruldwi:dl* (woruld); *woruldwi:g* (woruld); *woruldwi:sdo:m* (woruld); *woruldwi:se* (woruld); *woruldwi:te* (woruld); *woruldwilla* (woruld); *woruldwilnung* (woruld); *woruldwita* (woruld); *woruldwlenco* (woruld); *woruldwrenc* (woruld); *woruldwuldor* (woruld); *woruldyrmðu* (woruld); *wo:ðgiefu* (wo:ð); *wo:ðsong* (wo:ð); *wro:htberend* (wro:ht 1); *wro:htdropa* (wro:ht 1); *wro:htgete:me* (wro:ht 1); *wro:hisa:were* (wro:ht 1); *wro:htsmið* (wro:ht 1); *wro:htstæf* (wro:ht 1); *wuduælfen* (wudu); *wuduæppel* (wudu); *wuduba:t* (wudu); *wudubæ:r* (wudu); *wudubærnnett* (wudu); *wudube:am* (wudu); *wudubearo* (wudu); *wudubill* (wudu); *wudubinde 1* (wudu); *wudubinde 2* (wudu); *wudublæ:d* (wudu); *wudubucca* (wudu); *wudubyrðra* (wudu); *wuducerfille* (wudu); *wuducla:te* (wudu); *wuducocc* (wudu); *wuducroft* (wudu); *wuducu:nelle* (wudu); *wuduculfre* (wudu); *wuducynn* (wudu); *wududocce* (wudu); *wudufæsten* (wudu); *wudufald* (wudu); *wudufeld* (wudu); *wudufeoh* (wudu); *wudufi:n* (wudu); *wudufille* (wudu); *wudufugol* (wudu); *wuduga:t* (wudu); *wudugehæg* (wudu); *wuduhætt* (wudu); *wuduhe:awere* (wudu); *wuduherpað* (wudu); *wuduhi:ewet* (wudu); *wuduholt* (wudu); *wuduhona* (wudu); *wuduhunig* (wudu); *wudula:d* (wudu); *wudulæ:s* (wudu); *wuduland* (wudu); *wuduleahtric* (wudu); *wudumæ:r 1* (wudu); *wudumann* (wudu); *wudumerce* (wudu); *wudure:c* (wudu); *wudurima* (wudu); *wudurofe* (wudu); *wudurose* (wudu); *wudusni:te* (wudu); *wudusu:ræppel* (wudu); *wudutelga* (wudu); *wudutre:ow* (wudu); *wuduðistle* (wudu); *wuduwa:sa* (wudu); *wuduwald* (wudu); *wuduwe:sten* (wudu); *wuduweard* (wudu); *wuduweax* (wudu); *wuduwinde* (wudu); *wuduwyrt* (wudu); *wulfescamb* (wulf); *wulfeshe:afod* (wulfes); *wulfestæ:sel* (wulf); *wulfshaga* (wulf); *wulfhlið* (wulf); *wulfhol* (wulf); *wulfly:s* (wulf); *wulfpytt* (wulf); *wulfse:að* (wulf); *wulfslæd* (wulf); *wundorbe:acen* (wundor); *wundorbebod* (wundor); *wundorable:o* (wundor); *wundorclam* (wundor); *wundorcræft* (wundor); *wundordæ:d* (wundor); *wundorde:að* (wundor); *wundoreardung* (wundor); *wundorfæt* (wundor); *wundorgehwyrft* (wundor); *wundorgiefu* (wundor); *wundorhæ:lo* (wundor); *wundorhu:s* (wundor); *wundorma:ðm* (wundor); *wundorse:on* (wundor); *wundorsmið* (wundor); *wundorta:cen* (wundor); *wundorweorc* (wundor); *wundorworuld* (wundor); *wundorwyrd* (wundor); *wu:scbearn* (wy:sc); *wynbe:am* (wynn); *wynburh* (wynn); *wyncondel* (wynn); *wyndæg* (wynn); *wyndre:am* (wynn); *wynele* (wynn); *wyngesi:ð* (wynn); *wyngra:f* (wynn); *wynland* (wynn); *wynlust* (wynn); *wynmæ:g* (wynn); *wynpsalterium* (wynn); *wynro:d* (wynn); *wynsang* (wynn); *wynstaðol* (wynn); *wynwerod* (wynn); *wynwyrt* (wynn); *wyrmæ:te 1* (wyrm 1); *wyrmcynn* (wyrm 1); *wyrmgaldere* (wyrm 1); *wyrmgealdor* (wyrm 1); *wyrmgeard* (wyrm 1); *wyrmgeblæ:d* (wyrml); *wyrmhæ:lsere* (wyrm 1); *wyrmhi:w* (wyrm 1); *wyrmhord* (wyrm 1); *wyrmli:c* (wyrm 1); *wyrmmelu* (wyrm 1); *wyrmsele* (wyrm 1); *wyrmshræ:cing* (wyrms); *wyrmslite* (wyrm 1); *wyrmsu:tspi:ung* (wyrms); *wyrmwyrt* (wyrm 1); *wyrtbedd* (wyrt); *wyrtbræ:ð* (wyrt); *wyrtcynn* (wyrt); *wyrtcynren* (wyrt); *wyrtdrenc* (wyrt); *wyrteceddrenc* (wyrt); *wyrtfæt* (wyrt); *wyrtforbor* (wyrt); *wyrtgælstre* (wyrt); *wyrtgeard* (wyrt); *wyrtgemang* (wyrt); *wyrtmete* (wyrt); *wyrtrum* (wyrt); *wyrttu:n* (wyrt); *wyrtwala* (wyrt); *wyrtwalu 1* (wyrt); *wyrtweard* (wyrt); *yfela:dl* (yfel 1); *yfeldæ:d* (yfel 1); *yfelde:ma* (yfel 1); *yfeldo:nd* (yfel 1); *yfelgiornes* (yfel 1); *yfelsæc* (yfel 1); *yfeltihtend* (yfel 2); *yfelweorc* (yfel 1); *yfesdrype* (efes); *ylpesba:n* (yfp); *Ymbrendæg* (Ymbren); *Ymbrenfæsten* (Ymbren); *Ymbrenwuce* (Ymbren); *ymenbo:c* (ymen); *ymensang* (ymen); *yrfcwealm* (orf); *yrfebe:c* (ierfe); *yrfeflit* (ierfe); *yrfefyrst* (ierfe); *yrfegeda:l* (ierfe); *yrfegewrit* (ierfe); *yrfehand* (ierfe); *yrfela:f* (ierfe); *yrfeland* (ierfe); *yrfenuma* (ierfe); *yrfesto:l* (ierfe); *yrfeward* (ierfe); *yrfewri:tend* (ierfe); *yrsebin* (i:sen 1); *y:ðbord* (y:ð 1); *y:ðfaru* (y:ð 1); *y:ðgebland* (y:ð 1); *y:ðgewinn* (y:ð 1); *y:ðhengest* (y:ð 1); *y:ðhof* (y:ð 1); *y:ðla:d* (y:ð 1); *y:ðla:f* (y:ð 1); *y:ðlid* (y:ð 1); *y:ðlida* (y:d 1); *y:ðmearh* (y:ð 1); *y:ðmere* (y:ð 1). **Compound nouns with prefixed adjuncts (397):** *ærneweg* ((ge)ærnan 1); *anbidsto:w* (anbid); *arcebiscopri:ce* (arcebiscop); *arcebiscopsto:l* (arcebiscop); *bæcering* (gebæc); *bæcern* (gebæc); *bearunæs* ((ge)bearu); *be:aceny:r* ((ge)be:acen); *be:acensta:n* ((ge)be:acen); *bi:spellbo:c* (bi:spell); *ble:obord* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:obrygd* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:ocræft* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:ofæstnes* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:omete* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:ostæ:ning* ((ge)ble:o); *blo:tmo:nad* ((ge)blo:t);

blo:torc ((ge)blo:t); *bre:awern* ((ge)bre:owan); *bro:denmæ:l* ((ge)bre:dan 1); *bro:ðorbana* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorcwealm* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðordohter* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorgyld* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorlufu* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorsibb* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorslaga* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorslege* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorsunu* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorwi:f* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorwyr* ((ge)bro:ðor); *campealdor* ((ge)camp 1); *campgefe:ra* ((ge)camp 1); *campstede* ((ge)camp 1); *campwæ:pen* ((ge)camp 1); *campweorod* ((ge)camp 1); *campwi:g* ((ge)camp 1); *campwi:sa* ((ge)camp 1); *campwudu* ((ge)camp 1); *corenbe:g* ((ge)ceosan); *cu:ðnoma* ((ge)cu:ð); *da:lmæ:d* ((ge)da:l); *de:adrægel* ((ge)de:ad); *de:adspring* ((ge)de:ad); *delfi:sen* (gedelf); *dwolðing* (gedwol); *dyrstlæ:cung* (dyrst); *edme:ltid* (edmæ:le); *etenlæ:s* ((ge)etan); *fæstenbryce* ((ge)fæsten); *fæstendæg* ((ge)fæsten); *fæstenti:d* ((ge)fæsten); *fæstenwuce* ((ge)fæsten); *fro:forbo:c* ((ge)fro:for); *fro:forga:st* ((ge)fro:for); *fro:forword* ((ge)fro:for); *fulwihtbæð* (fulwiht); *fulwihtbe:na* (fulwiht); *fulwihtele* (fulwiht); *fulwihtfæder* (fulwiht); *fulwihtnama* (fulwiht); *fulwihtsto:w* (fulwiht); *fulwihtti:d* (fulwiht); *fulwihtðe:aw* (fulwiht); *fulwihtðe:nung* (fulwiht); *fulwihtwæter* (fulwiht); *fulwihtwere* (fulwiht); *gebeorhsto:w* (gebeorg); *geda:l:land* ((ge)da:l); *gedwæ:smann* ((ge)dwæ:s 1); *gedwildman* ((ge)dwild); *gedwolbiscop* (gedwol); *(ge)dwolcræft* (gedwol); *gedwulfær* (gedwol); *gedwolgod* (gedwol); *(ge)dwolman* (gedwol); *gedwalmist* (gedwol); *gedwolspræ:c* (gedwol); *gegaderwyrhtan* (gegadere); *(ge)gafspræ:c* ((ge)gaf); *gemæ:rhaga* ((ge)mæ:re); *gemæ:rlacu* ((ge)mæ:re); *gemæ:rtre:ow* ((ge)mæ:re); *(ge)mæ:rðorn* ((ge)mæ:re); *(ge)mæ:rweg* ((ge)mæ:re); *gemæ:rwyll* ((ge)mæ:re); *gemefæt* ((ge)met); *(ge)mo:tærn* ((ge)mo:t); *(ge)mo:tbeorh* ((ge)mo:t); *(ge)mo:thu:s* ((ge)mo:t); *gemo:tle:ah* ((ge)mo:t); *gemo:tmann* ((ge)mo:t); *gemo:tstede* ((ge)mo:t); *(ge)mo:tsto:w* ((ge)mo:t); *(ge)ne:atland* (gene:at); *gene:atmann* (gene:at); *gene:atriht* (gene:at); *geneatscolu* (gene:at); *generstede* ((ge)ner); *gere:færn* ((ge)re:fa); *gere:fland* ((ge)re:fa); *gere:fmæ:d* ((ge)re:fa); *gere:fmann* ((ge)re:fa); *gere:fsci:r* ((ge)re:fa); *gereorddæg* ((ge)reord 2); *gereordgle:awnes* ((ge)reord 1); *geri:mbo:c* ((ge)ri:m); *gerihtgeswinc* ((ge)riht 2); *(ge)ri:mcræft* ((ge)ri:m); *gesca:dwyr* (gesce:ad); *gesi:ðmægen* (gesi:ð 1); *gesi:ðmann* (gesi:ð 1); *(ge)si:ðwi:f* (gesi:ð 1); *getælcircul* (getæl 1); *getælcræft* (getæl 1); *getælri:m* (getæl 1); *getingcræft* (getinge); *gewilbod* (gewill); *gyrlgyden* ((ge)gierela); *gyrwefenn* ((ge)gierwan); *hi:ereman* ((ge)hi:eran); *hi:ewesta:n* ((ge)he:awan); *hiltecumbor* ((ge)hilde); *hiltswæord* ((ge)hilde); *hrifte:ung* ((ge)hrif); *hrifwerc* ((ge)hrif); *inwitfeng* (inwit 2); *inwitfla:n* (inwit 2); *inwitgæst* (inwit 2); *inwitgecynd* (inwit 2); *inwitgyren* (inwit 2); *inwithlemm* (inwit 2); *inwithro:f* (inwit 2); *inwitnet* (inwit 1); *inwitni:ð* (inwit 2); *inwitru:n* (inwit 2); *inwitscear* (inwit 2); *inwitsearo* (inwit 2); *inwitsorh* (inwit 2); *inwitspell* (inwit 1); *inwitstæf* (inwit 1); *inwitðanc* (inwit 2); *inwitwra:sn* (inwit 2); *la:ðgeni:ðla* ((ge)la:ð); *la:ðsearu* ((ge)la:ð); *la:ðsi:ð* ((ge)la:ð); *la:ðspel* ((ge)la:ð); *la:ðweorc* ((ge)la:ð); *le:ascræft* ((ge)le:as); *le:asgewita* ((ge)le:as); *le:asgewitnes* ((ge)le:as); *le:asgielp* ((ge)le:as); *le:assce:awere* ((ge)le:as); *le:asspell* ((ge)le:as); *le:astyhtung* ((ge)le:as); *le:asuht* ((ge)le:as); *mæ:gbana* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gbo:t* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gburg* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gchild* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gcnafa* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gcwalm* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ggemo:t* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ggewrit* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ghæ:med* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ghand* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:glagu* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:glufu* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gmann* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gmodor* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gmyrdra* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gracu* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:græ:s* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gsci:r* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gsibb* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gslaga* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gsliht* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mægðblæ:d* ((ge)mæ:gð); *mæ:gwine* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gwlite* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ra:c* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rapeldre* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rbro:c* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rcnoll* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rcumb* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rdi:c* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rflo:de* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rford* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rfurh* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rgeard* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rhege* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rhinc* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rpo:l* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rpytt* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rsi:c* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rsta:n* ((ge)mæ:re); *mearcdi:c* ((ge)mearc); *mearcford* ((ge)mearc); *mearcgemot* ((ge)mearc); *mearcgræ:fa* ((ge)mearc); *mearchlinc* ((ge)mearc); *mearci:sern* ((ge)mearc); *mearcland* ((ge)mearc); *mearcpæð* ((ge)mearc); *mearcstapa* ((ge)mearc); *mearcstede* ((ge)mearc); *mearcweg* ((ge)mearc); *mearcwill* ((ge)mearc); *metgeard* ((ge)met); *metra:p* ((ge)met); *middægsang* (middæg); *middægti:d* (middæg); *middægðe:nung* (middæg); *middangeard* (a:midan); *middansumer* (a:midan); *middanwinter* (a:midan); *Midsummermo:nað* (midsummer); *Midwintermo:nað* (midwinter); *mo:dbysung* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dcearu* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dcræft* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dearfoð* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dgehygd* ((ge)mo:t); *mo:dgemynd* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dgeðanc* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dgeðo:ht* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dgewinna* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dhete* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dhord* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dluFu* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dsefa* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dsorg* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dstaðol* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dðre:a* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dwyn* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:tbell* ((ge)mo:t); *mo:tgere:fa* ((ge)mo:t); *mo:tlæ:ðu* ((ge)mo:t); *nacudwra:xler* (genacod 1); *nægledcnearr* ((ge)næglian); *nægledcræt* ((ge)næglian); *nægledsinc* ((ge)næglian); *oferbæcgete:ung* (oferbæc); *orda:li:sen* (orda:l); *orlegce:ap* (orlæg); *orleghwi:l* (orlæg); *orlegni:ð* (orlæg); *orlegscæft* (orlæg); *orlegstund* (orlæg); *orlegweorc* (orlæg);

orðancbend (orðanc 2); *orðancpi:l* (orðanc 2); *orwegsti:g* (orweg); *ra:dpytt* (gera:d 2); *reordberend* ((ge)reord 2); *reordhu:s* ((ge)reord 2); *rihtæ:w* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtædelo* ((ge)riht 2); *rihta:ndaga* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtandswaru* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtcynecynn* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtcyning* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtcynn* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtdo:m* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtbred* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtendebyrdnes* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtfædrencynn* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtfæsten* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtfæstendæg* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtfæstenti:d* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgebroðru* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgefe:g* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgegylda* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgehi:wan* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgemæ:re* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgemæcca* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgemet* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgesamhi:wan* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgesce:ad* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgesetednes* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgesinscipe* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgewitt* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgifu* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtha:mscyld* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtha:mso:cn* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtæ:med* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtand* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtanddæ:da* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtthi:wa* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtthla:ford* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtthla:forddo:m* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtthla:fordhyldo* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtlæ:ce* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtlagu* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtlandgemæ:re* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtli:cettere* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtli:f* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtli:fla:d* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtme:drencynn* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtme:terfers* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtmunuc* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtnama* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtnorðanwind* ((ge)riht 2); *rihttracu* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtregol* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtryne* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtsci:r* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtsci:fend* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtscri:sci:r* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtscyling* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtsinscipe* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtsme:aung* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtspell* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtstefn* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtti:d* ((ge)riht 2); *rihttima* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtde:ow* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtweg* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtwer* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtwestende* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtwi:f* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtwri:tere* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtymbren* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtymbrendagas* ((ge)riht 2); *ri:ma:ð* ((ge)ri:m); *ri:mcraeftiga* ((ge)ri:m); *ri:mgetæl* ((ge)ri:m); *ri:mtalu* ((ge)ri:m); *ru:mgifa* ((ge)ru:m 1); *sce:awendspræ:c* ((ge)sce:awian); *sce:awendwi:se* ((ge)sce:awian); *scyldfrecu* ((ge)scyld 1); *scyldhata* ((ge)scyld 1); *scyldlæ:ta* ((ge)scyld 1); *scyldwi:te* ((ge)scyld 1); *scyldwreccende* ((ge)scyld 1); *sibædeling* ((ge)sibb 2); *sibgedryht* ((ge)sibb 2); *si:da:dl* ((ge)si:de); *si:dece* ((ge)si:de); *si:dwærc* ((ge)si:de); *singalrene* (singal); *snytttrucraeft* ((ge)snytttru); *snytttruhu:s* ((ge)snytttru); *sundgyrd* (gesund); *sundli:ne* (gesund); *sundra:p* (gesund); *tælfers* (getæl 1); *tælmearc* (getæl 1); *tælnet* (getæl 1); *timbergeweorc* ((ge)timber); *timberha:lgung* ((ge)timber); *timberhrycg* ((ge)timber); *timberland* ((ge)timber); *ðancword* ((ge)ðanc); *ðræchwi:l* ((ge)ðræc); *ðræcwi:g* ((ge)ðræc); *ðræcwudu* ((ge)ðræc); *ðriðinggere:fa* (ðriðing); *ðrimilcemo:nað* (ðrimilce); *unfriðflota* (unfrið); *unfriðhere* (unfrið); *ungewitfæstnes* (ungewitt); *unlybwyhta* (unlybba); *unræ:dsi:ð* (unræ:d); *unrihtcraefing* (unriht 2); *unrihtcyst* (unriht 2); *unrihtdæ:d* (unriht 2); *unrihtdo:nd* (unriht 2); *unrihtfe:oung* (unriht 2); *unrihtgestre:on* (unriht 2); *unrihtgestrod* (unriht 2); *unrihtgewill* (unriht 2); *unrihtgi:tsung* (unriht 2); *unrihtgilp* (unriht 2); *unrihtthæ:med 1* (unriht 2); *unrihtlust* (unriht 2); *unrihtlybla:c* (unriht 2); *unrihtti:d* (unriht 2); *unrihtweorc* (unriht 2); *unrihtwi:f* (unriht 2); *unrihtwilla* (unriht 2); *unrihtwillend* (unriht 2); *unrihtwillnung* (unriht 2); *unrihtwri:gels* (unriht 2); *unrihtwyrceand* (unriht 2); *unrihtwyrhta* (unriht 2); *unri:mfolc* (unri:m 1); *unri:mgo:d* (unri:m 1); *unwitweorc* (inwit 2); *wæ:ðeburne* ((ge)wæd); *wundenstefna* ((ge)windan).

Compound nouns with suffixed adjuncts (379): *æ:hteland* (æ:ht 1); *æ:hteswa:n* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htgesteald* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htgestre:on* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htgeweald* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htspe:d* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htwela* (æ:ht 1); *æ:netli:f* (æ:net); *a:gendfre:a 1* (a:gend); *a:gendfre:a 2* (a:gend); *a:glæ:ccraeft* (a:glæ:c); *a:glæ:cwi:f* (a:glæ:c); *behre:owsungti:d* (behre:owsung); *berenhulu* (beren); *bisceopha:dðe:nung* (bisceopha:d); *biterwyrtdrenc* (biter); *ble:tsingbo:c* (ble:tsung); *ble:tsingsealm* (ble:tsung); *bodungdæg* (bodung); *bydelæcer* (bydel); *byrgelsle:oð* (byrgels); *byrgelssang* (byrgels); *byrgenle:oð* (byrgen); *byrgensang* (byrgen); *byrgensto:w* (byrgen); *carge:st* (carig); *cargealdor* (carig); *ce:apunggemo:t* (ce:apung); *cenningsstow* (cennig 1); *cennigti:d* (cennig 1); *clæ:nsungdæg* ((ge)clæ:nsung); *clæ:nsungdrenc* ((ge)clæ:nsung); *costnungsto:w* ((ge)costung); *cri:stenmann* (cri:sten 1); *dryhtbearn* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtwe:n* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtaldorman* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtfolc* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtgesi:ð* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtgestre:on* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtguma* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtle:oð* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtma:ðm* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtmann* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtne:* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtsele* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtsibb* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtwe:mend* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtwe:mere* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtweras* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtwurða* (gedryht); *duguðgifu* (duguð); *duguðmiht* (duguð); *duguðnæ:mere* (duguð); *eardungburg* (eardung); *eardunghu:s* (eardung); *eardungsto:w* (eardung); *earningland* (earnung); *e:astanwind* (e:astan); *Engliscmann* (Englisc); *eringland* (eriung); *fæderenbro:ðor* (fæderen); *fæderencno:sl* (fæderen); *fæderencynn* (fæderen); *fæderenhealf* (fæderen); *fæderenmæ:g* (fæderen); *fæderenmæ:gð* (fæderen); *fæ:hðbo:t* (fæ:hð); *fæstendi:c* (fæsten); *fæstengeat* (fæsten); *fæstengeweorc* (fæsten); *fæstingmann* (fæsting); *fæ:tedsinc* (fæ:ted 1); *fe:delfugol* (fe:dels); *fe:delsswi:n* (fe:dels); *Fi:ftigdæg* (fi:ftig); *fi:ftigesman* (fi:ftig); *foranbodig* (foran 2); *forandæg* (foran 2); *foranhe:afod* (foran 2); *foranlencten* (foran 2); *foranniht* (foran 2); *forannihtsang* (foran 2); *forligerbed* (forliger 1); *forligerhu:s* (forliger 1); *forligerwi:f* (forliger 2); *forliggang* (forliger 1); *fre:otgifa* (fre:ot); *fre:otgifu* (fre:ot); *fre:otmann* (fre:ot); *fu:letre:o* (fu:le); *fy:rencylle* (fy:ren); *fy:renta:cen* (fy:ren); *fy:renðecele* (fy:ren);

fyxenhy:d (fyxen); *gafolbere* (gafol 1); *gafolfisc* (gafol 1); *gafolgere:fa* (gafol 1); *gafolgielda* (gafol 1); *gafolgyld* (gafol 1); *gafolheord* (gafol 1); *gafolhwi:tel* (gafol 1); *gafolland* (gafol 1); *gafolmæ:d* (gafol 1); *gafolmanung* (gafol 1); *gafolpenig* (gafol 1); *gafolrand* (gafol 1); *gafolswa:n* (gafol 1); *gafolti:ning* (gafol 1); *gafolwudu* (gafol 1); *gafolyrð* (gafol 1); *gangewifre* (gangel); *gearcungdæg* (gearcung); *gearwungdæg* ((ge)gearwung); *gefillingti:d* ((ge)filling); *geogudcno:sl* (geogud); *geogudfeorht* (geogud); *geogudlust* (geogud); *geogudmyrð* (geogud); *ge:otendæ:der* (ge:otend); *gereordunghu:s* ((ge)reordung); *gereordungti:d* ((ge)reordung); *giestranæ:fen* (giestran); *giestrandæg* (giestran); *giestranniht* (giestran); *giftbu:r* (gift); *giftfeorm* (gift); *giftu:s* (gift); *giftle:oð* (gift); *gli:wingman* (gli:wung); *godcundmæht* (godcund); *godcundspe:d* (godcund); *græftgeweorc* (græft); *grammaticcraeft* (grammatic); *gre:tinghu:s* (gre:ting); *gre:tingword* (gre:ting); *gyldenbe:ag* (gylden); *gyldenbend* (gylden); *gyldenwecg* (gylden); *gyrdelbred 1* (gyrdel); *gyrdelhring* (gyrdel); *ha:dungdæg* (ha:dung); *hæfteclomm* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftme:ce* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæfni:ed* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftworld* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæ:lnesgrið* (hæ:lnes); *hæ:ðencynn* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðencynn* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðenfolc* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðengield* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðengilda* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðenstyre* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðenwe:oh* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:wenhydele* (hæ:wen); *ha:lgungbo:c* ((ge)ha:lgung); *ha:lgungram* ((ge)ha:lgung); *ha:ligdæg* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligdo:mhu:s* (ha:ligdo:m); *ha:ligern* (ha:lig 1); *Ha:ligmo:nað* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligportic* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligrift* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligwæcca* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligwæter* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligwaras* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligweorc* (ha:lig 1); *ha:lsunggebed* (ha:lsung); *ha:lsungti:ma* (ha:lsung); *healdendgeorn* ((ge)healdend); *helpendra:p* (helpend); *hengeclif* (hengen); *hengenwi:tnung* (hengen); *hengetre:ow* (hengen); *he:ofungdæg* (he:ofung); *he:ofungti:d* (he:ofung); *heoloðcynn* (hæleð); *heoloðhelm* (hæleð); *heolstorcofa* (heolstor 2); *heolstorhof* (heolstor 2); *heolstorloca* (heolstor 2); *heolstorsceado* (heolstor 2); *heolstorscuwa* (heolstor 2); *herigendsang* (herigend); *hi:eringman* (hi:ering); *hierstinghla:f* (hiersting); *holenle:af* (holen 1); *holenrind* (holen 1); *holenstybb* (holen 1); *horderwy:ce* (hordere); *hornungbro:ðor* (hornung ø); *hornungsunu* (hornung ø); *hringedstefna* (hringed); *huntaðfaru* (huntoð); *huntigspere* (huntung); *hwi:tingmelu* (hwi:ting); *hwi:tingtre:ow* (hwi:ting); *hyndenmann* (hynden); *innanburhware* (innan 2); *innanearm* (innan 2); *innanfortog* (innan 2); *innanonfeal* (innan 2); *innanti:dernes* (innan 2); *innanwund* (innan 2); *innanwurm* (innan 2); *innoðmægen* (innoð); *innoðty:dernes* (innoð); *innoðwund* (innoð); *læ:ringmæ:den* (læ:ring); *læ:ringmann* (læ:ring); *le:asungspell* (le:asung); *leorningcild* (leornung); *leorningniht* (leornung); *leorninghu:s* (leornung); *leornungcraeft* (leornung); *leornungmann* (leornung); *leornungsc:o:l* (leornung); *li:getræsc* (li:get); *li:getsleht* (li:get); *li:nenhrægl* (li:nen); *mæ:dencild* (mægden); *mæ:denhe:ap* (mægden); *mægdenæ:w* (mægden); *mægdeneorðe* (mægden); *mægdenmann* (mægden); *mægenðegen* (mægen); *mægenðise* (mægen); *mægenðre:at* (mægen); *mægenðrymm* (mægen); *mægenbyrðen* (mægen); *mægencorðor* (mægen); *mægencraeft* (mægen); *mægencyning* (mægen); *mægendæ:d* (mægen); *mægene:aca* (mægen); *mægenearfeðe* (mægen); *mægenellen* (mægen); *mægenfolc* (mægen); *mægenfultum* (mægen); *mægenhe:ap* (mægen); *mægenræ:s* (mægen); *mægenspe:d* (mægen); *mægensta:n* (mægen); *mægenstrengo* (mægen); *mægenweorc* (mægen); *mægenwi:sa* (mægen); *mægenwudu* (mægen); *mægenwundor* (mægen); *mæ:gðegesa* (mæ:gð 1); *mæ:gðmorðor* (mæ:gð 1); *mæ:gðmyrðra* ((ge)mæ:gð 1); *mæ:gðsibb* (mæ:gð 1); *mæ:relsra:p* (mæ:rels ø); *mæ:rsungti:ma* (mæ:rsung); *mæsserbana* (mæssere); *mæstentre:ow* (mæsten); *mæstlingsmið* (mæstling 1); *mangunghu:s* (mangung); *me:drencynn* (me:dren 1); *me:drengcynd* (me:dren 1); *me:drenmæ:g* (me:dren 1); *midnedæg* (midnes); *milscapuldor* (milisc); *my:derce* (mæ:gð 2); *myltenhu:s* (mylten ø); *myltestrehu:s* (myltestre); *myltestrern* (myltestre); *myrgele:oð* (myrgen 1); *nægledcnearr* (næglian); *nægledcraet* (næglian); *nægledsinc* (næglian); *ni:etencynn* (ni:eten); *Norðanhymbre* (norðan); *norðanwind* (norðan); *offringcla:ð* (offrung); *offringdagas* (offrung); *offringdisc* (offrung); *offringhla:f* (offrung); *offringsang* (offrung); *offringsceat* (offrung); *offrunghu:s* (offrung); *offrungspic* (offrung); *pi:nungto:l* (pi:nung); *ræ:dengewrit* (ræ:den); *ræ:dingbo:c* (ræ:ding); *ræ:dinggra:d* (ræ:ding); *ræ:dingscamol 1* (ræ:ding); *ræ:plingweard* (ræ:pling); *re:celsbu:c* (re:cels); *re:celsfæt* (re:cels); *re:celsre:oce* (re:cels); *rihtungðre:d* (rihting); *sa:rigciern* (sa:rig); *sce:awungsto:w* (sce:awung); *scre:adungi:sen* (scre:adung); *scriftæcer* (scrift); *scriftbo:c* (scrift); *scriftsci:r* (scrift); *scriftspræ:c* (scrift); *scru:delshu:s* (scru:dels ø); *seldcyme* (selden); *si:dlingweg* (si:dling ø); *sixtigæ:re* (sixtig); *smeringwyr 1* (smirung); *smiringele* (smirung); *snæ:delðearm* (snæ:del); *snæ:dinghu:s* (snæ:ding); *snæ:dingsce:ap* (snæ:ding); *spinelhealf* (spinel); *stedingli:ne* (steding ø); *stigelhamm* (stigel); *su:ðane:astanwind* (su:ðane:astan); *Su:ðanhymbre* (su:ðan); *su:ðanwestanwind* (su:ðanwestan); *su:ðanwind* (su:ðan); *su:ðernewudu* (su:ðerne 1); *swefnracu* (swefn); *swefnreccere* (swefn); *sweotlungdæg* ((ge)sweotlung); *swinsungcraeft* (swinsung); *symeringwyr* (symering ø); *te:oðingdæg* (te:oðung); *te:oðingaldor* (te:oðung); *te:oðingmann* (te:oðung); *te:oðungce:ap* (te:oðung); *te:oðungland* (te:oðung); *te:oðungsceatt* (te:oðung); *Twelftadæg*

(twelfta 1); *Twelftamæsseæ:fen* (twelfta 1); *ðe:ningfæt* (ðe:nung); *ðe:ningga:st* (ðe:nung); *ðe:ninghu:s* (ðe:nung); *ðe:ningmann* (ðe:nung); *ðe:nungbo:c* (ðe:nung); *ðe:nungwerod* (ðe:nung); *ðe:odengeda:l* (ðe:oden); *ðe:odenma:ðm* (ðe:oden); *ðe:odensto:l* (ðe:oden); *ðerscelflo:r* (ðerscel); *ðra:wingspinl* (ðra:wing ø); *ðro:wungdæg* (ðro:wung); *ðro:wungræ:ding* (ðro:wung); *ðro:wungti:d* (ðro:wung); *ðro:wungti:ma* (ðro:wung); *ðy:feðorn* (ðy:fel); *U:pa:sti:gnesti:d* (u:pa:stigenne); *u:tancumen 2* (u:tan); *u:tanymbstandnes* (u:tan); *wæ:pnedbearn* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedcild* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedcynn* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedhand* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedhealf* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedmann* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedwi:festre* (wæ:pned 1); *wa:fungstede* (wa:fung 1); *wa:fungsto:w* (wa:fung 1); *we:denheort 2* (we:de 1); *we:stengryre* (we:sten 1); *we:stensetla* (we:sten 1); *we:stenstaðol* (we:sten 2); *Wealdendgod* (wealdend1); *weorðundæg* (weorðung); *weorðungsto:w* (weorðung); *westanwind* (westan); *wi:tegunbo:c* (wi:tegun); *wi:tnungsto:w* (wi:tnung); *windwigceaf* (windig); *windwigsyfe* (windig); *wistfyllo* (wist); *wistmete* (wist); *witnesman* (witnes); *wo:dendre:am* (wo:d); *wri:tingfeðer* (wri:ting); *wri:tingi:sen* (wri:ting); *wunungsto:w* (wunung); *yppingi:ren* (ypping); *yrðland* (yrð); *yrðmearc* (yrð). **Compound nouns with compound adjuncts (122):** *æscstedero:d* (æscstede); *a:ndrencefæt* (a:ndrence ø); *bernhu:s* (berearn); *blæ:cernle:oh* (blæ:cern); *blo:dla:sti:d* (blo:dlæ:s); *bra:dla:stæx* (bra:dla:st); *burhwarumann* (burhwaran); *butsecarl* (sæ:ba:t); *Candelmæsseæfen* (candelmæsse); *Candelmæssedæg* (candelmæsse); *carcernðystru* (carcern); *carcernweard* (carcern); *ciricsceatweorc* (ciricsceat); *cne:orisbo:c* (cne:orin); *cri:stelma:lbe:am* (cri:stesmæ:l); *cwearternweard* (cweartern); *cwicbe:amrind* (cwicbe:am); *cwicrind* (cwicbe:am); *dæ:dbo:tlihting* (dædbo:t); *dægme:lscæ:awere* (dægme:l); *dægre:dle:oma* (dægre:d); *dægre:doffrung* (dægre:d); *dægre:dsang* (dægre:d); *dægre:dwo:ma* (dægre:d); *de:ofolgielhu:s* (de:ofolgiel); *e:alandcyning* (e:aland); *e:astannorðanwind* (e:astannorðan); *e:astansu:ðanwind* (e:astansu:ðan); *e:astnorðwind* (e:astnorð); *e:astsu:ðdæ:l* (e:astsu:ð); *e:oredcist* (e:ored); *e:oredgeatwe* (e:ored); *e:oredgeri:d* (e:ored); *e:oredhe:ap* (e:ored); *e:oredmæcg* (e:ored); *e:oredmann* (e:ored); *e:oredmenigu* (e:ored); *e:oredðre:at* (e:ored); *e:oredweorod* (e:ored); *elebe:amstybb* (elebe:am); *fe:owerti:eneniht* (fe:oweti:ene); *feltu:ngre:p* (feltu:n); *fiðerfo:tni:eten* (fiðerfo:t); *gærstu:ndi:c* (gærstu:n); *godspelbodung* (godspel); *godspellbo:c* (godspel); *godspelltraht* (godspel); *godwebbcyn* (godwebb 1); *godwebgyrla* (godwebb 1); *godwebwyrhta* (godwebb 1); *goldhordhu:s* (goldhord); *hagostealdman* (hagosteald 2); *hancre:dti:d* (hancre:d); *he:ahde:orhund* (he:ahde:or); *he:ahde:orhunta* (he:ahde:or); *he:ahsæ:ðe:of* (he:ahsæ:); *healfpenigwurð* (healfpenig); *hellewi:tebro:ga* (hellewi:te); *heorotbrembe:af* (heorotbrembel); *heregeatland* (heregeatu); *hi:wcu:ðræ:dnes* (hi:wcu:ð); *hinsi:ðgryre* (hinsi:ð); *hla:fmæssedæg* (hla:fmæsse); *hla:fmæsseti:d* (hla:fmæsse); *hla:fordgift* (hla:ford); *hla:fordhyldo* (hla:ford); *hla:fordsearu* (hla:ford); *hla:fordso:cn* (hla:ford); *hla:fordswi:cung* (hla:ford); *hla:fordswica* (hla:ford); *hla:fordswice* (hla:ford); *hla:fordswi:rimm* (hla:ford); *hrycgmearglið* (hrycgmearg); *hwi:tle:adte:afor* (hwi:tle:ad ø); *hypeba:nece* (hypeba:n); *i:delgildoffrung* (i:delgild); *la:drincman* (la:drinc); *la:re:owsetl* (la:re:ow); *le:actu:nweard* (le:actu:n); *li:nse:tcorn* (li:nsæ:d); *lotwrencceast* (lotwrenc); *mæssepre:ostsci:r* (mæssepre:ost); *marmsta:ngedelf* (marmsta:n); *meluhu:dern* (meluhu:s); *middangeardto:dæ:lend* (middangeard); *mo:dstaðolfæstnes* (mo:dstaðol); *na:nwiht 1* (na:n 2); *norðane:astanwind* (norðane:astan); *norðanwestanwind* (norðanwestan); *norðe:astende* (norðe:ast 2); *norðe:asthyrne* (norðe:ast 2); *norðe:astodor* (norðe:ast 2); *norðwestende* (norðwest); *norðwestgemæ:re* (norðwest); *orcedweard* (ortgeard); *orcerdle:h* (ortgeard); *rihtædelcwe:n* (rihtædelo); *sealmsangmæ:rsung* (sealmsang); *sixhyndeman* (sixhynde); *sla:hðornragu* (sla:hðorn); *sla:hðornrind* (sla:hðorn); *su:ðe:astende* (su:ðe:ast); *su:ðe:asthealf* (su:ðe:ast); *tungolcræftwi:se* (tungolcræft); *twihyndeman* (twihynde); *ðunorra:dstefn* (ðunorra:d); *underburhware* (underburg); *unrihtæ:medfremmere* (unrihtæ:med 1); *wæterælfa:dl* (wæterælf ø); *wæxhla:fsealf* (wæxhla:f); *wergildðe:of* (wergild); *westansu:ðanwind* (westansu:ðan); *wilddde:orcyn* (wilddde:or); *wi:ngeardbo:g* (wi:ngeard); *wi:ngeardho:c* (wi:ngeard); *wi:ngeardhring* (wi:ngeard); *wi:ngeardseax* (wi:ngeard); *wi:ngeardwealh* (wi:ngeard); *wulfhe:afodtre:o* (wulfeshe:afod); *wyrttu:nhege* (wyrttu:n); *yrfewardwri:tere* (yrfeward). **Compound nouns with zero derived adjuncts (1,485):** *æcerceorl* (æcer); *æcerhege* (æcer); *æcermann* (æcer); *æcernspranca* (æcern); *æcersæ:d* (æcer); *æcersplott* (æcer); *æcerte:odung* (æcer); *æcerty:ning* (æcer); *æcerweg* (æcer); *æcerweorc* (æcer); *æ:ledfy:r* (æ:led); *æ:ledle:oma* (æ:led); *æ:lfisc* (æ:l); *æ:lhyd* (æ:l); *æ:lmet* (æ:l); *æ:rendbo:c* (æ:rende); *æ:rendga:st* (æ:rende); *æ:rendgewrit* (æ:rende); *æ:rendraca* (æ:rende); *æ:rendscip* (æ:rende); *æ:rendsecg* (æ:rende); *æ:rendspræ:c* (æ:rende); *æ:risthyht* (æ:rist); *æ:tgiefæ* (æ:t); *æ:twela* (æ:t); *a:genland* (a:gen); *a:gennama* (a:gen); *a:genslaga* (a:gen); *a:lfæt* (a:l); *a:lgeweorc* (a:l); *andfengsto:w* (andfeng); *andgietta:cen* (andgiet); *bæ:rdisc* (bæ:r 1); *bæ:rmann* (bæ:r 1); *be:aggifa* (be:ag); *be:aggifu* (be:ag); *be:agbord* (be:ag); *be:agsel* (be:ag); *be:agsæle* (be:ag); *be:agðegu* (be:ag); *be:agwi:se* (be:ag); *be:agwriða* (be:ag);

bealubend (bealu 2); *bealubenn* (bealu 2); *bealuclomm* (bealu 2); *bealucraeft* (bealu 2); *bealucwealm* (bealu 2); *bealudæ:d* (bealu 2); *bealuinwit* (bealu 2); *bealuni:ð* (bealu 1); *bealura:p* (bealu 2); *bealusearu* (bealu 2); *bealusi:ð* (bealu 1); *bealusorg* (bealu 2); *bealuspell* (bealu 2); *bealuðonc* (bealu 2); *bearhtmhwil*:l (bearhtm); *bearngebyrda* (bearn 1); *bearngestre:on* (bearn 1); *bearnlufe* (bearn 1); *bearnmyrðra* (bearn 1); *bearnmyrðre* (bearn 1); *bearnte:am* (bearn 1); *beboddæg* (bebod); *bedri:p* ((ge)bed); *beha:tland* (beha:t); *belfly:s* (belle); *belhring* (belle); *bellhu:s* (belle); *bellringestre* (belle); *bellta:cen* (belle); *bellti:d* (belle); *be:ndagas* ((ge)be:n); *be:nfeorm* ((ge)be:n); *be:nri:p* ((ge)be:n); *be:nti:d* ((ge)be:n); *be:nyrð* ((ge)be:n); *be:odærn* (be:od); *be:odbolle* (be:od); *be:odcla:ð* (be:od); *be:odfæt* (be:od); *be:odfers* (be:od); *be:odgæst* (be:od); *be:odgene:at* (be:od); *be:odgereord* (be:od); *be:odhrægl* (be:od); *be:odla:fa* (be:od); *be:odland* (be:od); *be:odre:af* (be:od); *be:odsce:at* (be:od); *be:odscy:te* (be:od); *be:odwyst* (be:od); *be:oha:ta* ((ge)be:ot); *beorgælfen* (beorg); *beorghlið* (beorg); *beorgseðel* (beorg); *beorgstede* (beorg); *beorncyning* (beorn 1); *beornðre:at* (beorn 1); *beornwiga* (beorn 1); *beorðorcwelm* ((ge)beorðor); *beorðordi:nen* ((ge)beorðor); *be:otmæg* ((ge)be:ot); *be:otword* ((ge)be:ot); *beswicfalle* (beswic); *bi:dsteall* (bi:d); *billgesliht* (bill); *billhete* (bill); *bilswæð* (bill); *blæchorn* (blæc 2); *blæ:dbylig* (blæ:d 1); *blæ:ddæg* (blæ:d 1); *blæ:dderwærc* (blæ:dre); *blæ:dgifa* (blæ:d 1); *blæ:dhorn* (blæ:d 1); *blæ:dwela* (blæ:d 1); *blæshorn* (blæst); *blæstbelg* (blæst); *blo:ddolg* (blo:d); *blo:ddrync* (blo:d); *blo:degesa* (blo:d); *blo:dge:otend* (blo:d); *blo:dgemang* (blo:d); *blo:dgyte* (blo:d); *blo:dhra:cung* (blo:d); *blo:diorn* (blo:d); *blo:dlæ:s* (blo:d); *blo:dlæ:te* (blo:d); *blo:dlæ:tere* (blo:d); *blo:dryne* (blo:d); *blo:dsce:awung* (blo:d); *blo:dseax* (blo:d); *blo:dseten* (blo:d); *blo:dsihte* (blo:d); *blo:dspi:wung* (blo:d); *blo:dðigen* (blo:d); *blo:dwi:te* (blo:d); *blo:dwracu* (blo:d); *blo:stmfre:ols* (blo:stm); *blo:tspi:ung* (blo:d); *bogefo:dder* (boga); *bogenett* (boga); *bolda:gend* (bold); *boldgestre:on* (bold); *boldgetæl* (bold); *boldgetimbru* (bold); *boldweard* (bold); *boldwela* (bold); *bo:ndeland* (bo:nda); *borgbryce* (borg); *borggelda* (borg); *borgsorg* (borg); *borgsteall 1* (burg); *borgwedd* (borg); *borhhand* (borg); *bræ:ccoðu* ((ge)bræ:c); *bræ:depanne* (bræ:de); *brægdboga* (bræ:d 2); *brandhord* (brand); *brandi:ren* (brand); *brandra:d* (brand); *brandrida* (brand); *bre:chrægl* (bro:c 1); *bro:cminte* (bro:c 2); *bro:cri:ð* (bro:c 2); *bru:middel* (bru:); *brynea:dl* (bryne); *brynebro:ga* (bryne); *brynegield* (bryne); *brynele:oma* (bryne); *brynete:ar* (bryne); *brynewylm* (bryne); *brynsta:n* (bryne); *bu:rcniht* (bu:r); *bu:rcot* (bu:r); *burga:gend* (burg); *burgbryce* (burg); *burgende* (burg); *bu:rgerihta* (bu:r); *bu:rgeteld* (bu:r); *burgfæsten* (burg); *burgfolc* (burg); *burggeat* (burg); *burghege* (burg); *burghlið* (burg); *burglagu* (burg); *burgle:od* (burg); *burgloca* (burg); *burglond* (burg); *burgræced* (burg); *burgru:n* (burg); *burgsæ:ta* (burg); *burgsæl* (burg); *burgsele* (burg); *burgsittende* (burg); *burgsteall* (burg); *burgstede* (burg); *burgstræ:t* (burg); *burgtu:n* (burg); *burgðelu* (burg); *burgwaran* (burg); *burgware* (burg); *burgweall* (burg); *burgweg* (burg); *burgwi:gend* (burg); *burhbiscop* (burg); *burhbo:t* (burg); *burhealdor* (burg); *burhgedingð* (burg); *burhgeward* (burg); *burhgemet* (burg); *burhgemo:t* (burg); *burhgere:fa* (burg); *burhgerihta* (burg); *burhmann* (burg); *burhrest* (bu:r); *burhriht* (burg); *burhru:n* (burg); *burhsci:r* (burg); *burhspræ:c* (burg); *burhstaðol* (burg); *burhðegn* (burg); *burhwæalda* (burg); *burhweard* (burg); *burhwela* (burg); *burhwelle* (burg); *burhwerod* (burg); *burhwita* (burg); *bu:rland* (bu:r); *bu:rre:af* (bu:r); *bu:rðegn 1* (bu:r); *byrdti:ma* (gebyrd 1); *byrnham* (byrne); *byrnsweord* (bryne); *byrnwi:gend* (byrne); *byrnwiga* (byrne); *byrðensta:n* (byrðen 1); *byrðdi:nenu* (gebyrd 1); *byttehlid* (bytt 1); *byttfylling* (bytt 1); *ce:aca:dl* (ce:ace); *ce:acba:n* (ce:ace); *ce:asbill* (ce:ast); *ceningsta:n* (cyning); *cielegicel* (ciele); *cielewearte* (ciele); *cinba:n* (cinn 1); *cinberg* (cinn 1); *cinto:ð* (cinn 1); *clufðung* (clufu); *clufwyr* (clufu); *corsnæ:d* (cyre); *cra:wænle:ac* (cra:wa); *cringwracu* (cring); *crypelgeat* (crypel 1); *cumbolgebrec* (cumbol); *cumbolgehna:st* (cumbol); *cumbolhaga* (cumbol); *cumbolhete* (cumbol); *cumbolwi:ga* (cumbol); *cumendre* (Cuma); *cumfeorm* (cuma); *cumma:se* (cuma); *cumpæder* (cuma); *cwealmbealu* (cwealm); *cwealmcuma* (cwealm); *cwealmdre:or* (cwealm); *cwealmstede* (cwealm); *cwealmsto:w* (cwealm); *cwealmðre:a* (cwealm); *cwelderæ:de* (cwild); *cwenfugol* (cwene); *cwe:nhirde* (cwe:n); *cwidbo:c* (cwide 1); *cwidegiedd* (cwide 1); *cwildeflo:d* (cwild); *cwildseten* (cwild); *cwildti:d* (cwild); *cynebænd* (cyning); *cynebearn* (cyning); *cynebo:t* (cyning); *cynebotl* (cyning); *cyneccynn* (cyning); *cynegewæ:du* (cyning); *cynegierela* (cyning); *cynegild* (cyning); *cynegold* (cyning); *cynegyrd* (cyning); *cyneha:m* (cyning); *cynehelm* (cyning); *cynehla:ford* (cyning); *cynehof* (cyning); *cynemann* (cyning); *cyneræ:af* (cyning); *cyneri:ce* (cyning); *cyneriht* (cyning); *cynesetl* (cyning); *cynesto:l* (cyning); *cynestræ:t* (cyning); *cyneðrymm* (cyning); *cynewi:se* (cyning); *cynewiðde* (cyning); *cyneword* (cynn 2); *cyningeswyr* (cyning); *cyningfeorm* (cyning); *cyninggeni:ðla* (cyning); *cyninggereordu* (cyning); *cyningsta:n* (cyning); *cynnreccenes* (cynn 1); *cynren* (cynn 1); *cynresu* (cynn 1); *cyrea:ð* (cyre); *cyreli:f* (cyre); *dæ:dbana* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dbe:ta* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dbe:tere* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dbo:t* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dfruma* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dhata* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dlata* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dle:an* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dweorc* (dæ:d 1);

dæ:lnimend (dæ:l); *dæ:lnimendnes* (dæ:l); *dæ:lnimung* (dæ:l); *dæ:lnumelnes* (dæ:l); *darodæsc* (darod); *darodla:cende* (darod); *darodsceaft* (darod); *dolgbenn* (dolg); *dolgho:t* (dolg); *dolgru:ne* (dolg); *dolgsealf* (dolg); *dolgslege* (dolg); *dolgsweð* (dolg); *dolhdrenc* (dolg); *dolhsmeltas* (dolg); *drægnett* (dræge); *dre:amcræft* (dre:am); *drenccuppe* (drenc); *drencflo:d* (drenc); *drenchor* (drenc); *drenchu:s* (drenc); *dre:orsele* (dre:or); *dropfa:g 2* (drop); *dryhtenbe:ag* (dryhten); *dryhtenbealu* (dryhten); *dryhtenweard* (dryhten); *dryncehorn* (drync); *dryncele:an* (drync); *dryncfæt* (drync); *dryncgemett* (drync); *e:adfruma* (e:ad); *e:adgiefa* (e:ad); *e:adgiefu* (e:ad); *e:adlufu* (e:ad); *e:adorgeard 1* (ealdor 2); *e:adwela* (e:ad); *ealdorapostol* (ealdor 1); *ealdorbana* (ealdor 2); *ealdorbealu* (ealdor 2); *ealdorbiscop* (ealdor 1); *ealdorbald* (ealdor 1); *ealdorburg* (ealdor 1); *ealdorcearu* (ealdor 1); *ealdordæg* (ealdor 2); *ealdorde:ma* (ealdor 1); *ealdorde:ofol* (ealdor 1); *ealdorduguð* (ealdor 1); *ealdorfre:a* (ealdor 1); *ealdorgeard 1* (ealdor 2); *ealdorgeda:l* (ealdor 2); *ealdorgesceaft* (ealdor 2); *ealdorgewinna* (ealdor 2); *ealdorlegu* (ealdor 2); *ealdormann* (ealdor 1); *ealdorneru* (ealdor 2); *ealdorsa:cerd* (ealdor 1); *ealdorsto:l* (ealdor 1); *ealdorðegn* (ealdor 1); *ealdorwisa* (ealdor 1); *edwi:tli:f* (edwi:t); *edwi:tspræ:c* (edwi:t); *edwi:tspreca* (edwi:t); *edwi:tstæf* (edwi:t); *eotonweard* (eoten); *e:stmete* (e:st); *færelðfre:ols* (færelð); *fa:hmann* (fa:h 2); *falðing* ((ge)fiell); *farodhengest* (farod); *farodla:cende 2* (farod); *farodstræ:t* (farod); *feaxcla:ð* (feax); *feaxfang* (feax); *feaxfeallung* (feax); *feaxnæ:del* (feax); *feaxnett* (feax); *feaxpre:on* (feax); *feaxsce:ara* (feax); *feaxwund* (feax); *felcyrf* (fell); *fellstycce* (fell); *fengnett* ((ge)feng); *fengto:ð* ((ge)feng); *feohbeha:t* (feoh); *feohbi:genga* (feoh); *feohbo:t* (feoh); *feohfang* (feoh); *feohgafol* (feoh); *feohgeha:t* (feoh); *feohgere:fa* (feoh); *feohgesceot* (feoh); *feohgestre:on* (feoh); *feohgi:tsera* (feoh); *feohgi:tsung* (feoh); *feohgift* (feoh); *feohgo:d* (feoh); *feohhord* (feoh); *feohhu:s* (feoh); *feohlæ:nung* (feoh); *feohland* (feoh); *feohlufu* (feoh); *feohsceaft* (feoh); *feohspe:da* (feoh); *feohspilling* (feoh); *feohthorn* ((ge)feoh); *feohthegyrrela* ((ge)feoh); *feohthwi:te* ((ge)feoh); *feohwi:te* (feoh); *fe:ondæ:t* (fe:ond); *fe:ondgra:p* (fe:ond); *fe:ondgyld* (fe:ond); *fe:ondræ:s* (fe:ond); *fe:ondsceaða* (fe:ond); *fe:ondulf* (fe:ond); *feresceat* (faru); *fetorwra:sen* (fedor); *fe:ðecempa* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðegang* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðegest* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðehere* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðehwearf* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðela:st* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðemann* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðemund* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðewi:g* (fe:ðe); *fi:endwi:c* (fi:end); *fle:amla:st* (fle:am); *fleaðorwyr* (fleaðe 1); *fle:awyr* (fle:a 1); *fle:ogryft* (fle:oge); *fle:ohcynn* (fle:oge); *fle:ohnet* (fle:oge); *fle:otwyr* (fle:ot); *flettræst* (flett); *fletsittend* (flett); *flettgefoht* (flett); *flettgesteald* (flett); *flettpæ:ð* (flett); *fletwerod* (flett); *flexæcer* (fleax); *flexgescot* (fleax); *flexhamm* (fleax); *flexli:ne* (fleax); *flitcræft* ((ge)flit); *flo:degga* (flo:d); *flo:dhamm* (flo:d); *flo:dweard* (flo:d); *flo:dweg* (flo:d); *flo:dwudu* (flo:d); *flo:dwylm* (flo:d); *flo:dy:ð* (flo:d); *flothere* (flot); *flotmann* (flot); *flotscip* (flot); *flotsmeru* (flot); *flotweg* (flot); *flygepi:l* (flyge); *fo:gcla:ð* (gefo:g 1); *fo:gsta:n* (gefo:g 1); *fo:rbed* (fo:r 1); *fo:rbo:c* (fo:r 1); *forfangfeoh* (forfang); *forli:sgleng* (forlegis); *fo:rmete* (fo:r 1); *fo:rracu* (fo:r 1); *forwardmercung* (forward 1); *fridobe:acen* (friðu); *fridosceale* (friðu); *fridosibb* (friðu); *fridospe:d* (friðu); *fridota:cn* (friðu); *fridoðe:awas* (friðu); *fridowe:r* (friðu); *fridowang* (friðu); *fridowaru* (friðu); *fridoweþba* (friðu); *fridoweþbe* (friðu); *fyldesto:l* (fyld); *fyllewærc* ((ge)fiell); *fyrðcræft* (fierd); *fyrðesne* (fierd); *fyrðfærelð* (fierd); *fyrðfaru* (fierd); *fyrðfo:r* (fierd); *fyrðgeatewe* (fierd); *fyrðgemaca* (fierd); *fyrðgestealla* (fierd); *fyrðgetrum* (fierd); *fyrðhom* (fierd); *fyrðhrægl* (fierd); *fyrðla:f* (fierd); *fyrðle:oð* (fierd); *fyrðmann* (fierd); *fyrðrinc* (fierd); *fyrðsceorp* (fierd); *fyrðscip* (fierd); *fyrðsearu* (fierd); *fyrðso:cn* (fierd); *fyrðstemn* (fierd); *fyrðstræ:t* (fierd); *fyrðti:ber* (fierd); *fyrðtruma* (fierd); *fyrðwæ:n* (fierd); *fyrðweard* (fierd); *fyrðwerod* (fierd); *fyrðwi:c* (fierd); *fyrðwi:sa* (fierd); *fyrðwi:se* (fierd); *fyrðwi:te* (fierd); *galdorcræft* (galdor); *galdorcræftiga* (galdor); *galdorcwide* (galdor); *galdorgalend* (galdor); *galdorgalere* (galdor); *galdorle:oð* (galdor); *galdorsang* (galdor); *galdorword* (galdor); *ga:lfre:ols* (ga:l 1); *gangdæg* (gang); *gangern* (gang); *ganggeteld* (gang); *ganghere* (gang); *gangpytt* (gang); *gangsetl* (gang); *gangsto:l* (gang); *gangtu:n* (gang); *gangweg* (gang); *Gangwuce* (gang); *geatweard* (geat); *gebanngæ:ar* (gebann 1); *gebedbigen* ((ge)bed); *(ge)beddagas* ((ge)bed); *(ge)bedhu:s* ((ge)bed); *gebedmann* ((ge)bed); *gebedsealm* ((ge)bed); *gebedsto:w* ((ge)bed); *gebedti:d* ((ge)bed); *(ge)bræ:cðrenc* ((ge)bræ:c); *gebyrdboda* (gebyrd 1); *gebyrddæg* (gebyrd 1); *gebyrdti:d* (gebyrd 1); *gebyrdwi:tega* (gebyrd 1); *gebyrdwiglere* (gebyrd 1); *gecwedfæsten* (gecwed); *gecwedsto:w* (gecwed); *gecyndbo:c* ((ge)cynd); *gecyndlim* ((ge)cynd); *gefohtdæg* ((ge)feoh); *(ge)flitgeorn* ((ge)flit); *geflitgli:w* ((ge)flit); *gegrindswile* (gegrind); *geha:tland* ((ge)ha:t); *gehealddagas* (heald 1); *gehlotland* (gehlod); *gelegergield* (leger); *geli:cbisen* (geli:c 2); *geli:cbisnung* (geli:c 2); *gemynddæg* ((ge)mynd); *gemyndsto:w* ((ge)mynd); *gescotfeoh* (scot); *geslitgli:w* (slit); *geswincdagas* ((ge)swinc); *geteldwurðung* ((ge)teld); *geðingsceat* (geðinge); *(ge)wealdleðer* (geweald); *(ge)winnsto:w* ((ge)winn); *gewinti:d* ((ge)winn); *gewinworuld* ((ge)winn); *gewitloca* ((ge)witt); *(ge)wyrðwri:tere* (wyrð 1); *gielpcwide* (gielp); *gielpgeornes* (gielp); *gielpplega* (gielp); *gielpsceaða* (gielp); *gielpspræ:c* (gielp); *gielpword* (gielp); *gifheall* (gif 2); *gifsceaft* (gif 2); *gifsto:l* (gif 2); *gilddagas* ((ge)gield); *gildheall* ((ge)gield); *gildsester*

((ge)giel); *gildsetl* ((ge)giel); *gle:degesa* (gle:d); *gle:dfæt* (gle:d); *gle:dscofl* (gle:d); *gle:dstede* (gle:d); *græfhu:s* (græf 1); *græfsex* (græf 2); *grindeto:ð* (grinde); *grorntorn* (grom 1); *grundbedd* (grund); *grundbu:end* (grund); *grundde:ope* (grund); *grundeswelge* (grund); *grundhyrde* (grund); *grundsele* (grund); *grundsopa* (grund); *grundsta:n* (grund); *grundwæg* (grund); *grundwang* (grund); *grundweall* (grund); *grundwela* (grund); *grundwiergen* (grund); *gryrebro:ga* (gryre); *gryrefa:h 2* (gryre); *gryregæst* (gryre); *gryregeatwe* (gryre); *gryrehwi:l* (gryre); *gryremiht* (gryre); *gryresi:ð* (gryre); *gytesæ:l* (gyte); *gytestre:am* (gyte); *gytfeorm* (gyte); *hæ:ðberie* (hæ:ða); *hæ:ðcole* (hæ:ða); *hæ:ðenhere* (hæ:ðen 2); *hafocynn* (hafoc); *hafocfugel* (hafoc); *hafocwyr* (hafoc); *he:afodæ:dre* (he:afod); *he:afodæcer* (he:afod); *he:afodba:n* (he:afod); *he:afodbæð* (he:afod); *he:afodbe:ag* (he:afod); *he:afodbend* (he:afod); *he:afodbeorg 1* (he:afod); *he:afodbeorg 2* (he:afod); *he:afodbiscop* (he:afod); *he:afodbolla* (he:afod); *he:afodbolster* (he:afod); *he:afodbotl* (he:afod); *he:afodbryce* (he:afod); *he:afodburh* (he:afod); *he:afodcla:ð* (he:afod); *he:afodcwide* (he:afod); *he:afodcyrice* (he:afod); *he:afodece* (he:afod); *he:afodfrætennes* (he:afod); *he:afodgemæcca* (he:afod); *he:afodgeri:m* (he:afod); *he:afodgetel* (he:afod); *he:afodgewæ:de* (he:afod); *he:afodgilt* (he:afod); *he:afodgimm* (he:afod); *he:afodgold* (he:afod); *he:afodhæ:r* (he:afod); *he:afodhebbā* (he:afod); *he:afodhrægl* (he:afod); *he:afodhri:efðo* (he:afod); *he:afodleahter* (he:afod); *he:afodloca* (he:afod); *he:afodlond* (he:afod); *he:afodmæ:g* (he:afod); *he:afodmægen* (he:afod); *he:afodmann* (he:afod); *he:afodmynster* (he:afod); *he:afodpanne* (he:afod); *he:afodport* (he:afod); *he:afodri:ce* (he:afod); *he:afodsa:r* (he:afod); *he:afodsealf* (he:afod); *he:afodsegn* (he:afod); *he:afodsi:en* (he:afod); *he:afodslæge* (he:afod); *he:afodsmæl* (he:afod); *he:afodstede* (he:afod); *he:afodsto:l* (he:afod); *he:afodsto:w* (he:afod); *he:afodstocc* (he:afod); *he:afodswi:ma* (he:afod); *he:afodsynn* (he:afod); *he:afodðwe:al* (he:afod); *he:afodwærc* (he:afod); *he:afodward 1* (he:afod); *he:afodward 2* (he:afod); *he:afodweg* (he:afod); *he:afodwi:sa* (he:afod); *he:afodwind* (he:afod); *he:afodwo:ð* (he:afod); *he:afodwund* (he:afod); *he:afodwylm* (he:afod); *he:afodwyrhta* (he:afod); *he:afsang* (he:af); *healhðegn* (healh); *healmstre:aw* (healm 1); *healsbe:ag* (heals); *healsbeorg* (heals); *healsbo:c* (heals); *healsbrynige* (heals); *healsfang* (heals); *healsgang* (heals); *healsgebedda* (heals); *healsgund* (heals); *healsleðer* (heals); *healsmægeð* (heals); *healsmyne* (heals); *healso:me* (heals); *healswærc* (heals); *healswriða* (heals); *healswyr* (heals); *hefelgyrd* (hefeld); *hellbend* (hell); *hellcniht* (hell); *hellcræft* (hell); *hellcwalu* (hell); *helledor* (hell); *helleðegn* (helle); *hellebealu* (helle); *hellebro:ga* (helle); *hellebryne* (helle); *hellecæ:gan* (helle); *helleceaf* (helle); *hellecinn* (helle); *helleclamm* (helle); *hellede:ofol* (helle); *helledor* (helle); *helleduru* (helle); *helleflo:r* (helle); *hellefy:r* (helle); *hellega:st* (helle); *hellegeat* (helle); *hellegrund* (helle); *hellegrut* (helle); *hellegryre* (helle); *hellehæfta* (helle); *hellehæftling 1* (helle); *hellehe:af* (helle); *hellehinca* (helle); *hellehu:s* (helle); *hellehund* (helle); *helleloc* (helle); *hellelægen* (helle); *hellemere* (helle); *hellemu:ð* (helle); *helleni:ð* (helle); *hellepi:n* (helle); *helleru:ne* (helle); *hellescealc* (helle); *hellese:að* (helle); *hellesto:w* (helle); *hellesu:sl* (helle); *helleintreg* (helle); *hellewi:te* (helle); *hellfiren* (hell); *hellgeðwing* (hell); *hellgod* (hell); *hellheoðo* (hell); *hellsceaða* (hell); *helltræf* (hell); *helltrega* (hell); *hellwaran* (hell); *hellwaru* (hell); *hellwerod* (hell); *hellwiht* (hell); *helru:na* (hell); *helry:negu* (hell); *he:ofsi:ð* (he:of 1); *hildðracu* (hild); *hildbedd* (hild); *hildeðry:ð* (hild); *hildeðrymm* (hild); *hildebill* (hild); *hildebord* (hild); *hildecalla* (hild); *hildecorðor* (hild); *hildecyst* (hild); *hildede:oful* (hild); *hildefreca* (hild); *hildefro:for* (hild); *hildegeatwe* (hild); *hildegesa* (hild); *hildegicel* (hild); *hildegiest* (hild); *hildegra:p* (hild); *hildehlem* (hild); *hildele:oð* (hild); *hildele:oma* (hild); *hildeme:ce* (hilde); *hildemecg* (hild); *hildenæ:dre* (hild); *hildepi:l* (hild); *hilderæ:s* (hild); *hilderand* (hild); *hilderinc* (hild); *hildesceorp* (hild); *hildescu:r* (hild); *hildeserce* (hild); *hildesetl* (hild); *hildespell* (hild); *hildestrengo* (hild); *hildeswa:t* (hild); *hildeswe:g* (hild); *hildetux* (hilde); *hildeðremma* (hild); *hildewæ:pen* (hild); *hildewi:sa* (hild); *hildewo:ma* (hild); *hildewræ:sn* (hild); *hildewulf* (hild); *hildfruma* (hild); *hildlata* (hild); *hildstapa* (hild); *hlæ:derstæf* (hlæ:der); *hlæ:derwyr* (hlæ:der); *hlæddisc* (hlæd); *hlædhweogl* (hlæd); *hlædtrendel* (hlæd); *hla:fbrytta* (hla:f); *hla:fgang* (hla:f); *hla:fgebroc* (hla:f); *hla:fhu:s* (hla:f); *hla:fhwæ:te* (hla:f); *hla:fmæsse* (hla:f); *hla:fofn* (hla:f); *hla:ford* (hla:f); *hla:fræce* (hla:f); *hla:fse:nung* (hla:f); *hla:fwæard* (hla:f); *hleahtorsmið* (hleahtor); *hle:apewince* (hle:ap); *hli:epgeat* (hli:ep); *hlidegeat* (hlid 1); *hli:pcumb* (hli:ep); *ho:banca* (ho:h); *ho:fred* (ho:f); *ho:fring* (ho:f); *hofweard* (hof); *ho:hfo:t* (ho:h); *ho:hhwyrfting* (ho:h); *ho:hscanca* (ho:h); *ho:hsinu* (ho:h); *ho:hspor* (ho:h); *holecerse* (hol 2); *holmærn* (holm); *holmclif* (holm); *holmmægen* (holm); *holmðracu* (holm); *holmweall* (holm); *holmwæg* (holm); *holmwylm* (holm); *ho:ltihte* (ho:l); *hre:odbedd* (hre:od); *hre:odcynn* (hre:od); *hre:odgyrd* (hre:od); *hre:odpi:pere* (hre:od); *hre:odwæter* (hre:od); *hweorfba:n* (hweorfa); *hwyrftwæg* (hwyrft); *hygebend* (hyge); *hygecræft* (hyge); *hygefro:for* (hyge); *hygega:r* (hyge); *hygeru:n* (hyge); *hygesceaft* (hyge); *hygesorg* (hyge); *hygete:ona* (hyge); *hygetre:ow* (hyge); *hygeðanc* (hyge); *hygeðry:ð* (hyge); *hygeðrymm* (hyge);

hygewælm (hyge); *hyhtgiefu* ((ge)hyht); *hyhtgifa* ((ge)hyht); *hyhtplega* ((ge)hyht); *hyhtwilla* ((ge)hyht); *hyhtwynn* ((ge)hyht); *hylða:ð* ((ge)hield); *hyldemæ:g* (hiede); *la:cdæ:d* (la:c); *la:cfæsten* (la:c); *la:cgeofa* (la:c); *la:csang* (la:c); *la:dmann* (la:d); *la:drinc* (la:d); *læ:ndagas* (læ:n 1); *læ:nland* (læ:n 1); *læ:stwyrrhta* (la:st); *lagufæsten* (lagu 2); *lagufæðm* (lagu 2); *laguflo:d* (lagu 2); *lagula:d* (lagu 2); *lagumearg* (lagu 2); *lagusi:ð* (lagu 2); *lagustræ:t* (lagu 2); *lagustre:am* (lagu 2); *laguswimmend* (lagu 2); *lahbreca* (lagu 1); *lahbryce* (lagu 1); *lahce:ap* (lagu 1); *lahgewrit* (lagu 1); *lahmann* (lagu 1); *lahriht* (lagu 1); *lahslite* (lagu 1); *lahslitt* (lagu 1); *lahwita* (lagu 1); *la:rbo:c* (la:r); *la:rbodung* (la:r); *la:rbysn* (la:r); *la:rcniht* (la:r); *la:rcræft* (la:r); *la:rcwide* (la:r); *la:rfæsten* (la:r); *la:rhlystend* (la:r); *la:rhu:s* (la:r); *la:rsmið* (la:r); *la:rspell* (la:r); *la:rðegn* (la:r); *la:rswide* (la:r); *la:rwita* (la:r); *la:stweard* (la:st); *la:stword* (la:st); *latte:h* (la:d); *la:tte:ow* (la:d); *le:acblæd* (le:ac); *le:accæse* (le:ac); *le:actrog* (le:ac); *le:actu:n* (le:ac); *le:acweard* (le:ac); *le:adgedelf* (le:ad); *le:adgewiht* (le:ad); *le:adgota* (le:ad); *le:adstæf* (le:ad); *le:angyfa* (le:an 1); *le:asbre:d* 2 (le:as 2); *le:asgespeca* (le:as 2); *le:asmo:dnes* (le:as 2); *le:assponung* (le:as 2); *le:aswyrccend* (le:as 2); *leahtorcwida* (leahtor); *legerbedd* (leger); *legersto:w* (leger); *legerte:am* (leger); *legerwi:te* (leger); *le:odbealu* (le:od 2); *le:odbisceop* (le:od 1); *le:odburg* (le:od 2); *le:odbygen* (le:od 1); *le:odcnying* (le:od 2); *le:odfruma* (le:od 2); *le:odgedincð* (le:od 1); *le:odgeard* (le:od 2); *le:odgebyrga* (le:od 2); *le:odgeld* (le:od 1); *le:odgewinn* (le:od 2); *le:odgryre* (le:od 2); *le:odhata* (le:od 2); *le:odhete* (le:od 2); *le:odhryre* (le:od 2); *le:odmæ:g* (le:od 1); *le:odmægen* (le:od 2); *le:odmearc* (le:od 2); *le:odriht* (le:od 2); *le:odru:ne* (le:od 2); *le:odsceaða* (le:od 2); *le:odscearu* (le:od 2); *le:odstefn* (le:od 2); *le:odðe:aw* (le:od 2); *le:odweard* (le:od 2); *le:odweras* (le:od 2); *le:odwerod* (le:od 2); *le:odwita* (le:od 1); *le:odwynn* (le:od 2); *le:odcræft* (le:od); *le:odcwide* (le:od); *le:odgidding* (le:od); *le:odoru:n* (le:od); *le:odsang* (le:od); *le:odubend* (lið 1); *le:odubi:gnas* (lið 1); *le:oducæ:ga* (lið 1); *le:oducræft* (lið 1); *le:odusar* (lið 1); *le:odusyrce* (lið 1); *le:oduwa:cung* (lið 1); *le:odweorc* (le:od); *le:odwi:se* (le:od); *le:odword* (le:od); *le:odwrenc* (le:od); *le:odwyrhta* (le:od); *li:cbeorg* (li:c); *li:cburg* (li:c); *li:cfæt* (li:c); *li:chama* (li:c); *li:changa* (li:c); *li:chord* (li:c); *li:chrægel* (li:c); *li:chryre* (li:c); *li:cle:od* (li:c); *li:cmann* (li:c); *li:cpytt* (li:c); *li:crest* (li:c); *li:csa:r* (li:c); *li:csang* (li:c); *li:csto:w* (li:c); *li:csyrce* (li:c); *li:ctu:n* (li:c); *li:cðe:nung* (li:c); *li:cðe:ote* (li:c); *li:cðro:were* (li:c); *li:cðru:h* (li:c); *li:cwi:glung* (li:c); *li:cwund* (li:c); *lidmann* (lid); *lidweard* (lid); *li:fbrycgung* (li:f 1); *li:fcearu* (li:f 1); *li:fdæg* (li:f 1); *li:ffadung* (li:f 1); *li:ffæc* (li:f 1); *li:ffre:a* (li:f 1); *li:ffruma* (li:f 1); *li:fgeda:l* (li:f 1); *li:fgesceaft* (li:f 1); *li:fgetwinnan* (li:f 1); *li:fla:d* (li:f 1); *li:flyre* (li:f 1); *li:fneru* (li:f 1); *li:fweard* (li:f 1); *li:fweg* (li:f 1); *li:fwela* (li:f 1); *li:fwraðu* (li:f 1); *li:fwynn* (li:f 1); *listwrenc* (list); *liða:dl* (lið 1); *liðele:af* (liðe); *liðse:aw* (lið 1); *liðsmann* (lið 2); *li:ðwæ:ge* (li:ð 1); *liðwærc* (lið 1); *li:ðwyrð* (li:ð 1); *lochyrðel* (loc 1); *locsta:n* (loc 1); *lygespell* (lyge 1); *lygewyrhta* (lyge 1); *lyrewrenc* (lyre); *mæ:dæcer* (mæ:d); *mæ:ddi:c* (mæ:d); *mæ:dlacu* (mæ:d); *mæ:dland* (mæ:d); *mæ:dmæ:wect* (mæ:d); *mæ:dmann* (mæ:d); *Mæ:dmo:nað* (mæ:d); *mæ:dsploft* (mæ:d); *mægðbo:t* (mægð); *mægðmann* (mægð); *mæ:ðme:d* (mæ:ð 2); *magodægn* (mago); *magodryht* (mago); *magogeogud* (mago); *magora:dend* (mago); *magora:fswa* (mago); *magorinc* (mago); *magotimber* (mago); *magotu:dor* (mago); *manbo:t* (mann); *mancwealm* (mann); *mancwyld* (mann); *mancynn* (mann); *mancyst* (mann); *mandre:am* (mann); *mandryhten* (mann); *manfaru* (mann); *manfultum* (mann); *manli:ca* (mann); *manlufu* (mann); *manne:aca* (mann); *mannhata* (mann); *mannmægen* (mann); *mannmenigu* (mann); *mannmyrðra* (mann); *mannmyrring* (mann); *mannsylen* (mann); *manri:m* (mann); *manslaga* (mann); *manslege* (mann); *manslieht* (mann); *manslot* (mans); *mansylen* (mann); *manðe:aw* (mann); *manðe:of* (mann); *manðrymm* (mann); *manweorod* (mann); *manweorðung* (mann); *manwi:se* (mann); *manwyrð* (mann); *ma:ðmæ:ht* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmcleofa* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmcyst* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmgestre:on* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmhord* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmhu:s* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmhyrde* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumfæt* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumgesteald* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumgifu* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumgyfa* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumsele* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumsigle* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumsweord* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumwela* (ma:ðum); *mealtealoð* (mealt 1); *mealtgescot* (mealt 1); *mealthu:s* (mealt 1); *mealtwyrð* (mealt 1); *meddrosna* (mæ:d); *meolcde:ond* (meolc 2); *meolcfæt* (meolc 2); *meolcsu:cend* (meolc 2); *meoxbearwe* (meox); *meoxforce* (meox); *meoxsofl* (meox); *meoxwilie* (meox); *metbælg* (mete); *metea:fli:ung* (mete); *metea:wel* (mete); *meteærn* (mete); *meteclyfa* (mete); *metecorn* (mete); *metecu:* (mete); *metecweorra* (mete); *metefæt* (mete); *metegafol* (mete); *metegearwa* (mete); *metela:f* (mete); *metene:ad* (mete); *meteni:ðing* (mete); *meteræ:dere* (mete); *me:tercræft* (me:ter); *me:terfers* (me:ter); *me:tergeweorc* (me:ter); *me:terwyrhta* (me:ter); *meteso:cn* (mete); *metesticca* (mete); *meteswamm* (mete); *meteti:d* (mete); *metedægn* (mete); *metedæing* (mete); *meteu:tsiht* (mete); *metodsceaft* (metod); *metodwang* (metod); *metseax* (mete); *mihtesett* (miht 1); *mihtloc* (miht 1); *mihtmo:d* (miht 1); *miltcøde* (milte); *miltwærc* (milte); *mistglo:m* (mist 1); *misthelm* (mist 1); *misthlið* (mist 1); *mo:nanæ:fen* (mo:na); *mo:nandæg* (mo:na); *mo:nanniht* (mo:na); *mo:naða:dl* (mo:nað); *mo:naðblo:d* (mo:nað);

mo:naðbo:t (mo:nað); *mo:naðfýlen* (mo:nað); *mo:naðgecynd* (mo:nað); *mundbeorg* (mund 1); *mundbryce* (mund 1); *mundbyrd* (mund 1); *mundcræft* (mund 1); *mundgripe* (mund 1); *mundheals* (mund 1); *mundle:ow* (mund 1); *mu:ða:dl* (mu:ð); *mu:ðberstung* (mu:ð); *mu:ðbona* (mu:ð); *mu:ðcoðu* (mu:ð); *mu:ðhæ:l* (mu:ð); *mu:ðhro:f* (mu:ð); *mu:ðsa:r* (mu:ð); *mu:ðsealf* (mu:ð); *næglsex* (nægl); *notwri:tere* (not); *oflæ:thla:f* (oflæ:te); *oncy:ðdæ:d* (oncy:ðð); *orgeldre:am* (orgel); *orgelword* (orgel); *pleghu:s* (plega); *plegmann* (plega); *plegscip* (plega); *plegscyld* (plega); *plegstede* (plega); *plegsto:w* (plega); *plu:mfeðer* (plu:me); *plu:mse:aw* (plu:me); *plu:msla:* (plu:me); *plu:mtre:ow* (plu:me); *racente:ah* (racente); *ra:dcniht* (ra:d 1); *ra:dhors* (ra:d 1); *ra:dstefn* (ra:d 1); *ræ:dðeahtere* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dðeahtung* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dbana* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:degafol* (ræ:de); *ræ:descamol* (ræ:de); *ræ:desmann* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dgeðeahht* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dgifa* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dgift* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dmægen* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dwita* (ræ:d 1); *ra:pgenga* (ra:p); *regnðe:of* (regn); *re:nboga* (regn); *re:ndropa* (regn); *re:nscu:r* (regn); *re:nsnægl* (regn); *re:nwæter* (regn); *re:nwyrn* (regn); *ri:cehealdend* (ri:ce 2); *ri:dwiga* (gerid); *rincgetæl* (rinc); *ri:pemann* ((ge)ri:p); *ri:pi:sern* ((ge)ri:p); *ri:pti:ma* ((ge)ri:p); *ro:dbi:genga* (ro:d); *ro:dehengen* (ro:d); *ro:deta:cen* (ro:d); *rodorcyning* (rodor); *rodorli:htung* (rodor); *rodorsto:l* (rodor); *rodortungol* (rodor); *ro:dwurðiend* (ro:d); *ru:ncofa* (ru:n); *ru:nstæf* (ru:n); *ru:nwita* (ru:n); *ry:nemann* ((ge)ry:ne); *rynegiest* (ryne); *ryneðra:g* (ryne); *rynewæ:n* (ryne); *sæ:dcynn* (sæ:d); *sæ:dle:ap* (sæ:d); *sæ:dsworn* (sæ:d); *sæ:dti:ma* (sæ:d); *sangbo:c* (sang); *sangcræft* (sang); *sangdre:am* (sang); *sangpi:pe* (sang); *sa:wolberend* (sa:wol); *sa:woldre:or* (sa:wol); *sa:wolgeda:l* (sa:wol); *sa:wolhord* (sa:wol); *sa:wolhu:s* (sa:wol); *sa:wolsceat* (sa:wol); *sa:wolscot* (sa:wol); *sa:wolðearf* (sa:wol); *sce:adessealf* (sce:ade); *sceaphwi:l* ((ge)sceap); *scearbe:am* (scear); *scearseax* (scear); *sce:atcod* (sceatt); *sceatli:ne* (sce:at); *sceðdæ:d* (sceððu); *sci:dhre:ac* (sci:d); *sci:dweall* (sci:d); *sciellfisc* (sciell 1); *scildburh* (sciold); *scildfreca* (sciold); *scildhete* (sciold); *scildhre:oða* (sciold); *scildtruma* (sciold); *scildweall* (sciold); *scildwiga* (sciold); *scildwyrhta* (sciold); *scillingri:m* (scilling); *scinba:n* (scinu); *sci:nfeld* (scinn); *scinhosu* (scinn); *scinncræft* (scinn); *scinncræftiga* (scinn); *scinngela:c* (scinn); *scinnhi:w* (scinn); *scinnlæ:ca* (scinn); *sci:rbisceop* (sci:r 1); *sci:rgemo:t* (sci:r 1); *sci:rgere:fa* (sci:r 1); *sci:rlett* (sci:r 1); *sci:rmann* (sci:r 1); *sci:rðegen* (sci:r 1); *scirwæter* (sci:r 1); *sci:rwita* (sci:r 1); *scopcræft* (scop); *scopgereord* (scop); *scople:oð* (scop); *scotli:ra* (scot); *scotspere* (scot); *scytefingur* (scyte); *scyteræ:s* (scyte); *sealtbro:c* (sealt 1); *sealthern* (sealt 1); *sealtfæt* (sealt 1); *sealtha:lgung* (sealt 1); *sealtherpað* (sealt 1); *sealthu:s* (sealt 1); *sealtle:ap* (sealt 1); *sealtmere* (sealt 1); *sealtsæleða* (sealt 1); *sealtse:að* (sealt 1); *sealtsta:n* (sealt 1); *sealtstræ:t* (sealt 1); *sealtwi:c* (sealt 1); *sealtwylle* (sealt 1); *sealty:ð* (sealt 1); *sethrægl* ((ge)set); *setlgang* (setl 1); *setlhrægel* (setl 1); *setlra:d* (setl 1); *setðorn* ((ge)set); *sigebe:acn* (sige 1); *sigebe:ah* (sige 1); *sigebe:am* (sige 1); *sigebearn* (sige 1); *sigebeorn* (sige 1); *sigebro:ðor* (sige 1); *sigeby:me* (sige 1); *sigecempa* (sige 1); *sigecwe:n* (sige 1); *sigede:ma* (sige 1); *sigedryhten* (sige 1); *sigefolc* (sige 1); *sigegealdor* (sige 1); *sigegefeohht* (sige 1); *sigegeyrd* (sige 1); *sigehre:ð* (sige 1); *sigezwi:l* (sige 1); *sigele:an* (sige 1); *sigele:oð* (sige 1); *sigelhweorfa* (sigel 1); *sigelhweorfe* (sigel 1); *Sigelwaras* (sigel 1); *sigeme:ce* (sige 1); *sigere:af* (sige 1); *sigeri:ce 2* (sige 1); *sigesceorp* (sige 1); *sigesi:ð* (sige 1); *sigespe:d* (sige 1); *sigeta:cen* (sige 1); *sigeti:ber* (sige 1); *sigetu:dor* (sige 1); *sigeðe:od* (sige 1); *sigeðre:at* (sige 1); *sigeðu:f* (sige 1); *sigewæ:pen* (sige 1); *sigewang* (sige 1); *sigewi:f* (sige 1); *sigorbe:acen* (sigor); *sigorcynn* (sigor); *sigorle:an* (sigor); *sigorspe:d* (sigor); *sigorta:cen* (sigor); *sigorti:fer* (sigor); *sigorweorc* (sigor); *sigorwuldor* (sigor); *slæ:pdrenc* (slæ:p 1); *slæ:pern* (slæ:p 1); *slecgwyrhta* (slecg); *slegeby:tl* (slege 1); *slehry:ðer* (slege 1); *slegne:at* (slege 1); *slihtswy:n* (sliht); *slitwealm* (slit); *snidi:sen* ((ge)snid); *sni:ðstre:o* ((ge)snid); *so:cnman* (so:cn); *sopcuppe* (sopa); *spæ:cehe:ow* (spræ:ce); *spe:ddropa* (spe:d); *spiwdrenc* (spiwe); *spræ:ccyn* (spræ:c); *spræ:chu:s* (spræ:c); *spre:cern* (spræ:c); *springwyr* (spring); *stælding* ((ge)stalu); *stælgieft* ((ge)stalu); *stætherige* (stæl); *stælhra:n* (stæl); *stæltihle* ((ge)stalu); *stælwyr* (stæl); *stæpegong* (stæpe); *stæppesco:h* (stæpe); *sta:lern* ((ge)sta:l); *staðolæ:ht* (staðol); *staðolfæstnung* (staðol); *staðolwang* (staðol); *stæðhly:pe 2* (stæð); *stæðswealwe* (stæð); *stæðweall* (stæð); *stæðwyr* (stæð); *stedewang* (stede); *stencfæt* (stenc); *ste:orspre:c* (ste:or 1); *stica:dl* (stic); *sticfo:dder* (sticca); *stictæ:nel* (sticca); *sticwærc* (sticca); *sticwyr* (sticca); *stuðansceaft* (studu); *sufmete* (sufel); *sundampre* (sund); *sundbu:ende* (sund); *sundcorn* (sund); *sundgebland* (sund); *sundhelm* (sund); *sundhengest* (sund); *sundmere* (sund); *sundnytt* (sund); *sundplega* (sund); *sundreced* (sund); *sundwudu* (sund); *swe:gcræft* (swe:g); *swe:gdyrn* (swe:g); *swe:ghle:oðor* (swe:g); *swe:orba:n* (swe:or 1); *swe:orbe:ag* (swe:or 1); *swe:orcla:ð* (swe:or 1); *swe:orcops* (swe:or 1); *swe:orcoðu* (swe:or 1); *sweordbealo* (sweord); *sweordbite* (sweord); *sweordfætels* (sweord); *sweordfreca* (sweord); *sweordgeni:ðla* (sweord); *sweordgeswing* (sweord); *sweordgifu* (sweord); *sweordgripe* (sweord); *sweordhwi:ta* (sweord); *sweordle:oma* (sweord); *sweordplega* (sweord); *sweordræ:s* (sweord); *sweordslege* (sweord); *sweordtige* (sweord); *sweordwi:gend* (sweord); *sweordwyrhta* (sweord); *swe:orhni* (swe:or 1); *swe:orracente:h* (swe:ora); *swe:orro:d*

(swe:or 1); *swe:orscacul* (swe:ora); *swe:orte:ag* (swe:or 1); *swe:orwærc* (swe:or 1); *swiccræft* (swic); *swu:rplætt* (sweo:ra); *swyltcwalu* (swylt); *swyltdæg* (swylt); *swyltde:ad* (swylt); *swylthwi:l* (swylt); *ta:cencircol* (ta:cen); *ta:cnberend* (ta:cn); *teldgehli:wung* ((ge)teld); *teldsticca* ((ge)teld); *teldtre:ow* ((ge)teld); *teldwyrhta* ((ge)teld); *teltre: 1* ((ge)teld); *te:oncwide* (te:on 2); *te:onhete* (te:on 2); *te:onle:g* (te:on 2); *te:onsmið* (te:on 2); *te:onword* (te:on 2); *teosuspræ:c* (teosu); *teosuworð* (teosu); *ti:ddæg* (ti:d); *ti:dfara* (ti:d); *ti:dre:n* (ti:d); *ti:dsang* (ti:d); *ti:dsce:awere* (ti:d); *ti:dscriptor* (ti:d); *ti:dðe:nung* (ti:d); *ti:dwri:tere* (ti:d); *ti:dwurdung* (ti:d); *ti:dymbwla:tend* (ti:d); *tordwifel* (tord); *trahtbo:c* (traht); *tungeðrum* (tunge); *tungolæ:* (tungol); *tungolcræft* (tungol); *tungolcræftiga* (tungol); *tungolgesce:ad* (tungol); *tungolgim* (tungol); *tungolspræ:c* (tungol); *tungolwi:tega* (tungol); *tygeho:c* (tyge); *tygehorn* (tyge); *tyldsyle* ((ge)teld); *ðegnnylde* (ðegn); *ðegnhyse* (ðegn); *ðegnlagu* (ðegn); *ðegnriht* (ðegn); *ðegnscolu* (ðegn); *ðegnsorh* (ðegn); *ðegnweorud* (ðegn); *ðegnwer* (ðegn); *ðinggemearc* (ðing); *ðingstede* (ðing); *ðingsto:w* (ðing); *ðre:ani:ed* (ðre:a); *ðre:aswinge* (ðre:a); *ðre:aweorc* (ðre:a); *wæ:gbord* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gde:or* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gdropa* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:getunge* (wæ:ge 1); *wæ:gfær* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gfæt* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gflota* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:ghengest* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gholm* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gli:ðend* (wæ:g 1); *wægnfaru* (wægn); *wægngehrado* (wægn); *wægngerefa* (wægn); *wængewæ:de* (wægn); *wægnscilling* (wægn); *wægnstre:ow* (wægn); *wægnweg* (wægn); *wægnwyrhta* (wægn); *wæ:gpundern* (wæ:ge 1); *wæ:gra:p* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gscalu* (wæ:ge 1); *wæ:gstæð* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gstre:am* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gsweorð* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gðel* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gðre:a* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gðre:at* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:lgenga* (wiell); *wæ:lra:p 1* (wiell); *wæscern* (wæsc 1); *wæschu:s* (wæsc 1); *wæstmaseten* (wæstm); *wæstmisceatt* (wæstm); *wandeweorpe* (wand); *wa:sescite* (wa:se); *we:ohsteall* (wi:g 2); *wealdbæ:r* (weald 1); *wealdegnga* (weald 1); *wealdswaðu* (weald 1); *wealdweaxe* (weald 2); *weallclif* (weall 1); *wealldi:c* (weall 1); *wealldor* (weall 1); *weallfæsten* (weall 1); *weallgeat* (weall 1); *weallgebrec* (weall 1); *weallgeweorc* (weall 1); *wealli:m* (weall 1); *weallsta:n* (weall 1); *weallstaðol* (weall 1); *weallsteall* (weall 1); *weallstilling* (weall 1); *weallðra:d* (weall 1); *weallwala* (weall 1); *weallweg* (weall 1); *weallwyrhta* (weall 1); *wealweorc* (weall 1); *wealwyrht* (weall 1); *weardmann* (weard 1); *weardpening* (weard 1); *weardseld* (weard 1); *weardsteall* (weard 1); *weardsto:w* (weard 1); *weardwi:te* (weard 1); *wearpfæt* (wearp); *weaxæppel* (weax); *weaxberende* (weax); *weaxbred* (weax); *weaxcandel* (weax); *weaxgesceot* (weax); *weaxhla:f* (weax); *weaxsealf* (weax); *webbe:am* (web); *webbgeweorc* (web); *webgere:ðru* (web); *webgerod* (web); *webho:c* (web); *websceaft* (web); *webta:wa* (web); *webte:ag* (web); *webwyrhta* (web); *wecedrenc* (wecean); *wegbra:de* (weg); *wegfe:rend* (weg); *wegfo:r* (weg); *wegge:si:ð* (weg); *weggeda:l* (weg); *weggelæ:te* (weg); *weggewit* (weg); *wegnest* (weg); *wegre:af* (weg); *wegtwiþlung* (weg); *wellwill* (wiell); *weorccræft* (weorc 1); *weorcdæ:d* (weorc 1); *weorcdæg* (weorc 1); *weorcgere:fa* (weorc 1); *weorchu:s* (weorc 1); *weorcland* (weorc 1); *weorcman* (weorc 1); *weorcny:ten* (weorc 1); *weorcsige* (weorc 1); *weorcsta:n* (weorc 1); *weorcðe:ow* (weorc 1); *weorcuhtra* (weorc 1); *weorcðmetednes* (weorcð 1); *weorcðmynd* (weorcð 1); *werborg* (wer 2); *werfæ:hð* (wer 2); *werigild* (wer 2); *wertihile* (wer 2); *wesendhorn* (wesend); *wiccecræft* (wicce); *wi:ceard* (wi:c); *wi:cfreoðu* (wi:c); *wi:cgere:fa* (wi:c); *wi:cherpað* (wi:c); *wi:cingsceaðe* (wi:c); *wi:cse:awere* (wi:c); *wi:csteall* (wi:c); *wi:cstede* (wi:c); *wi:csto:w* (wi:c); *wi:ctu:n* (wi:c); *wicðe:nestre* (wucu); *wielmfy:r* (wielm); *wi:fcild* (wi:f); *wi:fcy:ððu* (wi:f); *wi:fcynn* (wi:f); *wi:ffex* (wi:f); *wi:ffre:ond* (wi:f); *wi:fgema:na* (wi:f); *wi:fgemæ:dla* (wi:f); *wi:fgornes* (wi:f); *wi:fgifta* (wi:f); *wi:fhand* (wi:f); *wi:fhealf* (wi:f); *wi:fhearpe* (wi:f); *wi:fhire:red* (wi:f); *wi:fhraegel* (wi:f); *wi:flufu* (wi:f); *wi:fmann* (wi:f); *wi:fmýne* (wi:f); *wi:fscru:d* (wi:f); *wi:fðegn* (wi:f); *wi:fðing* (wi:f); *wi:gar* (wi:g 1); *wi:gbealu* (wi:g 1); *wi:gbill* (wi:g 1); *wi:gble:d* (wi:g 1); *wi:gbord* (wi:g 1); *wi:gcræft* (wi:g 1); *wi:gcýrm* (wi:g 1); *wi:gfreca* (wi:g 1); *wi:gfruma* (wi:g 1); *wi:ggeta:we* (wi:g 1); *wi:ggild* (wi:g 2); *wi:ggryre* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghaga* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghe:ap* (wi:g 1); *wi:gheafola* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghete* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghryre* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghu:s* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghyrst* (wi:g 1); *wi:gle:oð* (wi:g 1); *wi:gmann* (wi:g 1); *wi:gnett* (wi:g 1); *wi:gplega* (wi:g 1); *wi:gra:d* (wi:g 1); *wi:gsi:ð* (wi:g 1); *wi:gsigor* (wi:g 1); *wi:gsmið* (wi:g 2); *wi:gspere:d* (wi:g 1); *wi:gspere* (wi:g 1); *wi:gsteall* (wi:g 1); *wi:gtrod* (wi:g 1); *wi:gðracu* (wi:g 1); *wi:gwæ:pen* (wi:g 1); *wi:gwægn* (wi:g 1); *wi:gweorðung* (wi:g 2); *Wihland* (Wiht 3); *wihtmearc* (wiht 1); *Wihtsæ:tan* (wiht 3); *Wihware* (wiht 3); *wilboda* (will 1); *wildæg* (will 1); *wilgedryht* (will 1); *wilgesi:ð* (will 1); *willgeðofta* (will 1); *willgebro:ðor* (will 1); *willgesteald* (will 1); *willgestealla* (will 1); *willgesweostor* (will 1); *willsele* (will 1); *willspell* (will 1); *willwong* (will 1); *wilsi:ð* (will 1); *wilðegu* (will 1); *wilweg* (will 1); *windæg* ((ge)winn); *windeloc* (gewind); *windelsta:n* (windel); *windelstre:aw* (windel); *windeltre:ow* (windel); *wi:tebend* (wi:te); *wi:tebro:ga* (wi:te); *wi:tecyll* (wi:te); *wi:tegeard* (wi:te); *wi:tehrægl* (wi:te); *wi:tehu:s* (wi:te); *witenagemo:t* ((ge)wite); *wi:tern* (wi:te); *wi:tescræf* (wi:te); *wi:testeng* (wi:te); *wi:testo:w* (wi:te); *wi:teswinge* (wi:te); *wi:teðe:ow 2* (wi:te); *wi:tword* ((ge)witt); *wliteandret* (wlite); *wlitesce:awung* (wlite); *wlitesce:on* (wlite); *wlitewamm* (wlite); *wliteweorð* (wlite); *Wo:dnesdæg* (Wo:den);

Wo:dnesniht (Wo:den); *wolcenfaru* (wolcen); *wolcengehna:st* (wolcen); *wo:pdropa* (wo:p); *wo:ple:oð* (wo:p); *wo:psto:w* (wo:p); *wordbe:ot* (word 1); *wordbe:otung* (word 1); *wordbebod* (word 1); *wordcarse* (word 2); *wordcennend* (word 1); *wordcraeft* (word 1); *wordcwide* (word 1); *wordgecwide* (word 1); *wordgemearc* (word 1); *wordgery:ne* (word 1); *wordgydd* (word 1); *wo:rhana* (wa:se); *wo:rhenn* (wa:se); *wordhle:oðor* (word 1); *wordhord* (word 1); *wordla:r* (word 1); *wordlaðu* (word 1); *wordlatu* (word 1); *wordle:an* (word 1); *wordloc* (word 1); *wordloca* ((ge)wyrð); *wordloga* (word 1); *wordmittlung* (word 1); *wordpredicung* (word 1); *wordriht* (word 1); *wordsa:were* (word 1); *wordsige* (word 1); *wordsomnere* (word 1); *wordsomnung* (word 1); *wordwi:sa* (word 1); *wo:ðcraeft* (wo:ð); *wræcfæc* (wræc 1); *wræchwi:l* (wræc 1); *wræcla:st* (wræc 1); *wræcmæcg* (wræc 1); *wræcmon* (wræc 1); *wræcsetl* (wræc 1); *wræcsi:ð* (wræc 1); *wræcsto:w* (wræc 1); *wræcwi:te* (wræc 1); *wræcworuld* (wræc 1); *wra:ðscraef* (wra:ð 2); *wrecscip* (wræc 1); *wringhwæ:g* (wringe); *writbred* ((ge)writ); *writi:ren* ((ge)writ); *writseax* ((ge)writ); *wucdæg* (wucu); *wucðe:nung* (wucu); *wucðegn* (wucu); *wucubo:t* (wucu); *wucweorc* (wucu); *wuldorbe:acn* (wuldor); *wuldorbe:ag* (wuldor); *wuldorblæ:d* (wuldor); *wuldorcynning* (wuldor); *wuldordre:am* (wuldor); *Wuldorþeder* (wuldor); *wuldorga:st* (wuldor); *wuldorgeflogena* (wuldor); *wuldorgesteald* (wuldor); *wuldorgeweorc* (wuldor); *wuldorgifu* (wuldor); *wuldorgim* (wuldor); *Wuldorgod* (wuldor); *wuldorhama* (wuldor); *wuldorhe:ap* (wuldor); *wuldorhelm* (wuldor); *wuldorle:an* (wuldor); *wuldormaga* (wuldor); *wuldormago* (wuldor); *wuldornytting* (wuldor); *wuldorsang* (wuldor); *wuldorspe:d* (wuldor); *wuldorta:n* (wuldor); *wuldorðrymm* (wuldor); *wuldorweorud* (wuldor); *wuldorword* (wuldor); *wullcamb* (wull); *wullcnoppa* (wull); *wulltewestre* (wull); *wullwæ:ga* (wull); *wundspring* (wund 1); *wundswaðu* (wund 1); *wundwi:te* (wund 1); *wylleburne* (wielle); *wyllecarse* (wielle); *wyllewæter* (wielle); *wylleweg* (wielle); *wyllflo:d* (wiell); *wyllgespring* (wiell); *wyllspringe* (wiell); *wyndecraeft* (gewind); *wyrðstæf* (wyrð 1). **Compound nouns with inflected adjuncts (129):** *æhtemann* (æ:ht 1) (G. sg.); *æ:lepu:te* (æ:l) (G. sg.); *ærneweg* (ærnan) (Prt. sg.); *Andre:asmæsse* (Andre:as) (G. sg.); *be:onbroð* (be:o) (G. sg.); *bre:awern* (bre:owan) (Prt. sg.); *bro:denmæ:l* (bre:dan) (P. Part.); *bry:sewyr* (bry:se) (1 ps. Pres. ind); *burhwarumann* (burhwara) (Nom. pl.); *Centesci:r* (Cent) (G. sg.); *corenbe:g* (ceosan) (P. Part.); *Cri:stesmæ:l* (Crist) (G. sg.); *Cri:stesmæsse* (Crist) (G. sg.); *cyningeswyr* (cyning) (G. sg.); *etenlæ:s* (etan) (Subj. Pl); *feldefare* (felde) (Dat. sg.); *feohtehorn* ((ge)feoht) (Dat. sg.); *feorðandæ:l* (feorða) (Nom. pl.); *foxescla:te* (fox) (G. sg.); *foxescli:fe* (fox) (G. sg.); *foxesfo:t* (fox) (G. sg.); *foxesglo:fa* (fox) (G. sg.); *fuglesbe:an* (fugel) (G. sg.); *fyldesto:l* (fyld) (Dat. sg.); *gre:atewyr* (gre:at) (Nom. sg. f.); *ha:redagas* (ha:r 1) (Nom. pl. m.); *ha:reminte* (hara) (Dat. sg.); *ha:rewyr* (hara) (Dat. sg.); *hagospind* (hæg) (Nom. pl.); *hagosteald 2* (hæg) (Nom. pl.); *hagosteald 3* (hæg) (Nom. pl.); *hagosteald 4* (hæg) (Nom. pl.); *haranhige* (hara) (G. sg.); *haransprecel* (hara) (G. sg.); *hildeðremma* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeðry:ð* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeðrymm* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildebill* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildebord* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildecalla* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildecordor* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildecyst* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildede:oful* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildefreca* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildefro:for* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegeatwe* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegesa* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegicel* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegiest* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegra:p* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildehlem* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildele:oð* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildele:oma* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeme:ce* (hilde) (Dat. sg.); *hildemecg* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildenæ:dre* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildepi:l* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hilderæ:s* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hilderand* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hilderinc* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildesceorp* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildescu:r* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeserce* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildesetl* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildespell* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildestrengo* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeswa:t* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeswe:g* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildetux* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewæ:pen* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewi:sa* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewo:ma* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewræ:sn* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewulf* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hundesberie* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundescwelcan* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundesfle:oge* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundeshe:afod* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundeslu:s* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundesmicge* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundespe:o* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundestunge* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundeswyr* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hwæ:tecorn* (hwæ:te) (G. sg.); *hy:desacc* (hy:d 1) (G. sg.); *hy:regilda* (hy:r) (Dat. sg.); *hyldemæ:g* (hilde) (Dat. sg.); *Langafri:gedæg* (lang) (Nom. sg.); *le:oðubend* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðubi:gnes* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðucæ:ga* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðusa:r* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðusyrc* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðuwa:cung* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:onese:að* (le:o) (G. sg.); *le:onflæ:sc* (le:o) (G. sg.); *le:onfo:t* (le:o) (G. sg.); *leoðucraeft* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *liðele:af* (liðe) (Dat. sg.); *liðsmann* (lið 2) (G. sg.); *manslot* (mans) (G. sg.); *mo:nanæ:fen* (mo:na) (G. sg.); *mo:nandæg* (mo:na) (G. sg.); *mo:nanniht* (mo:na) (G. sg.); *mu:sepise* (mu:s) (G. sg.); *myranhe:afod* (miere) (G. sg.); *nægledcnearr* ((ge)næglian) (P. Part.); *nægledcraet* ((ge)næglian) (P. Part.); *nægledsinc* ((ge)næglian) (P. Part.); *nunnanmynster* (nunne) (G. sg.); *oxancealf* (oxa) (G. sg.); *oxangang* (oxa) (G. sg.); *oxanhyrde* (oxa) (G. sg.); *oxanslyppe* (oxa) (G. sg.); *oxnalybb* (oxa) (G. sg.); *plo:gesland* (plo:g) (G. sg.); *ri:pemann* ((ge)ri:p) (Dat. sg.);

sce:adesealf (sce:ade) (Dat. sg.); *sce:awendspræ:c* ((ge)sce:awian) (Prs. Part.); *sce:awendwi:se* ((ge)sce:awian) (Prs. Part.); *sunnanle:oma* (sunnan) (G. sg.); *Ti:wesdæg* (Ti:w) (G. sg.); *Ti:wesniht* (Ti:w) (G. sg.); *wandeweorpe* (wand) (G. sg.); *witenagemo:t* ((ge)wite) (G. pl.); *Wo:dnesdæg* (Wo:den) (G. sg.); *Wo:dnesniht* (Wo:den) (G. sg.); *wulfeshe:afod* (wulfes) (G. sg.); *wundenstefna* ((ge)windan) (P. Part.). **Compound nouns with hypothetical adjuncts (164):** *æðelferðingwyr* (æðelferðing ø); *ananbe:am* (anan ø); *a:ndrencefæt* (a:ndrence ø); *angset* (angø); *bærni:sen* (bærn ø); *brachwi:l* (brac ø); *byrgle:oð* (byrg ø); *byrigberge* (byrg ø); *byrisang* (byrg ø); *carcern* (carc ø); *celmertmonn* (celmert ø); *ceorfæx* (ceorf ø); *ceorfingi:sen* (ceorfing ø); *ceorfsæx* (ceorf ø); *cilforlamb* (cilfor ø); *cimbi:ren* (cimbø); *cimbsta:n* (cimbø); *cipersealf 1* (cyprus ø); *clodhamer* (clod ø); *cna:wlæ:c* (cna:w ø); *co:cerpanne* (co:cer ø); *co:cormete* (co:cor ø); *Co:ferflo:d* (Co:fer ø); *coitemære* (coiteø); *cordewa:nere* (cord ø); *crammingpohha* (cramming ø); *crucethu:s* (crucet ø); *cweartern* (cwear ø); *cypersealf 1* (cyprus ø); *cytwer* (cyt ø); *di:erlingðegn* (di:erling ø); *dopened* (dop ø); *dopfugel* (doppa ø); *du:fedoppa* (du:fan 1ø); *ealsealf* (eal ø); *eorcnansta:n* (eorcnan ø); *fitersticca* (fiterø); *flæðecomb* (flæðø); *ga:sri:c* (ga:s ø); *gelodwyr* (gelod ø); *giðcorn* (gið ø); *gristbite* (grist ø); *gristbitung* (grist ø); *haguðorn* (hagu ø); *hangwi:te* (hang ø); *healsrefeðer* (healsere ø); *he:ddern* (he:dd ø); *hengwi:te* (heng ø); *hlenorte:ar* (hlenor ø); *hlinbedd* (hli:nø); *hli:nduru* (hli:nø); *hli:nræced* (hli:nø); *hli:nscu:wa* (hli:nø); *holdingsto:w* (holding ø); *hornungbro:ðor* (hornung ø); *hornungsunu* (hornung ø); *horpytt* (hor ø); *horwyll* (hor ø); *hræ:cgebræ:c* (hræ:c ø); *hræ:ctunge* (hræ:c ø); *hrætelwyr* (hrætel ø); *hro:ðgirela* (hro:ð ø); *hu:nsporu* (hu:nø); *hu:nðyrly* (hu:nø); *hwetesta:n* (hwete ø); *hwi:tle:adte:afor* (hwi:tle:ad ø); *hwyrfepo:l* (hwyrf ø); *illeracu* (ille ø); *infangeneðe:of* (infangen ø); *inspi:derwiht* (inspi:der ø); *ludgæt* (gelod ø); *lundlaga* (lund ø); *lypenwyrhta* (lypen ø); *mægenicorðor* (mægenø); *mæ:relsra:p* (mæ:rels ø); *mæringcwudu* (mæringø); *mæstelberg* (mæstel ø); *magdalatre:ow* (magdala ø); *melede:aw* (mele ø); *mucgwyr* (mucg ø); *myltenhu:s* (mylten ø); *næfebor* (næfeø); *neorxnawang* (neorxna ø); *newese:oða* (neweø); *o:lyhtword* (o:lyhtø); *onri:pti:d* (onri:p ø); *ortgeard* (ort ø); *papolsta:n* (papol ø); *pi:nre:ow* (pi:n ø); *pillsa:pe* (pill ø); *pi:nbe:am* (pi:n ø); *pi:necwalu* (pi:n ø); *pi:nhnutu* (pi:n ø); *poshli:we* (pos ø); *pre:owthwi:l* (pre:owt ø); *purlamb* (pur ø); *Sæternðæg* (sætern ø); *Sæterniht* (Sætern ø); *scaldhu:las* (scaldø); *scencingcuppe* (scencing ø); *scirfemu:s* (scirfe ø); *scru:delshu:s* (scru:dels ø); *Se:remo:nad* (Se:re ø); *si:dlingweg* (si:dling ø); *Sionbeorg* (Sion ø); *sisemu:s* (sise ø); *sly:pesco:h* (sly:pe ø); *slypræsn* (slyp ø); *sme:agelegen* (sme:ag ø); *sme:amete* (sme:a ø); *sme:awrenc* (sme:a ø); *sme:awyrhta* (sme:a ø); *sme:awyrm* (sme:a ø); *stedingli:ne* (steding ø); *stempingi:sern* (stemping ø); *ste:opbearn* (ste:op ø); *ste:opcild* (ste:op ø); *ste:opdohtor* (ste:op ø); *ste:opfæder* (ste:op ø); *ste:opmo:dor* (ste:op ø); *ste:opsunu* (ste:op ø); *stermelda* (sterø); *stri:chrægl* (stri:c ø); *styficle:ah* (styfic ø); *symeringwyr* (symering ø); *tæmespi:le* (temes ø); *tæppelbred* (tæppel ø); *teolðylr* (teol ø); *to:cirhu:s* (to:cir ø); *tohli:ne* (toh ø); *towcraeft* (tow ø); *towhu:s* (tow ø); *towmy:derce* (tow ø); *towto:l* (tow ø); *tungingwyr* (tunging ø); *two:onele:oh* (two:oneø); *tyrngeat* (tyrn ø); *ði:efefeoh* (ði:efe ø); *ðra:wingspinl* (ðra:wing ø); *ðrydægðyrn* (driðæg ø); *ufeweard 2* (ufeø); *unti:dfyl* (unti:d ø); *unti:dgewidere* (unti:d ø); *unti:dspæ:c* (unti:d ø); *unti:dweorc* (unti:d ø); *u:tfangeneðe:of* (u:tfangene ø); *wæ:fergeornnes* (wæ:fer ø); *wæ:ferhu:s* (wæ:fer ø); *wæ:fersolor* (wæ:fer ø); *wæ:fersto:w* (wæ:fer ø); *wæ:fersyn* (wæ:fer ø); *wæterælfa:dl* (wæterælf ø); *walcspinl 1* (wealcø); *wananbe:am* (wananø); *wealcspinl* (wealcø); *Wendelsæ:* (wendel ø); *wenspyng* (wen ø); *westnorðwind* (westnorð ø); *westsu:ðende* (westsu:ð ø); *westsu:ðwind* (westsu:ð ø); *Wilsæ:te* (Wil ø); *witmæreswyr* (witmæres ø); *wræðstudu* (wræð ø); *ynnele:ac* (ynne ø). **Zero derived nouns from underived verbs (357):** *æcer* (acan); *æcern* (acan); *æ:l* (alan); *æ:led* (alan); *ælifn* (li:fan); *a:ga* (a:gan); *a:ge* (a:gan); *a:gen* (a:gan); *a:glæ:ca* (la:can); *a:l* (alan); *alefne 1* (li:fan); *beallucas* (bellan); *bearce* (beorcan); *bearg* (beorgan); *bearhtm 1* (beorgan); *bedu* (biddan); *belle* (bellan); *beorg* (beorgan); *beorht 2* (beorgan); *bierhtu* (beorgan); *bill* (bellan); *blæc 2* (bli:can); *blæ:ce* (bli:can); *blæ:co* (bli:can); *blæ:cða* (bli:can); *blanca* (bli:can); *blice* (bli:can); *blinn* (linnan); *bolla* (bellan); *bolle* (bellan); *borg* (beorgan); *bræ:d 1* (bregdan); *bræ:d 2* (bregdan); *bræ:de* (bregdan); *bræ:du* (bregdan); *brand* (biernan); *bratt* (bre:otan); *brigd* (bregdan); *broc 1* (bru:can); *bro:c 1* (bru:can); *bro:c 2* (bru:can); *brod* (bregdan); *bro:d* (bregdan); *bru:* (biernan); *bru:neða* (biernan); *brygd 1* (bregdan); *bryne 1* (biernan); *brytta* (bre:otan); *bulluc* (bellan); *burg* (beorgan); *by:dla* (biddan); *byrga* (beorgan); *byrne* (biernan); *byrnete* (biernan); *camb* (cimban); *ceald 2* (calan); *ceolas* (calan); *ciele* (calan); *cierr* (ceorran); *cine 2* (ci:nan); *cinn 1* (ci:nan); *clawu* (cla:wan); *cleweða* (cla:wan); *clufu* (cle:ofan); *cumb* (cimban); *cumbol* (cimban); *cwalu* (cwelan); *cwealm* (cwelan); *cwild* (cwelan); *daroð* (durran); *daru* (durran); *de:ag* (de:agan); *dolg* (dwelan); *dolgswæðu* (dwelan); *dora* (durran); *dylsta* (dwelan); *e:aca* (e:acan); *e:ad* (e:adan); *ealdor 1* (alan); *ealdor 2* (alan); *ece* (acan); *e:ht 1* (acan); *fa:h 2* (fi:gan); *fe:ond* (fi:gan); *flacg* (fle:an); *fleax* (fle:an); *fle:ot* (fle:otan); *flett* (fle:an); *fle:wsa* (flo:wan); *fli:ete* (fle:otan); *flo:d* (flo:wan); *flo:de* (flo:wan); *flo:h* (fle:an);

flot (fle:otan); *flota* (fle:otan); *fnæ:st* (fne:osan); *fnora* (fne:osan); *forridel* (ri:dan); *fregen* (fricgan-frignan); *friht* (fricgan-frignan); *gafol 2* (giefan); *galloc* (giellan); *gang* (gangan); *geat* (gietan); *geatwe* (gietan); *(ge)fnæd* (fne:osan); *gefræ:ge 1* (fricgan-frignan); *gegang* (gangan); *gegenga* (gangan); *(ge)genge 2* (gangan); *(ge)genge 3* (gangan); *gellet* (giellan); *geolster* (giellan); *geonga* (gangan); *geongra* (gangan); *geongre* (gangan); *gesca* (gi:nan 1); *gesteald* (stealdan); *giefa* (giefan); *giefu* (giefan); *gielp* (gielpa); *gielpna* (gielpa); *gif 2* (giefan); *gifola* (giefan); *gillister* (giellan); *gillistre* (giellan); *gilp 1* (gielpa); *gin 1* (gi:nan 1); *gle:d* (glo:wan); *gle:de* (glo:wan); *glo:m* (glo:wan); *gnidil* (gni:dan); *go:p* (ge:opan); *græf 1* (grafan); *græf 2* (grafan); *gre:osn* (gre:osan); *grorn 1* (gre:osan); *gryre* (gre:osan); *he:af* (he:ofan); *he:of 1* (he:ofan); *hlæ:fdige* (hli:fan); *hla:f* (hli:fan); *hlem* (hlimman); *hlid 1* (hli:dan); *hre:od* (hre:odan); *hre:ða* (hre:odan); *hro:p* (hro:pan); *hrympel* (hrimpan); *hwata 1* (hwa:tan); *hwata 2* (hwa:tan); *hwatend* (hwa:tan); *hwatu* (hwa:tan); *hwo:sta* (hwo:pan); *hymli:ce* (la:can); *hymlic* (la:can); *ill* (alan); *la:c* (la:can); *lacu* (la:can); *læ:rig* (lesan); *læ:s 2* (lesan); *læ:st 1* (lesan); *læ:ste* (lesan); *la:f* (li:fan); *la:r* (lesan); *la:re:ow* (lesan); *la:st* (lesan); *le:ad* (le:odan); *leahtor* (le:an 2); *le:as 2* (*le:osan); *le:od 1* (le:odan); *le:od 2* (le:odan); *le:ode* (le:odan); *le:od* (le:odan); *li:c* (la:can); *li:f 1* (li:fan); *li:ra* (lesan); *list* (lesan); *lor* (*le:osan); *loða* (le:odan); *lybesn* (li:fan); *lyre* (*le:osan); *lysu 2* (lesan); *mæcga* (magan); *mæ:d* (ma:wan); *mæ:dwa 1* (ma:wan); *mægð* (magan); *mægða* (magan); *mæ:ð 2* (ma:wan); *maga 1* (magan); *mago* (magan); *mattuc* (metan); *ma:ðum* (mi:ðan); *mete* (metan); *me:ter* (metan); *metod* (metan); *miht 1* (magan); *miss* (mi:ðan); *mitta 1* (metan); *mitte* (metan); *mo:t* (metan); *muscelle* (sculan); *nægl* (gnagan); *ne:at* (ne:otan); *not* (ne:otan); *notu* (ne:otan); *nytt 1* (ne:otan); *o:ht 1* (acan); *o:web* (wefan); *plega* (ple:on); *pleoh* (ple:on); *plu:me* (ple:on); *ra:d 1* (ri:dan); *re:af* (re:ofan); *re:c* (re:ocan); *regn* (ri:nan); *re:od 2* (re:odan); *ridda* (ri:dan); *rudu* (re:odan); *ru:st* (re:odan); *ryden* (re:odan); *ryft 1* (re:ofan); *sacu* (sacan); *sce:af* (scu:fan); *sce:að* (sceaðan); *sceaða* (sceaðan); *sceaðel* (sceaðan); *sceaðu* (sceaðan); *scealfor* (scelfan); *scealfra* (scelfan); *sceallan* (sculan); *scelle* (sculan); *sceorf* (sceorfan); *sceððu* (sceaðan); *sciold* (sculan); *sciell 1* (sculan); *scilling* (sculan); *scinn* (sci:nan); *scinna* (sci:nan); *scinu* (sci:nan); *scitte* (sci:tan); *scofl* (scu:fan); *screpu* (screpan); *scriðe* (scri:ðan); *scyfe* (scu:fan); *scylf* (scelfan); *scylfe* (scelfan); *scynn* (sci:nan); *sealt 1* (sealtan); *seht 1* (sacan); *sice 1* (si:can); *sicol* (se:ocan); *slæd* (sli:dan); *slæ:p 2* (slu:pan); *slaga* (sle:an); *slecg* (sle:an); *slege 1* (sle:an); *slege 2* (sle:an); *slide* (sli:dan); *slidor 2* (sli:dan); *sliht* (sle:an); *slo:h* (sle:an); *slypa* (slu:pan); *slyppe* (slu:pan); *smitte* (smi:tan); *smoc* (smu:gan); *smoca* (sme:ocan); *snaca* (sin:can); *snu:d 2* (sne:owan); *soc* (se:ocan); *sogeda* (su:gan); *spa:tl* (spi:wan); *spitu* (spi:wan); *spiwe* (spi:wan); *sprota* (spru:tan); *sprot 1* (spru:tan); *sprytte* (spru:tan); *staca* (stecan); *stenc* (stincan); *steng* (stingan 1); *steorfa* (steorfan); *sticca* (stecan); *sticce 1* (stecan); *sting* (stingan 1); *stocc* (stecan); *stræ:de* (stri:dan); *stride* (stri:dan); *stycce* (stecan); *suht* (se:ocan); *swe:g* (swo:gan); *sweng* (swingan); *sweofot* (swefan); *swiftu* (swi:fan); *swinge* (swingan); *swol* (swelan); *swolig* (swelan); *totrida* (ri:dan); *ðearf 1* (ðurfan); *ðearfa 1* (ðurfan); *ðe:ote* (ðe:otan); *ðre:at* (ðre:otan); *wæcce* (wacan 1); *wæfð* (wefan); *wæsc* (wascan); *walu* (weallan); *wa:se* (wesan); *weall 1* (weallan); *weall 2* (weallan); *wealte* (weallan); *wefl 1* (wefan); *wela* (willan); *weolme* (weallan); *weorc* (wyrcean); *wer 2* (wesan); *wesend* (wesan); *wesle* (wesan); *wi:c* (wi:gan); *wicca 1* (wi:gan); *wicce* (wi:gan); *wi:ce* (wi:gan); *wiell* (weallan); *wielle* (weallan); *wielm* (weallan); *wielma* (weallan); *wi:f* (wefan); *wi:g 1* (wi:gan); *wi:g 2* (wi:gan); *wiga* (wi:gan); *wigle* (wi:gan); *wiht 1* (wi:gan); *Wiht 3* (wi:gan); *will 1* (willan); *willa 1* (willan); *willa 2* (weallan); *wi:s 3* (wesan); *wi:sa* (wesan); *wisce* (wascan); *wi:se 1* (wesan); *wist* (wesan); *wlæ:tta* (wli:tan); *wlita* (wli:tan); *wlita* (wli:tan); *wlite* (wli:tan); *wolcen* (weallan); *wo:s 1* (wesan); *wracu* (wrecan); *wræ:tt* (wro:tan); *wræc 1* (wrecan); *wræc 2* (wrecan); *wræcca* (wrecan); *wrang 1* (wringan); *wrenc* (wringan); *wringe* (wringan); *wro:t* (wro:tan); *wull* (weallan); *wyll 1* (weallan); *wyrhta* (wyrcean); *y:ddisc* (e:adan). **Zero derived nouns from prefixed verbs (874):** *æ:boda* (a:be:odan); *æ:bylg* (a:belgan 1); *æ:bylga* (a:belgan 1); *æ:cyrf* ((ge)ceorfan); *æ:gift* (a:giefan); *æ:læ:te 1* (a:læ:tan); *æ:læ:te 3* (a:læ:tan); *æ:rist* ((ge)ri:san 1); *æ:smogu* (a:smu:gan); *æ:spryng* (a:springan); *æ:swæ:pa* (a:swa:pan); *æ:swic 1* (a:swi:can); *æ:swica* (a:swi:can); *æ:swice* (a:swi:can); *æ:t* ((ge)etan); *ætfeng* (ætfo:n); *æthly:p* (oðhle:apan); *æthrine* (oðhri:nan); *æ:ðrot* (a:ðre:otan); *æ:ðryt 2* (a:ðre:otan); *æ:wyrp* (a:weorpan); *a:gi:ta* (a:ge:otan); *anbid* (onbi:dan); *andfang* (onfo:n 2); *andfeng* (onfo:n 2); *andfenga* (onfo:n 2); *andfenge 2* (onfo:n 2); *andgiet* (ongietan); *andgiete 1* (ongietan); *andsaca* (onsacan); *andsæc* (onsacan); *andswaru* (andswerian); *angrisla* (a:gri:san); *a:ræ:d 1* ((ge)ræ:dan); *a:werde* (a:weorðan); *a:writ* (a:wri:tan); *ba:d* ((ge)bi:dan); *bælc* ((ge)belgan); *bæ:r 1* ((ge)beran); *be:ag* ((ge)bu:gan 1); *bealdor* ((ge)belgan); *bealu 1* ((ge)belgan); *bearn 1* ((ge)beran); *bebod* (bebe:odan); *becyme* (becuman); *begang* (begangan); *bege:at* (begietan); *begenga* (begangan); *beha:t* (beha:tan); *behæ:s* (beha:tan); *beho:f* (behebban ø); *belg* ((ge)belgan); *belimp* ((ge)belimpan); *be:na* ((ge)bannan); *bend* ((ge)bindan); *be:ne* ((ge)bannan); *be:od* ((ge)be:odan); *beorn 1* ((ge)beran); *be:ost* ((ge)be:atan); *beswic*

(beswi:can); *beswica* (beswi:can); *bi:d* ((ge)bi:dan); *bi:do* ((ge)belgan); *bi:etl* ((ge)be:atan); *bi:geng* (begangan); *bi:genga 1* (begangan); *bi:genge* (begangan); *bi:leofa* (beli:fan); *binde* ((ge)bindan); *bisen* (bese:on 1); *bita* ((ge)bi:tan); *bite* ((ge)bi:tan); *bitela* ((ge)be:atan); *bitol* ((ge)bi:tan); *blæ:d 1* ((ge)bla:wan); *blæ:dre* ((ge)bla:wan); *blæse* ((ge)bla:wan); *blæst* ((ge)bla:wan); *blæstm* ((ge)bla:wan); *ble:d 1* ((ge)blo:wan 1); *blegen* ((ge)bla:wan); *blindenetele* ((ge)blandan); *blo:d* ((ge)blo:wan 1); *blo:ma* ((ge)blo:wan 1); *blo:stm* ((ge)blo:wan 1); *bo:nda* ((ge)bindan); *boda* ((ge)be:odan); *boga* ((ge)bu:gan 1); *bolca* ((ge)belgan); *bold* ((ge)belgan); *bora* ((ge)beran); *botm* ((ge)be:atan); *bræc* ((ge)brecan); *bræ:c* ((ge)brecan); *breahm 1* ((ge)brecan); *brecða* ((ge)brecan); *bring* ((ge)bringan); *bri:w* ((ge)bre:owan); *broht* ((ge)brecan); *broð* ((ge)bre:owan); *bu: 1* ((ge)bu:an); *bu:r* ((ge)bu:an); *bund* ((ge)bindan); *burðre* ((ge)beran); *butruc* ((ge)be:atan); *byge* ((ge)bu:gan 1); *byrd 1* ((ge)beran); *byrd 2* ((ge)beran); *byrdling 1* ((ge)beran); *byre* ((ge)beran); *by:re* ((ge)bu:an); *byres* ((ge)beran); *byrst 1* ((ge)berstan); *byrst 2* ((ge)berstan); *byrst 3* ((ge)beran); *byrme* ((ge)be:atan); *bytt 1* ((ge)be:atan); *cann* ((ge)cunnan); *ce:ac* ((ge)ce:owan); *ce:ace* ((ge)ce:owan); *ce:ast* ((ge)ce:osan); *cerfelle* ((ge)feallan); *cerfille 1* ((ge)feallan); *cocer* ((ge)ce:owan); *cost 1* ((ge)ce:osan); *cranc* ((ge)cringan); *cra:wa* ((ge)cra:wan); *cra:we* ((ge)cra:wan); *cring* ((ge)cringan); *croft* ((ge)cre:opan); *crompeht* ((ge)crimman); *cromphet* ((ge)crimman); *cruft* ((ge)cre:opan); *crufte* ((ge)cre:opan); *cruma* ((ge)crimman); *crypel 1* ((ge)cre:opan); *cuma* ((ge)cuman); *cu:ða* ((ge)cunnan); *cwe:n* ((ge)cunnan); *cwene* ((ge)cunnan); *cwide* ((ge)cweðan); *cydel* ((ge)ce:owan); *cyme* ((ge)cuman); *cyning* ((ge)cunnan); *cyninge* ((ge)cunnan); *cynn 1* ((ge)cunnan); *cyre* ((ge)ce:osan); *cyrf* ((ge)ceorf); *cyst 1* ((ge)ce:osan); *cy:ðð* ((ge)cunnan); *dæ:d 1* ((ge)do:n); *de:afu* ((ge)du:fan); *dræge* ((ge)dragan); *dra:f* ((ge)dri:fan); *dre:am* ((ge)dre:ogan); *drenc* ((ge)drincan); *dre:or* ((ge)dre:osan); *drepe* ((ge)drepan); *droht 1* ((ge)dre:ogan); *droht 2* ((ge)dragan); *drop* ((ge)dre:opan); *druncen 1* ((ge)drincan); *dryhten* ((ge)dre:ogan); *drync* ((ge)drincan); *dryre* ((ge)dre:osan); *edwi:t* (edwi:tan); *eftcyme* (eftcuman); *eoten* ((ge)etan); *e:st* ((ge)unnan); *fær* ((ge)faran); *færelð* ((ge)faran); *fang* ((ge)fo:n); *farod* ((ge)faran); *faru* ((ge)faran); *fealle* ((ge)feallan); *feax* ((ge)fe:on); *felge* ((ge)fe:olan); *fell* ((ge)feallan); *fengel* ((ge)fo:n); *feoh* ((ge)fe:on); *fe:olaga* ((ge)fe:olan); *fetor* (gefetan); *fe:ða* ((ge)findan); *fe:ðe* ((ge)fo:n); *fierd* ((ge)faran); *fille* ((ge)feallan); *fillen 3* ((ge)feallan); *filmen* ((ge)fe:olan); *fitt 1* ((ge)feohtan); *fitt 2* (gefetan); *fle:a 1* ((ge)fle:ogan); *fle:ah 1* ((ge)fle:ogan); *fle:ah 2* ((ge)fle:ogan); *fle:am* ((ge)fle:on); *fle:ge 1* ((ge)fle:ogan); *fle:oge* ((ge)fle:ogan); *fle:ogenda* ((ge)fle:ogan); *flogoða* ((ge)fle:ogan); *flyge* ((ge)fle:ogan); *fo:r 1* ((ge)faran); *forbod* (forbe:odan); *forbyrd* (foreberan); *forebod* (forbe:odan); *foreboda* (forbe:odan); *forecwide* (forecweðan); *forecyme* (forcuman); *foregeha:t* (foregeha:tan); *foregenga* (foregangan); *forese:ond* (forese:on); *forespræ:c* (foresprecan 1); *forespreca* (foresprecan 1); *forestige* (foresti:gan); *foreta:cn* (forete:on); *foreweall* (forweallan); *foreward 1* (foreweorðan); *foreward 2* (forweorðan); *foreword* (foreweorðan); *forewyrd* (foreweorðan); *forfang* (forfo:on); *forgifu* (forgiefan); *forlæ:tu* (forlæ:tan); *forlegis* ((ge)licgan); *forlor* (forle:osan); *forræ:da* (a:ræ:dan); *forsceap* (forscieppan); *forscired* (forscyrrian); *forsewen* (forese:on); *forsliet* (forsli:tan); *forst* ((ge)fre:osan); *forðcyme* (forcuman); *forðfo:r* (forfaran); *forðgang* (forðgangan); *forðweg* (forðwegan); *forward 1* (forweorðan); *forword 1* (forweorðan); *forwyrd* (forweorðan); *forwyrhta* (forwyrca 1); *framcyme* (framcuman); *framfærelð* (framfaran); *framfaru* (framfaran); *ful 1* ((ge)feallan); *fulla* ((ge)feallan); *fullbryce* (fulbrecan); *fulloc* ((ge)feallan); *fylð* ((ge)fealdan); *fyllo* ((ge)feallan); *fylst 1* ((ge)fe:olan); *fyrnoð* ((ge)faran); *ga:l 1* ((ge)galan-gelan); *galdor* ((ge)galan); *ge:anhwurf* (ge:anhweorf); *ge:anhwyrft* (ge:anhweorf); *gebæ:re* ((ge)beran); *gebann 1* ((ge)bannan); *gebe:at* ((ge)be:atan); *(ge)bed* (gebiddan); *gebelg* ((ge)belgan); *(ge)be:n* ((ge)bannan); *gebenn* ((ge)bannan); *(ge)beorðor* ((ge)beran); *(ge)be:ot* ((ge)be:atan); *geberst* ((ge)berstan); *gebind* ((ge)bindan); *gebitt* ((ge)bi:tan); *(ge)bland* ((ge)blandan); *(ge)bod* ((ge)be:odan); *gebræc* ((ge)brecan); *(ge)bræ:c* ((ge)brecan); *gebrastl* ((ge)berstan); *gebregd* (gebregdan); *(ge)broc* ((ge)brecan); *(ge)bryce 1* ((ge)brecan); *(ge)bu:r* ((ge)bu:an); *gebygu* ((ge)bu:gan 1); *gebyrd 1* ((ge)beran); *(ge)byre* ((ge)beran); *gebyttu* ((ge)be:atan); *gecor* ((ge)ce:osan); *gecow* ((ge)ce:owan); *gecwed* ((ge)cweðan); *gecwide* ((ge)cweðan); *(ge)cynd* ((ge)cunnan); *(ge)cy:ðð* ((ge)cunnan); *(ge)deorf* ((ge)deorf); *gedræg* ((ge)dre:ogan); *gedre:og 1* ((ge)dre:ogan); *gedrep* ((ge)drepan); *(ge)drif* ((ge)dri:fan); *gedri:f* ((ge)dri:fan); *(ge)drinc* ((ge)drincan); *gedrinca* ((ge)drincan); *gedrinca* ((ge)drincan); *gedropa* ((ge)dre:opan); *gedryhta* ((ge)dre:ogan); *(ge)fær* ((ge)faran); *gefara* ((ge)faran); *(ge)fe:a* ((ge)fe:on); *gefe:g* ((ge)fe:on); *(ge)feng* ((ge)fo:n); *(ge)feoht* ((ge)feohtan); *(ge)feohte* ((ge)feohtan); *gefe:ra* ((ge)faran); *gefe:re 1* ((ge)faran); *gefe:re 2* ((ge)faran); *(ge)fiell* ((ge)feallan); *(ge)flit* ((ge)fli:tan); *geflog* ((ge)fle:ogan); *gefo:g 1* ((ge)fe:on); *gefylsta* ((ge)fe:olan); *(ge)gield* ((ge)gielðan); *(ge)gilda* ((ge)gielðan); *gegilde* ((ge)gielðan); *gegot* ((ge)ge:otan); *gegrind* ((ge)grindan); *gegrynd* ((ge)grindan); *(ge)hæft 3* ((ge)hebban); *(ge)ha:t* ((ge)ha:tan 1); *gehealden*

((ge)healdan); *gehe:aw* ((ge)he:awan); *(ge)hield* ((ge)healdan); *gehlæ:g* ((ge)hle:otan); *gehlot* ((ge)hle:otan); *gehlyta* ((ge)hle:otan); *gehlytta* ((ge)hle:otan); *gehlytto* ((ge)hle:otan); *(ge)holen* ((ge)helan); *(ge)hre:ow 1* ((ge)hre:owan); *(ge)hrine* ((ge)hri:nan); *gehror* ((ge)hre:osan); *gehwearf* ((ge)hwearfan); *gehweorf 1* ((ge)hwearfan); *gehygd* ((ge)hebban); *(ge)hyht* ((ge)hebban); *gehyht* ((ge)hebban); *(ge)la:d* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *gelæ:te 1* ((ge)læ:tan); *gelagu* ((ge)licgan); *gelege* ((ge)licgan); *gelimp* ((ge)limpan); *gemang* ((ge)munan); *(ge)mynd* ((ge)munan); *gemynde 2* ((ge)munan); *gemynt* ((ge)munan); *gene:ah* (genugan); *genip* ((ge)ni:pan); *gera:d 1* (geri:dan); *geræ:de 2* ((ge)ræ:dan); *(ge)ræ:w* (gera:wan); *gerec* ((ge)recan); *gere:n* (geri:nan); *gere:ne* (geri:nan); *gerid* (geri:dan); *(ge)riht 1* ((ge)recan); *gerihthe* ((ge)recan); *(ge)ri:p* ((ge)ri:pan); *geri:s* ((ge)ri:san 1); *gerisen* ((ge)ri:san 1); *geru:na* ((ge)rinnan 1); *(ge)ry:ne* ((ge)rinnan 1); *gesæt* ((ge)sittan 1); *gesæ:te* ((ge)sittan 1); *(ge)sceaft* ((ge)sciëppan); *(ge)sceap* ((ge)sciëppan); *gesceorf* (gesceorfan); *gescipe* ((ge)sciëppan); *(ge)scot* ((ge)sce:otan); *(ge)set* ((ge)sittan 1); *gescota* ((ge)sce:otan); *gescri:f* ((ge)scri:fan); *gesetl* ((ge)sittan 1); *gesetla* ((ge)sittan 1); *geslieht* (gesle:an); *geslit* ((ge)sli:tan); *(ge)snid* ((ge)sni:ðan); *gespan* ((ge)spanan); *(ge)spang* ((ge)spannan); *gespann* ((ge)spannan); *gesprec* ((ge)sprecan); *(ge)spreca* ((ge)sprecan); *(ge)sta:l* ((ge)stelan); *gestala* ((ge)stelan); *(ge)stalu* ((ge)stelan); *gestiht* ((ge)sti:gan); *(ge)stric* ((ge)stri:can); *gestrod* ((ge)stru:dan); *geswæ:pa* ((ge)swa:pan); *geswelg* ((ge)swelgan); *geswell* ((ge)swellan); *(ge)swenc* ((ge)swincan); *(ge)swe:or* ((ge)sweorcan); *gesweorc* ((ge)sweorcan); *gesweorf* ((ge)sweorfan); *geswe:oru* ((ge)sweorcan); *geswic* ((ge)swi:can); *geswicu* ((ge)swi:can); *(ge)swinc* ((ge)swincan); *geswo:pe* ((ge)swa:pan); *gesyd* ((ge)se:oðan); *geta:h* ((ge)te:on 1); *(ge)teld* ((ge)teldan); *geter* ((ge)teran); *gedang* ((ge)ðingan); *gedersc* ((ge)ðerscan); *gedinge* ((ge)ðingan); *gedrang* ((ge)ðringan); *gedring* ((ge)ðringan); *gedungen 2* ((ge)ðingan); *gewæ:ge* ((ge)wegan); *gewand* ((ge>wandan); *gewealc* ((ge)wealcan); *geweald* ((ge)wealdan); *gewe:d* ((ge>wadan); *gewe:de* ((ge>wadan); *gewef* ((ge>wefan); *geweorp* ((ge)weorpan 1); *gewield* ((ge)wealdan); *gewif* ((ge>wefan); *gewiht* ((ge>wegan); *(ge>wihthe* ((ge>wegan); *gewind* ((ge>windan); *(ge>winn* (gewinnan); *(ge)winna* (gewinnan); *(ge)wita* ((ge>wi:tan); *(ge>witt* ((ge>wi:tan); *(ge>writ* ((ge>wri:tan); *gewrið* ((ge>wri:ðan); *gewrixl* ((ge>wre:on); *gewynde* ((ge>windan); *(ge>wyrd* ((ge)weorðan); *gewyrde 1* ((ge)weorðan); *gewyrðe* ((ge)weorðan); *gewyrhta* ((ge>wyrcan); *giel* ((ge)gielgan); *gilm* ((ge)galan-gelan); *gra:p* ((ge)gri:pan); *grinde* ((ge)grindan); *grindel* ((ge)grindan); *gripa* ((ge)gri:pan); *gripe* ((ge)gri:pan); *gripu* ((ge)gri:pan); *grund* ((ge)grindan); *grynde* ((ge)grindan); *guttas* ((ge)ge:otan); *gyte* ((ge)ge:otan); *hæf 1* ((ge)hebban); *hæf 2* ((ge)hebban); *hæfe 1* ((ge)hebban); *hæle* ((ge)helan); *hafela* ((ge)hebban); *hafoc* ((ge)hebban); *he:afod* ((ge)hebban); *heald 1* ((ge)healdan); *health* ((ge)helan); *healm 1* ((ge)helan); *heals* ((ge)helan); *hefe 1* ((ge)hebban); *hefeld* ((ge)hebban); *helde 1* ((ge)healdan); *hele* ((ge)helan); *hell* ((ge)helan); *helle* ((ge)helan); *helm 1* ((ge)helan); *helma* ((ge)helan); *help* ((ge)helpan); *heolstor 1* ((ge)helan); *hiede* ((ge)healdan); *hieffe* ((ge)helan); *hild* ((ge)healdan); *hlæd* ((ge)hladan); *hlædel* ((ge)hladan); *hlæden* ((ge)hladan); *hlæ:der* ((ge)hladan); *hle:da* ((ge)hladan); *hleator* ((ge)hliehhan); *hli:ep* ((ge)hle:apan); *hli:epe* ((ge)hle:apan); *hli:et* ((ge)hle:otan); *hlot* ((ge)hle:otan); *hlyte* ((ge)hle:otan); *hlytm* ((ge)hle:otan); *hlytta* ((ge)hle:otan); *hof* ((ge)hebban); *ho:f* ((ge)hebban); *hofding* ((ge)hebban); *ho:fe* ((ge)hebban); *hofer* ((ge)hebban); *hoga 2* ((ge)hebban); *hogu* ((ge)hebban); *ho:h* ((ge)hebban); *ho:l* ((ge)helan); *hol 2* ((ge)helan); *holc* ((ge)helan); *holca* ((ge)helan); *hold 2* ((ge)helan); *hold 3* ((ge)healdan); *holh* ((ge)helan); *holm* ((ge)helan); *hri:sel* ((ge)hre:osan); *hru:se* ((ge)hre:osan); *hryre 1* ((ge)hre:osan); *hry:sc* ((ge)hre:osan); *hulc* ((ge)helan); *hulu* ((ge)helan); *hwearf 2* ((ge)hwearfan); *hwearfa* ((ge)hwearfan); *hyge* ((ge)hebban); *hylde* ((ge)healdan); *hylu* ((ge)helan); *incyme* (incuman); *infær* (infaran 1); *infærelde* (infaran 1); *infaru* (infaran 1); *ingenga* (ingangan); *ingyte* (inge:otan); *instæpe 1* (onstæppan); *la:d* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *læ:n 1* ((ge)le:on); *laga* ((ge)licgan); *lagu 1* ((ge)licgan); *lagu 2* ((ge)licgan); *le:ac* ((ge)lu:can); *le:ag 1* ((ge)le:ogan); *le:an 1* ((ge)le:on); *leax* ((ge)le:on); *leger* ((ge)le:ogan); *lið 1* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *li:ð 1* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *lið 2* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *li:ð 2* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *liðule* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *loc 1* ((ge)lu:can); *loca* ((ge)lu:can); *locor* ((ge)lu:can); *lox* ((ge)le:on); *ly:tel 3* ((ge)lu:tan); *ly:tle* ((ge)lu:tan); *lyge 1* ((ge)le:ogan); *mand* ((ge)munan); *mann* ((ge)munan); *manna 1* ((ge)munan); *mealt 1* ((ge)meltan 1); *menigdu* ((ge)munan); *menigu* ((ge)munan); *mennisc 2* ((ge)munan); *menniscu* ((ge)munan); *meolc 2* ((ge)melcan); *meox* ((ge)mi:gan); *micga* ((ge)mi:gan); *micge* ((ge)mi:gan); *milt* ((ge)meltan 1); *milte* ((ge)meltan 1); *misfeng* (misfo:n); *mislimp* (mislimpan); *misræ:d* (misræ:dan); *mist 1* ((ge)mi:gan); *mixen* ((ge)mi:gan); *molcen* ((ge)melcan); *mo:na* ((ge)munan); *mo:nað* ((ge)munan); *mund 1* ((ge)munan); *mund 2* ((ge)munan); *mu:tung* (getingan); *mu:ð* ((ge)munan); *mu:ða* ((ge)munan); *myne 1* ((ge)munan); *næ:m* ((ge)niman); *na:m* ((ge)niman); *nip* ((ge)ni:pan); *ofæ:te* (ofetan ø); *ofercyme* (ofercuman); *oferdruncen 1* (oferdrincan); *oferdrync* (oferdrincan); *oferfær* (oferfaran); *oferfærelde* (oferfaran); *oferfeng* (oferfo:n); *oferfyll* (oferfeallan); *ofergeatu* (ofergietan); *ofergenga* (ofergangan);

ofergeong (ofergangan); *oferhly:p* (oferhle:apan); *oferhoga* (oferhebban); *oferhygd 1* (oferhebban); *oferhygdig 1* (oferhebban); *oferla:d* (oferli:ðan); *ofermæcga* (ofermagan); *ofermægen* (ofermagan); *oferspræ:c* (ofersprecan); *oferspreca* (ofersprecan); *oferstige* (ofersti:gan); *oferðearfa* (oferðearf); *oflæ:te* (oflæ:tan); *onbæ:ru* (onberan); *onbecyme* (onbecuman); *onblæst* (onbla:wan); *oncy:ðð* (oncunnan); *ondesn* (ondræ:dan); *ondrysnu* (ondræ:dan); *ongang* (ongangan); *ongyte* (onge:otan); *onhrine* (onhri:nan 1); *onhryre* (onhre:osan); *onra:d* (onri:dan); *onrid* (onri:dan); *onscyte* (onsce:otan); *onset* (onsittan 1); *onstæpe* (onstæppan); *onte:ona* (onte:on); *ontige* (onte:on); *onwacchan* (onwacan); *orgel* ((ge)galan); *o:wæstm 1* ((ge)weaxan); *pohha* ((ge)nesan); *raca* ((ge)recan); *racente* ((ge)recan); *racu 1* ((ge)recan); *ræcc* ((ge)recan); *ræ:d 1* ((ge)ræ:dan); *ræ:d 3* ((ge)ræ:dan); *ræ:de* ((ge)ræ:dan); *ræ:delse* ((ge)ræ:dan); *ræ:s* ((ge)ri:san 1); *ra:p* ((ge)ri:pan); *reced* ((ge)recan); *re:on* ((ge)rinnan 1); *ri:ca* ((ge)recan); *ri:ce 2* ((ge)recan); *rinc* ((ge)recan); *rinnelle* ((ge)rinnan 1); *ro:d* (forræ:dan); *rodor* ((ge)ræ:dan); *ru:n* ((ge)rinnan 1); *ryne* ((ge)rinnan 1); *rynel 2* ((ge)rinnan 1); *ryniga* ((ge)rinnan 1); *sæ:d* ((ge)sa:wān); *sæ:t* ((ge)sittan 1); *sæ:ta* ((ge)sittan 1); *sæ:te* ((ge)sittan 1); *sa:g* ((ge)si:gan 1); *sang* ((ge)singan); *sa:wol* ((ge)sa:wān); *scafa* ((ge)scafan); *sce:ad* ((ge)sce:adan); *scear* ((ge)scieran); *sceard 1* ((ge)scieran); *scearpe 2* ((ge)scieran); *sce:arra* ((ge)scieran); *scearu 1* ((ge)scieran); *sce:at* ((ge)sce:otan); *sce:ata* ((ge)sce:otan); *sceatt* ((ge)sce:otan); *sci:d* ((ge)sce:adan); *scipe* ((ge)scieppan); *scipen* ((ge)scieppan); *scipen* ((ge)scieppan); *sci:r 1* ((ge)scieran); *sci:re 2* ((ge)scieran); *scop* ((ge)scieppan); *scora* ((ge)scieran); *scoru* ((ge)scieran); *scyte* ((ge)sce:otan); *scy:te* ((ge)sce:otan); *scytta* ((ge)sce:otan); *se:að* ((ge)se:oðan); *se:ada* ((ge)se:oðan); *seohhe* ((ge)se:on); *seohter* ((ge)se:on); *seohtre* ((ge)se:on); *sess* ((ge)sittan 1); *setl* ((ge)sittan 1); *si:en* ((ge)se:on); *sige 1* ((ge)si:gan 1); *sige 2* ((ge)si:gan 1); *sigor* ((ge)si:gan 1); *sihð* ((ge)se:on); *slæ:p 1* ((ge)slæ:pan); *slite 1* ((ge)sli:tan); *slota* ((ge)sli:tan); *sme:að* ((ge)sme:agan); *snid* ((ge)sni:ðan); *snide 1* ((ge)sni:ðan); *so:cn* ((ge)se:can 1); *sopa* ((ge)su:pan); *sopp* ((ge)su:pan); *spane* ((ge)spanan); *spann* ((ge)spannan); *spe:d* ((ge)spo:wān); *sporning* ((ge)spurnan); *spræ:c* ((ge)sprecan); *spræ:ce* ((ge)sprecan); *spring* ((ge)springan); *stæpe* ((ge)stæppan); *stæð* ((ge)standan); *stapa* ((ge)stæppan); *stapela* ((ge)stæppan); *stapol* ((ge)stæppan); *stappel* ((ge)stæppan); *stadol* ((ge)standan); *stede* ((ge)standan); *sti:g* ((ge)sti:gan); *stige* ((ge)sti:gan); *sto:pel* ((ge)stæppan); *strica* ((ge)stri:can); *stricel* ((ge)stri:can); *studu* ((ge)standan); *stund* ((ge)standan); *sufel* ((ge)su:pan); *sund* ((ge)swimman); *swæ:p* ((ge)swa:pan); *swæ:r 2* ((ge)sweorcan); *sweward* ((ge)sweorcan); *swearm* ((ge)sweorcan); *swelca* ((ge)swellan); *swe:or 1* ((ge)sweorcan); *swe:or 2* ((ge)sweorcan); *swe:ora* ((ge)sweorcan); *sweord* ((ge)sweorcan); *swic* ((ge)swi:can); *swica* ((ge)swi:can); *swice 1* ((ge)swi:can); *swice 3* ((ge)swi:can); *swifile:re* ((ge)swa:pan); *swipa* ((ge)swa:pan); *swipu* ((ge)swa:pan); *swyle* ((ge)swellan); *swylt* ((ge)sweltan); *syde* ((ge)se:oðan); *sype* ((ge)su:pan); *ta:cen* ((ge)te:on 1); *ta:cn* ((ge)te:on 1); *ta:cor* ((ge)te:on 1); *taru* ((ge)teran); *te:on 2* ((ge)te:on 1); *te:ona* ((ge)te:on 1); *te:one* ((ge)te:on 1); *teors* ((ge)teran); *teosu* ((ge)te:on 1); *ti:d* ((ge)te:on 1); *tihle* ((ge)te:on 1); *ti:ma* ((ge)te:on 1); *to:cyme* (to:cuman); *to:fær* (to:faran); *to:feng* (to:fo:n); *to:fle:am* (to:fle:on); *to:gang* (to:gangan); *tord* ((ge)teran); *torn 1* ((ge)teran); *to:sce:ad* (to:sce:adan); *traht* ((ge)dragan); *traht* ((ge)dragan); *tredde* ((ge)tredan); *trod* ((ge)tredan); *trodu* ((ge)tredan); *tunge* (getingan); *tungol* (getingan); *tyge* ((ge)te:on 1); *tyht 1* ((ge)te:on 1); *ðæ:sma* ((ge)ðe:on 1); *ðegn* ((ge)ðicgan); *ðengel* (geðingan); *ðerscodd* ((ge)ðerscan); *ðing* ((ge)ðingan); *ði:sl* ((ge)ðe:on); *ði:sle* ((ge)ðe:on); *ðre:a* ((ge)ðra:wān); *ðre:al 1* ((ge)ðra:wān); *ðreax* ((ge)ðerscan); *ðryng* ((ge)ðringan); *ðrysce* ((ge)ðerscan); *ðung* ((ge)ðingan); *ðurhfær* (ðurhfaran); *ðurhfæreld* (ðurhfaran); *ðurhfe:re 2* (ðurhfaran); *ðwæ:le* ((ge)ðwe:an); *ðwæ:le* ((ge)ðwe:an); *ðwe:re* ((ge)ðweran); *ðwiril* ((ge)ðweran); *uncu:ða* ((ge)cunnan); *underdelf* (underdelfan); *underfang* (underfo:n); *underfeng* (underfo:n); *underfo:nd* (underfo:n); *undersang* (undersingan); *underscyte* (undersce:otan); *unholda* ((ge)healdan); *unna* ((ge)unnan); *unne* ((ge)unnan); *u:pcyme* (u:pcuman); *u:pganga* (u:pgangan); *u:phe:afod* (u:phebban); *u:tdræ:f* (u:tdri:fan); *u:tfær* (u:tfaran); *u:tfæreld* (u:tfaran); *u:tfaru* (u:tfaran); *u:tfo:r* (u:tfaran); *u:tgang* (u:tgangan); *u:tgenga* (u:tgangan); *u:tscyte* (u:tsce:otan); *u:ðwita* (oðwi:tan); *wæ:c 2* ((ge)wi:can); *wæ:dl* ((ge)wadan); *wæ:dla 2* ((ge)wadan); *wæ:g 1* ((ge)wegan); *wæ:ge 1* ((ge)wegan); *wæ:ge 2* ((ge)wegan); *wægn* ((ge)wegan); *wæstm* ((ge)weaxan); *wand* ((ge)windan); *wadum* ((ge)wadan); *wealca* ((ge)wealcan); *weald 1* ((ge)wealdan); *weald 2* ((ge)wealdan); *weard 1* ((ge)weorðan); *weard 2* ((ge)weorðan); *wearp* ((ge)weorpan 1); *weax* ((ge)weaxan); *web* ((ge)weaxan); *webba* ((ge)weaxan); *weg* ((ge)wegan); *wegu* ((ge)wegan); *wend* ((ge)windan); *Wendle* ((ge)windan); *weorð 1* ((ge)weorðan); *werp* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wedel* ((ge)wadan); *wicg* ((ge)wegan); *wicga* ((ge)wegan); *wi:cing* ((ge)wi:can); *wierp* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wince* ((ge)wi:can); *wincel 1* ((ge)wi:can); *windel* ((ge)windan); *wi:te* ((ge)wi:tan); *wi:tega* ((ge)wi:tan); *widercora* (wiðce:osan); *widercwida* (wiðercweðan); *widercwide* (wiðercweðan); *widersaca* (wiðersacan); *widirstede* (wiðerstandan); *widerrinn*

(wiðerwinnan); *wiðerwinna* (wiðerwinnan); *wo:da* ((ge)wadan); *Wo:den* ((ge)wadan); *wo:p* ((ge)we:pan); *word 1* ((ge)weorðan); *word 2* ((ge)weorðan); *wra:ð 2* ((ge)wri:ðan); *wraðu* ((ge)wri:ðan); *wriða* ((ge)wri:ðan); *wrist* ((ge)wri:ðan); *wrixl* ((ge)wre:on); *wrixla* ((ge)wre:on); *wucu* ((ge)wi:can); *wuldor* ((ge)wealdan); *wund 1* ((ge)windan); *wundor* ((ge)windan); *wurpul* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wyrd 1* ((ge)weorðan); *wyrd 2* ((ge)weorðan); *wyrp* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wyrpe 1* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wyrpe 2* ((ge)weorðan); *y:st* ((ge)unnan); *ymbespræ:c* (ymbsprecan); *ymbfær* (ymbfaran); *ymbfærelð* (ymbfaran); *ymbfaru* (ymbfaran); *ymbfeng* (ymbfo:n); *ymbgang* (ymbgangan); *ymbhwyrft* (ymbhweorfan); *ymbryne* (ymbriernan); *ymbse:on 2* (ymbse:on 1); *ymbset* (ympsittan); *ymbspræ:c* (ymbsprecan); *ymbswæ:pe* (ymbswa:pan). **Zero derived nouns from compound verbs (7):** *a:ðswaru* (a:ðswerian); *a:ðswara* (a:ðswerian); *eftæ:rist* (efta:ri:san); *onweggewite* (a:weggewi:tan); *niðerstige* (niðersti:gan); *ny:dnima* (ny:dniman); *ny:dnimu* (ny:dniman). **Zero derived nouns from hypothetical verbs (2):** *beho:f* (behebban ø); *ofæ:te* (ofetan ø).

APPENDIX 2. PRE-TERMINAL DERIVATION

Nouns with preterminal prefixation (2,564)

Prefixed nouns (65): *æfðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *æfgælð* ((ge)galan); *æfgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *æftersingend* ((ge)singan); *andlo:man* ((ge)lo:ma); *forebe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *foredyre* (gedyre); *foreri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *foreðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *forwyrht* (gewyrht); *ingehrif* ((ge)hrif); *ingedanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ingedo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *instice* ((ge)stice); *midhilde* ((ge)hilde); *midhrif* ((ge)hrif); *misgedwield* ((ge)dwild); *oferdyre* (gedyre); *ofergemet 1* ((ge)met); *ofergedyld* ((ge)ðyld); *ofergeweorc* (geweorc); *oferme:de 1* (geme:de 1); *oferstealla* (gestealla); *ofertru:wa* ((ge)tru:wa); *oferwriten* ((ge)wri:tan); *ongelic* (geli:c 1); *onlegen* ((ge)licgan); *ontimber 1* ((ge)timber); *orda:l* ((ge)da:l); *orðanc 1* ((ge)ðanc); *to:da:l* ((ge)da:l); *to:wesnes* (gewesnes); *una:blinn* (a:blinn ø); *undergere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *underto:dal* (to:da:l); *unfortredde* (fortredan); *unfulfremming* (fullfremming ø); *ungeðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ungeðeahht* (geðeahht); *ungeðwæ:re 2* ((ge)ðwæ:re); *ungeðyld* ((ge)ðyld); *ungele:afa* ((ge)le:afa); *ungeli:fend* ((ge)li:efan 1); *ungemaca* (gemæcca); *ungeri:m 1* ((ge)ri:m); *ungerisnu* ((ge)risne 2); *ungesce:ad 1* (gesce:ad); *ungestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *ungetæ:se 1* ((ge)tæ:se 2); *ungewiss 1* (gewiss 1); *ungewuna 1* ((ge)wuna); *unmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *unmo:d* ((ge)mo:d); *unri:m 1* ((ge)ri:m); *unscyld* ((ge)scyld 1); *unsnyttu* ((ge)snyttu); *untimber* ((ge)timber); *untwe:o* ((ge)twe:o); *unðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *unwyrht* (gewyrht); *u:tgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *wiðerhycgende 2* ((ge)hycgan); *wiðowinde* (gewinde); *ymbæðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ymbgedelf* (gedelf). **Suffixed nouns (1,152):** *a:birging* (a:birgan); *a:bisgung* (a:bisgian); *a:bla:wnes* (a:bla:wān); *a:bla:wning* (a:bla:wān); *a:blæ:cnes* (æ:blæ:ce); *a:blæ:cung* (æ:blæ:ce); *a:blinnednes* (a:blinnan); *a:blinnendnes* (a:blinnan); *a:blysung* (a:blysian); *a:bolgennes* (a:belgan 1); *a:bre:otnes* (a:bre:otan); *a:ce:ocung* (a:ce:ocian); *a:cennednes* (a:cennan); *a:cennend* (a:cennan); *a:cennicge* (a:cennan); *a:cenning* (a:cennan); *a:cunning* (oncunnan); *a:cwellednes* (a:cwellan); *a:de:afung* (a:de:afian); *æfterfolgere* (æfterfolgian); *æfterfylgednes* (æfterfolgian); *æfterfylgung* (æfterfolgian); *æftergengel* (æfterga:n ø); *æftergengnes* (æfterga:n ø); *æfterweardnes* (æfterweard); *æfweardnes* (æfweard); *æ:hi:wnes* (æ:hi:w); *ælfremedung* (ælfremed); *æ:ling* ((ge)æ:lan); *æ:melnes* (æ:melle); *ælmihignes* (ælmihigt 1); *ærning* ((ge)ærnan 1); *ætspornung* (oðspringan); *ætspingnes* (ætspingan); *ætspingennes* (ætspingan); *æty:cnes* (æty:can); *æty:wednes* (oði:ewan); *æty:wnes* (oði:ewan); *æty:wung* (oði:ewan); *æ:wning* ((ge)æ:wān); *a:fandung* (a:findan); *a:fangennes* (a:fo:n); *a:feormung* (a:feormian); *a:fierrnednes* (a:fierran); *a:fli:egung* (a:fli:egan); *a:flygennes* (a:fli:egan); *a:fremðung* (a:fremdan); *a:fundennes* (a:findan); *a:gner* ((ge)a:gñian); *a:gnett* ((ge)a:gñian); *a:gotenes* (a:ge:otan); *a:gylting* (a:gyltan); *a:gyltnes* (a:gyltan); *a:hafennes* (a:hebban); *a:heardung* (a:heardian); *a:hi:ðend* (a:hy:ðan); *a:hildnes* (a:hildan); *a:hredding* (a:hreddan); *a:læ:tnes* (a:læ:tan); *a:le:fednes* (a:le:fian 1); *a:li:esednes* (a:li:esan); *a:li:esendnes* (a:li:esend); *a:li:esing 1* (a:li:esan); *a:li:esnes 1* (a:li:esan); *a:ly:fednes* (a:lie:fan); *a:ma:nsumung* (a:ma:nsumian); *anbyrdnes* (geandbyrdan); *anbyrignes* (onbyrgan 1); *andetla* ((ge)andettan); *andettere* ((ge)andettan); *andettung* ((ge)andettan); *andspurnes* (andspurnan); *andsumnes* (ansund); *andu:strung* (andu:strian); *andweardnes* (andweardian ø); *andwi:snes* (andwi:s); *andwyrðing* (andwyrde); *anme:dla* (geanme:dan); *ansundnes 2* (ansund); *a:pinsung* (a:pinsian); *a:ræ:rnes* (a:ræ:ran); *arcebiscopdo:m* (arcebiscop); *arcebiscopha:d* (arcebiscop); *a:segendnes* (a:secgan 1); *a:setnes* (a:settan); *a:sli:ding* (a:sli:dan); *a:sme:agung* (a:sme:agan); *a:smorung* (a:smorian); *a:sprungung* (a:springan); *a:sprungennes* (a:springan); *a:spyrging* (a:spyrrian); *a:standennes* (a:standan); *a:sti:gnes* (a:sti:gan); *a:stregdnes 1* (a:stregdan); *a:strogdnis* (a:stregdan); *a:sty:pednes* (a:sty:pan); *a:styrung* (a:styrian); *a:swa:rnung* (a:wa:rñian); *a:swundennes* (a:swindan); *a:syndrung* ((ge)a:sy:ndrian); *a:tending* (a:tendan); *a:tendnes* (a:tendan); *a:te:orodnes* (a:te:orian); *a:te:orung* (a:te:orian); *a:tyhting* (a:tyhtan); *a:ðenenes* (a:ðenian 1); *a:ðenung* (a:ðenian 1); *a:ðindung* (a:ðindan); *a:ðrotennes* (a:ðre:otan); *a:ðundennes* (a:ðindan); *a:we:stednes* (a:we:stan); *a:wecenes* (a:weccan); *a:wehtnes* (a:weccan); *a:wemmendnes* (a:wemman); *a:wendendnes* (a:wendan); *a:wendennes* (a:wendan); *a:wending* (a:wendan); *a:wierding* (a:wierdan); *a:wierdnes* (a:wierdan); *a:wordennes* (a:weorðan); *a:worpennes* (a:weorpan); *a:wyrðung* (a:weorðan); *a:wyrgednes* (a:wiergan); *a:wyrigung* (a:wiergan); *bæcere 1* (gebæc); *bæcestre* (gebæc); *bærnela:c* ((ge)bærnan); *bærnett* ((ge)bærnan); *bærning* ((ge)bærnan); *bærnes* ((ge)bærnan); *bæ:ting* (gebæ:te); *ba:snung* ((ge)ba:sñian); *bebycgung* (bebycgan); *bebyrgednes* (bebyrgan 1); *bebyrgung* (bebyrgan 1); *becly:sung* (becly:san); *beclypping* (beclyppan); *becweðere* (becweðan); *bedelfung* (bedelfan); *bedi:gling* (bedi:glian); *befri:nung* (befri:nan); *begi:ming* (begi:man); *behæfednes* (behabban); *behe:afdung* (behe:afdian); *behealdennes* (behealdan); *behealdnes* (behealdan); *behogadnes* (behogod); *behre:owsung* (behre:owsian); *behwearft* (behweorfan); *behy:dednes* (behy:dan); *behy:dignes* (behy:dig); *behy:rung* (behy:ran); *bela:dung* (bela:dian); *belæ:wung* (belæ:wān); *beniming*

(beniman); *bepæ:cestre* (bepæ:can); *bepæ:cung* (bepæ:can); *bere:afere* (bere:afian); *besce:awung* (besce:awian); *besceadwung* (besceaduwan); *bescierednes* (bescieran); *bescirung* (bescieran); *besmitenes* (besmi:tan); *beswi:cung* (beswi:can); *beswicenes* (beswi:can); *be:tnes* ((ge)be:tan); *betogenes* (bete:on); *bety:nung* (bety:nan); *bewedding* (beweddian); *bewerenes* (bewerian); *bewerung* (bewerian); *bewrigennes* (bewre:on); *bi:gyrdel* (begyrdan); *bindele* (gebind); *bindere* (gebind); *binding* (gebind); *biren* ((ge)beran); *birging* (gebirg); *birgnes* (gebirg); *bla:were* ((ge)bla:wan); *bla:wung* ((ge)bla:wan); *ble:tsung* ((ge)ble:tsian); *blo:tere* ((ge)blo:t); *blo:tung* ((ge)blo:t); *brecung* ((ge)brecan); *brengnes* ((ge)brengan 1); *bre:owla:c* ((ge)bre:owan); *bro:ðorræ:den* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorscipe* ((ge)bro:ðor); *brytnere* ((ge)brytnian); *brytnung* ((ge)brytnian); *bydel* ((ge)be:odan); *byrele* ((ge)beran); *byrgels* ((ge)byrgan); *byrgen* ((ge)byrgan); 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*di:lignes* ((ge)di:legian); *do:ere* ((ge)do:n); *dre:fre* ((ge)dre:fan); *dre:fung* ((ge)dre:fan); *dre:opung* ((ge)dre:opan); *dre:orung* ((ge)dre:osan); *dri:ting* (gedri:tan); *dru:goð* ((ge)dru:gian); *dru:gung* ((ge)dru:gian); *dru:pung* ((ge)dre:opan); *dwæ:snes* ((ge)dwæ:s 1); *dwolscipe* (gedwol); *dwolung* (gedwol); *dy:fing* ((ge)dy:fan); *dyrfing* ((ge)dyrfan); *e:awdnes* ((ge)i:ewan); *earnung* ((ge)earnian); *edcennung* (geedcennan); *edgro:wung* (edgro:wan ø); *edhwyrft* ((ge)edhwyrfan); *edlæ:cung* ((ge)edlæ:can); *edle:aniend* (edle:an); *edlesung* (edlesan ø); *edni:wigend* (edni:we 1); *edwenden* (edwend); *edwi:tscipe* (edwi:t); *edwyrping* ((ge)edwyrpan); *efesung* ((ge)efesian); *eftbe:tung* ((ge)eftbe:tan); *egesung* ((ge)egesian); *elðe:odung* (elðe:od); *elnung* ((ge)elnian); *eting* ((ge)etan); *e:ðgung* ((ge)e:ðian); *fægennes* ((ge)fægen); *fandere* ((ge)findan); *fandung* ((ge)findan); *fe:dels* ((ge)fe:dan); *fe:ding* ((ge)fe:dan); *fe:dnes* ((ge)fe:dan); 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*forewi:tegun* (forewi:tegian); *forewritennes* (forewriten); *foræ:gednes* (foræ:gan); *foræ:gung* (foræ:gan); *forgefenes 1* (forgiefan); *forgiefednes* (forgiefan); *forgiefnes* (forgiefan); *forgifestre* (forgiefan); *forgifung* (forgiefan); *forgiting* (forgietan); *forgrindet* (forgrindan 1); *forhealdnes* (forhealdan); *forhergend* (forhergian); *forhergung* (forhergian); *forhogiend* (forhogian); *forhogodnes* (forhogian); *forhogung* (forhogian); *forhwierfednes* (forhwierfan); *forlæ:tennes* (forlæ:tan); *forlæ:ting* (forlæ:tan); *forle:tere* (forlæ:tan); *forlegnes* (forlicgan); *forlegnis* (forlicgan); *forle:ornes* (forele:oran); *forliger 1* (forlicgan); *forliger 2* (forlicgan); *forliðennes* (forli:ðan); *forlorenes* (forle:osan); *formolsnung* (formolsnian); *forrotednes* (forrotian); *forsacennes* (forsacan); *forsacung* (forsacan); *forscamung* (forscamian); *forscrencednes* (forscrencan); *forsewennes* (forse:on); *forsewestre* (forse:on); *forspaning* (forspanan); 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*fultumgestre* (fultum);

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*i:cestre* ((ge)i:ecan); *iermð* ((ge)ierman); *ierming* ((ge)ierman); *ierning* ((ge)iernan 1); *iersung* ((ge)iersian); *i:edrung* (gei:edr̄ian); *inbærnednes* (onbærnan); *inbla:wing* (onbla:wan); *ingehygdnes* (ingehygd); *inli:htnes* ((ge)inli:htan); *inswo:gennes* (inswo:gan); *la:cnung* ((ge)la:cnian); *la:cnystre* ((ge)la:cnian); *læccung* ((ge)læccan); *læ:dere* ((ge)læ:dan); *læ:dnes* ((ge)læ:dan); *læ:rnes* (gelæ:r); *le:afnes* ((ge)le:af); *le:ahtrung* ((ge)leahtrian); *le:ogere* ((ge)le:ogan); *leornere* ((ge)leornian); *leornes* ((ge)leornian); *leornestre* ((ge)leornian); *leorning* ((ge)leornian); *letting* ((ge)lettan); *li:esing 1* ((ge)li:esan); *li:esing 2* ((ge)li:esan); *li:esnes* ((ge)li:esan); *lygen 1* ((ge)le:ogan); *lygnes* ((ge)le:ogan); *mægden* ((ge)mæ:g 2); *mæ:græ:den* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:rsere* ((ge)mæ:rsian); *mæ:rsung* ((ge)mæ:rsian); *mæ:ting* ((ge)mæ:tan); *ma:hling* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *manung* ((ge)manian); *maðelere* (gemaðel); *maðelung* (gemaðel); *mearcere* ((ge)mearc); *mearcung* ((ge)mearc); *medmicelnes* (medmicel 1); *medtrumnes* (medtrum); *meltung* ((ge)meltan 1); *mengung* ((ge)mengan); *metend* ((ge)met); *me:tere* ((ge)me:tan); *me:ting* ((ge)me:tan); *metsung* ((ge)metsian); *midfyrhtnes* (midfeorh 1); *miggung* ((ge)mi:gan); *migoda* ((ge)mi:gan); *minsung* ((ge)minsian); *mircels* ((ge)mearc); *misfadung* (misfadian); *mo:dnes* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:tere* ((ge)mo:t); *mo:tung* ((ge)mo:t); *næcednes* (genacod 1); *næ:ting* ((ge)næ:tan); *ne:awung* (gene:ahwian); *nemning* ((ge)nemnan); *nergend* ((ge)ner); *nerung* ((ge)ner); *ne:ðing* ((ge)ne:ðan); *niming* ((ge)niman); *nirewett* ((ge)nierwan); *ofearmung* (ofearmian); *oferbræ:dels* (oferbræ:dan); *oferci:dung* (oferci:dan); *oferdrincere* (oferdrincan); *oferetolnes* (oferetol); *oferfe:rnes* (oferfe:ran); *oferfle:dnes* (oferfle:de); *oferflo:wednes 1* (oferflo:wan); *oferflo:wednes 2* (oferflo:wend); *ofergæ:gednes* (ofergæ:gan); *ofergytnes* (ofergietan); *oferheling* (oferhelian); *oferhi:ernes* (oferhi:eran); *oferhli:fung* (oferhli:fan); *oferhogodnes* (oferhogian); *oferhygdnes* (oferhygd 1); *oferhylmend* (oferhylm ø); *oferhy:rnes 1* (oferhry:re); *oferle:ornes* (oferle:oran); *oferme:dla* (oferme:dan ø); *ofermicelnes* (ofermicel); *ofermo:dnes* (ofermo:d 2); *ofersewenness* (oferse:on); *ofersprecolnes* (ofersprecol); *oferstiggennes* (ofersti:gan); *oferswi:ðestre* (oferswi:ðan); *oferswi:dnes* (oferswi:ðan); *oferswi:ðung* (oferswi:ðan); *ofertogennes* (oferte:on); *offrung* ((ge)offrian); *ofgesti:gnes* (ofsti:gan); *ofsetnes* (ofsittan); *ofsetting* (ofsettan); *ofslegennes* (ofsle:an); *ofðryccednes* (ofðryccan); *o:leccere* (o:leccan); *o:leccung* (o:leccan); *o:lehtung* (o:leccan); *ona:sendednes* (ona:sendan); *ona:setednes* (ona:settan); *onæ:let* (onæ:lan); *onbærning* (onbærnan); *onbærnes* (onbærnan); *onbe:gnes* (onbi:gan); *onbla:wing* (onbla:wan); *onbla:wnes* (onbla:wan); *onbringelle* (onbring); *onbryrding* (onbryrd); *onbryrdnes* (onbryrd); *onbyrging* (onbyrgan 1); *onbyrignes 1* (onbyrgan 1); *onci:gnes* (onci:gan); *onci:gung* (onci:gan); *oncna:wennes* (oncna:wan); *oncna:wung* (oncna:wan); *oncunnes* (oncunnan); *oncunning* (oncunnan); *ondo:ung* (ondo:n 2); *ondræ:ding* (ondræ:dan); *onerning* (oniernan); *onfæðmnes* (onfæðman ø); *onfangennes* (onfo:n 2); *onflygen* (onflyge); *ongalnes* (ongalan); *onge:anhworfennes* (onge:anhwyrfan); *onge:otung* (onge:otan); *ongeci:gung* (ongeci:gan); *ongietenes* (ongietan); *onginnes* (anginn); *ongunnes 1* (onginnan); *onhefednes* (onhebban); *onhetting* (onhetan ø); *onhieldednes* (onhieldan); *onhnigenes* (onhni:gan); *onhwerfednes* (onhwerfan); *onhyrenes* (onhyrian); *onhyring* (onhyrian); *onli:cnes* (geonli:cian); *onli:esednes* (onli:esan); *onli:esnes* (onli:esan); *onli:hting* (onli:htan); *onli:htnes* (onli:htan); *onlu:tung* (onlu:tan); *onmearcung* (onmearca); *onorðung* (onorðian); *onsægednes* (onsægan ø); *onsægnnes* (onsægan ø); *onsægung* (onsægan ø); *onsæ:tnes* (onsittan 1); *onsæ:tnung* (onsittan 1); *onsceacnes* (onsacan); *onscunung* (onscunian); *onsetenes* (onsittan 1); *onsprungennes* (onspringan); *onstyreðnes* (onstyrian); *ontendnes* (ontendan); *ontimbernes* (ontimber 1); *ontygnnes* (onte:on); *onty:nnes* (onty:nan); *onðracung* (geonðracian); *onðwæggennes* (onðwe:an); *onwæcenes* (onwæcnan 1); *onwealdnes* (onweald 1); *onwealhnes* (onwealg); *onwega:drifennes* (onwega:dri:fan); *onwendednes* (onwendan); *onweorpnes* (onweorpan); *onworpennes* (onweorpan); *onwrigennes* (onwre:on ø); *onwunung* (onwunian); *orce:asnes* (orce:as); *orfeormnes* (orfeorme); *orfyrmð* (orfeorme); *ormæ:tnes* (ormæ:te 1); *ormo:dnes* (ormo:d); *orretscipe* ((ge)orrettan); *orsorgnes* (orsorg); *ortre:ownes* (ortre:owe); *ortru:wung* (ortru:wian); *orðancscipe* (orðanc 1); *orwe:nnes* (orwe:ne); *orwegnes* (orweg); *oði:ewodnes* (oði:ewan); *o:ðsperring*

(a:spornan); *pu:nere* ((ge)pu:nian); *ra:rung* (gera:r); *ræ:pling* ((ge)ræ:pan); *reccere* ((ge)reccan); *re:wet* ((ge)ro:wan); *ri:mre* ((ge)ri:m); *rinning* ((ge)rinnan 1); *rotung* ((ge)rotian); *ro:wing* ((ge)ro:wan); *ro:wnes* ((ge)ro:wan); *ru:mnes* ((ge)ru:m 2); *ry:met* ((ge)ry:man); *ry:mð* ((ge)ry:man); *ryning 1* ((ge)rinnan 1); *ry:pere* (gery:pan 1); *ry:ping* (gery:pan 1); *sæ:wet* ((ge)sa:wan); *sa:rgung* ((ge)sa:rgian); *sa:were* ((ge)sa:wan); *sceafoða* ((ge)scafan); *scearfung* ((ge)scearfian); *sceaðung* ((ge)sceaðan); *sce:awere* ((ge)sce:awian); *sce:awung* ((ge)sce:awian); *scendle* ((ge)scendan); *scendung* ((ge)scendan); *sceðnes* ((ge)sceððan); *sciering* ((ge)scieran); *scilden* ((ge)sciold); *scildung* ((ge)sciold); *sci:rnnes* ((ge)sci:ran); *scirung* ((ge)scirian); *scrift* ((ge)scri:fan); *scunung* ((ge)scunian); *scytel 1* ((ge)sce:otan); *scytel 2* ((ge)sce:otan); *scytere* ((ge)sce:otan); *se:cnes* ((ge)se:can 1); *se:fines* ((ge)se:fte); *selen* ((ge)sellan); *se:mend* (gese:m); *sendnes* ((ge)sendan); *sibre:den* ((ge)sibb 1); *sierwung* ((ge)sierwan); *sinewealtnes* (sinewealt); *singalnes* (singal); *sinhi:wscipe* ((ge)sinhi:wan); *sli:tere* ((ge)sli:tan); *sli:tung* ((ge)sli:tan); *sni:ðung* ((ge)sni:ðan); *spennels* ((ge)spannan); *spillere* ((ge)spillan); *spilling* ((ge)spillan); *spinel* ((ge)spinnan); *spurnere* ((ge)spurnan); *spyrung* ((ge)spyrian); *stæ:ning* ((ge)stæ:nan); *sticel 1* ((ge)stice); *sticels* ((ge)stice); *sticung* ((ge)stice); *stigel* ((ge)sti:gan); *sti:pel* ((ge)ste:pan 1); *stre:wung* ((ge)stre:wian); *stru:dere* ((ge)stru:dan); *stru:dung* ((ge)stru:dan); *styrenes* ((ge)styrian); *styrung* ((ge)styrian); *swæ:sung* ((ge)swæ:s); *swi:cung* ((ge)swi:can); *swinglung* (geswing); *syfling* (gesyflan); *syllestre* ((ge)sellan); *syngung* ((ge)syngian); *tæ:cing* ((ge)tæ:can); *tæ:cning* ((ge)tæ:can); *temprung* ((ge)temprian); *te:orodnes* ((ge)te:orian); *ti:ging* ((ge)ti:egan); *timbriend* (getimbre); *to:æte:acnes* (to:æty:can); *to:berennes* (to:beran); *to:berstung* (to:berstan); *to:bla:wennes* (to:bla:wan); *to:borstennes* (to:berstan); *to:bræ:dednes* (to:bræ:dan); *to:bry:tednes* (to:bry:tan); *to:bryting* (to:bry:tan); *to:cna:wennes* (to:cna:wan); *to:cna:wnes* (to:cna:wan); *to:cwy:sednes* (to:cwy:san); *to:dæ:lednes* (to:dæ:lan); *to:dæ:lnes* (to:da:l); *to:dræ:fednes* (to:dræ:fan); *to:flo:wednes* (to:flo:wan); *to:forlæ:tennes* (to:forlæ:tan); *to:gei:htnes* (to:gei:ecan); *to:geladung* (to:gelaðian); *to:gelaðung 1* (to:gelaðian); *to:gotennes* (to:ge:otan); *togung* (getog); *to:hopung* (to:hopian ø); *to:i:ecnes* (to:i:ecan); *to:lætennes* (to:læ:tan); *to:ly:sednes* (to:ly:san); *to:ly:send* (to:ly:san); *to:ly:sing* (to:ly:san); *to:mearcodnes* (to:mearcian); *torfung* ((ge)torfian); *to:sce:adednes* (to:sce:adan); *to:sce:adenes* (to:sce:adan); *to:setednes* (to:settan); *to:slitnes* (to:sli:tan); *to:slu:ping* (to:slu:pan); *to:so:cnes* (to:so:cn); *to:so:cning* (to:so:cn); *to:stencednes* (to:stencan); *to:twæ:mednes* (to:twæ:man); *to:ðenednes* (to:ðe:nian); *to:ðe:nung* (to:ðe:nian); *to:ðundenes* (to:ðindan); *to:weardnes* (to:weard 1); *to:worpennes* (to:weorpan); *to:writennes* (to:wri:tan); *tredel* ((ge)tredan); *trifelung* ((ge)trifulian); *twæ:ming* ((ge)twæ:man); *twe:onung* ((ge)twe:on 2); *twiræ:dnes* (twiræ:de); *twisehtnes* (twiseht); *twispræ:cnes* (twispræ:c); *ðafetere* ((ge)ðafettan); *ðancung* ((ge)ðanc); *ðeccend* ((ge)ðeccan); *ðecen* ((ge)ðeccan); *ðenning* ((ge)ðennan); *ðe:oging* ((ge)ðe:on 1); *ði:efð* ((ge)ðe:ofian); *ðigen* ((ge)ðicgan); *ðræft* (geðræf); *ðræ:stnes* ((ge)ðræ:stan); *ðræ:stung* ((ge)ðræ:stan); *ðrafung* (geðrafu 1); *ðra:were* ((ge)ðra:wan); *ðre:agung* ((ge)ðre:agan); *ðreodung* ((ge)ðreodian); *ðro:were* ((ge)ðro:wian); *ðro:wiendha:d* ((ge)ðro:wian); *ðro:wung* ((ge)ðro:wian); *ðrycnes* ((ge)ðryccan); *ðunung* (geðun); *ðurhfarennnes* (ðurhfaran); *ðurhlo:cung* (ðurhlo:cian ø); *ðurhtogennes* (ðurhte:on); *ðurhwunenes* (ðurhwunian); *ðurhwunung* (ðurhwunian); *ðwe:al* ((ge)ðwe:an); *uferung* ((ge)uferian); *una:cumenlicnes* (una:cumendlic); *unæ:tnes* (unæ:t); *unæðelnes* (unæðele); *una:ly:fednes* (una:ly:fed); *una:rwyrðnes* (una:rwurðian); *una:wemmednes* (una:wemmed); *unberendnes* (unberende); *unclæ:nnes* (unclæ:ne); *uncu:ðnes* (uncu:ð); *unde:adlicnes* (unde:adlic); *underdrifennes* (underdrifan ø); *underhlystung* (underhlystan); *understandennes* (understandan); *understanding* (understandan); *underwreðung* (underwreðian); *une:adelicnes* (une:adelic); *une:aðnes* (une:aðe 1); *unfægernes* (unfæger); *unfæstræ:dnes* (unfæstræ:d); *unfe:rnes* (unfe:re); *unfulfremednes* (unfulfremed); *ungedafenlicnes* (ungedafenlic); *ungehendnes* (ungehende); *ungelæ:rednes* (ungelæ:red); *ungele:affulnes* (ungele:afful); *ungele:afsumnes* (ungele:afsum); *ungeli:cnes* (ungeli:c); *ungeme:dnes* (ungeme:de); *ungemetfæstnes* (ungemetfæst); *ungemetlicnes* (ungemetlic); *ungemetnes* (ungemet); *ungemo:dnes* (ungemo:d); *ungera:dnes* (ungera:d 1); *ungera:dnes 1* (ungera:d 1); *ungery:dnes* (ungery:de 1); *ungesæ:lignes* (ungesæ:lig); *ungescaðfulnes* (unscæðful); *ungesce:adwi:snes* (ungesce:adwi:s); *ungesceððignes* (unscæððig); *ungescre:pnes* (ungescre:pe 2); *ungesibsumnes* (ungesibsum); *ungestæ:snes* (ungetæ:se 2); *ungestæððignes* (ungestæððig); *ungetre:ownes* (ungetre:owe); *ungeðwæ:rnes* (ungeðwæ:re 1); *ungewemmednes* (ungewemmed); *ungewiderung* (ungewidere); *ungewitfulnes* (ungewitful); *ungewitnes* (ungewitt); *ungewittignes* (ungewittig); *unglædnes* (unglæd); *ungle:awnes* (ungle:aw); *unhæ:lð* (unhæ:lu); *unhi:ersumnes* (unhi:ersum); *unleoðuwa:cnes* (unleoðuwa:c); *unmæ:tnes* (unmæ:te); *unmihtiglicnes* (unmihtiglic); *unmihtignes* (unmihtig); *unmiltsung* (unmilts); *unmo:dnes* (unmo:d); *unrihtdo:m* (unriht 2); *unrihtnes* (unriht 2); *unrihtwi:snes* (unrihtwi:s); *unro:tnes* (unro:t); *unsæ:lð* (unsæ:l); *unscæððednes* (unscæððig); *unscæðfulnes* (unscæðful);

unscearpnes (unscearp); *unscyldgung* (unscyld); *unscyldignes* (unscyldig); *unsehtnes* (unseht 1); *unsidefullnes* (unsideful); *unsmē:ðnes* (unsmē:ðe); *unsnōrnes* (unsnōtor); *unso:ðfæstnes* (unso:ðfæst); *unstaðolfæstnes* (unstæðolfæst); *unstæððignes* (unstæððig); *unstillnes* (unstill); *unstyðfullnes* (unstyðful); *unti:mnes* (unti:me); *unto:dæ:lednes* (unto:dæ:led); *untre:ownes* (untre:owe); *untrumha:d* (geuntrum); *untrumnes* (geuntrum); *unðæslicnes* (unðæslic); *unðro:wendlicnes* (unðro:wigendlic); *unðwæ:rnnes* (geunðwæ:rian); *unwærnes* (unwær); *unwæstmæ:rnnes* (unwæstmæ:re); *unwæstmfæstnes* (unwæstmfæst); *unwemmend* (unwemme); *unwemnes* (unwemme); *unweorðnes* (unweorð 1); *unwi:snes* (unwi:s); *unwittignes* (unwittig); *unwlitegung* ((ge)unwlitegian); *unwlitignes* (unwlitig); *unwynsumnes* (unwynsum); *u:pa:risnes* (u:pa:ri:san); *u:pa:springnes* (u:pa:springan); *u:pa:stigennes* (u:pa:sti:gan); *u:phebbing* (u:phebban); *u:tlæ:dnes* (u:tlæ:dan); *wadung* ((ge)wadan); *wanhæ:lð* (gewanhæ:lan); *wanha:lnes* (wanha:l); *wanhafolnes* (wanhafol); *weaxung* ((ge)weaxan); *wendere* ((ge)wendan); *wendung* ((ge)wendan); *wesing* ((ge)we:san); *wierding* ((ge)wierdan); *wierdnes* ((ge)wierdan); *wistfullnes* ((ge)wistfullian); *wi:tegdo:m* ((ge)wi:tegiān); *wi:tegestre* ((ge)wi:tegiān); *wi:tegiān* ((ge)wi:tegiān); *wi:tinere* ((ge)wi:tinian); *wi:tnung* ((ge)wi:tnian); *wiðcweðnes* (wiðcweðan); *wiðercwēdung* (wiðercwēðan); *wiðercwidennes* (wiðercwēðan); *wiðermē:dnes* (wiðermē:do); *wiðermo:dnes* (wiðermō:d); *wiðerræ:dnes* (wiðerræ:de); *wiðersacung* (wiðersacian); *wiðerweardnes* (wiðerweard); *wiðgemetnes* (wiðmetan); *wiðlæ:dnes* (wiðlæ:dan); *wiðmetennes* (wiðmetan); *wiðmeting* (wiðmetan); *wiðsacung* (wiðsacian); *wiðsetnes* (wiðsettan); *wlæ:tung* (gewlæ:tan); *wraxlere* (gewraxl); *wraxlung* (gewraxl); *wre:gere* ((ge)wre:gan); *wre:gistre* ((ge)wre:gan); *wre:gung* ((ge)wre:gan); *wrigels* ((ge)wre:on); *wrigennes* ((ge)wre:on); *wri:ting* ((ge)wri:tan); *wuldrung* ((ge)wuldrian); *wundrung* ((ge)wundrian); *wunenes* ((ge)wunian); *wunung* ((ge)wunian); *yfelsacung* ((ge)yfelsacian); *yfelsung* ((ge)yfelsian); *ymbceorfnes* (ymbceorfan); *ymbclypping* (ymbclyppan); *ymbeardung* (ymbbeardian); *ymbhringend* (ymbhringan); *ymbhweorfnes* (ymbhweorfan); *ymbhy:wung* (ymbhe:awan ø); *ymbisce:awung* (ymbisce:awian); *ymbsetennes* (ympsittan); *ymbnidennes* (ymbnsni:ðan); *ymbspænnung* (ymbspannan); *ymbstandennes* (ymbstandan); *ymbtrymning* (ymbtrymian); *ymbðreodung* (ymbðreodian); *ymbwending* (ymbwendan); *ymbwla:tung* (ymbwla:tian). **Compound nouns (476):** *a:cbearo* ((ge)bearu); *æ:fengereord* ((ge)reord 2); *æ:fengeweorc* (geweorc); *æ:htgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *æ:ledle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *æ:lmesdo:nd* ((ge)do:n); *æ:lmesgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *æppelbearu* ((ge)bearu); *æ:rgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *æ:rgeweorc* (geweorc); *æ:rgewyrht* (gewyrht); *æ:sellend* ((ge)sellan); *æ:sli:tend* ((ge)sli:tan); *æ:wenbro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *æ:wfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *æ:wiscferinend* (firenian); *a:lgeweorc* (geweorc); *a:ngetrum* (getrum); *a:nme:de* ((ge)mō:d); *a:nstandende 2* ((ge)standan); *a:ðfultum* (fultum); *ba:nbeorge* (gebeorg); *ba:ngeberg* (gebeorg); *beadule:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *bealuðonc* ((ge)ðanc); *bealuinwit* (inwit 1); *bearngestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *beddgema:na* (gema:na); *bencsittend* ((ge)sittan 1); *be:odgene:at* (gene:at); *be:odgereord* ((ge)reord 2); *bisceopgegyrelan* ((ge)gierela); *blo:dlæ:te* ((ge)læ:tan); *bo:cgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *bo:himber* ((ge)timber); *boldgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *boldgetæl* (getæl 1); *boldgetimbru* (getimbre); *bolttimber* ((ge)timber); *bordðaca* ((ge)ðaca); *bre:ostgeðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *bre:ostgebeorg* (gebeorg); *brycgeweorc* (geweorc); *brynele:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *burgsittende* ((ge)sittan 1); *burhgemet* ((ge)met); *burhgemō:t* ((ge)mō:t); *butergeðwe:or* ((ge)ðweran); *castelweorc* (geweorc); *ce:apunggemō:t* ((ge)mō:t); *cifsgema:na* (gema:na); *cinberg* (gebeorg); *ciricfultum* (fultum); *ciricgema:na* (gema:na); *cirichata* (gehata); *ciricsceatweorc* (geweorc); *cne:owmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *cne:owri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *corngebrot* (gebrot); *cumbolgehna:st* (gehnæ:st); *cynegierela* ((ge)gierela); *cyninggeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *cyninggereordu* ((ge)reord 2); *dæ:dhata* (gehata); *dæ:dweorc* (geweorc); *dægfasten* ((ge)fæsten); *dægre:dle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *dægri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *dæ:lnimend* ((ge)niman); *darōðla:cende* (la:can); *de:aðgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *de:aðscyld* ((ge)scyld 1); *Denemearc* ((ge)mearc); *di:acongegyrela* ((ge)gierela); *do:gorgeri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *dryhtgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *dryhtgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *dryncgemett* ((ge)met); *du:nscræf* ((ge)scræf); *e:aggemearc* ((ge)mearc); *ealdgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *ealdgene:at* (gene:at); *ealdgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *ealdgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *ealdgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *ealdgeweorc* (geweorc); *ealdgewyrht* (gewyrht); *ealdorgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *ealdorneru* ((ge)ner); *e:ali:ðend* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *ealugeweorc* (geweorc); *earmgiegirela* ((ge)gierela); *E:asterfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *E:astergewuna* ((ge)wuna); *e:astgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *e:aðme:du* ((ge)mō:d); *e:aðme:ttu* ((ge)mō:d); *eaxlgestealla* (gestealla); *efenceasterwaran* ((ge)ceasterwaran); *efengemæcca* (gemæcca); *eftonfo:nd* (onfo:nd); *egeðgetigu* (gete:oh); *elebearu* ((ge)bearu); *elngemet* ((ge)met); *endefæstend* ((ge)fæstan); *enderi:m* ((ge)ri:m); *eorlgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *eorðdyne* ((ge)dyne); *eorðgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *eorðgemet* ((ge)met); *eorðgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *eorðscræf* ((ge)scræf); *eorðstyren* ((ge)styrian); *e:ðelmearc* ((ge)mearc); *fa:cengecwis* (gecwis); *fæderenbro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *fæderenmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *fædergestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *fæstengeweorc* (geweorc); *fæ:rstylt*

((ge)styltan); *fædmri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *farōðla:cende* 2 (la:can); *feohgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *feohhtgegyrela* ((ge)gierela); *feorhgebeorh* (gebeorg); *feorhgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *feorhgener* ((ge)ner); *feorhgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *feorhneru* ((ge)ner); *feormfultum* (fultum); *ferhðgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *fetelhilt* ((ge)hilt); *fe:ðergeweorc* (geweorc); *firstmearc* ((ge)mearc); *fla:ngeweorc* (geweorc); *fle:amla:st* ((ge)la:st); *fletsittend* ((ge)sittan 1); *folcgemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *folcgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *folcgestealla* (gestealla); *folcgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *folcgetæl* (getæl 1); *folcgetrum* (getrum); *folctruma* ((ge)truma); *fo:storbroweorc* ((ge)bro:ðor); *fo:tgemearc* ((ge)mearc); *fo:tgemet* ((ge)met); *fre:obroweorc* ((ge)bro:ðor); *fre:omæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *friðgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *friðobe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *frumgeweorc* (geweorc); *frumscepend* ((ge)scieppan); *frumscyld* ((ge)scyld 1); *frumweorc* (geweorc); *fugeltimber* ((ge)timber); *fyrðgemaca* (gemæcca); *fyrðgestealla* (gestealla); *fyrðgetrum* (getrum); *fyrðtruma* ((ge)truma); *fy:rgebeorh* (gebeorg); *fy:rle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *fyrngestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *fyrngeweorc* (geweorc); *fyrngewyrht* (gewyrht); *fy:rtang* ((ge)tang); *ga:rgetrum* (getrum); *ga:stgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *ga:stgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *ge:argemearc* ((ge)mearc); *ge:argerim* ((ge)ri:m); *ge:argetæl* (getæl 1); *ge:arri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *gecwedfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *geocled* (geled); *getælri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *go:ddo:nd* ((ge)do:n); *go:dfremmend* ((ge)fremman); *godscyld* ((ge)scyld 1); *godwebgyrla* ((ge)gierela); *goldweorc* (geweorc); *græftgeweorc* (geweorc); *gu:ðfremmend* ((ge)fremman); *gu:ðgemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *gu:ðgeweorc* (geweorc); *hæ:medgema:na* (gema:na); *hæ:medri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *handgemaca* (gemæcca); *handgemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *handgesella* (gesella); *handgestealla* (gestealla); *handgeswing* (geswing); *handgeweorc* (geweorc); *he:afodbeorg* 1 (gebeorg); *he:afodgemæcca* (gemæcca); *he:afodgeri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *he:afodgetæl* (getæl 1); *he:afodmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *he:ahgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *he:ahgetimbru* (getimbru); *he:ahgeweorc* (geweorc); *he:ahtimber* ((ge)timber); *healfgemet* ((ge)met); *heallsittend* ((ge)sittan 1); *healsbeorg* (gebeorg); *healsgebedda* (gebedda); *hearmedwi:t* (edwi:t); *headūli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *hellgeðwing* (geðwing ø); *heofonbe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *heofonhæbbend* (habban); *heofonhyrst* ((ge)hyrst); *heofonle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *hefontimber* ((ge)timber); *heortscræf* ((ge)scræf); *heorðgene:at* (gene:at); *herebe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *herebeorg* (gebeorg); *herete:ma* (gete:ama); *hetedanc* ((ge)ðanc); *hildefro:for* ((ge)fro:for); *hildele:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *hi:wgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *hle:orberg* (gebeorg); *hle:owmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *ho:pgehna:st* (gehnæ:st); *hordgestre:on* 1 ((ge)stre:on); *horngestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *hornungbro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *hringsittend* ((ge)sittan 1); *hro:ftimber* ((ge)timber); *hro:ðgierela* ((ge)gierela); *hundredgemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *hygefro:for* ((ge)fro:for); *hygedanc* ((ge)ðanc); *hyldemæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *i:figbearu* ((ge)bearu); *innanonfeal* (onfeall); *inwitðanc* ((ge)ðanc); *inwitgyren* ((ge)gri:n); *i:sengelo:ma* ((ge)lo:ma); *i:senorda:l* (orda:l); *i:sentange* ((ge)tang); *la:cfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *læ:dengede:ode* (geðe:ode); *læ:dengereord* ((ge)reord 1); *laguswimmend* ((ge)swimman); *landbræ:ce* ((ge)brecan); *landgemaca* (gemæcca); *landgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *landgemirc* ((ge)mearc); *landgeweorc* (geweorc); *landgewyrpe* (gewyrpe); *landmearc* ((ge)mearc); *langgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *la:rfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *la:ðgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *le:adgedelf* (gedelf); *lenctenfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *le:odgedincð* ((ge)ðyncðo); *le:odhata* (gehata); *le:odmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *le:odmearc* ((ge)mearc); *li:fgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *li:fgetwinnan* (twinn 2); *li:fneru* ((ge)ner); *lindgestealla* (gestealla); *lindhæbbende* ((ge)hebban); *loggewind* (gewind); *lustgryn* ((ge)gri:n); *lyftfle:ogend* ((ge)fle:ogan); *ma:dmo:d* ((ge)mo:d); *mægenfultum* (fultum); *mæ:ggemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *mæ:ltang* ((ge)tang); *mæ:ltange* ((ge)tang); *mæssegierela* ((ge)gierela); *magotimber* ((ge)timber); *ma:nforwyrht* (forwyrht); *manfultum* (fultum); *mannhata* (gehata); *manri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *ma:ngeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *ma:nscild* ((ge)scyld 1); *marmsta:ngedelf* (gedelf); *ma:ðmgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *mearhgehæc* (gehæcca); *me:drenmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *meolcde:ond* ((ge)de:on 1); *mereli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *me:tergeweorc* (geweorc); *meteu:tsiht* (u:tsiht); *middangeardto:dæ:lend* (to:dæ:lan); *middelgemæ:ru* ((ge)mæ:re); *midsingend* ((ge)singan); *midspecend* ((ge)sprecan); *mihtmo:d* ((ge)mo:d); *mi:lgemearc* ((ge)mearc); *mi:lgetæl* (getæl 1); *mo:dgedanc* ((ge)ðanc); *mo:dgedo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *mo:dorhrif* ((ge)hrif); *moldgewind* (gewind); *mundbeorg* (gebeorg); *munucegyrela* ((ge)gierela); *mynsterhata* (gehata); *mynstertimbrung* ((ge)timbrung); *na:htfremmend* ((ge)fremman); *ne:adgewuna* ((ge)wuna); *ne:ahgehu:sa* ((ge)hu:sa); *ne:ahmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *nearodanc* ((ge)ðanc); *ni:edscyld* ((ge)scyld 1); *nihtegale* ((ge)galan); *nihtgeri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *ni:ðgeweorc* (geweorc); *no:ngeoreord* ((ge)reord 2); *norðgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *norðwestgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *ny:dgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *ny:dgestealla* (gestealla); *nyðera:worpen* (a:weorpan); *onge:anspreccend* ((ge)sprecan); *palmbearu* ((ge)bearu); *ræ:dgedeaht* (gedeaht); *randgebeorh* (gebeorg); *randhæbbend* (habban); *restgema:na* (gema:na); *rihtfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *rihtgebroweorc* ((ge)bro:ðor); *rihtgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *rihtgemæcca* (gemæcca); *rihtgemet* ((ge)met); *rihtscri:fend* ((ge)scri:fan); *ri:mgetæl* (getæl 1); *rincgetæl* (getæl 1); *ro:dwurðiend* ((ge)weorðian); *sæ:gemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *sæ:u:pwearp* (u:pwearp); *samodgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *sandgewyrpe* (gewyrpe); *sa:wolgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *scancgebeorg* (gebeorg);

scancgigirela ((ge)gierela); *scildtruma* ((ge)truma); *scillingri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *scipfarend* ((ge)faran); *scipfultum* (fultum); *scipre:ðra* ((ge)re:ðra); *sci:rgemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *sci:rlett* (geled); *scopgereord* ((ge)reord 1); *scru:dfultum* (fultum); *scu:rbeorg* (gebeorg); *scyl dhata* (gehata); *sealmgetel* (getæl 1); *searohæbbend* (habban); *searodanc* ((ge)ðanc); *seglderæ:de* (geræ:de 1); *selfde:mende* ((ge)de:man); *selfswe:gend* (swe:gan); *seofongetel* (getæl 1); *sigebe:acn* ((ge)be:acen); *sigebro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *sigorbe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *sincgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *sme:agelegen* ((ge)licgan); *sta:ngedelf* (gedelf); *sta:ngetimbre* (getimbre); *sta:ngeweorc* (geweorc); *sta:nscræf* ((ge)scræf); *sta:nwyrht* (gewyrht); *ste:orre:ðra* ((ge)re:ðra); *sulhgesi:du* ((ge)si:de); *sulhgete:og* (gete:oh); *sulhgeweorc* (geweorc); *sunbearu* ((ge)bearu); *sunderanweald* (onweald 1); *sunfolgend* (folgian 1); *sunnanle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *su:ðgemæ:re* ((ge)mæ:re); *swe:gdynn* ((ge)dyne); *sweordgeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *sweordgeswing* (geswing); *sweordle:oma* ((ge)le:oma); *symbelgereord* ((ge)reord 2); *syngrin* ((ge)gri:n); *synneðo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *tælmearc* ((ge)mearc); *tælnmet* ((ge)met); *templgeweorc* (geweorc); *tigelgetel* (getæl 1); *tigelgeweorc* (geweorc); *timbergeweorc* (geweorc); *trungemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *torngeni:ðla* (geni:ðla); *tre:owgedofta* (gedofta); *tre:owgeweorc* (geweorc); *trindhyrst* ((ge)hyrst); *ðearmgewind* (gewind); *ðe:odengeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *ðe:odgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *ðe:ohgelæ:te* (gelæ:te 2); *ðinggemearc* ((ge)mearc); *ðolmo:d* 2 ((ge)mo:d); *ðu:sendgeri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *ðu:sendgetel* (getæl 1); *underngereord* ((ge)reord 2); *underngeweorc* (geweorc); *unrihtdo:nd* ((ge)do:n); *unrihtgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *unrihtgewill* (gewill); *unti:dgewidere* (gewidere); *u:plegen* ((ge)licgan); *u:tancumen* 2 ((ge)cuman); *wa:cmo:d* 1 ((ge)mo:d); *wæ:pengeðræc* ((ge)ðræc); *wætergelæt* (gelæ:te 2); *wætergewæsc* (gewæsc); *wæterorda:l* (orda:l); *wæterri:ðe* ((ge)ri:ðe); *we:agesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *weallgeweorc* (geweorc); *webbgeweorc* (geweorc); *webgere:ðru* ((ge)re:ðru); *wedbro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *wegge:si:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *weggeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *weggelæ:te* (gelæ:te 2); *wermet* ((ge)met); *westmearc* ((ge)mearc); *wi:dfarend* ((ge)faran); *wi:fgema:na* (gema:na); *wi:ghyrst* ((ge)hyrst); *wihtmearc* ((ge)mearc); *wilghele:ða* (gehle:ða); *wilgesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *willgedofta* (gedofta); *willgebro:ðor* ((ge)bro:ðor); *willgestealla* (gestealla); *willgesweostor* (gesweostor); *windgereste* ((ge)rest); *winemæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *wintergeri:m* ((ge)ri:m); *wintergetel* (getæl 1); *witenagemo:t* ((ge)mo:t); *wi:tescræf* ((ge)scræf); *wolcengehna:st* (gehna:st); *wo:hfremmend* ((ge)fremmen); *wo:hgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *wordgemearc* ((ge)mearc); *woruldcamp* ((ge)camp 1); *woruldgedincð* ((ge)ðyncðo); *woruldgedo:ht* ((ge)ðo:ht); *woruldgeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *woruldgery:snu* ((ge)risne 2); *woruldgestre:on* ((ge)stre:on); *woruldgewuna* ((ge)wuna); *woruldgyrla* ((ge)gierela); *woruldmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *woruldsacu* ((ge)sacu); *wra:ðscræf* ((ge)scræf); *wudubearo* ((ge)bearu); *wudugehæg* (gehæg); *wuldorbe:acn* ((ge)be:acen); *wuldorgeweorc* (geweorc); *wundorbe:acen* ((ge)be:acen); *wundorable:o* ((ge)ble:o); *wyngesi:ð* (gesi:ð 1); *wynmæ:g* ((ge)mæ:g 2); *wyrmsu:tspi:ung* (u:tspi:ung); *yfeldo:nd* ((ge)do:n); *Ymbrenfæsten* ((ge)fæsten); *yrfegeda:l* ((ge)da:l); *yrðmearc* ((ge)mearc). **Prefixed adjuncts (397):** *ærneweg* ((ge)ærnan 1); *anbidsto:w* (anbid); *arcebiscopri:ce* (arcebiscop); *arcebiscopsto:l* (arcebiscop); *a:wega:worpnes* (a:weg); *a:weggewitenes* (a:weg); *bæcering* (gebæc); *bæcern* (gebæc); *bearunæs* ((ge)bearu); *be:acenyf:r* ((ge)be:acen); *be:acenyf:ra* ((ge)be:acen); *bi:spellbo:c* (bi:spell); *ble:obord* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:obrygd* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:ocræft* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:ofæstnes* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:omete* ((ge)ble:o); *ble:ostæ:ning* ((ge)ble:o); *blo:tmo:nað* ((ge)blo:t); *blo:torc* ((ge)blo:t); *bre:awern* ((ge)bre:owan); *bro:denmæ:l* ((ge)bre:dan 1); *bro:ðorbana* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorcwealm* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðordohter* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorgyld* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorlufu* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorsibb* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorslaga* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorslege* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorsunu* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorwi:f* ((ge)bro:ðor); *bro:ðorwyrht* ((ge)bro:ðor); *campealdor* ((ge)camp 1); *campgefe:ra* ((ge)camp 1); *campstede* ((ge)camp 1); *campwæ:pen* ((ge)camp 1); *campweorod* ((ge)camp 1); *campwi:g* ((ge)camp 1); *campwi:sa* ((ge)camp 1); *campwudu* ((ge)camp 1); *corenbe:g* ((ge)ceosan); *cu:ðnoma* ((ge)cu:ð); *da:lmæ:d* ((ge)da:l); *de:adræg* ((ge)de:ad); *de:adspring* ((ge)de:ad); *delfi:sen* (gedelf); *dwolding* (gedwol); *dyrstlæ:cung* (dyrst); *edme:ltid* (edmæ:le); *etenlæ:s* ((ge)etan); *fæstenbryce* ((ge)fæsten); *fæstendæg* ((ge)fæsten); *fæstenti:d* ((ge)fæsten); *fæstenwuce* ((ge)fæsten); *fro:forbo:c* ((ge)fro:for); *fro:forga:st* ((ge)fro:for); *fro:forword* ((ge)fro:for); *fulwihtbæd* (fulwiht); *fulwihtbe:na* (fulwiht); *fulwihtele* (fulwiht); *fulwihtfæder* (fulwiht); *fulwihtnama* (fulwiht); *fulwihtsto:w* (fulwiht); *fulwihtti:d* (fulwiht); *fulwihtðe:aw* (fulwiht); *fulwihtðe:nung* (fulwiht); *fulwihtwæter* (fulwiht); *fulwihtwere* (fulwiht); *gebeorhsto:w* (gebeorg); *geda:liland* ((ge)da:l); *gedwæ:smann* ((ge)dwæ:s 1); *gedwildman* ((ge)dwild); *gedwolbiscop* (gedwol); *(ge)dwolcræft* (gedwol); *gedwolfær* (gedwol); *gedwolgod* (gedwol); *(ge)dwolman* (gedwol); *gedwolvist* (gedwol); *gedwolspræ:c* (gedwol); *gegaderwyrhtan* (gegadere); *(ge)gafspræ:c* ((ge)gaf); *gemæ:rhaga* ((ge)mæ:re); *gemæ:rlacu* ((ge)mæ:re); *gemæ:rtre:ow* ((ge)mæ:re); *(ge)mæ:rðorn* ((ge)mæ:re); *(ge)mæ:rweg* ((ge)mæ:re); *gemæ:rwyll* ((ge)mæ:re); *gemelfæt* ((ge)met); *(ge)mo:tærn* ((ge)mo:t); *(ge)mo:tbeorh* ((ge)mo:t); *(ge)mo:thu:s*

((ge)mo:t); *gemo:tle:ah* ((ge)mo:t); *gemo:tmann* ((ge)mo:t); *gemo:tstede* ((ge)mo:t); *(ge)mo:tsto:w*
 ((ge)mo:t); *(ge)ne:atland* (gene:at); *gene:atmann* (gene:at); *gene:atriht* (gene:at); *geneatscolu*
 (gene:at); *generstede* ((ge)ner); *gere:færn* ((ge)re:fa); *gere:fland* ((ge)re:fa); *gere:fmæ:d*
 ((ge)re:fa); *gere:fmann* ((ge)re:fa); *gere:fsci:r* ((ge)re:fa); *gereorddæg* ((ge)reord 2);
gereordgla:awnes ((ge)reord 1); *geri:mbo:c* ((ge)ri:m); *gerihtgeswinc* ((ge)riht 2); *(ge)ri:mcræft*
 ((ge)ri:m); *gesca:dwyrt* (gesce:ad); *gesi:ðmægen* (gesi:ð 1); *gesi:ðmann* (gesi:ð 1); *(ge)si:ðwi:f*
 (gesi:ð 1); *getælcircul* (getæl 1); *getælcraeft* (getæl 1); *getælrî:m* (getæl 1); *getingcraeft* (getinge);
gewilbod (gewill); *gyrlgyden* ((ge)gierela); *gyrwefenn* ((ge)gierwan); *hi:ereman* ((ge)hi:eran);
hi:ewesta:n ((ge)he:awan); *hiltecumbor* ((ge)hilte); *hiltswæord* ((ge)hilte); *hrifte:ung* ((ge)hrif);
hrifwerc ((ge)hrif); *inwitfeng* (inwit 2); *inwitfla:n* (inwit 2); *inwitgæst* (inwit 2); *inwitgecynd* (inwit
 2); *inwitgyren* (inwit 2); *inwithlemm* (inwit 2); *inwithro:f* (inwit 2); *inwitnet* (inwit 1); *inwitni:ð*
 (inwit 2); *inwitru:n* (inwit 2); *inwitscear* (inwit 2); *inwitsearo* (inwit 2); *inwitsorh* (inwit 2);
inwitspell (inwit 1); *inwitstæf* (inwit 1); *inwitðanc* (inwit 2); *inwitwra:sn* (inwit 2); *la:ðgeni:ðla*
 ((ge)la:ð); *la:ðsearu* ((ge)la:ð); *la:ðsi:ð* ((ge)la:ð); *la:ðspel* ((ge)la:ð); *la:ðweorc* ((ge)la:ð);
le:ascraeft ((ge)le:as); *le:asgewita* ((ge)le:as); *le:asgewitnes* ((ge)le:as); *le:asgielp* ((ge)le:as);
le:assce:awere ((ge)le:as); *le:asspell* ((ge)le:as); *le:astyhtung* ((ge)le:as); *le:asuht* ((ge)le:as);
mæ:gbana ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gbo:t* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gburg* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gcild* ((ge)mæ:g
 1); *mæ:gcnafa* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gcwalm* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ggemo:t* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ggewrit*
 ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ghæ:med* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ghand* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:glagu* ((ge)mæ:g 1);
mæ:glufu ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gmann* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gmorðor* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gmyrðra*
 ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gracu* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:græ:s* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gsci:r* ((ge)mæ:g 1);
mæ:gsibb ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gslaga* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gsliht* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mægðblæ:d*
 ((ge)mæ:gð); *mæ:gwine* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:gwlite* ((ge)mæ:g 1); *mæ:ra:c* ((ge)mæ:re);
mæ:rapeldre ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rbro:c* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rcnoll* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rcumb*
 ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rdi:c* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rfla:de* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rford* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rfurh*
 ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rgeard* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rhege* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rhinc* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rpo:l*
 ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rpytt* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rsi:c* ((ge)mæ:re); *mæ:rsta:n* ((ge)mæ:re); *mearcdi:c*
 ((ge)mearc); *mearcford* ((ge)mearc); *mearcgemot* ((ge)mearc); *mearcgræ:fa* ((ge)mearc);
mearchlinc ((ge)mearc); *mearci:sern* ((ge)mearc); *mearcland* ((ge)mearc); *mearcpæð* ((ge)mearc);
mearcstapa ((ge)mearc); *mearcstede* ((ge)mearc); *mearcweg* ((ge)mearc); *mearcwill* ((ge)mearc);
metgeard ((ge)met); *metra:p* ((ge)met); *middægsang* (middæg); *middægti:d* (middæg);
middægðe:nung (middæg); *middangeard* (a:midan); *middansumer* (a:midan); *middanwinter*
 (a:midan); *Midsummermo:nað* (midsummer); *Midwintermo:nað* (midwinter); *mo:dbysgung*
 ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dcearu* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dcraeft* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dearfod* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dgehygd*
 ((ge)mo:t); *mo:dgemynd* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dgeðanc* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dgeðo:ht* ((ge)mo:d);
mo:dgewinna ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dhete* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dhord* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dluflu* ((ge)mo:d);
mo:dsefa ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dsorg* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dstaðol* ((ge)mo:d); *mo:dðre:a* ((ge)mo:d);
mo:dwyn ((ge)mo:d); *mo:thell* ((ge)mo:t); *mo:tgere:fa* ((ge)mo:t); *mo:tlæ:ðu* ((ge)mo:t);
nacudwra:xler (genacod 1); *nægledcnearr* ((ge)næglian); *nægledcraet* ((ge)næglian); *nægledsinc*
 ((ge)næglian); *oferbæcgete:ung* (oferbæc); *onwega:cyrrednes* (onweg 1); *onwega:læ:dnes* (onweg
 1); *onwegfæræld* (onweg 1); *orda:li:sen* (orda:l); *orlegce:ap* (orlæg); *orleghwi:l* (orlæg); *orlegni:ð*
 (orlæg); *orlegscraeft* (orlæg); *orlegstund* (orlæg); *orlegweorc* (orlæg); *orðancbend* (orðanc 2);
orðancpi:l (orðanc 2); *orwegsti:g* (orweg); *ra:dpytt* (gera:d 2); *reordberend* ((ge)reord 2);
reordhu:s ((ge)reord 2); *rihtæ:w* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtæðelo* ((ge)riht 2); *rihta:ndaga* ((ge)riht 2);
rihtandswaru ((ge)riht 2); *rihtcyne cynn* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtcyning* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtcynn* ((ge)riht 2);
rihtdo:m ((ge)riht 2); *rihtbred* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtendebyrdnes* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtfædrencynn* ((ge)riht
 2); *rihtfæsten* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtfæstendæg* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtfæstenti:d* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgebroðru*
 ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgefe:g* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgegylda* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgehi:wan* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgemæ:re*
 ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgemæcca* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgemet* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgesamhi:wan* ((ge)riht 2);
rihtgesce:ad ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgesetednes* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgesinscipe* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtgewitt* ((ge)riht
 2); *rihtgifu* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtha:mscyld* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtha:mso:cn* ((ge)riht 2); *rihthæ:med* ((ge)riht
 2); *rihthand* ((ge)riht 2); *rihthandæ:da* ((ge)riht 2); *rihthi:wa* ((ge)riht 2); *rihthla:ford* ((ge)riht
 2); *rihthla:forddo:m* ((ge)riht 2); *rihthla:fordhyldo* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtlæ:ce* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtlagu*
 ((ge)riht 2); *rihtlandgemæ:re* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtli:cettere* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtli:f* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtli:fla:d*
 ((ge)riht 2); *rihtme:drencynn* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtme:terfers* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtmunuc* ((ge)riht 2);
rihtnama ((ge)riht 2); *rihtnorðanwind* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtracu* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtregol* ((ge)riht 2);
rihtryne ((ge)riht 2); *rihtsci:r* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtscri:fend* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtscriftsci:r* ((ge)riht 2);
rihtscylling ((ge)riht 2); *rihtsinscipe* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtsme:aung* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtspell* ((ge)riht 2);
rihtstefn ((ge)riht 2); *rihtti:d* ((ge)riht 2); *rihttima* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtðe:ow* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtweg*
 ((ge)riht 2); *rihtwer* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtwestende* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtwi:f* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtwri:tere*

((ge)riht 2); *rihtymbren* ((ge)riht 2); *rihtymbrendagas* ((ge)riht 2); *ri:ma:ð* ((ge)ri:m); *ri:mcræftiga* ((ge)ri:m); *ri:mgetæl* ((ge)ri:m); *ri:mtalu* ((ge)ri:m); *ru:mgifa* ((ge)ru:m 1); *sce:awendspræ:c* ((ge)sce:awian); *sce:awendwi:se* ((ge)sce:awian); *scyldfrecu* ((ge)scyld 1); *scyldhata* ((ge)scyld 1); *scyldlæ:ta* ((ge)scyld 1); *scyldwi:te* ((ge)scyld 1); *scyldwreccende* ((ge)scyld 1); *sibædeling* ((ge)sibb 2); *sibgedryht* ((ge)sibb 2); *si:da:dl* ((ge)si:de); *si:dece* ((ge)si:de); *si:dwærc* ((ge)si:de); *singalrene* (singal); *snyttucræft* ((ge)snyttu); *snyttuhu:s* ((ge)snyttu); *sundgyrd* (gesund); *sundli:ne* (gesund); *sundra:p* (gesund); *tælfers* (getæl 1); *tælmearc* (getæl 1); *tælnet* (getæl 1); *timbergeweorc* ((ge)timber); *timberha:lgung* ((ge)timber); *timberhrycg* ((ge)timber); *timberland* ((ge)timber); *ðancword* ((ge)ðanc); *ðræchwi:l* ((ge)ðræc); *ðræcwi:g* ((ge)ðræc); *ðræcwudu* ((ge)ðræc); *ðriðinggere:fa* (ðriðing); *ðrimilcemo:nad* (ðrimilce); *unfriðflota* (unfrið); *unfriðhere* (unfrið); *ungewitfastnes* (ungewitt); *unlybwyrrhta* (unlybba); *unræ:dsi:ð* (unræ:d); *unrihtcræfing* (unriht 2); *unrihtcyst* (unriht 2); *unrihtdæ:d* (unriht 2); *unrihtdo:nd* (unriht 2); *unrihtfe:oung* (unriht 2); *unrihtgestre:on* (unriht 2); *unrihtgestrod* (unriht 2); *unrihtgewill* (unriht 2); *unrihtgi:tsung* (unriht 2); *unrihtgilp* (unriht 2); *unrihtthæ:med 1* (unriht 2); *unrihtlust* (unriht 2); *unrihtlybla:c* (unriht 2); *unrihtti:d* (unriht 2); *unrihtweorc* (unriht 2); *unrihtwi:f* (unriht 2); *unrihtwilla* (unriht 2); *unrihtwillend* (unriht 2); *unrihtwillnung* (unriht 2); *unrihtwri:gels* (unriht 2); *unrihtwyrceand* (unriht 2); *unrihtwyrhta* (unriht 2); *unri:mfolc* (unri:m 1); *unri:mgo:d* (unri:m 1); *unwitweorc* (inwit 2); *wæ:ðeburne* ((ge)wæd); *wundenstefna* ((ge)windan). **Zero derived nouns (874):** *æ:boda* (a:be:odan); *æ:bylg* (a:belgan 1); *æ:bylga* (a:belgan 1); *æ:cyrf* ((ge)ceorfan); *æ:gift* (a:giefan); *æ:læ:te 1* (a:læ:tan); *æ:læ:te 3* (a:læ:tan); *æ:rist* ((ge)ri:san 1); *æ:smogu* (a:smu:gan); *æ:spryng* (a:springan); *æ:swæ:pa* (a:swa:pan); *æ:swic 1* (a:swi:can); *æ:swica* (a:swi:can); *æ:swice* (a:swi:can); *æ:t* ((ge)etan); *ætfeing* (ætfo:n); *æthly:p* (oðhle:apan); *æthrine* (oðhri:nan); *æ:ðrot* (a:ðre:otan); *æ:ðryt 2* (a:ðre:otan); *æ:wyrp* (a:weorpan); *a:gi:ta* (a:ge:otan); *anbid* (onbi:dan); *andfang* (onfo:n 2); *andfeng* (onfo:n 2); *andfenga* (onfo:n 2); *andfenge 2* (onfo:n 2); *andgiet* (ongietan); *andgiete 1* (ongietan); *andsaca* (onsacan); *andsæc* (onsacan); *andswaru* (andswerian); *angrisla* (a:gri:san); *a:ræ:d 1* ((ge)ræ:dan); *a:werde* (a:weorðan); *a:writ* (a:wri:tan); *ba:d* ((ge)bi:dan); *bælc* ((ge)belgan); *bæ:r 1* ((ge)beran); *be:ag* ((ge)bu:gan 1); *bealdor* ((ge)belgan); *bealu 1* ((ge)belgan); *bearn 1* ((ge)beran); *bebod* (bebe:odan); *becyme* (becuman); *begang* (begangan); *bege:at* (begietan); *begenga* (begangan); *beha:t* (beha:tan); *behæ:s* (beha:tan); *beho:f* (behebban 0); *belg* ((ge)belgan); *belimp* ((ge)belimpan); *be:na* ((ge)bannan); *bend* ((ge)bindan); *be:ne* ((ge)bannan); *be:od* ((ge)be:odan); *beorn 1* ((ge)beran); *be:ost* ((ge)be:atan); *beswic* (beswi:can); *beswica* (beswi:can); *bi:d* ((ge)bi:dan); *bieldo* ((ge)belgan); *bi:etl* ((ge)be:atan); *bi:geng* (begangan); *bi:genga 1* (begangan); *bi:genge* (begangan); *bi:leofa* (beli:fan); *binde* ((ge)bindan); *bisen* (bese:on 1); *bita* ((ge)bi:tan); *bite* ((ge)bi:tan); *bitela* ((ge)be:atan); *bitol* ((ge)bi:tan); *blæ:d 1* ((ge)bla:wan); *blæ:dre* ((ge)bla:wan); *blæse* ((ge)bla:wan); *blæst* ((ge)bla:wan); *blæstim* ((ge)bla:wan); *ble:d 1* ((ge)blo:wan 1); *blegen* ((ge)bla:wan); *blindenetele* ((ge)blandan); *blo:d* ((ge)blo:wan 1); *blo:ma* ((ge)blo:wan 1); *blo:stm* ((ge)blo:wan 1); *bo:nda* ((ge)bindan); *boda* ((ge)be:odan); *boga* ((ge)bu:gan 1); *bolca* ((ge)belgan); *bold* ((ge)belgan); *bora* ((ge)beran); *botm* ((ge)be:atan); *bræc* ((ge)brecan); *bræ:c* ((ge)brecan); *breahm 1* ((ge)brecan); *brecða* ((ge)brecan); *bring* ((ge)bringan); *bri:w* ((ge)bre:owan); *broht* ((ge)brecan); *broð* ((ge)bre:owan); *bu: 1* ((ge)bu:an); *bu:r* ((ge)bu:an); *bund* ((ge)bindan); *burðre* ((ge)beran); *butruc* ((ge)be:atan); *byge* ((ge)bu:gan 1); *byrd 1* ((ge)beran); *byrd 2* ((ge)beran); *byrdling 1* ((ge)beran); *byre* ((ge)beran); *by:re* ((ge)bu:an); *byres* ((ge)beran); *byrst 1* ((ge)berstan); *byrst 2* ((ge)berstan); *byrst 3* ((ge)beran); *bytme* ((ge)be:atan); *bytt 1* ((ge)be:atan); *cann* ((ge)cunnan); *ce:ac* ((ge)ce:owan); *ce:ace* ((ge)ce:owan); *ce:ast* ((ge)ce:osan); *cerfelle* ((ge)feallan); *cerfille 1* ((ge)feallan); *cocer* ((ge)ce:owan); *cost 1* ((ge)ce:osan); *cranc* ((ge)cringan); *cra:wa* ((ge)cra:wan); *cra:we* ((ge)cra:wan); *cring* ((ge)cringan); *croft* ((ge)cre:opan); *crompeht* ((ge)crimman); *cromphet* ((ge)crimman); *cruft* ((ge)cre:opan); *crufte* ((ge)cre:opan); *cruma* ((ge)crimman); *crypel 1* ((ge)cre:opan); *cuma* ((ge)cuman); *cu:ða* ((ge)cunnan); *cwe:n* ((ge)cunnan); *cwene* ((ge)cunnan); *cwide* ((ge)cweðan); *cycel* ((ge)ce:owan); *cyme* ((ge)cuman); *cyning* ((ge)cunnan); *cyninge* ((ge)cunnan); *cynn 1* ((ge)cunnan); *cyre* ((ge)ce:osan); *cyrf* ((ge)ceorfan); *cyst 1* ((ge)ce:osan); *cy:ðð* ((ge)cunnan); *dæ:d 1* ((ge)do:n); *de:afu* ((ge)du:fan); *dræge* ((ge)dragan); *dra:f* ((ge)dri:fan); *dre:am* ((ge)dre:ogan); *drenc* ((ge)drincan); *dre:or* ((ge)dre:osan); *drepe* ((ge)drepan); *droht 1* ((ge)dre:ogan); *droht 2* ((ge)dragan); *drop* ((ge)dre:opan); *druncen 1* ((ge)drincan); *dryhten* ((ge)dre:ogan); *drync* ((ge)drincan); *dryre* ((ge)dre:osan); *edwi:t* (edwi:tan); *eftcyme* (eftcuman); *eoten* ((ge)etan); *e:st* ((ge)unnan); *fær* ((ge)faran); *færelð* ((ge)faran); *fang* ((ge)fo:n); *farod* ((ge)faran); *faru* ((ge)faran); *fealle* ((ge)feallan); *feax* ((ge)fe:on); *felge* ((ge)fe:olan); *fell* ((ge)feallan); *fengel* ((ge)fo:n); *feoh* ((ge)fe:on); *fe:olaga* ((ge)fe:olan); *fetor* (gefetan); *fe:ða* ((ge)findan); *fe:ðe* ((ge)fo:n); *fierd* ((ge)faran); *fille* ((ge)feallan); *fillen 3* ((ge)feallan); *filmen* ((ge)fe:olan); *fitt 1* ((ge)feohtan); *fitt 2*

(gefetan); *fle:a 1* ((ge)fle:ogon); *fle:ah 1* ((ge)fle:ogon); *fle:ah 2* ((ge)fle:ogon); *fle:am* ((ge)fle:on); *fle:ge 1* ((ge)fle:ogon); *fle:oge* ((ge)fle:ogon); *fle:ogenda* ((ge)fle:ogon); *flogoða* ((ge)fle:ogon); *flyge* ((ge)fle:ogon); *fo:r 1* ((ge)faran); *forbod* (forbe:odan); *forbyrd* (foreberan); *forebod* (forbe:odan); *foreboda* (forbe:odan); *forecwide* (forecweðan); *forecyme* (forcuman); *foregeha:t* (foregeha:tan); *foregenga* (foregangan); *forese:ond* (forese:on); *forespræ:c* (foresprecan 1); *forespreca* (foresprecan 1); *forestige* (foresti:gan); *foreta:cn* (forete:on); *foreweall* (forweallan); *foreweard 1* (foreweorðan); *foreweard 2* (forweorðan); *foreword* (foreweorðan); *forewyrð* (foreweorðan); *forfang* (forfo:on); *forgiftu* (forgiefan); *forlæ:tu* (forlæ:tan); *forlegis* ((ge)licgan); *forlor* (forle:osan); *forræ:da* (a:ræ:dan); *forsceap* (forscieppan); *forscired* (forscyrian); *forsewen* (forese:on); *forsliet* (forsli:tan); *forst* ((ge)fre:osan); *forðcyme* (forcuman); *forðfo:r* (forfaran); *forðgang* (forðgangan); *forðweg* (forðwegan); *forweard 1* (forweorðan); *forword 1* (forweorðan); *forwyrð* (forweorðan); *forwyrhta* (forwyrctan 1); *framcyme* (framcuman); *framfærelð* (framfaran); *framfaru* (framfaran); *ful 1* ((ge)feallan); *fulla* ((ge)feallan); *fullbryce* (fulbrecan); *fulloc* ((ge)feallan); *fylð* ((ge)fealdan); *fyllo* ((ge)feallan); *fylst 1* ((ge)fe:olan); *fyrnoð* ((ge)faran); *ga:l 1* ((ge)galan-gelan); *galdor* ((ge)galan); *ge:anhwurf* (ge:anhweorfan); *ge:anhwyrft* (ge:anhweorfan); *gebæ:re* ((ge)beran); *gebann 1* ((ge)bannan); *gebe:at* ((ge)be:atan); *(ge)bed* (gebiddan); *gebelg* ((ge)belgan); *(ge)be:n* ((ge)bannan); *gebenn* ((ge)bannan); *(ge)beorðor* ((ge)beran); *(ge)be:ot* ((ge)be:atan); *geberst* ((ge)berstan); *gebind* ((ge)bindan); *gebitt* ((ge)bi:tan); *(ge)bland* ((ge)blandan); *(ge)bod* ((ge)be:odan); *gebræc* ((ge)brecan); *(ge)bræ:c* ((ge)brecan); *gebrastl* ((ge)berstan); *gebregd* (gebregdan); *(ge)broc* ((ge)brecan); *(ge)bryce 1* ((ge)brecan); *(ge)bu:r* ((ge)bu:an); *gebygu* ((ge)bu:gan 1); *gebyrd 1* ((ge)beran); *(ge)byre* ((ge)beran); *gebytlu* ((ge)be:atan); *gecor* ((ge)ce:osan); *gecow* ((ge)ce:owan); *gecwed* ((ge)cweðan); *gecwide* ((ge)cweðan); *(ge)cynd* ((ge)cunnan); *(ge)cy:ðð* ((ge)cunnan); *(ge)deorf* ((ge)deorfan); *gedræg* ((ge)dre:ogon); *gedre:og 1* ((ge)dre:ogon); *gedrep* ((ge)drepan); *(ge)drif* ((ge)dri:fan); *gedri:f* ((ge)dri:fan); *(ge)drinc* ((ge)drincan); *gedrinca* ((ge)drincan); *gedrinca* ((ge)drincan); *gedropa* ((ge)dre:opan); *gedryhta* ((ge)dre:ogon); *(ge)fær* ((ge)faran); *gefara* ((ge)faran); *(ge)fe:a* ((ge)fe:on); *gefe:g* ((ge)fe:on); *(ge)feng* ((ge)fo:n); *(ge)feoht* ((ge)feohtan); *(ge)feohte* ((ge)feohtan); *gefe:ra* ((ge)faran); *gefe:re 1* ((ge)faran); *gefe:re 2* ((ge)faran); *(ge)fiell* ((ge)feallan); *(ge)flit* ((ge)fli:tan); *geflog* ((ge)fle:ogon); *gefo:g 1* ((ge)fe:on); *gefylsta* ((ge)fe:olan); *(ge)gielð* ((ge)gielðan); *(ge)gilda* ((ge)gielðan); *gegilde* ((ge)gielðan); *gegot* ((ge)ge:otan); *gegrind* ((ge)grindan); *gegrynd* ((ge)grindan); *(ge)hæft 3* ((ge)hebban); *(ge)ha:t* ((ge)ha:tan 1); *gehealden* ((ge)healdan); *gehe:aw* ((ge)he:awan); *(ge)hield* ((ge)healdan); *gehla:g* ((ge)hle:otan); *gehlot* ((ge)hle:otan); *gehlyta* ((ge)hle:otan); *gehlytta* ((ge)hle:otan); *gehlytto* ((ge)hle:otan); *(ge)holen* ((ge)helan); *(ge)hre:ow 1* ((ge)hre:owan); *(ge)hrine* ((ge)hri:nan); *gehror* ((ge)hre:osan); *gehwearf* ((ge)hweorfan); *gehweorf 1* ((ge)hweorfan); *gehygd* ((ge)hebban); *(ge)hyht* ((ge)hebban); *gehyht* ((ge)hebban); *(ge)la:d* ((ge)li:ðan 1); *gelæ:te 1* ((ge)læ:tan); *gelagu* ((ge)licgan); *gelege* ((ge)licgan); *gelimp* ((ge)limpan); *gemang* ((ge)munan); *(ge)mynd* ((ge)munan); *gemynde 2* ((ge)munan); *gemynt* ((ge)munan); *gene:ah* (genugan); *genip* ((ge)ni:pan); *gera:d 1* (geri:dan); *geræ:de 2* ((ge)ræ:dan); *(ge)ræ:w* (gera:wan); *gerec* ((ge)recan); *gere:n* (geri:nan); *gere:ne* (geri:nan); 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((ge)grindan); *gripa* ((ge)gri:pan); *gripe* ((ge)gri:pan); *gripu* ((ge)gri:pan); *grund* ((ge)grindan); *grynde* ((ge)grindan); *guttas* ((ge)ge:otan); *gyte* ((ge)ge:otan); *hæf 1* ((ge)hebban); *hæf 2* ((ge)hebban); *hæfe 1* ((ge)hebban); *hæle* ((ge)helan); *hafela* ((ge)hebban); *hafoc* ((ge)hebban); *he:afod* ((ge)hebban); *heald 1* ((ge)healdan); *healh* ((ge)helan); *healm 1* ((ge)helan); *heals* ((ge)helan); *hefe 1* ((ge)hebban); *hefeld* ((ge)hebban); *helde 1* ((ge)healdan); *hele* ((ge)helan); *hell* ((ge)helan); *helle* ((ge)helan); *helm 1* ((ge)helan); *helma* ((ge)helan); *help* ((ge)helpan); *heolstor 1* ((ge)helan); *hielde* ((ge)healdan); *hielfe* ((ge)helan); *hild* ((ge)healdan); *hlæd* ((ge)hladan); *hlædel* ((ge)hladan); *hlæden* ((ge)hladan); *hlæ:der* ((ge)hladan); *hle:da* ((ge)hladan); *hleahor* ((ge)hliehhan); *hli:ep* ((ge)hle:apan); *hli:epe* ((ge)hle:apan); *hli:et* ((ge)hle:otan); *hlot* ((ge)hle:otan); *hlyte* ((ge)hle:otan); *hlytm* ((ge)hle:otan); 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*sci:r 1* ((ge)scieran); *sci:re 2* ((ge)scieran); *scop* ((ge)scieppan); *scora* ((ge)scieran); *scoru* ((ge)scieran); *scyte* ((ge)sce:otan); *scy:te* ((ge)sce:otan); *scytta* ((ge)sce:otan); *se:að* ((ge)se:oðan); *se:aða* ((ge)se:oðan); *seohhe* ((ge)se:on); *seohter* ((ge)se:on); *seohtr* ((ge)se:on); *sess* ((ge)sittan 1); *setl* ((ge)sittan 1); *si:en* ((ge)se:on); *sige 1* ((ge)si:gan 1); *sige 2* ((ge)si:gan 1); *sigor* ((ge)si:gan 1); *sihð* ((ge)se:on); *slæ:p 1* ((ge)slæ:pan); *slite 1* ((ge)sli:tan); *slota* ((ge)sli:tan); *sme:að* ((ge)sme:agan); *snid* ((ge)sni:ðan); *snide 1* ((ge)sni:ðan); *so:cn* ((ge)se:can 1); *sopa* ((ge)su:pan); *sopp* ((ge)su:pan); *spane* ((ge)spanan); *spann* ((ge)spannan); *spe:d* ((ge)spo:wán); *sporning* ((ge)spurnan); *spræ:c* ((ge)sprecan); *spræ:ce* ((ge)sprecan); *spring* ((ge)springan); *stæpe* ((ge)stæppan); *stæð* ((ge)standan); *stapa* ((ge)stæppan); *stapela* ((ge)stæppan); *stapol* ((ge)stæppan); *stappel* ((ge)stæppan); *staðol* ((ge)standan); *stede* ((ge)standan); *sti:g* ((ge)sti:gan); *stige* ((ge)sti:gan); *sto:pel* ((ge)stæppan); *strica* ((ge)stri:can); *stricel* ((ge)stri:can); *studu*

((ge)standan); *stund* ((ge)standan); *sufel* ((ge)su:pan); *sund* ((ge)swimman); *swæ:p* ((ge)swa:pan); *swæ:r 2* ((ge)sweorcan); *swearð* ((ge)sweorcan); *swearm* ((ge)sweorcan); *swelca* ((ge)swellan); *swe:or 1* ((ge)sweorcan); *swe:or 2* ((ge)sweorcan); *swe:ora* ((ge)sweorcan); *sweorð* ((ge)sweorcan); *swic* ((ge)swi:can); *swica* ((ge)swi:can); *swice 1* ((ge)swi:can); *swice 3* ((ge)swi:can); *swiflre* ((ge)swa:pan); *swipa* ((ge)swa:pan); *swipu* ((ge)swa:pan); *swyle* ((ge)swellan); *swylt* ((ge)sweltan); *syde* ((ge)se:oðan); *sype* ((ge)su:pan); *ta:cen* ((ge)te:on 1); *ta:cn* ((ge)te:on 1); *ta:cor* ((ge)te:on 1); *taru* ((ge)teran); *te:on 2* ((ge)te:on 1); *te:ona* ((ge)te:on 1); *te:one* ((ge)te:on 1); *teors* ((ge)teran); *teosu* ((ge)te:on 1); *ti:d* ((ge)te:on 1); *tihle* ((ge)te:on 1); *ti:ma* ((ge)te:on 1); *to:cyme* (to:cuman); *to:fær* (to:faran); *to:feng* (to:fo:n); *to:fle:am* (to:fle:on); *to:gang* (to:gangan); *tord* ((ge)teran); *torn 1* ((ge)teran); *to:sce:ad* (to:sce:adan); *traht* ((ge)dragan); *traht* ((ge)dragan); *tredde* ((ge)tredan); *trod* ((ge)tredan); *trodu* ((ge)tredan); *tunge* (getingan); *tungol* (getingan); *tyge* ((ge)te:on 1); *tyht 1* ((ge)te:on 1); *ðæ:sma* ((ge)ðe:on 1); *ðegn* ((ge)ðicgan); *ðengel* (geðingan); *ðerscolð* ((ge)ðerscan); *ðing* ((ge)ðingan); *ði:sl* ((ge)ðe:on); *ði:sle* ((ge)ðe:on); *ðre:a* ((ge)ðra:wan); *ðre:al 1* ((ge)ðra:wan); *ðreax* ((ge)ðerscan); *ðryng* ((ge)ðringan); *ðrysce* ((ge)ðerscan); *ðung* ((ge)ðingan); *ðurhfær* (ðurhfaran); *ðurhfæreld* (ðurhfaran); *ðurhfe:re 2* (ðurhfaran); *ðwæ:le* ((ge)ðwe:an); *ðwæ:le* ((ge)ðwe:an); *ðwe:re* ((ge)ðweran); *ðwiril* ((ge)ðweran); *uncu:ða* ((ge)cunnan); *underdelf* (underdelfan); *underfang* (underfo:n); *underfeng* (underfo:n); *underfo:nd* (underfo:n); *undersang* (undersingan); *underscyte* (undersce:otan); *unholda* ((ge)healdan); *unna* ((ge)unnan); *unne* ((ge)unnan); *u:pcyme* (u:pcuman); *u:pganga* (u:pgangan); *u:phe:afod* (u:phebban); *u:tdræ:f* (u:tdri:fan); *u:tfær* (u:tfaran); *u:tfæreld* (u:tfaran); *u:tfaru* (u:tfaran); *u:tfo:r* (u:tfaran); *u:tgang* (u:tgangan); *u:tgenga* (u:tgangan); *u:tscyte* (u:tsce:otan); *u:ðwita* (oðwi:tan); *wa:c 2* ((ge)wi:can); *wæ:dl* ((ge)wadan); *wæ:dla 2* ((ge)wadan); *wæ:g 1* ((ge)wegan); *wæ:ge 1* ((ge)wegan); *wæ:ge 2* ((ge)wegan); *wægn* ((ge)wegan); *wæstm* ((ge)weaxan); *wand* ((ge)windan); *wadum* ((ge)wadan); *wealca* ((ge)wealcan); *weald 1* ((ge)wealdan); *weald 2* ((ge)wealdan); *weard 1* ((ge)weorðan); *weard 2* ((ge)weorðan); *wearp* ((ge)weorpan 1); *weax* ((ge)weaxan); *web* ((ge)weaxan); *webba* ((ge)weaxan); *weg* ((ge)wegan); *wegu* ((ge)wegan); *wend* ((ge)windan); *Wendle* ((ge)windan); *weorð 1* ((ge)weorðan); *werp* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wedel* ((ge)wadan); *wicg* ((ge)wegan); *wicga* ((ge)wegan); *wi:cing* ((ge)wi:can); *wierp* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wince* ((ge)wi:can); *wincel 1* ((ge)wi:can); *windel* ((ge)windan); *wi:te* ((ge)wi:tan); *wi:tega* ((ge)wi:tan); *wiðercora* (wiðce:osan); *wiðercwida* (wiðercweðan); *wiðercwide* (wiðercweðan); *wiðersaca* (wiðersacan); *wiðerstede* (wiðerstandan); *wiðerwinn* (wiðerwinnan); *wiðerwinna* (wiðerwinnan); *wo:da* ((ge)wadan); *Wo:den* ((ge)wadan); *wo:p* ((ge)we:pan); *word 1* ((ge)weorðan); *word 2* ((ge)weorðan); *wra:ð 2* ((ge)wri:ðan); *wraðu* ((ge)wri:ðan); *wriða* ((ge)wri:ðan); *wrist* ((ge)wri:ðan); *wrixl* ((ge)wre:on); *wrixla* ((ge)wre:on); *wucu* ((ge)wi:can); *wuldor* ((ge)wealdan); *wund 1* ((ge)windan); *wundor* ((ge)windan); *wurpul* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wyrð 1* ((ge)weorðan); *wyrp* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wyrpe 1* ((ge)weorpan 1); *wyrðe 2* ((ge)weorðan); *y:st* ((ge)unnan); *ymbespræ:c* (ymbsprecan); *ymbfær* (ymbfaran); *ymbfæreld* (ymbfaran); *ymbfaru* (ymbfaran); *ymbfeng* (ymbfo:n); *ymbgang* (ymbgangan); *ymbhwyrf* (ymbhweorfan); *ymbryne* (ymbiarnan); *ymbse:on 2* (ymbse:on 1); *ymbset* (ymbsttan); *ymbspræ:c* (ymbsprecan); *ymbswæ:pe* (ymbswa:pan).

Nouns with pre-terminal suffixation (1,554)

Prefixed nouns (167): *æ:fyrmda* (fyrmd 2); *andcy:ðnes* (cy:ðnes); *andleofen* (liften); *andwist* (wist); *bi:leofen* (liften); *bi:wist* (wist); *edce:lnes* ((ge)ce:lnes); *edgift* (gift); *edsihð* (sihð); *edspellung* (spellung); *edðingung* ((ge)ðingung); *edwist* (wist); *forebi:cnung* ((ge)bi:cnung); *forefre:frend* (fre:frend); *foregi:mnes* (gi:mnes); *foremearcung* (mearcung); *forescieldnes* ((ge)scieldnes); *forescyttels* (scyttels); *foreðingræ:den* (ðingræ:den); *forgeearnung* (earnung); *forleornung* (leornung); *forscending* (scending); *forðahting* ((ge)ðeahtung); *forðeahtung* ((ge)ðeahtung); *forðforlæ:tenes* (forlæ:tennes); *forðlæ:dnes* (læ:dnes); *forðsetennes* (gesetennes); *forðspo:wnes* (spo:wnes); *framfundung* (fundung); *framierning* (ierning); *framslitnes* (slitnes); *fre:areccere* (reccere); *fullmægen* (mægen); *inbu:end* (bu:end); *inbyrdling* (byrdling 2); *ince:gung* (ce:gung ø); *indi:egelnes* (di:egolnes); *indryhto* ((ge)dryht); *ine:ðung* (e:ðgung); *inflæ:scnes* ((ge)flæ:scnes); *inge:oting* (ge:oting ø); *ingewitnes* ((ge)witnes); *inre:cels* (re:cels); *insce:awere* (sce:awere); *insce:awung* (sce:awung); *inseglung* (seglung); *inseten* (seten); *insetnes* ((ge)setnes); *insiht* (gesiht); *intrahtnung* (trahtnung); *inði:nen* (ði:nen); *inwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *inwritting* (wri:ting); *inwunenes* (wunenes); *inwunung* (wunung); *medse:lð* ((ge)sæ:lð); *midfæsten* (fæsten); *midgearwung* ((ge)gearwung); *midðro:wung* (ðro:wung); *midwist* (wist); *midwunung* (wunung); *miscenning* (cennung 1); *misgewidere* (gewidere); *mishe:rnes* ((ge)hi:ernes); *mishealdsumnes* ((ge)healdsumnes); *oferbiternes* (biternes); *ofercostung* ((ge)costung); *oferfre:cednes* (fre:cednes); *oferge:mnes* (gi:emenes); *oferheortnes* (heortnes); *oferholt* (holt); *ofermearcung* (mearcung);

ofersæ:lð ((ge)sæ:lð); *oferse:ocnes* (se:ocnes); *ofersme:aung* ((ge)sme:aung); *oferðryccednes* ((ge)ðryccednes); *oferwe:snes* (gewesnes); *oferwist* (wist); *oferwigels* (wigels); *ofrahtung* (trahtnung); *onæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *onba:snung* (ba:snung); *onbesce:awung* (besce:awung); *one:ðgung* (e:ðgung); *one:hting* (e:htung); *onflæ:scnes* ((ge)flæ:scnes); *ongehy:ðnes* (gehy:ðnes); *ongesetenes* ((ge)setenes); *onsmyrung* (smirung); *onsymbelnes* (symbelnes); *onðre:agung* (ðre:agung); *onwist* (wist); *onwri:ting* (wri:ting); *samræ:den* (ræ:den); *samwist* (wist); *sinræ:den* (ræ:den); *sinwræ:nnes* (wræ:nnes); *to:æty:cnes* (æty:cnes); *to:brennes* (brennes); *to:clypung* (clipung); *to:endebyrdnes* (endebyrdnes); *to:gecorennes* ((ge)corennes); *to:hi:gung* (hi:gung); *to:hlystend* (hlystend); *to:sprytting* (sprytting); *to:tihting* (tyhting); *to:ðening* (ðenning); *u:pa:fangnes* (a:fangnes); *u:pfle:ring* (fle:ring); *u:tirning* (ærning); *u:tsiht* (gesiht); *u:tyrning* (ærning); *una:nræ:dnes* (a:nræ:dnes); *unandcy:ðignes* (andcy:ðignes ø); *unarodscipe* (arodscipe); *unble:tsung* (ble:tsung); *unbrosnung* ((ge)brosnung); *unca:fscipe* (ca:fscipe); *underandfo:nd* (onfo:nd); *underfolgōð* (folgōð); *underholung* (holing); *unfæ:hð* (fæ:hð); *unforhæfednes* (forhæfednes); *unforhtle:asnes* (forhtle:asnes); *ungearuwitolnes* (gearowitolnes); *ungebrōnung* ((ge)brōnung); *ungecnyrdnes* ((ge)cneordnes); *ungedæftnes* (dæftnes ø); *ungefremmung* ((ge)fremmung); *ungehi:rsumnes* ((ge)hi:ersumnes); *ungehy:rnes* ((ge)hi:ernes); *ungeli:fnes* (geli:fnes); *ungemetgung* ((ge)metgung); *ungemo:dignes* (mo:dignes); *ungerisnes* (gerisnes); *ungesæ:lð* ((ge)sæ:lð); *ungetemprung* (temprung); *ungetre:owð* ((ge)tre:owð); *ungewi:snes* ((ge)wi:snes); *ungewidere* (gewidere); *ungy:men* (gi:emen); *unha:dung* (ha:dung); *unmægnnes* (meagnolnes); *unmeltung* (meltung); *unmyrhð* (myrgð); *unni:ðing* (ni:ðing); *unsibsumnes* (sibsumnes); *unswefn* (swefn); *unsy:fernes* (sy:fernes); *untre:owð* ((ge)tre:owð); *untrymð* (trymð); *undolemo:dnes* (ðolmo:dnes); *unwemming* ((ge)wemming); *unweorðung* (weorðung); *unwi:sdo:m* (wi:sdo:m); *unwi:tnung* (wi:tnung); *unwiðmetenes* (wiðmetennes); *unwidere* (gewidere); *unwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *unwrigednes* (wrigennes); *wanæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *wiðerhy:dig* 2 (hygdig); *wiðme:tednes* (geme:tednes); *ymbbi:gnes* (bi:gnes); *ymbfæstnes* (fæstnes); *ymbfæstnung* ((ge)fæstnung); *ymsme:agung* ((ge)sme:aung). **Suffixed nouns (376):** *abbodde:ast* (abbodde:as ø); *a:cumendlicnes* (a:cumendlic); *æ:mtignes* (æ:mettig); *æ:trennes* (æ:tren); *æ:wfæstnes* (æ:wfæst); *æðelcundnes* (æðelcund); *æðelingha:d* (æðeling); *a:glæ:cha:d* (a:glæ:c); *a:gnettung* (a:gnett); *ambihtsumnes* (ambihtsum ø); *andgietle:ast* (andgietle:as); *a:netnes* (a:nett); *a:nfealdnes* (a:nfeald); *angsumnes* (angsum); *a:rfæstnes* (a:rfæst); *a:rle:asnes* (a:rle:as); *a:rle:ast* (a:rle:as); *a:wendendlicnes* (a:wendendlic); *bearnle:ast* (bearnle:as); *bisceopha:dung* (bisceopha:d); *bisignes* (bisig); *biternes* (biter); *bliccettung* (bliccettan ø); *bogetung* (bogettan ø); *brogdettung* (brogdettan); *bro:ðorli:cnes* (bro:ðorlic); *cancetung* (cancettan); *carfulnes* (carful); *carle:asnes* (carle:as); *carle:ast* (carle:as); *ca:serdo:m* (ca:sere); *ca:sering* (ca:sere); *ca:sern* (ca:sere); *ceahhetung* (ceahhetan); *cearcetung* (cearcettan ø); *clæppetung* (clæppetan); *clangettung* (clangettan ø); *cna:welæ:cung* (cna:welæ:c); *cossetung* (cossettan ø); *cra:cetung* (cra:cettan); *cri:stendo:m* (cri:sten 1); *cri:stennes* (cri:sten 1); *cri:stnere* (cri:sten 1); *cri:stnung* (cri:sten 1); *cwealmbæ:rnes* (cwealmbæ:re); *de:adlicnes* (de:adlic); *di:egolnes* (di:egol 1); *do:mfæstnes* (do:mfæst); *dre:orignes* (dre:orig); *droppetung* (droppetan); *druncenha:d* (druncen 2); *druncennes* (druncen 2); *druncenscipe* (druncen 2); *druncning* (druncen 2); *dryhtdo:m* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtscipe* ((ge)dryht); *dysgung* (dysig 1); *dysigdo:m* (dysig 1); *dysignes* (dysig 1); *e:adignes* (e:adig); *ealdordo:mlicnes* (ealdordo:mlic); *ealdordo:mscipe* (ealdordo:m); *ealdorlicnes* (ealdorlic); *earfoðlicnes* (earfoðlic); *e:adelicnes* (e:adelic); *efenlæ:cend* ((ge)efenlæ:can); *efenlicnes* (efenlic); *eftli:sing* (eftle:as ø); *egele:asnes* (egele:as); *egesfulnes* (egesful); *elcung* (elcian); *elele:ast* (elele:as ø); *elreordignes* (elreordig); *elðe:odignes* (elðe:odig); *endele:asnes* (endele:as); *e:stfulnes* (e:stful); *e:stines* (e:stig); *etolnes* (etol); *fa:getung* (fa:gettan); *felafealdnes* (felafeald); *feohle:asnes* (feohle:as); *fe:orðling* (fe:orða); *fe:orðung* (fe:orða); *flæ:sclicnes* (flæ:sclic); *foreðancolnes* (foreðancol); *forgitelnes* (forgitel); *forhtle:asnes* (forhtle:as ø); *forðræ:stednes* (forðræ:sted); *forwitolnes* (forewitol); *fracoðlicnes* (fracoðlic); *fremfulnes* (fremful); *fremsumnes* (fremsum); *fre:ondle:ast* (fre:ondle:as); *fullsumnes* (fullsum ø); *fyrðringnes* (fyrðrung); *gafolræ:den* (gafol 1); *gealpettung* (gealpettan); *gearowitolnes* (gearowitol); *gebe:tendnes* (be:tend); *geblæ:dfæstnes* ((ge)blæ:dfæst); *gecwedra:dnes* (gecwedra:den); *geefenlæ:cestre* ((ge)efenlæ:can); *(ge)dafenlicnes* (gedafenlic); *(ge)dyrstignes* ((ge)dyrstig); *gefehtsumnes* (fehtsum ø); *geflitfulnes* ((ge)flitful); *(ge)efenlæ:cung* ((ge)efenlæ:can); *(ge)fæstnung* (fæstnung); *gegearwungnes* ((ge)gearwung); *gehæftend* ((ge)hæft 1); *gehæ:lednes* ((ge)hæ:led); *gehæplicnes* (gehæplic); *(ge)healdsumnes* (healdsum); *(ge)hi:ersumnes* ((ge)hi:ersum); *gehwyrfines* ((ge)hwyrft); *gehy:ðelicnes* ((ge)hy:ðelic); *gele:affulnes* ((ge)le:afful); *gele:afle:asnes* (gele:afle:as); *gele:fenscipe* (geli:efen); *geli:efenscipe* (geli:efen); *geligernes* (geligere); *gelimplicnes* (gelimplic); *gelo:mlæ:cung* ((ge)lo:mlæ:can); *gelo:mlæ:cnes* ((ge)lo:mlæ:can); *gelo:mlicnes* (gelo:mlic); *(ge)lustfullung* (gelustful); *(ge)lustfulnes* (gelustful);

gely:tlung (ly:tel 1); *gema:hlicnes* (gema:hlic); *gemæ:nelicnes* ((ge)mæ:nelic); *gemæ:nsumnes* ((ge)mæ:nsum); *gemæ:nsumung* ((ge)mæ:nsum); *gemetfæstnes* (gemetfæst); *gemeticung* (gemetic); *gemo:dsumnes* (gemo:dsum); *gemyndiglicnes* (gemyndiglic); *gemyndly:st* ((ge)myndle:as); *genyhsumnes* ((ge)nyhtsum); *genyhsumung* ((ge)nyhtsum); *geogudha:d* (geogud); *geogudha:dnes* (geogudha:d); *geonglicnes* (geonglic); *geongordo:m* (geongor ø); *geongorscipe* (geongor ø); *geornfulnes* (geornful); *gesæ:lignes* ((ge)sæ:lig); *(ge)selenes* (selen); *gesibsumung* ((ge)sibsum); *(ge)stæððignes* ((ge)stæððig); *(ge)sundfulnes* (gesundful); *(ge)sweotolung* (sweotol); *geswincfulnes* ((ge)swincful); *geswipornes* ((ge)swipor); *getre:owfulnes* ((ge)tre:owful); *getre:owle:asnes* ((ge)tre:owle:as); *geðafsumnes* (geðafsum); *(ge)ðe:odnes* (ðe:od 2); *geðe:odsumnes* (ðe:odsum ø); *geðri:stlæ:cung* ((ge)ðri:stlæ:can); *(ge)wilsumnes* (wilsum); *(ge)witle:ast* ((ge)witle:as); *gewyrðelicnes* (wyrðelic ø); *gewyrðignes* (wyrðig ø); *gi:emele:asnes* (gi:emele:as); *gi:emele:ast* (gi:emele:as); *gi:emenes* (gi:emen); *gifolnes* (gifol); *gliderung* (glidder); *gne:aðlicnes* (gne:aðlic ø); *godcundlicnes* (godcundlic); *godcundnes* (godcund); *godsibbræ:den* (godsibb); *goretting* (goretan); *græ:dignes* (græ:dig); *grammaticere* (grammatic); *grimsung* (grimsian); *grymetting* (grymettan); *hæftedo:m* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæften* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftincel* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæfting* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftling* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftung* ((ge)hæft 1); *hafenle:ast* (hafenle:as); *hæ:ðendo:m* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðennes* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðenscipe* (hæ:ðen 1); *ha:ligdo:m* (ha:lig 1); *ha:lignes* (ha:lig 1); *handlung* (handle); *ha:rwengnes* (ha:rwele); *he:alices* (he:alic); *heardlicnes* (heardlic); *hearmcwidolnes* (hearmcwidol); *hefignes* (hefig); *heolstrung* (heolstor 2); *hetolnes* (hetol); *hla:fle:ast* (hla:fle:as ø); *hle:onað* (hle:onian); *hlu:torlicnes* (hlu:torlic ø); *hohfulnes* (hohful); *hræ:cetung* (hræ:cetan); *hræðlicnes* (hræðlic); *huntigystre* (hunticge); *hwiscettung* (hwiscettan ø); *hwurfulnes* (hwurful); *hygdignes* (hygdig); *hygele:ast* (hygele:as); *incundnes* (incund); *inlendiscnes* (inlendisc); *læ:cedo:mnes* (læ:cedo:m); *langmo:dnes* (langmo:d); *langsumnes* (langsum); *la:rle:ast* (la:rle:as ø); *la:ðwendnes* (la:ðwende); *le:afle:ast* (gele:afle:as); *le:asli:cettung* (le:asli:cettan); *le:ohtmo:dnes* (le:ohtmo:d); *li:cettere* (li:cettan); *li:cettung* (li:cettan); *li:fle:ast* (li:fle:as); *li:getung* (li:get); *li:htingnes* (li:hting 1); *litigere* (litig ø); *lufsumnes* (lufsum); *lustbæ:rnnes* (lustbæ:re 1); *lyffetere* (lyffettan); *lyffetung* (lyffettan); *ly:telnes* (ly:tel 1); *lytignes* (lytig); *ly:tlung* (ly:tel 1); *ly:tlung* (ly:tel 1); *mægdenha:d* (mægden); *mægenle:ast* (mægenle:as); *mægenscipe* (mægen); *mæ:gðræ:den* ((ge)mæ:gð 1); *mæ:nsumung* ((ge)mæ:nsum); *ma:nfulnes* (ma:nful); *manigfealdnes* (manigfeald); *meagolmo:dnes* (meagolmo:d); *meagolnes* (meagol); *medemlicnes* (medemlic); *mennisclicnes* (mennisclic); *menniscnes* (mennisc 1); *meteli:est* (metele:as); *misli:cnes* (misli:c); *missenlicnes* (missenlic); *mo:dignes* (mo:dig); *mo:dle:ast* (mo:dle:as); *murcnere* (murcnian); *murnung* (murnan); *ne:adignes* (ne:adig ø); *ne:adwi:snes* (ne:adwi:s 1); *ne:alæ:cung* ((ge)ne:alæ:can); *neowolnes* (neowol); *netwerðlicnes* (nytwierðlic); *ni:etennes* (ni:eten); *nihternnes* (nihterne 1); *nytlcnes* (nytlc); *o:læ:cung* ((ge)a:nlæ:can); *oferflo:wedli:cnes* (oferflo:wedli:ce); *ofergitolnes* (ofergitol); *ofermo:dgung* (ofermo:dig); *ofermo:dignes* (ofermo:dig); *ongeli:cnes* (ongeli:c); *plihtere* (pliht); *ræ:dfæstnes* (ræ:dfæst); *re:afolnes* (re:afol); *re:ccelest* (re:cele:as); *re:cele:asnes* (re:cele:as); *ri:csere* (ri:csian); *ri:csung* (ri:csian); *rihtlæ:cung* ((ge)rihtlæ:can); *rihtwi:send* (rihtwi:s); *rihtwi:snes* (rihtwi:s); *ro:tsung* (gero:tsian); *ry:metle:ast* (ry:metle:as ø); *sa:rignes* (sa:rig); *scamle:ast* (scamle:as); *scandlicnes* (scandlic); *sce:adwi:snes* ((ge)sce:adwi:s); *sceaððignes* (sceaðig); *scyldignes* (scyldig); *scyldigung* (scyldig); *sibsumnes* ((ge)sibsum); *sicettung* (sicettan); *sidefulnes* (sideful); *sigefæstnes* (sigefæst); *sigorfæstnes* (sigorfæst); *slæ:ple:ast* (slæ:ple:as); *sla:polnes* (sla:pol); *sla:pornes* (slæ:por); *sleacmo:dnes* (sleacmo:d); *sleacornes* (sleacor ø); *slidornes* (slidor 1); *slipornes* (slipor); *sme:alices* (sme:alic); *smicernes* (smicer); *sorgle:ast* (sorgle:as); *so:ðfæstnes* (so:ðfæst); *spe:dignes* (spe:dig); *sporetung* (sporetan); *sprecolnes* (sprecul); *stadolfæstnes* (stadolfæst); *stedefæstnes* (stedefæst); *stedignes* (stedig); *sticolnes* (sticol); *swæ:rmo:dnes* (swæ:rmo:d); *swangettung* (swangettan ø); *swearcmo:dnes* (swearcmo:d ø); *sweflennes* (sweflen); *swefnigend* (swefn); *swelgendnes* ((ge)swelgend); *swicolnes* (swicol); *swi:ðlicnes* (swi:ðlic); *swi:ðmo:dnes* (swi:ðmo:d); *swo:retung* (swo:rettan); *sy:ferlicnes* (sy:ferlic); *synderlicnes* (synderlic); *tæ:lwierðlicnes* (tæ:lwierðlic); *te:oðung* (te:oða); *ti:dlicnes* (ti:dlic); *tolcettung* (tolcettan); *trahtnung* ((ge)trahtnian); *trendelnes* (trendel); *tunglere* (tunglen); *ðæslicnes* (ðæslic); *ðearfednes* (ðearfend); *ðearflicnes* (ðearflic); *ðearlwi:snes* (ðearlwi:s); *ðe:awfæstnes* (ðe:awfæst); *ðe:ostorfulnes* (ðe:ostorful); *ðe:owdo:mha:d* (ðe:owdo:m); *ðe:owotdo:m* (ðe:owot); *ðe:owtling* (ðe:owot); *ðe:owotscipe* (ðe:owot); *ðri:stlæ:cnes* ((ge)ðri:stlæ:can); *ðro:werha:d* (ðro:were); *ðurhwunungnes* (ðurhwunung); *unnytlicnes* (unnytlic); *wa:cmo:dnes* (wa:cmo:d 1); *wæ:gnere* (gewæ:gnian); *wæ:pnedha:d* (wæ:pned 1); *wærlicnes* (wærlic 1); *wæstmbæ:rnnes* (wæstmbæ:re); *wæterle:ast* (wæterle:as); *warning* (warnian); *we:amo:dnes* (we:amo:d); *wearrihtnes* (wearriht); *wegle:ast* (wegle:as); *weorðfulnes* (weorðful); *weorðlicnes* (weorðlic); *we:rignes* (we:rig); *werodle:st* (werodle:as ø); *werodnes* (werod 2); *wiccuungdo:m* (wiccung);

wi:fle:ast (wi:fle:as); *wilnincel* (wielen); *wi:tele:ast* (wi:tele:as); *witle:asnes* ((ge)witle:as); *witolnes* (witol ø); *wittignes* ((ge)wittig); *wiðercwedolnes* (wiðercwedol); *wlæffetere* (wlæffettan ø); *wlitignes* (wlitig); *wo:hfulnes* (wo:hful); *wordlung* (wordlian); *wrigelnes* (wrigels); *wuldorfæstlicnes* (wuldorfæstlic ø); *wynsumnes* (wynsum); *wyrgcwedolnes* (wyrgcwedol); *ymbhy:dignes* (ymbhy:dig); *yrðling* (yrð). **Compound nouns (632):** *æ:brecð* (brecð); *æcerte:oðung* (te:oðung); *æcerty:ning* (ty:ning); *æ:fende:nung* (ðe:nung); *æ:fende:owdo:m* (ðe:owdo:m); *æ:fenglo:mung* (glo:mung); *æ:fenoffrung* (offrung); *æ:fenræ:ding* (ræ:ding); *æ:fenrepsung* (repsung 1); *æ:gesetnes* ((ge)setnes); *æ:læ:dend* (læ:dend); *æ:læ:rend* (læ:rend); *ælmessylen* (selen); *ælmihdig 2* (mihtig); *æschberend* (berend); *æðelduguð* (duguð); *æ:wicnes* (wicnes ø); *æ:wiscberend* (berend); *aldgeddung* (gieddung); *a:nbu:end* (bu:end); *a:nwunung* (wunung); *a:rge:otere* (ge:otere); *a:torðigen* (ðigen); *a:wega:worpnnes* (a:worpnnes); *a:weggewitenes* (gewitendnes); *bærsynnig* (synnig); *beadumægen* (mægen); *bellringestre* (ringestre); *be:nyrd* (yrð); *be:odwyst* (wist); *beorðorði:nen* (ði:nen); *beregafol* (gafol 1); *betwi:nforle:tnes* (forlæ:tnes); *betwuxa:worpnnes* (a:worpnnes); *betwuxblinnes* (blinnes); *bisceopðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *bisceopfolgōð* (folgōð); *bisceopha:dðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *bisceopha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *ble:ostæ:ning* (stæ:ning); *blo:dge:otend* (ge:otend); *blo:ðhræ:cung* (hræ:cung); *blo:dlæ:tere* (læ:tere); *blo:dscce:awung* (sce:awung); *blo:dseten* (seten); *blo:dspi:wung* (spi:wung); *blo:dðigen* (ðigen); *blo:tspi:ung* (spi:wung); *bo:cgesamnung* ((ge)samnung); *bo:cræ:dere* (ræ:dere); *bo:cræ:ding* (ræ:ding); *bo:cstigel* (stigel); *bo:ctæ:cung* (tæ:cing); *bo:ctalu* (tæ:cing); *bolda:gend* (a:gend); *bre:melðy:fel* (ðy:fel); *bre:ostweorðung* (weorðung); *brimli:ðend* (li:ðend); *bro:mfæsten* (fæsten); *bru:middel* (middel 2); *bry:dblesung* (ble:tsung); *burga:gend* (a:gend); *burgfæsten* (fæsten); *burgwi:gend* (wi:gend); *burhgeðingð* (geðingð); *by:mesangere* (sangere); *byrnwi:gend* (wi:gend); *byrðði:nenu* (ði:nen); *byttfylling* ((ge)fylling); *candelsny:tels* (sny:tels); *ceasterbu:end* (bu:end); *cildgeogōð* (geogōð); *cimbagli:were* (gli:were); *ciricðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *ciricha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *ciricmæ:rsung* (mæ:rsung); *ciricmangung* (mangung); *cne:owbi:gung* (bi:ging); *cne:owholen* (holen); *cnihtiugōð* (geogōð); *cordewa:nere* (wa:nere ø); *cornte:oðung* (te:oðung); *cranicwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *crismha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *crismli:sing* (li:esing 2); *crismmyrels* (smirels); *cu:migōða* (migōða); *cwicæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *cwildseten* (seten); *cycendē:nung* (ðe:nung); *cyllfylling* ((ge)fylling); *cynnreccenes* (recennes); *dæ:dbo:tlihting* (li:hting 1); *dægme:lscce:awere* (sce:awere); *dægre:doffrung* (offrung); *dægweorðung* (weorðung); *dæ:lnimung* (nimung); *dæ:lnumelnes* (numelnes ø); *de:aðmægen* (mægen); *de:aðsynnignes* (synnignes); *de:aððe:nung* (ðe:nung); *denberende* (berende); *de:ofolgi:tsung* (gi:tsung); *de:orwyrðnes* (weorðnes); *di:aconðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *discberend* (berend); *dolhsmeltas* (swedel); *dolwillen 2* (willen 1); *do:msettend* (settend); *do:mweorðung* (weorðung); *druncmennen* (mennen); *dryhtwe:mend* (we:mend); *dryhtwe:mere* (we:mend); *duguðnæ:mere* (næ:mere); *duruði:nen* (ði:nen); *duruhaldend* (healdend); *du:stsce:awung* (sce:awung); *dyrneforlegernes* (forlegnes); *dyrnegeilige 2* (geligere); *dyrstlæ:cung* (o:læ:cung); *e:agse:oung* (se:oung); *ealdgesegen* ((ge)segen); *ealdhettende* (hettend); *ealdorduguð* (duguð); *ealdwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *eallha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *eallmægen* (mægen); *ealloffrung* (offrung); *eallwealdend* (wealdend 1); *ealugafol* (gafol 1); *e:arclæ:nsend* (clæ:nsend); *eardbegengnes* (begengnes); *eardwunung* (wunung); *e:arspirl* (spinel); *E:asterðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *efenheafodling* (he:afodling); *efenlæ:cere* (læ:cere); *efenleornere* (leornere); *efenscolere* (sco:lere); *e:fende:nung* (ðe:nung); *efenwyrccend* (wyrccend); *eftcynnnes* (cennes); *eftforgifnes* (forgifnes); *eftgeafung* (geafung); *eftlo:cung* (lo:cung); *eftni:wung* (ni:wung); *eftselenes* (selenes); *eftspellung* (spellung); *eftðingung* ((ge)ðingung); *ellenmæ:rðu* (mæ:rð); *eodorbrecð* (brecð); *eorlmægen* (mægen); *eorðbeofung* (bifung); *eorðbi:gennes* (begengnes); *eorðbu:end* (bu:end); *eorðbyrgen* (byrgen); *eorðcryppel* (cryppel 2); *eorðhre:renes* (hre:renes); *eorðmægen* (mægen); *eorðstyrung* (styrung); *eorðtilð* ((ge)tilð); *e:ðelfæsten* (fæsten); *fæderenmæ:gð* ((ge)mæ:gð 1); *fæderhi:wisc* (hi:wisc); *fæ:ræring* (æring); *fæ:runtrymnes* (untrumnes); *fantble:tsung* (ble:tsung); *fantha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *feaxfeallung* (feallung); *feldsæten* (seten); *feldwe:sten* (we:sten 1); *feohgafol* (gafol 1); *feohgi:tsere* (gi:tsere); *feohgi:tsung* (gi:tsung); *feohlæ:nung* (læ:nung); *feohspilling* (spilling); *feorhberend* (berend); *fe:ðerberend* (berend); *fi:fmægen* (mægen); *fiðerfo:tni:eten* (ni:eten); *flæ:scbesmitennes* (besmitenes); *flæ:sccestnung* ((ge)cestnung); *flæ:scwellere* (cwellere); *flæ:scce:ping* (ci:eping); *flæ:scmangere* (mangere); *flæ:scta:were* (ta:were); *flæ:scðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *folcdryht* ((ge)dryht); *folcgedre:fnes* (gedre:fnes); *folcle:asung* (le:asung); *folcmæ:gð* ((ge)mæ:gð 1); *folcmægen* (mægen); *folda:gend* (a:gend); *foldbu:end* (bu:end); *forwardmercung* (mearcung); *fo:tðwe:al* (ðwe:al); *fruma:cennes* (a:cennednes); *frumcennung* (cennung 1); *frumhe:owung* (hi:wung 2); *frumsetnes* ((ge)setnes); *frumsetnung* (setnung); *frumspellung* (spellung); *frumwi:fung* ((ge)wi:fung); *fugelweohlere* (wiglere); *fulwihtðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *fy:rgearwung* (gearwung); *fyrrsægen* ((ge)segen); *gærsyrð* (yrð); *gafolmanung* (manung); *gafolti:ning* (ti:ning ø); *gafolyrð*

(yrð); *gagolbæ: rnes* (gebæ: rnes); *galdorgalend* (galend); *galdorgalere* (galere); *ga: rberend* (berend); *ga: rmitting* ((ge)mitting); *ga: rwigend* (wi: gend); *ga: stberend* (berend); *ge: arðe: nung* (ðe: nung); *gebedbigen* (bygen); *gebyrdwiglere* (wiglere); *geli: cbisnung* (bi: snung); *ge: oabbod* (abbod); *geoguðmyrð* (myrgð); *geondleccung* (læccung); *gereordgle: awnes* (gle: awnes); *gesi: ðmægen* (mægen); *geteldwurðung* (weorðung); *gielpgeornes* (geornnes); *giestliðnes* (li: ðnes); *gistmægen* (mægen); *gli: wbydenestre* (bydenestre); *gli: wmæ: den* (mægden); *godmægen* (mægen); *godspelbodung* (bodung); *godwrecnes* (wrecnes); *goldæ: ht* (æ: ht 1); *goldmæstling* (mæstling 1); *gramfæ: rnes* (fæ: rnes); *gristbitung* (bitung); *grundbu: end* (bu: end); *gyrlgyden* (gyden); *ha: da: rung* (a: rung); *halswurðung* (wurðung); *ha: mweorðung* (weorðung); *handfæstnung* ((ge)fæstnung); *handmægen* (mægen); *handselen* (selen); *handseten* (seten); *handspitel* (spitel); *handðwe: al* (ðwe: al); *haransprecel* (sprecul); *he: afodfrætennes* (frætenes); *he: afodmægen* (mægen); *he: afodðwe: al* (ðwe: al); *he: ahca: sere* (Ca: sere); *he: ahfæsten* (fæsten); *he: ahfexede* (feaxede); *he: ahgesamnung* ((ge)samnung); *he: ahgnornung* (gnornung); *he: ahleornere* (leornere); *he: ahmægen* (mægen); *he: ahsangere* (sangere); *he: ahsce: aware* (sce: aware); *he: ahsbryngu* (strengð); *he: ahðegnung* (ðe: nung); *healfhunding* (hunding); *healfryndel* (trendel); *healsbrynige* (brynig); *heardsæ: lnes* (gesæ: lnes); *heardsæ: lð* ((ge)sæ: lð); *hellehæftling 1* (hæftling); *hellemægen* (mægen); *helmberend* (berend); *helry: negu* ((ge)ry: nig); *hengenwi: tnung* (wi: tnung); *heofonduguð* (duguð); *heofonmægen* (mægen); *heofonwealdend* (wealdend 1); *heortsa: rnes* (sa: rnes); *he: rbu: ende* (bu: end); *heremægen* (mægen); *hindhælede* (heoloð); *hi: wcu: ðræ: dnes* ((ge)ræ: dnes); *hlædtrendel* (trendel); *hla: fordswi: cung* (swi: cung); *hla: fordsyrwung* (sierwung); *hla: fse: nung* (segnung); *hle: orhræscnes* (hræscnes); *ho: hhwyrfung* (hwyrfung ø); *holmmægen* (mægen); *ho: ltihte* (tiht); *hordmægen* (mægen); *hordweorðung* (weorðung); *hornbla: were* (bla: were); *hrædfæ: rnes* ((ge)fæ: rnes); *hrædwilnes* (gewilnes); *hrægelgefætowodnes* (frætwednes); *hræglðe: nestre* (ðe: nestre); *hre: odpi: pere* (pi: pere); *hrifte: ung* (te: ung ø); *hringweorðung* (weorðung); *hri: ðerhe: aware* (he: aware ø); *hundredseten* (seten); *huniggafol* (gafol 1); *hu: selha: lgung* (ha: lgung); *hwælhuntað* (huntoð); *hy: gedriht* ((ge)dryht); *hyseberðling* (byrðling); *hyseberðre* (byrðre 2); *i: delgildoffrung* (offrung); *i: egbu: end* (bu: end); *innanti: dernes* (ti: edernes); *innodmægen* (mægen); *innodty: dernes* (ty: dernes 1); *i: senhearde* (hearde); *læ: ringmæ: den* (mægden); *lagufæsten* (fæsten); *landa: gend* (a: gend); *landbegengnes* (begengnes); *landbu: end 1* (bu: end); *landbu: end 2* (bu: end); *landbu: nes* (gebu: nes); *landfæsten* (fæsten); *landfyrding* (fyrding); *landgafol* (gafol 1); *landhæfen* (hæfen 1); *landhredding* (hreddung); *landopenung* ((ge)openung); *landseten* (seten); *langfæ: rnes* ((ge)fæ: rnes); *la: rbodung* (bodung); *la: rhlystend* (hlystend); *le: afhlystend* (hlystend); *le: asgewitnes* ((ge)witnes); *le: asmo: dnes* (mo: dnes); *le: assce: aware* (sce: aware); *le: assponung* (sponung); *le: astyhtung* (tyhting); *le: aswyrccend* (wyrccend); *lencenliften* (liften); *le: odbygen* (bygen); *le: odmægen* (mægen); *le: ohtberend* (berend); *le: ohtbræ: dnes* (bræ: dnes); *le: ohtsa: wend* (sa: wend); *le: oðgidding* (gieddung); *le: oðubi: gnes* (bi: gnes); *le: oðuwa: cung* (wa: cung); *li: cðe: nung* (ðe: nung); *li: cðro: were* (ðro: were); *li: cwi: glung* ((ge)wi: glung); *li: fbrycgung* (brycgung); *li: ffadung* ((ge)fadung); *li: gberend* (berend); *li: græscetung* (ræscetung); *li: græscung* (ræscetung); *limgesið* (sihð); *lindwi: gend* (wi: gend); *lofherung* (herung); *lofmægen* (mægen); *lustgeornnes* (geornnes); *mægenbyrðen* (byrðen); *mæsseðe: nung* (ðe: nung); *magodryht* ((ge)dryht); *magogeoguð* (geoguð); *magoræ: dend* ((ge)ræ: dend); *ma: nfæ: hðu* (fæ: hð); *mannmægen* (mægen); *mannmyrring* (mierring); *mannsylan* (selen); *mansylan* (selen); *manweorðung* (weorðung); *nearhæccel* (hæccel); *meremennen* (mennen); *metea: fli: ung* (a: fli: ung); *metegafol* (gafol 1); *meteni: ðing* (ni: ðing); *meteræ: dere* (ræ: dere); *middægðe: nung* (ðe: nung); *mo: dbysgung* (bisgung); *mo: rfæsten* (fæsten); *morgenwlæ: tung* (wlæ: tung); *mu: ðberstung* (bersting); *mylengafol* (gafol 1); *mynsterðegnung* (ðe: nung); *mynsterclæ: nsung* ((ge)clæ: nsung); *nacudwra: xler* (wraxlere); *na: htgi: tsung* (gi: tsung); *namcyging* ((ge)ci: gung); *ne: adgafol* (gafol 1); *ne: ahbu: end* (bu: end); *ne: awest* (wist); *nebwlæ: tung* (wlæ: tung 1); *ne: odweorðung* (weorðung); *ni: edbehæ: fednes* (behæfednes); *ni: edbehæ: fnes* (behe: fnes); *ni: edhi: ernes* ((ge)hi: ernes); *ni: edðrafung* (ðrafung); *nihfteormung* (feormung); *niðerleccung* (leccung ø); *notwri: tere* ((ge)wri: tere); *ny: dcosting* ((ge)costung); *ny: dhæ: medre* (hæ: mere); *ny: dhæ: mestre* (hæ: mestre); *ny: dmægen* (mægen); *ny: dðe: owelling* (ðe: owtling); *oemseten* (seten); *oferbæcgete: ung* (te: ung ø); *oftðwe: al* (ðwe: al); *onge: anhwyrf* ((ge)hwyrf); *onge: anwyrndnes* (wyrndnes); *onwega: cyrrednes* (a: crierrednes); *onwega: læ: dnes* (a: læ: tnes); *peninghwyrfere* (hwearfere); *peningmangere* (mangere); *pistolræ: dere* (ræ: dere); *pistolræ: ding* (ræ: ding); *prafostfolgoð* (folgoð); *pre: ostgesamnung* ((ge)samnung); *ræ: defæsting* (fæsting); *ræ: degafol* (gafol 1); *ræ: dmægen* (mægen); *ræ: dðeahtere* ((ge)dðeahtere); *ræ: dðeahtung* ((ge)dðeahtung); *randwi: gend* (wi: gend); *reordberend* (berend); *ri: cehealdend* (healdend); *rihtendebyrdnes* (endebyrdnes); *rihtgesetednes* ((ge)setnes); *rihtgesinscipe* ((ge)sinscipe); *rihtthla: forddo: m* (hla: forddo: m); *rihtli: cettere* (li: cettere); *rihtsinscipe* ((ge)sinscipe);

rihtsme:aung ((ge)sme:aung); *rihtwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *riscðy:fel* (ðy:fel); *rodorli:htung* (li:hting 2); *sæ:ebbung* (æbbung); *sæ:fæsten* (fæsten); *sæ:li:ðend* (li:ðend); *samodhering* (herung); *samodwellung* (wellung ø); *samodwunung* (wunung); *sa:rse:ofung* (seofung); *sa:wolberend* (berend); *scealdðy:fel* (ðy:fel); *sce:apætere* (æ:tere); *scearpsme:awung* ((ge)sme:aung); *scipfe:rend* (fe:rend); *scipforðung* (forðung); *scipfyrdung* (fyrding); *scipfyrdung* (fyrdung); *scipli:ðend* (li:ðend); *scipmæ:rls* (mæ:rels ø); *scipro:wend* (ro:wend); *sealfæ:cnung* (la:cnung); *sealmsangmæ:rsung* (mæ:rsung); *sealtha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *segnberend* (berend); *seleræ:dend* ((ge)ræ:dend); *selfmyrðrung* (myrðrung); *sibæðeling* (æðeling); *sibgedryht* ((ge)dryht); *sibgeornes* (geornnes); *sibgesihð* (sihð); *sincweorðung* (weorðung); *si:ðberend* (berend); *smeorumangestre* (mangestre ø); *sorgbryðen* (byrðen); *so:ðsegen* ((ge)segen); *stæfleornere* (leornere); *stæfliðere* (liðere); *stæ:rlornere* (leornere); *stæ:rtractere* (trahtere); *stærwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *sta:ngaderung* ((ge)gaderung); *sta:nhy:wet* (hi:ewet); *sta:nlesung* (lesung); *sta:nwurðung* (weorðung); *staðolæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *staðolfæstnung* ((ge)fæstnung); *steorsce:awere* (sce:awere); *steorwigung* (wiglung); *sti:ðmægen* (mægen); *sulhandla* (handle); *sulhhæbbere* (hæbbere); *sundbu:ende* (bu:end); *sunderfolgōð* (folgōð); *sunderfre:odo:m* (fre:odo:m); *sundorweorðung* (weorðung); *su:ðmæ:gōð* ((ge)mæ:gōð 1); *swefnreccere* (reccere); *sweordfætels* (fæ:tels); *sweordwi:gend* (wi:gend); *swi:ðhre:ownes* (hre:ownes); *symbelcennes* (cennes); *synbyrðen* (byrðen); *ta:cnberend* (berend); *taporberend* (berend); *teldgehli:wung* (hle:owung); *templha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *ti:dscce:awere* (sce:awere); *ti:dðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *ti:dwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *ti:dwurdung* (weorðung); *ti:dymbwla:tend* (ymbwla:tend); *timberha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *to:ðmægen* (mægen); *tre:owfe:ging* ((ge)fe:ging); *tre:owweorðung* (weorðung); *ðellfæsten* (fæsten); *ðe:odbu:ende* (bu:end); *ðe:odli:cetere* (li:cetere); *ðe:odmægen* (mægen); *ðe:ofscyldig* (scyldig); *ðornðy:fel* (ðy:fel); *ðra:wingspinl* (spinel); *ðro:wungræ:ding* (ræ:ding); *ðrymsetl* (setl); *ðrymwealdend 2* (wealdend 1); *u:htðegnung* (ðe:nung); *unrihtcræfing* (craefing); *unrihtfe:oung* (fe:oung); *unrihtgi:tsung* (gi:tsung); *unriht hæ:medfremmere* (fremmere ø); *unrihtlybla:c* (lybla:c); *unrihtwillnung* ((ge)wilnung); *unrihtwri:gels* (wrigels); *unrihtwyrceð* (wyrceð); *u:tanybstandnes* (ymbstandennes); *wa:dspitl* (spitel); *wæ:fergeornnes* (geornnes); *wæ:gli:ðend* (li:ðend); *wælfæ:hð* (fæ:hð); *wæ:pnedwi:festre* (wi:festre ø); *wæstmaseten* (seten); *wæterberend* (berend); *wæterberere* (berere); *wæterfæsten* (fæsten); *wæterfyrhtnes* (fyrhtnes); *wæterha:lgung* (ha:lgung); *wæterwæ:dlnes* (wæ:delnes); *wa:gðyling* (ðiling); *walcspinel 1* (spinel); *wamwyrceðe* (wyrceðe); *wealcpinl* (spinel); *wealfæsten* (fæsten); *weallstilling* (stilling); *weaxberende* (berend); *wedera:wendednes* (a:wendednes); *wegfe:rend* (fe:rend); *wegtwiflung* (twiflung); *welfremming* ((ge)fremming); *welfremnes* (fremnes); *welli:cung* ((ge)li:cung); *welwyrceð* (wyrceð); *we:ofodðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *we:ofodwiglere* (wiglere); *weorcny:ten* (ni:eten); *weorðmetednes* (geme:tednes); *werfæ:hð* (fæ:hð); *wi:csce:awere* (sce:awere); *wicðe:nestre* (ðe:nestre); *wi:dmæ:rsung* (mæ:rsung); *wi:fgemæ:dla* (gemæ:dla); *wi:fgeornes* (geornnes); *wi:gweorðung* (weorðung); *wilgedryht* ((ge)dryht); *wi:nbyrele* (byrele); *windswingel* (swingel); *wi:ntæppere* (tæppere); *wi:nwyrceð* (wyrceð); *wiðerwengel* (wengel); *wlitesce:awung* (sce:awung); *wo:hce:apung* (ce:apung); *wo:h hæ:mend* (hæ:mend); *wo:h hæ:mere* (hæ:mere); *wo:lbæ:rnes* (gebæ:rnes); *wordbe:otung* ((ge)be:otung); *wordcennend* (cennend); *wordmittung* ((ge)mitting); *wordpredicung* (pre:dicung); *wordsa:were* (sa:were); *wordsonnere* (samnere ø); *wordsonnung* ((ge)samnung); *woruldæ:ht* (æ:ht 1); *woruldbisgung* (bisgung); *woruldbu:end* (bu:end); *woruldduguð* (duguð); *woruldfægernes* (fægernes); *woruldfolgað* (folgōð); *woruldfætung* (fætung); *woruldga:lnes* (ga:lnes); *woruldgeræ:dnes* ((ge)ræ:dnes); *woruldgesæ:lða* ((ge)sæ:lð); *woruldgi:tserere* (gi:tserere); *woruldgi:tsung* (gi:tsung); *woruldhremming* (hremming); *woruldri:cetere* (ri:cetere); *woruldsæ:lða* ((ge)sæ:lð); *woruldsce:awung* (sce:awung); *woruldscrift* (scrift); *woruldstru:dere* (stru:dere); *woruldðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *woruldðe:owdo:m* (ðe:owdo:m); *woruldweorðscipe* (weorðscipe); *woruldwilnung* (gewilnes); *woruldwi:sdo:m* (wi:sdo:m); *woruldyrmdū* (iermð); *wro:htberend* (berend); *wro:htsa:were* (sa:were); *wucðe:nung* (ðe:nung); *wudubærnnett* (bærnnett); *wudubyrðra* (byrðre 1); *wudufæsten* (fæsten); *wuduhe:awere* (he:awere ø); *wuduhi:ewet* (hi:ewet); *wuduwe:sten* (we:sten 1); *wuldornytting* (nyttung); *wulltewestre* (tewestre); *wundoreardung* (geardung); *wundorgehwyrft* ((ge)hwyrft); *wyrdwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *wyrmgaldere* (galdre); *wyrmhæ:lsere* (ha:lsere); *wyrmshræ:cung* (hræ:cung); *wyrtgælstre* (gælstre); *yfelgiornes* (geornnes); *yfeltihtend* (tyhtend); *yrfeweardwri:tere* ((ge)wri:tere); *yrfewri:tend* (wri:tend). **Suffixed adjuncts (379):** *æ:hteland* (æ:ht 1); *æ:hteswa:n* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htgesteald* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htgestre:on* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htgeweald* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htspe:d* (æ:ht 1); *æ:htwela* (æ:ht 1); *æ:netli:f* (æ:net); *a:gendfre:a 1* (a:gend); *a:gendfre:a 2* (a:gend); *a:glæ:ccraeft* (a:glæ:c); *a:glæ:cwi:f* (a:glæ:c); *behre:owsungti:d* (behre:owsung); *berenhulu* (beren); *bisceopha:dðe:nung* (bisceopha:d); *biterwyrtdrenc* (biter); *ble:tsingbo:c* (ble:tsung); *ble:tsingsealm* (ble:tsung); *bodungdæg* (bodung); *bydelæcer* (bydel); *byrgelsle:oð* (byrgels);

byrgelssang (byrgels); *byrgenle:oð* (byrgen); *byrgensang* (byrgen); *byrgensto:w* (byrgen); *carge:st* (carig); *cargealdor* (carig); *ce:apunggemo:t* (ce:apung); *cenningstow* (cenning 1); *cenningti:d* (cenning 1); *clæ:nsungdæg* ((ge)clæ:nsung); *clæ:nsungdrenc* ((ge)clæ:nsung); *costnungsto:w* ((ge)costung); *cri:stenmann* (cri:sten 1); *dryhtbearn* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtcwe:n* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtaldorman* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtfolc* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtgesi:ð* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtgestre:on* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtguma* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtle:oð* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtma:ðm* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtmann* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtne:* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtsele* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtsibb* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtwe:mend* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtwe:mere* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtweras* ((ge)dryht); *dryhtwurða* (gedryht); *duguðgifu* (duguð); *duguðmiht* (duguð); *duguðnæ:mere* (duguð); *eardungburg* (eardung); *eardunghu:s* (eardung); *eardungsto:w* (eardung); *earningland* (earnung); *e:astanwind* (e:astan); *Engliscmann* (Englisc); *eringland* (eriung); *fæderenbro:ðor* (fæderen); *fæderencno:sl* (fæderen); *fæderencynn* (fæderen); *fæderenhealf* (fæderen); *fæderenmæ:g* (fæderen); *fæderenmæ:gð* (fæderen); *fæ:hðbo:t* (fæ:hð); *fæstendi:c* (fæsten); *fæstengeat* (fæsten); *fæstengeweorc* (fæsteng); *fæstingmann* (fæsting); *fæ:tedsinc* (fæ:ted 1); *fe:delfugol* (fe:dels); *fe:delswi:n* (fe:dels); *Fi:ftigdæg* (fi:ftig); *fi:ftigesman* (fi:ftig); *foranbodig* (foran 2); *forandæg* (foran 2); *foranhe:afod* (foran 2); *foranlencten* (foran 2); *foranniht* (foran 2); *forannihtsang* (foran 2); *forligerbed* (forliger 1); *forligerhu:s* (forliger 1); *forligerwi:f* (forliger 2); *forliggang* (forliger 1); *fre:otgifa* (fre:ot); *fre:otgifu* (fre:ot); *fre:otmann* (fre:ot); *fu:letre:o* (fu:le); *fy:rencylle* (fy:ren); *fy:renta:cen* (fy:ren); *fy:renðecele* (fy:ren); *fy:renhy:d* (fy:ren); *gafolbere* (gafol 1); *gafolfisc* (gafol 1); *gafolgere:fa* (gafol 1); *gafolgielda* (gafol 1); *gafolgyld* (gafol 1); *gafolheord* (gafol 1); *gafolhwi:tel* (gafol 1); *gafolland* (gafol 1); *gafolmæ:d* (gafol 1); *gafolmanung* (gafol 1); *gafolpenig* (gafol 1); *gafolrand* (gafol 1); *gafolswa:n* (gafol 1); *gafolti:ning* (gafol 1); *gafolwudu* (gafol 1); *gafolyrð* (gafol 1); *gangewifre* (gangel); *gearcungdæg* (gearcung); *gearwungdæg* ((ge)gearwung); *gefillingti:d* ((ge)filling); *geoguðcno:sl* (geoguð); *geoguðfeorht* (geoguð); *geoguðlust* (geoguð); *geoguðmyrð* (geoguð); *ge:otendæ:der* (ge:otend); *gereordunghu:s* ((ge)reordung); *gereordungti:d* ((ge)reordung); *giestranæ:fen* (giestran); *giestrandæg* (giestran); *giestranniht* (giestran); *giftbu:r* (gift); *giftfeorm* (gift); *giftthu:s* (gift); *giftle:oð* (gift); *gli:wingman* (gli:wung); *godcundmæht* (godcund); *godcundspe:d* (godcund); *græftgeweorc* (græft); *grammaticcræft* (grammatic); *gre:tinghu:s* (gre:ting); *gre:tingword* (gre:ting); *gyldenbe:ag* (gylden); *gyldenbend* (gylden); *gyldenwecg* (gylden); *gyrdelbred 1* (gyrdel); *gyrdelhring* (gyrdel); *ha:dungdæg* (ha:dung); *hæfteclomm* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftme:ce* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftni:ed* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæftworld* ((ge)hæft 1); *hæ:lnesgrið* (hæ:lnes); *hæ:ðencyning* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðencynn* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðenfolc* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðengiæld* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðengilda* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðenstýrc* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:ðenwe:oh* (hæ:ðen 1); *hæ:wenhydele* (hæ:wen); *ha:lgungbo:c* ((ge)ha:lgung); *ha:lgungram* ((ge)ha:lgung); *ha:ligdæg* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligdo:mhu:s* (ha:ligdo:m); *ha:ligern* (ha:lig 1); *Ha:ligmo:nad* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligportic* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligrift* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligwæcca* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligwæter* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligwaras* (ha:lig 1); *ha:ligweorc* (ha:lig 1); *ha:lsunggebed* (ha:lsung); *ha:lsungti:ma* (ha:lsung); *healdendgeorn* ((ge)healdend); *helpendra:p* (helpend); *hengeclif* (hengen); *hengenwi:tung* (hengen); *hengetre:ow* (hengen); *he:ofungdæg* (he:ofung); *he:ofungti:d* (he:ofung); *heoloðcynn* (hæleð); *heoloðhelm* (hæleð); *heolstorcofa* (heolstor 2); *heolstorhof* (heolstor 2); *heolstorloca* (heolstor 2); *heolstorsceado* (heolstor 2); *heolstorscuwa* (heolstor 2); *herigendsang* (herigend); *hi:eringman* (hi:ering); *hierstinghla:f* (hiersting); *holenle:af* (holen 1); *holenrind* (holen 1); *holenstybb* (holen 1); *horderwy:ce* (hordere); *hornungbro:ðor* (hornung 0); *hornungsunu* (hornung 0); *hringedstefna* (hringed); *huntaðfaru* (huntoð); *huntigspere* (huntung); *hwi:tingmelu* (hwi:ting); *hwi:tingtre:ow* (hwi:ting); *hyndenmann* (hynden); *innanburhware* (innan 2); *innanearm* (innan 2); *innanfortog* (innan 2); *innanonfeal* (innan 2); *innanti:dernes* (innan 2); *innanwund* (innan 2); *innanwurm* (innan 2); *innodmægen* (innoð); *innodty:dernes* (innoð); *innodwund* (innoð); *læ:ringmæ:den* (læ:ring); *læ:ringmann* (læ:ring); *le:asungspell* (le:asung); *leorningcild* (leornung); *leorningcniht* (leornung); *leorninghu:s* (leornung); *leornungcræft* (leornung); *leornungmann* (leornung); *leornungsc:o:l* (leornung); *li:getræsc* (li:get); *li:getsleht* (li:get); *li:nenhrægl* (li:nen); *mæ:dencild* (mægden); *mæ:denhe:ap* (mægden); *mægdænæ:w* (mægden); *mægdeneorðe* (mægden); *mægdennmann* (mægden); *mægenðegen* (mægen); *mægenðise* (mægen); *mægenðre:at* (mægen); *mægenðrymm* (mægen); *mægenbyrðen* (mægen); *mægenorðor* (mægen); *mægenocræft* (mægen); *mægencyning* (mægen); *mægendæ:d* (mægen); *mægene:aca* (mægen); *mægenearfeðe* (mægen); *mægenellen* (mægen); *mægenfolc* (mægen); *mægenfultum* (mægen); *mægenhe:ap* (mægen); *mægenræ:s* (mægen); *mægenspe:d* (mægen); *mægensta:n* (mægen); *mægenstrengo* (mægen); *mægenweorc* (mægen); *mægenwi:sa* (mægen); *mægenwudu* (mægen); *mægenwundor* (mægen); *mæ:gðegesa* (mæ:gð 1); *mæ:gðmorðor* (mæ:gð 1); *mæ:gðmyrðra* ((ge)mæ:gð 1); *mæ:gðsibb* (mæ:gð 1); *mæ:relsra:p* (mæ:rels 0); *mæ:rsungti:ma* (mæ:rsung); *mæsserbana* (mæssere); *mæstentre:ow* (mæsten); *mæstlingsmið* (mæstling 1); *mangunghu:s* (mangung); *me:drencynn* (me:dren 1); *me:drengecynd*

(me:dren 1); *me:drenmæ:g* (me:dren 1); *midnedæg* (midnes); *milscapuldor* (milisc); *my:derce* (mæ:gð 2); *myltenhu:s* (mylten ø); *myltestrehu:s* (myltestre); *myltestrern* (myltestre); *myrgele:oð* (myrgen 1); *nægledcnearr* (næglian); *nægledcræt* (næglian); *nægledsinc* (næglian); *ni:etencynn* (ni:eten); *Norðanhymbre* (norðan); *norðanwind* (norðan); *offringcla:ð* (offrung); *offringdagas* (offrung); *offringdisc* (offrung); *offringhla:f* (offrung); *offringsang* (offrung); *offringsceat* (offrung); *offrunghu:s* (offrung); *offrungspic* (offrung); *pi:nungto:l* (pi:nung); *ræ:dengewrit* (ræ:den); *ræ:dingbo:c* (ræ:ding); *ræ:dinggra:d* (ræ:ding); *ræ:dingscamol 1* (ræ:ding); *ræ:plingweard* (ræ:pling); *re:celsbu:c* (re:cels); *re:celsfæt* (re:cels); *re:celsre:oce* (re:cels); *rihtungðre:d* (rihting); *sa:rigciern* (sa:rig); *sce:awungsto:w* (sce:awung); *scre:adungi:sen* (scre:adung); *scriftæcer* (scrift); *scriftbo:c* (scrift); *scriftsci:r* (scrift); *scriftspræ:c* (scrift); *scru:delshu:s* (scru:dels ø); *seldcyme* (selden); *si:dlingweg* (si:dling ø); *sixtigæ:re* (sixtig); *smeringwyr 1* (smirung); *smiringele* (smirung); *snæ:delðearm* (snæ:del); *snæ:dinghu:s* (snæ:ding); *snæ:dingsce:ap* (snæ:ding); *spinelhealf* (spinel); *stedingli:ne* (steding ø); *stigelhamm* (stigel); *su:ðane:astanwind* (su:ðane:astan); *Su:ðanhymbre* (su:ðan); *su:ðanwestanwind* (su:ðanwestan); *su:ðanwind* (su:ðan); *su:ðernewudu* (su:ðerne 1); *swefnra:c* (swefn); *swefnreccere* (swefn); *sweotolungdæg* ((ge)sweotolung); *swinsungcræft* (swinsung); *symeringwyr* (symering ø); *te:oðingdæg* (te:oðung); *te:oðingaldor* (te:oðung); *te:oðingmann* (te:oðung); *te:oðungce:ap* (te:oðung); *te:oðungland* (te:oðung); *te:oðungsceatt* (te:oðung); *Twelftadæg* (twelfta 1); *Twelftamæsseæ:fen* (twelfta 1); *ðe:ningfæt* (ðe:nung); *ðe:ningga:st* (ðe:nung); *ðe:ninghu:s* (ðe:nung); *ðe:ningmann* (ðe:nung); *ðe:nungbo:c* (ðe:nung); *ðe:nungwerod* (ðe:nung); *ðe:odengeda:l* (ðe:oden); *ðe:odenma:ðm* (ðe:oden); *ðe:odensto:l* (ðe:oden); *ðerscelflo:r* (ðerscel); *ðra:wingspinl* (ðra:wing ø); *ðro:wungdæg* (ðro:wung); *ðro:wungræ:ding* (ðro:wung); *ðro:wungti:d* (ðro:wung); *ðro:wungti:ma* (ðro:wung); *ðy:fedorn* (ðy:fel); *U:pa:sti:gnesti:d* (u:pa:stigenes); *u:tancumen 2* (u:tan); *u:tanybstandnes* (u:tan); *wæ:pnedbearn* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedcild* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedcynn* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedhand* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedhealf* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedmann* (wæ:pned 1); *wæ:pnedwi:festre* (wæ:pned 1); *wa:fungstede* (wa:fung 1); *wa:fungsto:w* (wa:fung 1); *we:denheort 2* (we:de 1); *we:stengryre* (we:sten 1); *we:stensetla* (we:sten 1); *we:stenstaðol* (we:sten 2); *Wealdendgod* (wealdend1); *weorðundæg* (weorðung); *weorðungsto:w* (weorðung); *westanwind* (westan); *wi:tegunbo:c* (wi:tegun); *wi:tnungsto:w* (wi:tnung); *windwigceaf* (windig); *windwigsyfe* (windig); *wistfyllo* (wist); *wistmete* (wist); *witnesman* (witnes); *wo:dendre:am* (wo:d); *wri:tingfeder* (wri:ting); *wri:tingi:sen* (wri:ting); *wunungsto:w* (wunung); *yppingi:ren* (ypping); *yrðland* (yrð); *yrðmearc* (yrð).

Nouns with pre-terminal compounding (407)

Prefixed nouns (21): *forecne:owrisn* (cne:orin); *forecynren* (cynren); *forela:dte:ow* (la:tte:ow); *forela:tte:ow* (la:tte:ow); *(ge)ceasterwaran* (ceasterwara ø); *(ge)ceasterware* (ceasterwara ø); *(ge)fyrndagas* (fyrndæg ø); *(ge)samhi:wan* (samhi:w ø); *(ge)sinhi:wan* (sinhi:w ø); *midyrfenuma* (yrfenuma); *oferaldormann* (ealdormann); *oferhealfhe:afod* (healfhe:afod); *underla:tte:ow* (la:tte:ow); *undertungeðrum* (tungeðrum); *unfriðland* (friðland); *unfriðmann* (friðmann); *unfriðscip* (friðscip); *unhi:redwist* (hi:redwist); *unlanda:gende* (landa:gende); *u:tga:rsecg* (ga:rsecg); *u:twæ:pnedmann* (wæ:pnedmann). **Suffixed nouns (135):** *æ:fengereordung* (æ:fengereord); *æðelborenes* (æðelboren); *a:nforlæ:tnes* (a:nforlæ:tan); *angmo:dnes* (angmo:d); *a:nli:pnes* (a:nli:pe 1); *a:nmo:dnes* (a:nmo:d); *a:nræ:dnes* (a:nræ:d); *a:nwilnes* (a:nwille 1); *a:rweorðnes* (a:rweorð); *a:rweorðung* (a:rweorð); *a:ðswerung* (a:ðswerian); *bilewitnes* (bilewit); *bisceopwyrtil* (bisceopwyrtil); *cumli:ðnes* (cumli:ðe); *dæ:dbo:tnes* (dæ:dbo:t); *de:ofolse:ocnes* (de:ofolse:oc); *dyrnegelegerscipe* (dyrnegelegr 1); *ealdlandræ:den* (ealdland); *ealuga:lnes* (ealuga:l); *earnheortnes* (earnheort); *e:aðbylgnes* (e:aðbylige); *e:aðmo:dnes* (e:aðmo:d); *efenheortenes* (efenheorte); *efenherenes* (efenherian); *efenhle:oðrung* (efenhle:oðor); *efensa:rgung* (efensa:rgian); *efenðro:wung* (efenðro:wian); *efestung* (ofost); *efta:cennednes* (efta:cenned); *efflo:wung* (efflo:wian); *ellenwo:dnes* (ellenwo:d 1); *endebyrdend* (endebyrd); *endebyrdnes* (endebyrd); *endene:hstnes* (endene:hst); *eorðstyrener* (eorðstyren); *fæsthafolnes* (fæsthafol); *fæstræ:dnes* (fæstræ:d); *fe:asceafnes* (fe:asceaft); *felaspecolnes* (felaspecol); *felawyrðnes* (felawyrde); *feohgyrnes* (feohgeorn); *fli:emanfeorming* (fli:emanfeorm); *frumbyrdling* (frumbyrd); *fyllese:ocnes* (fyllese:oc); *fyrwitgeornes* (fyrwitgeorn); *gadertangnes* (gadertang); *gafolgyldere* (gafolgyld); *geðyldmo:dnes* (geðyldmo:d); *glædmo:dnes* (glædmo:d); *godspellere* (godspel); *godðrymnes* (godðrymm); *hæftni:edling* (hæftni:ed); *hæftni:ednes* (hæftni:ed); *hagostealdha:d* (hagosteald 1); *hagostealdnes* (hagosteald 1); *ha:theortnes* (ha:theort); *he:ahmo:dnes* (he:ahmo:d); *he:ahðrymnes* (he:ahðrymm); *heardheortnes* (heardheort); *heardmo:dnes* (heardmo:d); *hefigty:mnes* (hefigty:me); *hi:wcu:ðnes* (hi:wcu:ð); *hla:forddo:m* (hla:ford); *hla:fording* (hla:ford); *hla:fordscipe* (hla:ford); *hli:se:adignes* (hli:se:adig); *hrædhy:dignes* (hrædhy:dig); *læ:ttewestre*

(la:tte:ow); *la:re:owdo:m* (la:re:ow); *la:tte:owdo:m* (la:tte:ow); *le:asbre:den* (le:asbre:d 1); *le:asbre:dnes* (le:asbre:d 1); *le:asferðnes* (le:asferhð); *le:aso:læccere* (le:aso:leccan); *le:aso:lecing* (le:aso:leccan); *le:asspellung* (le:asspell); *le:ohftætels* (le:ohftæt); *leoðuwa:cunga* (leoðuwa:c); *li:cwyrðnes* ((ge)li:cwyrðe); *liferse:ocnes* (liferse:oc); *mægenðrymmes* (mægenðrymm); *mæ:gsibbung* (mæ:gsibb); *mæssepre:ostha:d* (maessepre:ost); *mancwealmenes* (mancwealm); *manigte:awnes* (manigte:aw); *manðwæ:rnes* (manðwæ:re); *me:drenmæ:gð* (me:drenmæ:g); *mildheortnes* (mildheort); *mo:dse:ocnes* (mo:dse:oc); *mo:dstaðolnes* (mo:dstaðol); *mo:dðwæ:rnes* (mo:dðwæ:re); *mo:naðse:ocnes* (mo:naðse:oc); *mundbyrdnes* (mundbyrd); *ne:ahgeby:ren* (ne:ahgebu:r); *ne:ahmæ:gð* (ne:ahmæ:g); *nearoðancnes* (nearoðanc); *ni:edðearfnes* (ni:edðearf 1); *ni:edba:dere* (ni:edba:d); *ny:dnimung* (ny:dniman); *nytwierðnes* (nytwierðe); *onweggewitennes* (onweggewite); *punderngend* (pundern); *rihtgele:affulnes* (rihtgele:afful); *rihtgesetnes* (rihtgeset); *rihtraciend* (rihtracu); *ru:mgifulnes* (ru:mgiful); *ru:mheortnes* (ru:mheort); *ru:mmo:dnes* (ru:mmo:d); *sce:apheorden* (sce:apheord); *sealmsangere* (sealmsang); *sme:aðancolnes* (sme:aðancol); *steorwiglere* (steorwigle); *ta:nhlytere* (ta:nhlyta); *ðancmetung* (ðancmetian); *ðolebyrdnes* (ðolebyrde); *ðolmo:dnes* (ðolmo:d 1); *ðre:ani:edla* (ðre:ani:ed); *unrihtthæ:mere* (unrihtthæ:man); *unrihtthæ:ming* (unrihtthæ:man); *unrihtwi:fung* (unrihtwi:f); *wælgrimnes* (wælgrim); *wælhre:ownes* (wælhre:ow); *wæstmberendnes* (wæstmberende); *wæterse:ocnes* (wæterse:oc); *we:denheortnes* (we:denheort 1); *weldo:nnes* (weldo:n); *welgecwe:mnes* (welgecwe:me); *welgeli:cwirðnes* (welgeli:cwirðe); *welwillendnes* (welwillende); *wi:dgilnes* (wi:dgil); *wordsnoterung* (wordsnoter); *wyndre:amnes* (wyndre:am); *wyrtgemangnes* (wyrtgemang); *yfelwillendnes* (yfelwillende); *yrfewardnes* (yrfeward).

Compound nouns (121): *æ:la:re:ow* (la:re:ow); *æ:la:te:ow* (la:tte:ow); *bedwa:hrift* (wa:grift); *bisceophe:afodli:n* (he:afodli:n); *bisceopweorod* (werod 1); *biterwyrtdrenc* (wyrtdrenc); *blæ:cðrustfel* (ðrustfell); *ble:ofæstnes* (fæstnes); *bre:ostnyrwet* (nirewett); *burhwerod* (werod 1); *campweorod* (werod 1); *ceasterherpað* (herepað); *Cildamæssedæg* (mæssedæg); *cynehla:ford* (hla:ford); *dæ:lnimendnes* (dæ:lnimend); *dihtfæstendæg* (fæstendæg); *dryhtealdorman* (ealdormann); *ealdhla:ford* (hla:ford); *ealdhryðerflæ:sc* (hry:derflæ:sc ø); *ealgodwebb* (godwebb 2); *E:asterfre:olsdæg* (fre:olsdæg); *E:astersunnandæg* (sunnandæg); *e:astga:rsecg* (ga:rsecg); *efenmæssepre:ost* (mæssepre:ost); *efenwerod* (werod 1); *efenyrfeward* (yrfeward); *eftneoreso* (cne:orism); *ellenwyrtruma* (wyrtrum); *eoforhe:afodsegn* (he:afodsegn); *e:oredweorod* (werod 1); *eorlweorod* (werod 1); *eorðwerod* (werod 1); *fæ:mnha:desmon* (ha:desmann); *feldbisceopwyr* (bisceopwyr); *fletwerod* (werod 1); *folcherepað* (herepað); *forannihtsang* (nihtsang); *friðherpað* (herepað); *frummynetslæge* (mynetslege); *fyrðwerod* (werod 1); *ha:mwerod* (werod 1); *he:aealdormann* (ealdormann); *he:ahfre:olsdæg* (fre:olsdæg); *he:ahfre:olsti:d* (fre:olsti:d); *he:ahla:re:ow* (la:re:ow); *he:ahmæssedæg* (mæssedæg); *he:ahsci:reman* (sci:rmann); *heallwa:hrift* (wa:grift); *hellwerod* (werod 1); *heofonwerod* (werod 1); *heorðwerod* (werod 1); *hi:redwi:fman* (wi:fman); *holdhla:ford* (hla:ford); *horsgærstu:n* (gærstu:n); *hu:shla:ford* (hla:ford); *hwe:olgodweb* (godwebb 1); *innanburhware* (burgwaran); *landhla:ford* (hla:ford); *Langafri:gedæg* (fri:gedæg); *le:odwerod* (werod 1); *lindwered* (werod 1); *manweorod* (werod 1); *merscmeargealla* (meargealla); *mo:dstaðolfæstnes* (fæstnes); *morgengebedti:d* (bedti:d 2); *ne:ahe:aland* (e:aland); *ne:ahhergung* (hergung); *ne:ahnunmynster* (nunnanmynster); *nihtbutorfle:oge* (buterfle:oge); *norðga:rsecg* (ga:rsecg); *norðsciphere* (sciphere); *Norðwe:alcynn* (we:alcynn); *palmsunnandæg* (Sunnandæg); *portherpað* (herepað); *re:adgoldlæfer* (goldlæfer 1); *rihta:ndaga* (a:ndaga); *rihtcynecynn* (cynecynn); *rihtfædrencynn* (fæderencynn); *rihtfæstendæg* (fæstendæg); *rihtfæstenti:d* (fæstenti:d); *rihtgesamhi:wan* ((ge)samhi:wan); *rihtha:mscyld* (ha:mscyld ø); *rihtha:mso:cn* (ha:mso:cn); *rihthla:ford* (hla:ford); *rihthla:fordhyldo* (hla:fordhyldo); *rihtlandgemæ:re* (landgemæ:re); *rihtli:fla:d* (li:fla:d); *rihtme:drencynn* (me:drencynn); *rihtme:terfers* (me:terfers); *rihtnorðanwind* (norðanwind); *rihtscriftsci:r* (scriftsci:r); *rihtwestende* (westende); *rihtymbrendagas* (ymbrendæg); *sæ:winewincle* (winewincle); *sciphla:ford* (hla:ford); *scipwered* (werod 1); *sealtherpað* (herepað); *si:ðwerod* (werod 1); *su:ðga:rsecg* (ga:rsecg); *sumorra:dingbo:c* (ræ:dingbo:c); *sundorgere:fland* (gere:fland); *sundorweormynt* (weorðmynd); *sunnansetlgong* (setlgang); *swe:orracente:h* (racente:ah); *swi:ðfæstnes* (fæstnes); *towmy:derce* (my:derce); *Twelftamæsseæ:fen* (mæsseæ:fen); *ðegnweorud* (werod 1); *ðe:nungwerod* (werod 1); *ðe:odla:reow* (la:re:ow); *ðu:sendealdorman* (ealdormann); *ungewitfæstnes* (fæstnes); *wæ:gpundern* (pundern); *wi:cherpað* (herepað); *winterræ:dingbo:c* (ræ:dingbo:c); *woruldhla:ford* (hla:ford); *wuduherpað* (herepað); *wuldorweorud* (werod 1); *wynwerod* (werod 1); *wyrtycynren* (cynren); *wyrteceddrenc* (eceddrenc).

Compound adjuncts (122): *æscstedero:d* (æscstede); *a:ndrencefæt* (a:ndrence ø); *bernhu:s* (bereærn); *blæ:cernle:oh* (blæ:cern); *blo:dlæ:sti:d* (blo:dlæ:s); *bra:dla:stæx* (bra:dla:st); *burhwarumann* (burhwaran); *butsecarl* (sæ:ba:t); *Candelmæsseæfen* (candelmæsse);

Candelmæssedæg (candelmæsse); *carcernðystru* (carcern); *carcernweard* (carcern); *circisceatweorc* (circisceat); *cne:orisbo:c* (cne:orison); *cri:stelmæ:lbe:am* (cri:stesmæ:l); *cwearternweard* (cweartern); *cwicbe:amrind* (cwicbe:am); *cwicrind* (cwicbe:am); *dæ:dbo:tlihting* (dædbo:t); *dægme:lscē:awere* (dægma:l); *dægre:dle:oma* (dægre:d); *dægre:doffrung* (dægre:d); *dægre:dsang* (dægre:d); *dægre:dwo:ma* (dægre:d); *de:ofolgielhu:s* (de:ofolgiel); *e:alandcyning* (e:aland); *e:astannorðanwind* (e:astannorðan); *e:astansu:ðanwind* (e:astansu:ðan); *e:astnorðwind* (e:astnorð); *e:astsu:ðdæ:l* (e:astsu:ð); *e:oredcist* (e:ored); *e:oredgeatwe* (e:ored); *e:oredgeri:d* (e:ored); *e:oredhe:ap* (e:ored); *e:oredmæg* (e:ored); *e:oredmann* (e:ored); *e:oredmenigu* (e:ored); *e:oredre:at* (e:ored); *e:oredweorod* (e:ored); *elebe:amstybb* (elebe:am); *fe:owerti:eneniht* (fe:oweti:ene); *feltu:ngre:p* (feltu:n); *fiðerfo:tmi:eten* (fiðerfo:t); *gærstu:ndi:c* (gærstu:n); *godspelbodung* (godspel); *godspellbo:c* (godspel); *godspelltraht* (godspel); *godwebbcyn* (godwebb 1); *godwebgyrla* (godwebb 1); *godwebwyrhta* (godwebb 1); *goldhordhu:s* (goldhord); *hagostealdman* (hagosteald 2); *hancre:dti:d* (hancre:d); *he:ahde:orhund* (he:ahde:or); *he:ahde:orhunta* (he:ahde:or); *he:ahsæ:ðe:of* (he:ahsæ:); *healfpenigwurð* (healfpenig); *hellewi:tebro:ga* (hellewi:te); *heorotbrembe:lle:af* (heorotbrembe); *heregeatland* (heregeat); *hi:wcu:ðræ:dnes* (hi:wcu:ð); *hinsi:ðgryre* (hinsi:ð); *hla:fmæssedæg* (hla:fmæsse); *hla:fmæseti:d* (hla:fmæsse); *hla:fordgift* (hla:ford); *hla:fordhyldo* (hla:ford); *hla:fordsearu* (hla:ford); *hla:fordso:cn* (hla:ford); *hla:fordswi:cung* (hla:ford); *hla:fordswica* (hla:ford); *hla:fordswice* (hla:ford); *hla:fordsyrrung* (hla:ford); *hla:fordðrimm* (hla:ford); *hrycgmearglið* (hrycgmearg); *hwi:tle:adte:afor* (hwi:tle:ad ø); *hypeba:nece* (hypeba:n); *i:delgildoffrung* (i:delgild); *la:drincman* (la:drinc); *la:re:owsetl* (la:re:ow); *le:actu:nweard* (le:actu:n); *li:nse:tcorn* (li:nsæ:d); *lotwrencceast* (lotwrenc); *mæssepre:ostsci:r* (mæssepre:ost); *marmsta:ngedelf* (marmansta:n); *meluhu:dern* (meluhu:s); *middangeardto:dæ:lend* (middangeard); *mo:dstaðolfæstnes* (mo:dstaðol); *na:nwiht 1* (na:n 2); *norðane:astanwind* (norðane:astan); *norðanwestanwind* (norðanwestan); *norðe:astende* (norðe:ast 2); *norðe:asthyrne* (norðe:ast 2); *norðe:astrodor* (norðe:ast 2); *norðwestende* (norðwest); *norðwestgemæ:re* (norðwest); *orcedweard* (ortgeard); *orcerdle:h* (ortgeard); *rihtædelcwe:n* (rihtædelo); *sealmsangmæ:rsung* (sealmsang); *sixhyndeman* (sixhynde); *sla:hðornragu* (sla:hðorn); *sla:hðornrind* (sla:hðorn); *su:ðe:astende* (su:ðe:ast); *su:ðe:asthealf* (su:ðe:ast); *tungolcraeftwi:se* (tungolcraeft); *twihyndeman* (twihynde); *ðunorra:dstefn* (ðunorra:d); *underburhware* (underburg); *unrihtthæ:medfremmere* (unrihtthæ:med 1); *wæterælf:dl* (wæterælf ø); *weaxhla:fsealf* (weaxhla:f); *wergildðe:of* (wergild); *westansu:ðanwind* (westansu:ðan); *wildde:orcyn* (wildde:or); *wi:ngeardbo:g* (wi:ngeard); *wi:ngeardho:c* (wi:ngeard); *wi:ngeardhring* (wi:ngeard); *wi:ngeardseax* (wi:ngeard); *wi:ngeardwealh* (wi:ngeard); *wulfhe:afodtre:o* (wulfeshe:afod); *wyrttu:nhege* (wyrttu:n); *yrfewardwri:tere* (yrfeward). **Zero derived nouns (8):** *a:ðswaru* (a:ðswerian); *a:ðswara* (a:ðswerian); *eftæ:rist* (efta:ri:san); *onweggewite* (a:weggewi:tan); *niðerstige* (niðersti:gan); *ny:dnima* (ny:dniman); *ny:dnimu* (ny:dniman); *worulðdearf* (worulðdearf).

Nouns with pre-terminal zero derivation (6,080)

Prefixed nouns (275): *æfest* (e:st); *æfgrynde* (grynde); *æfla:st* (la:st); *æftercyning* (cyning); *æftergenga* (gegenga); *æftergyld* (giel); *æfterle:an* (le:an 1); *æfteronfo:nd* (onfo:nd); *æfterra:p* (ra:p); *æfterryne* (ryne); *æftersang* (sang); *æfterspræ:c* (spræ:c); *æfteryld* (ieldo); *æfwela* (wela); *æfwyrð* (weorð 1); *æ:hly:p* (hli:ep); *æ:mu:ða* (mu:ða); *æ:mynd* ((ge)mynd); *ælwiht* (wiht 1); *æte:aca* (e:aca); *anburge* (borg); *andbita* (bita); *andhe:afod* (he:afod); *andle:an* (le:an 1); *andslyht* (sliht); *andweorc* (weorc); *andwi:g* (wi:g 1); *andwlita* (wlita); *andwlite* (wlite); *andwyrde* (gewyrde 1); *anhoga* (hoga 2); *anmitta* (mitta); *ansi:en 1* (si:en); *ansto:r* (sto:r 1); *arceri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *a:wiht 1* (wiht 1); *bi:cwide* (cwide); *bi:swæc* (swic); *edcierr* (cierr); *edcwide* (cwide); *edle:an* (le:an 1); *edryne* (ryne); *edsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *edwend* (wend); *edwielle* (wielle); *edwylm* (wielm); *elhygd* (gehygd); *færbe:na* (be:na); *færsceatt* (sceatt); *færweg* (weg); *forbe:n* ((ge)be:n); *foreburh* (burg); *forebysen* (bisen); *forefex* (feax); *forela:r* (la:r); *forenyne* (nyne ø); *forerynel* (rynel 2); *foreti:ge* (tyge); *forgebind* (gebind); *forhe:afod* (he:afod); *forræ:pe* (ræ:pe ø); *forðdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *forðfo:r* (fo:r 1); *forðgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *forðman* (mann); *forðryne* (ryne); *forðti:ge* (tyge); *forððegn* (ðegn); *forðweard 2* (weard 2); *forðwi:f* (wi:f); *foryldu* (ieldo); *frambiga* (byge); *framcynn* (cynn 1); *framfær* (fær); *framla:d* (la:d); *framrinc* (rinc); *fre:abregd* (bræ:d 2); *fre:amiht* (miht 1); *fullæ:st* (læ:st 1); *fulwiht* (wiht 1); *ge:ancyme* (cyme); *ge:ancyr* (cierr); *ge:anfær* (fær); *ge:angang* (gang); *ge:angewrit* ((ge)writ); *ge:anryne* (ryne); *geforewrit* ((ge)writ); *gele:afnesword* (word 1); *(ge)sinscipe* (scipe); *inbend* (bend); *inborh* (borg); *inbryne* (bryne); *inburg* (burg); *infilht* ((ge)feoht); *ingang* (gang); *ingefeohht* ((ge)feoht); *ingehygd* (gehygd); *ingemynd* ((ge)mynd); *ingerec* (gerec); *ingesteald* (gesteald); *ingeswel* (geswell); *ingewinn* ((ge)winn); *inla:d* (la:d); *insceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *inso:cn* (so:cn); *inting* (ðing); *inweorc* (weorc); *inwit 1* ((ge)witt); *inwund*

(wund 1); midhelp (help); midhly:t (hli:et); midra:d (ra:d 1); midspreca ((ge)spreca); midweg (weg); midwyrhta (wyrhta); misbyrd (byrd 1); misdæ:d (dæ:d 1); misgehygd (gehygd); misgelimp (gelimp); misgemynd ((ge)mynd); misla:r (la:r); misti:d (ti:d); misweorc (weorc); oferæ:t (æ:t); oferbru: (bru:); ofercierr (cierr); ofercwealm (cwealm); ofere:aca (e:aca); ofergedrync ((ge)drinc); ofergewrit ((ge)writ); oferhige (hyge); oferlagu (lagu 1); oferma:ðum (ma:ðum); ofermete (mete); ofersceatt (sceatt); oferslæ:p (slæ:p 1); oferslege (slege 2); oferðearf (ðearf 1); oferweorc (weorc); oferwrit ((ge)writ); oferyldu (ieldo); ofspring (spring); oftige (tyge); ona:l (a:l); onbe:n ((ge)be:n); onbring (bring); onbryce ((ge)bryce 1); onfæreld (færeld); onfeall (fell); onflyge (flyge); onforwyrd (forwyrd); ongefeht ((ge)feoht); ongewinn ((ge)winn); ongrype (gripe); onhe:aw (gehe:aw); onhro:p (hro:p); onræ:s (ræ:s); onryne (ryne); onsagu (sagu); onsang (sang); onsi:en 1 (si:en); onslæge (slege 1); onspræ:c (spræ:c); onspræ:c (spræ:c); onsta:l ((ge)sta:l); onwæstm (wæstm); onweald 1 (weald 2); orleahter (leahter); orwurð (weorð 1); orwyrð (weorð 1); oryldu (ieldo); sa:mbryce ((ge)bryce 1); sincaldu (ceald 2); sindre:am (dre:am); to:gehlytto (gehlytto); to:hyht ((ge)hyht); to:ryne (ryne); to:so:cn (so:cn); to:spræ:c (spræ:c); to:wyrð 1 (wyrð 1); twibill (bill); twigilde 3 (gield); twihwyrft ((ge)hwyrft); twispræ:c (spræ:c); twiwæ:g (wæ:ge 1); twiweg (weg); ðriðing (ðing); ðurhgefeht ((ge)feoht); u:pfæreld (færeld); una:ga (a:ga); unæ:t (æ:t); unbealu (bealu 1); unbelimp (belimp); unbieldo (bieldo); unce:ast (ce:ast); uncy:ðð (cy:ðð); uncyst (cyst 1); undæ:d (dæ:d 1); underburg (burg); undercyning (cyning); undertunge (tunge); underwræ:del (wæ:dl); ungefe:a ((ge)fe:a); ungefo:g 2 (gefo:g 2); ungelimp (gelimp); ungemynd ((ge)mynd); ungera:d 2 (gera:d 2); ungerec 1 (gerec); ungeti:me (ti:ma); ungeti:mu (ti:ma); ungewitt ((ge)witt); ungifu (giefu); ungyld (gield); unhæ:lu (hæ:lu); unhyldo (hyldo); unla:f (la:f); unla:r (la:r); unlagu (lagu 1); unli:f (li:f 1); unmagu (mago); unmann (mann); unmiht 1 (miht 1); unnyt 2 (nytt 1); unra:d (ra:d 1); unræ:d (ræ:d 1); unriht 1 ((ge)riht 1); unryne (ryne); unsæ:d 1 (sæ:d); unsceaft ((ge)sceaft); unseht 1 (seht 1); unspe:d (spe:d); unstenc (stenc); unti:ma (ti:ma); unðearf (ðearf 1); unwæstm (wæstm); unwilla (willa 1); unwita ((ge)wita); unwlite (wlite); unword (word 1); unwrenc (wrenc); unwyrd (wyrð 1); u:pgang (gang); u:pgemynd ((ge)mynd); u:pheald (heald 1); u:proder (rodor); u:pryne (ryne); u:pspring (spring); u:pwæstm (wæstm); u:pweg (weg); u:tcwealm (cwealm); u:tgefeoht ((ge)feoht); u:thle:ap (hle:ap); u:tla:d (la:d); u:tlæ:s (læ:s 2); u:tlaga (laga); u:tlagu (lagu 1); u:tryne (ryne); u:twald (weald 1); u:twi:cing (wi:cing); wanhoga (hoga 2); wanhygd (gehygd); wansceaft ((ge)sceaft); wanspe:d (spe:d); wiðerbersta (byrsta 0); wiðerbreca (breca); wiðercyr (cierr); wiðerflita (fli:ta); wiðerle:an (le:an 1); wiðerriht ((ge)riht 1); wiðertrod (trod); ymbcerr (cierr); ymbcyme (cyme); ymbhoga (hoga 2); ymbhygd (gehygd); ymbstocc (stocc). **Suffixed nouns (386):** æ:bylgð (æ:bylg); æ:bylgnes (æ:bylg); æfterfylgendnes (æfterfylgend); æ:rendung (æ:rende); æ:swicnes (æ:swic 1); æ:swicung (æ:swic 1); æ:tere (æ:t); æ:ting (æ:t); æ:tnes (æ:t); andfengend (andfeng); andfengnes (andfeng); a:genes (a:gen); a:ræ:dnes (a:ræ:d 1); bannend (gebann 1); be:atere (gebe:at); bebodra:den (bebod); begangnes (begang); begangnes (begang); begengnes (bi:gend); belgnes (belg); berendnes (berend); bi:ding (bi:d); bi:gengere (bi:gend); bi:gengestre (bi:gend); bisenung (bisen); blæ:dnes (ble:d 1); blæsere (blæse); blinnes (blinn); bodere ((ge)bod); bodiend ((ge)bod); bodla:c ((ge)bod); bodung ((ge)bod); borgiend (borg); bræ:ding (bræ:d 1); brando:m (brand); brastlung (gebrastl); breahtmung (breahtm 1); brocung ((ge)broc); brynenes (bryne); bryðen (broð); bu:end (bu: 1); burgscipe (burg); burhra:den (burg); bygen (byge); by:ing 2 (bu: 1); byrdicge (byrd 1); byrding (byrd 1); byrdistre (byrd 1); byrdling 2 (byrd 1); byrdscype (byrd 1); by:sting (be:ost); bytming (bytme); ce:acborā (ce:ac); ce:ling (ciele); costere (cost 1); costigend (cost 1); crypelnes (crypel 1); cwealmnes (cwealm); cwylmend (cwealm); cwylming (cwealm); cynedo:m (cyning); cyneha:d (cyning); cynescipe (cyning); cynling (cynn 1); cyrfel (cyrf); cy:ðere ((ge)cy:ðð); cy:ding ((ge)cy:ðð); de:agung (de:ag); dræ:fend (dra:f); dre:amere (dre:am); dre:amnes (dre:am); dre:ariend (dre:or); drincere ((ge)drinc); drohtað (droht 1); dryhtendo:m (dryhten); e:adnes (e:ad); ealdordo:m (ealdor 1); ealdorscipe (ealdor 1); e:htere (e:ht 1); e:htnes (e:ht 1); e:htung (e:ht 1); e:stnes (e:st); fæ:hð (fa:h 2); færnes (fær); fealnis ((ge)fiell); feaxnes (feax); fengnes ((ge)feng); feohtend ((ge)feoht); feohtere ((ge)feoht); feohtla:c ((ge)feoht); feohtling ((ge)feoht); fe:olagscipe (fe:olaga); fe:ondra:den (fe:ond); fe:ondscipe (fe:ond); fle:amdo:m (fle:am); fe:ðung (fe:ðe); forebodere (forebod); forebodung (forebod); forscapung (forsceap); frihtere (friht); frihtung (friht); fyllað (fylla); fyrding (fierd); galdre (galdor); galdricge (galdor); (ge)anbidung (anbid); (ge)bedra:den ((ge)bed); (ge)be:otung ((ge)be:ot); gebæ:rnes (gebæ:re); gebisnere (bisen); (ge)bodscipe ((ge)bod); gebregdnes (gebregd); gebu:nes (bu: 1); (ge)burhscipe (burg); (ge)bytlung (gebytl); (ge)ce:lnes (ciele); (ge)cierring (cierr); gecostnes (cost 1); (ge)costung (cost 1); gecwedra:den (gecwed); gecyndnes ((ge)cynn); (ge)cy:ðnes ((ge)cy:ðð); gedeorfnes ((ge)deorf); gedryncnes ((ge)drinc); gefe:anes ((ge)fe:a); (ge)fe:ging (gefe:g); gefe:gnes (gefe:g); gefe:rræ:den (gefe:re 2); (ge)fylling (fylla); (ge)fyllnes (fylla); (ge)fylnes 1 ((ge)fiell); (ge)gildscipe ((ge)gield);

(ge)healdend (heald 1); (ge)healdnes (heald 1); gehieldnes ((ge)hield); (ge)hrinenes ((ge)hrine); gehwearfnes (gehwearf); (ge)hwyrft ((ge)hweorf); gemangennes (gemang); gera:dscipe (gera:d 1); (ge)ræ:dend (ræ:d 1); (ge)ræ:dnes (ræ:d 1); gerecnes (gerec); gere:nung (gere:ne); (ge)re:onung (re:on); gerihntnes ((ge)riht 1); (ge)sehtnes (seht 1); (ge)setnes ((ge)set); (ge)stencnes (stenc); (ge)stihtung (gestiht); (ge)swelgend (geswelg); gesweorcenes (gesweorc); geswincnes ((ge)swinc); (ge)ta:cnung (ta:cn); geteldung ((ge)teld); (ge)ðingere (ðing); geðingð (ðing); (ge)ðingung (ðing); (ge)wi:fung (wi:f); (ge)wi:glung (wige); gewilcð (gewealc); (ge)witnes ((ge)witt); gewitscipe ((ge)witt); gewitræ:den ((ge)writ); (ge)wrixlung (gewrixl); giefend (gif 2); giefnes (gif 2); gielping (gielp); gielpnes (gielp); gifnes (gif 2); gift (gif 2); gifung (gif 2); gildræ:den ((ge)gield); ginung (gin 1); glo:mung (glo:m); græft (græf 1); grafere (græf 1); grafet (græf 1); gra:pung (gra:p); grindere (gegrind); grundling (grund); hæleð (hæle); hæ:ting (hæ:te); hæ:ðung (hæ:te); hafocere (hafoc); hafocung (hafoc); he:afodling (he:afod); healdiend (heald 1); healding (heald 1); hefen 1 (hefe 1); helpend (help); helung (hele); he:ofung (he:of 1); hihtung 1 ((ge)hyht); ho:hing (ho:h); hogascipe (hoga 2); hogung (hoga 2); hre:ownes ((ge)hre:ow 1); hwatung (hwata 1); hwearft (hwearf 2); hwearfung (hwearf 2); hyhting ((ge)hyht); hylding ((ge)hield); hyldræ:den ((ge)hield); la:dscipe (la:d); la:dung (la:d); læ:nend (læ:n 1); læ:nere (læ:n 1); læ:rend (la:r); læ:restre (la:r); læ:stend (læ:st 1); la:rdo:m (la:r); le:asere (le:as 2); le:asnes (le:as 2); le:asung (le:as 2); le:odræ:den (le:od 2); le:odscipe (le:od 2); liðincel (lið 1); losing (lor); loswist (lor); mæ:dræ:den (mæ:d); mægðha:d (mægð); mangere (gemang); mangung (gemang); manræ:den (mann); manscipe (mann); mennen (mann); metscipe (mete); mundbora (mund 1); mundwist (mund 1); myltestre (milt); næ:ming (næ:m); ni:eten (ne:at); no:tere (not); nytnes (nytt 1); nyttung (nytt 1); ofercymend (ofercyme); oferfylnes (oferfyll); onfangend (andfang); onræ:send (onræ:s); orgelnes (orgel); pi:lere (pi:le); plegere (plega); plegestre (plega); raciend (racu 1); ræ:dbora (ræ:d 1); ræ:dels (ræ:d 1); ræ:den (ræ:d 1); ræ:dere (ræ:d 3); ræ:ding (ræ:d 3); ræ:distre (ræ:d 3); ræ:sbora (ræ:s); ra:pincel (ra:p); re:afere (re:af); re:afgend (re:af); re:afla:c (re:af); re:afung (re:af); reccenddo:m (reccend); re:cels (re:c); ri:cedo:m (ri:ce 2); ri:pere ((ge)ri:p); ri:pnes ((ge)ri:p); ri:pung ((ge)ri:p); ri:pð ((ge)ri:p); rihtend ((ge)riht 1); rihtere ((ge)riht 1); rihting ((ge)riht 1); rihtnes ((ge)riht 1); ro:dbora (ro:d); ru:nere (ru:n); ru:nung (ru:n); rynel 1 (ryne); sæ:dere (sæ:d); sæ:dnað (sæ:d); sæ:tere (sæ:t); sæ:tung (sæ:t); sangere (sang); sangestre (sang); scinnere (scinn); scinnla:c 1 (scinn); scotung ((ge)scot); sealtere 1 (sealt 1); sealtnes (sealt 1); secgend (secge); selfde:mere (selfde:ma); seten ((ge)set); settend ((ge)set); sigriend (sigor); slæ:pere (slæ:p 1); slæ:pnes (slæ:p 1); slitnes (geslit); spanere (spane); spannung (spann); spa:tlung (spa:tl); spiwða (spiwe); stacung (staca); stalung ((ge)stalu); stedewist (stede); sti:gend (sti:g); sti:gnes (sti:g); stihtend (gestiht); stihtere (gestiht); strengel (strengu); strengð (strengu); sty:cing (stycce); swe:ging (swe:g); swelgend (geswelg); swelgere (geswelg); swelgnes (geswelg); swelling (geswell); sweolod (swol); sweordbora (sweord); swicdo:m (swic); ta:cnbora (ta:cn); ti:dung (ti:d); to:sce:adend (to:sce:ad); trahtað (traht); trahtere (traht); tygel (tyge); ðearfend (ðearf 1); ðegnæ:den (ðegn); ðegnscipe (ðegn); ðe:nestre (ðegn); ðenung (ðegn); ðe:nung (ðegn); ðerscel (geðersc); ðerscing (geðersc); ði:nen (ðegn); ðingestre (ðing); ðingræ:den (ðing); ðre:atend (ðre:at); ðre:atnes (ðre:at); ðre:atung (ðre:at); u:tdræ:ferre (u:tdræ:f); wæ:delnes (wæ:dl); wæ:dling (wæ:dl); wæ:dlung (wæ:dl); wæ:gborra (wæ:g 1); wægnere (wægn); wæscestre (wæsc); wæscing (wæsc); wandung (gewand); wealcere (gewealc); wealdend 1 (weald 2); wealdend 2 (weald 2); wealdnes (weald 2); weartere (weard 1); webbestre (web); webbung (web); we:ding (gewe:d); weft (gewef); wegend (weg); weorcæ:den (weorc); weorpere (geweorp); weorðere (weorð 1); weorðnes (weorð 1); weorðscipe (weorð 1); weorðung (weorð 1); wiccedo:m (wicce); wiccing (wicca 1); wi:cung (wi:c); wieldend (gewield); wielding (gewield); wi:fha:d (wi:f); wi:fla:c (wi:f); wi:gborra (wi:g 1); wi:gend (wi:g 1); wiglere (wige); wi:gnoð (wi:g 1); wi:græ:den (wi:g 1); windung (gewind); winnend ((ge)winn); wi:sdo:m (wi:se 1); wi:tela:c (wi:te); wi:teræ:den (wi:te); wiðerwenning (wiðerwinn); wordla:c (word 1); wræcscipe (wræc 1); wrecend (wræc 1); wrecnes (wræc 1); wriðels (gewrið); wundel (wund 1); wyrrend (weorc); wyrnes (weorc); wyrnung (weorc); wyrndnes (wyrnd 1). **Compound nouns (bases)(3,034):** abbodri:ce (ri:ce 2); a:cynn (cynn 1); a:cdrenc (drenc); a:delse:að (se:að); a:dfaru (faru); æ:bebod (bebod); æ:bod ((ge)bod); æcermann (mann); æcersæ:d (sæ:d); æcerweg (weg); æcerweorc (weorc); æ:cin (cynn 1); æ:damann (mann); æ:fendre:am (dre:am); æ:fengebed ((ge)bed); æ:fenglo:m (glo:m); æ:fenle:oð (le:oð); æ:fenmete (mete); æ:fensang (sang); æ:fensceop (scop); æ:fenspræ:c (spræ:c); æ:fenti:d (ti:d); æ:fentima (ti:ma); æfsworc (weorc); æ:gerfelma (fell); æ:gflota (flota); æ:ggemang (gemang); æ:gscill (sciell 1); æ:gweard (weard 1); æhtemann (mann); æ:htgesteald (gesteald); æ:htgeweald (geweald); æ:htspe:d (spe:d); æ:htwela (wela); æ:lciht (wiht 1); æ:li:f (li:f 1); ælfaru (faru); ælfcynn (cynn 1); ælfsogoda (sogeda); ælmesdæ:d (dæ:d 1); ælmesfeoh (feoh); ælmesgifa (gief); ælmesgifu (giefu); ælmeshta:f (hta:f); ælmesmann (mann); ælmesriht

((ge)riht 1); *ælmesweorc* (weorc); *æ:netli:f* (li:f 1); *æppelcynn* (cynn 1); *æ:ræ:t* (æ:t); *æ:rcwide* (cwide); *æ:rdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *æ:rendgewrit* ((ge)writ); *æ:rendraca* (racu 1); *æ:rendspræ:c* (spræ:c); *æ:rgewinn* ((ge)winn); *æ:riht* ((ge)riht 1); *æ:risthyht* ((ge)hyht 1); *ærneweg* (weg); *ærndegen* (ðegn); *æ:rwela* (wela); *æscmann* (mann); *æscplega* (plega); *æscstede* (stede); *æscstedero:d* (ro:d); *æscwiga* (wiga); *æ:tgiefa* (giefa); *æ:twela* (wela); *æðelcynning* (cynning); *æ:wbreca* (breca); *æ:werd* 2 (weard 2); *æ:weward* (weard 2); *æ:wielm* (wielm); *æ:wita* ((ge)wita); *æ:wyll* (wiell); *æxfaru* (faru); *a:genslaga* (slaga); *a:glæ:cwi:f* (wi:f); *alordrenc* (drenc); *ambihtðegn* (ðegn); *ambihtmann* (mann); *ancorman* (mann); *ancorra:p* (ra:p); *a:ncorli:f* (li:f 1); *ancorsetl* (setl); *a:ncorsetl* (setl); *a:ncorsetla* (gesetla); *andgietta:cen* (ta:cen); *a:nfloga* (floga); *Angelcynn* (cynn 1); *Angelwitan* ((ge)wita); *a:ngenga* 2 (gegenga); *a:ngilde* 1 (gield); *angnægl* (nægl); *angset* ((ge)set); *a:nsetl* (setl); *a:nstapa* (stapa); *a:nsti:g* (sti:g); *a:nti:d* (ti:d); *a:nwald* (geweald); *a:nwi:g* (wi:g 1); *a:nwi:te* (wi:te); *arcebiscopri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *a:rgesweorf* (gesweorf); *a:rgeweorc* (weorc); *a:rgifa* (giefa); *a:rloc* (loc 1); *a:rðegn* (ðegn); *a:rðing* (ðing); *a:torcyn* (cynn 1); *a:torgeblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *a:torsceaða* (sceaða); *a:ðbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *a:ðgeha:t* ((ge)ha:t); *a:ðswyrd* (sweord); *a:ðumswerian* (swe:or 2); *bæ:dewe:g* (wæ:ge 2); *bæ:lsted* (stede); *bæ:lswylm* (wielm); *bæ:rmann* (mann); *bæ:ðstede* (stede); *bæ:ðweg* (weg); *ba:nbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *ba:ngebrec* (gebræc); *ba:nhelm* (helm 1); *ba:nloca* (loca); *banweorc* (weorc); *ba:rhelm* (helm 1); *ba:tward* (weard 2); *beaducwealm* (cwealm); *beaduræ:s* (ræ:s); *beadurinc* (rinc); *beaduru:n* (ru:n); *beaduðre:at* (ðre:at); *beaduweorc* (weorc); *beaduwræ:d* (wræ:d); *be:aggifa* (giefa); *be:aggifu* (giefu); *be:agwi:se* (wi:se 1); *be:agwriða* (wriða); *bealucwealm* (cwealm); *bealudæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *bealura:p* (ra:p); *be:amweg* (weg); *be:anbelgas* (belg); *be:ancoddas* (belg); *be:ancynn* (cynn 1); *be:ansæ:d* (sæ:d); *be:anset* ((ge)set); *bearngebyrda* (gebyrd 1); *bedbæ:r* (bæ:r 1); *bedbu:r* (bu:r); *bedgerid* (rid); *bedre:af* (re:af); *bedreda* 1 (ridda); *bedri:p* ((ge)ri:p); *bedti:d* (ti:d); *bedðegn* (ðegn); *behre:owsungti:d* (ti:d); *bellta:cen* (ta:cen); *bellti:d* (ti:d); *bencswe:g* (swe:g); *bengeat* (geat); *be:nri:p* ((ge)ri:p); *be:nti:d* (ti:d); *be:odbolle* (bolle); *be:odla:fa* (la:f); *be:odre:af* (re:af); *be:odsce:at* (sce:at); *be:odscy:te* (scy:te); *be:ogang* (gang); *be:olæ:s* (læ:s 2); *be:onbroð* (broð); *beorgsðel* (setl); *beorgstede* (stede); *beorhtrodor* (rodor); *beorncynning* (cynning); *beornðre:at* (ðre:at); *beornwiga* (wiga); *be:orsetl* (setl); *beorðorcwealm* (cwealm); *be:otword* (word 1); *berascin* (scinn); *berebrytta* (brytta); *berehalm* (healm 1); *berenhulu* (hulu); *beresæ:d* (sæ:d); *berewæstm* (wæstm); *berewi:c* (wi:c); *berigdrenc* (drenc); *beswicfalle* (fealle); *billgesliht* (sliht); *bisceopcynn* (cynn 1); *bisceopealder* (ealdor 1); *bisceopri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *bisceopro:d* (ro:d); *bisceopsci:r* (sci:r 1); *bisceopwi:te* (wi:te); *bismerle:oð* (le:oð); *bismerspræ:c* (spræ:c); *bismerword* (word 1); *bi:word* (word 1); *bi:wyrde* (wyrd 1); *blæ:dbylig* (belg); *blæ:dgifa* (giefa); *blæ:dwela* (wela); *blæstbelg* (belg); *ble:obrygd* (brygd 1); *ble:omete* (mete); *blo:ddolg* (dolg); *blo:ddrync* ((ge)drinc); *blo:dgemang* (gemang); *blo:dgyte* (gyte); *blo:dlæ:sti:d* (ti:d); *blo:dryne* (ryne); *blo:dwi:te* (wi:te); *blo:dwracu* (wracu); *blo:tmo:nað* (mo:nað); *bo:cæceras* (æcer); *bo:cblæc* (blæc 2); *bo:ccyn* (cynn 1); *bo:cfell* (fell); *bo:cla:r* (la:r); *bo:cre:de* (ræ:de); *bo:criht* ((ge)riht 1); *bo:cweorc* (weorc); *bohscylð* (scilð); *boldward* (weard 2); *boldwela* (wela); *bordgela:c* (la:c); *bordstæð* (stæð); *bordweall* (weall 1); *borgbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *bra:dele:ac* (le:ac); *bra:dsweord* (sweord); *brægd boga* (boga); *brægnloca* (loca); *brandra:d* (ra:d 1); *bredweall* (weall 1); *bregori:ce* (ri:ce 2); *bregoweward* (weard 2); *bre:ostgehygd* (gehygd); *bre:ostloca* (loca); *bre:ostðing* (ðing); *bre:ostweall* (weall 1); *bre:ostwylm* (wielm); *brimfaroð* (faroð); *brimflo:d* (flo:d); *brimla:d* ((ge)la:d); *brimmann* (mann); *brimra:d* (ra:d 1); *brimstæð* (stæð); *brimwi:sa* (wi:sa); *brimwylm* (wielm); *brocchol* (hol 2); *bro:hðre:a* (ðre:a); *bro:ðorcwealm* (cwealm); *bro:ðorgyld* (gield); *bro:ðorslaga* (slaga); *bro:ðorslege* (slege 1); *bro:ðorwi:f* (wi:f); *brycgward* (weard 2); *bry:dboda* (boda); *bry:dbu:r* (bu:r); *bry:dgifa* (gift); *bry:dgifu* (giefu); *bry:dle:oð* (le:oð); *bry:dloca* (loca); *bry:dre:af* (re:af); *bry:dsang* (sang); *bry:dðing* (ðing); *brynegield* (gield); *brynwylm* (wielm); *brytencynning* (cynning); *brytengru:nd* (grund); *brytenri:ce* 1 (ri:ce 2); *brytenri:ce* 2 (ri:ce 2); *bu:rgerihta* ((ge)riht 1); *bu:rgeteld* ((ge)teld); *bu:rre:af* (re:af); *burgbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *burggeat* (geat); *burglagu* (lagu 1); *burgle:od* (le:od 1); *burgloca* (loca); *burgæced* (reced); *burgru:n* (ru:n); *burgstede* (stede); *burgweall* (weall 1); *burgweg* (weg); *burhealdor* (ealdor 1); *burhgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *burhgerihta* ((ge)riht 1); *burhmann* (mann); *burhriht* ((ge)riht 1); *burhru:n* (ru:n); *burhsci:r* (sci:r 1); *burhspræ:c* (spræ:c); *burhstaðol* (staðol); *burhðegn* (ðegn); *burhwarumann* (mann); *burhward* (weard 2); *burhwela* (wela); *burhwelle* (wielle); *burhwita* ((ge)wita); *bu:rðegn* 1 (ðegn); *buterfle:oge* (fle:oge); *bydelæcer* (æcer); *bydenbotm* (botm); *byrdti:ma* (ti:ma); *byrgelsle:oð* (le:oð); *byrgelssang* (sang); *byrgenle:oð* (le:oð); *byrgensang* (sang); *byrgle:oð* (le:oð); *byrisang* (sang); *byrnsweord* (sweord); *byrnwiga* (wiga); *byttehlid* (hlid 1); *cæ:gloca* (loca); *cærswill* (wiell); *ca:lendcwide* (cwide); *campealdor* (ealdor 1); *campgefe:ra* (gefe:ra); *campstede* (stede); *campwi:g* (wi:g 1); *campwi:sa* (wi:sa); *cancerwund* (wund 1); *candelsticca* (sticca); *canticsang* (sang); *carcernward* (weard 2); *cargealdor* (galdor); *carlmann* (mann);

carwylm (wielm); *castelmann* (mann); *castelweall* (weall 1); *cawelsæ:d* (sæ:d); *cawelstoc* (stoc); *cealcse:að* (se:að); *cealerbri:w* (bri:w); *cealfloca* (loca); *ce:apgyld* (gield); *ce:apman* (mann); *ce:apsetl* (setl); *ce:asbill* (bill); *ceasterhlid* (hlid 1); *ceasterhof* (hof); *ceasterle:od* (le:od 2); *ceasterweall* (weall 1); *ceasterwi:c* (wi:c); *ceasterwyrhta* (wyrhta); *celmertmonn* (mann); *cenningti:d* (ti:d); *Centesci:r* (sci:r 1); *Centri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *ceorlmann* (mann); *ci:epemann* (mann); *ci:eped̄ing* (ðing); *cildfaru* (faru); *cildhama* (hama); *cildild* (ieldo); *ci:pele:ac* (le:ac); *circolwyrde* (wyrd 1); *circwyrhta* (wyrhta); *ciricbelle* (belle); *ciricbræ:c* (bræ:c); *ciricbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *ciricgang* (gang); *ciricgeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ciricmitta* (mitta); *ciricnytt* (nytt 1); *ciricsang* (sang); *ciricsceat* (sceatt); *ciricso:cn* (so:cn); *ciricti:d* (ti:d); *ciricðe:n* (ðegn); *ciricðing* (ðing); *ciricwæcce* (wæcce); *ciricweard* (weard 2); *citelflo:de* (flo:de); *citelwylle* (wielle); *cladersticca* (sticca); *clæ:nsungdrenc* (drenc); *clericmann* (mann); *clifhle:p* (hli:ep); *clufðung* (ðung); *clu:storloc* (loc 1); *cna:wla:c* (la:c); *cne:owgebed* ((ge)bed); *cne:owwyrst* (wrist); *cnihtgebeorðor* ((ge)beorðor); *cnihtwi:se* (wi:se 1); *co:cormete* (mete); *cocro:d* (ro:d); *Co:ferflo:d* (flo:d); *corenbe:g* (be:ag); *corngeſceot* ((ge)scot); *cornla:d* (la:d); *cornsæ:d* (sæ:d); *cotli:f* (li:f 1); *cotsetla* (geſetla); *cræftspræ:c* (spræ:c); *cræftwyrce* (weorc); *crætwæ:n* (wægn); *crætwi:sa* (wi:sa); *crammingpohha* (pohha); *cra:wandle:ac* (le:ac); *cringwracu* (wracu); *cri:stenmann* (mann); *crocwyrhta* (wyrhta); *cro:gcynn* (cynn 1); *crople:ac* (le:ac); *crypelgeat* (geat); *cu:by:re* (by:re); *cumbolgebræc* (gebræc); *cumbolwi:ga* (wiga); *cu:meoluc* (meolc 2); *cu:micge* (micge); *cu:sloppe* (slyppe); *cwealmbealu* (bealu 1); *cwealmcuma* (cuma); *cwealmdre:or* (dre:or); *cwealmstede* (stede); *cwealmdre:a* (ðre:a); *cwearternweard* (weard 2); *cwelderæ:de* (ræ:d 1); *cweornbill* (bill); *cweornburna* (burna); *cwildeflo:d* (flo:d); *cwildti:d* (ti:d); *cynebearn* (bearn 1); *cynebotl* (bold); *cyneccynn* (cynn 1); *cynegild* (gield); *cynehelm* (helm 1); *cynehof* (hof); *cynemann* (mann); *cynere:af* (re:af); *cyneri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *cyneriht* ((ge)riht 1); *cynesetl* (setl); *cynewi:se* (wi:se 1); *cyneword* (word 1); *cynren* (ryne); *cyreli:f* (li:f 1); *cy:ssitce* (sticca); *cy:swucu* (wucu); *cy:swyrhte* (wyrhta); *dæ:dle:an* (le:an 1); *dægmete* (mete); *dægre:dsang* (sang); *dægsang* (sang); *dægsceald* (ſcield); *dægti:d* (ti:d); *dægti:ma* (ti:ma); *dægwæccan* (wæcce); *dægweard* (weard 2); *dægweorc* (weorc); *dægword* (word 1); *da:lmæ:d* (mæ:d); *de:adspring* (spring); *de:aðcwalu* (cwalu); *de:aðcwealm* (cwealm); *de:aðdrepe* (drepe); *de:aðræ:s* (ræ:s); *de:aðræced* (reced); *de:aðre:af* (re:af); *de:aðslege* (slege 1); *de:aðstede* (stede); *de:aðwe:ge* (wæ:ge 2); *de:aðwi:c* (wi:c); *de:aðwyrd* (wyrd 1); *Denalagu* (lagu 1); *de:ofolcynn* (cynn 1); *de:ofoldæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *de:ofolgielð* ((ge)gielð); *de:ofolſci:n* (ſcinn); *de:ofolwi:tga* (wi:tga); *de:orcynn* (cynn 1); *de:orge:at* (geat); *di:cſticce* (ſticca); *di:cwalu* (walu); *di:erlingðegn* (ðegn); *dimhof* (hof); *discðegn* (ðegn); *dolgilp* (gielp); *dolgru:ne* (ru:n); *dolgslege* (slege 1); *dolhdrenc* (drenc); *dolsceaða* (ſceaða); *dolſpræ:c* (spræ:c); *dolwi:te* (wi:te); *do:msetl* (setl); *dorweard* (weard 2); *drencflo:d* (flo:d); *dryhtbearn* (bearn 1); *dryhtcwe:n* (cwe:n); *dryhtenbe:ag* (be:ag); *dryhtenbealu* (bealu 1); *dryhtenweard* (weard 2); *dryhtle:oð* (le:oð); *dryhtma:ðm* (ma:ðum); *dryhtmann* (mann); *dry:mann* (mann); *dryncele:an* (le:an 1); *duguðgifu* (giefu); *duguðmiht* (miht 1); *duruðegn* (ðegn); *duruweard* (weard 2); *du:stdrenc* (drenc); *du:stswerm* (swerm); *dwolðing* (ðing); *dyrnegelegr 1* (leger); *dyrngeſwrit* ((ge)ſwrit); *dyrnemaga* (maga 1); *e:adgiefa* (giefa); *e:adgiefu* (giefu); *e:adwela* (wela); *e:aganbyrhtm* (bearhtm 1); *e:age:ce* (ece); *e:agfle:ah* (fle:ah 1); *e:aggebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *e:agmist* (mist); *e:agwund* (wund 1); *e:ala:d* ((ge)la:d); *e:alandcynning* (cynning); *ealdcy:ðð* ((ge)cy:ðð); *ealdfe:ond* (fe:ond); *ealdgecynd* ((ge)cynd); *ealdgefa:* (fa:h 2); *ealdgefe:ra* (gefe:ra); *ealdgeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ealdgewinn* ((ge)winn); *ealdorðegn* (ðegn); *ealdorbealu* (bealu 1); *ealdorbold* (bold); *ealdorburg* (burg); *ealdorgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *ealdorgewinna* ((ge)winna); *ealdorlegu* (gelege); *ealdormann* (mann); *ealdorwiſa* (wi:sa); *ealdriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ealdſpræ:c* (spræ:c); *ealdwi:f* (wi:f); *ealdwita* ((ge)wita); *ealfara* (gefara); *ealhſtede* (stede); *eallmiht* (miht 1); *eallwihta* (wiht 1); *eallwundor* (wundor); *ealumalt* (mealt 1); *ealuſcop* (ſcop); *ealuwæ:ge* (wæ:ge 2); *e:aracu* (raca); *eardbegenga* (begenga); *eardgyfu* (giefu); *eardri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *eardſtapa* (ſtapa); *eardſtede* (stede); *eardungburg* (burg); *eardweall* (weall 1); *eardwi:c* (wi:c); *eardwrecca* (wræcca); *earfoðcynn* (cynn 1); *e:argebland* ((ge)bland); *e:argespeca* ((ge)spreca); *e:argrund* (grund); *earhfaru* (faru); *earmbe:ag* (be:ag); *earſgang* (gang); *e:arſlege* (slege 1); *earſly:ra* (li:ra); *e:arwela* (wela); *e:arwicga* (wicga); *e:aspryng* (spring); *e:astæð* (stæð); *e:astcynning* (cynning); *E:astermo:nað* (mo:nað); *E:asterti:d* (ti:d); *E:asterwucu* (wucu); *e:astle:ode* (le:ode); *e:astri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *e:astrodor* (rodor); *e:aststæð* (stæð); *e:astweg* (weg); *e:aðbelg* (belg); *eaxelgeſpann* (geſpann); *eceddrenc* (drenc); *ecgla:ſt* (la:ſt); *ecgplega* (plega); *ediscweard* (weard 2); *edme:ltid* (ti:d); *edwi:tli:f* (li:f 1); *edwi:ſpræ:c* (spræ:c); *edwi:ſpreca* ((ge)spreca); *efengeli:ca* (geli:ca); *efenhe:afda* (he:afod); *efenhlytta* (gehlytta); *efenla:ſte* (læ:ſte); *efenli:ca* (geli:ca); *efenſpræ:c* (spræ:c); *efenðegn* (ðegn); *efenwæ:ge* (wæ:ge 1); *efenwiht* (wiht 1); *efenwyrhta* (wyrhta); *efile:an* (le:an 1); *eftryne* (ryne); *eftwyrð 1* (wyrð 1); *egela:f* (la:f); *egewylm* (wielm); *elebytt* (bytt 1); *eleſeocche* (ſeohhe); *eletredde* (tredde); *elleahtor* (leahtor); *ellendæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *ellenlæ:ca* (gelæ:ca); *ellenspræ:c*

(spræ:c); *ellenweorc* (weorc); *elnboga* (boga); *emleahtor* (leahtor); *endebyrd* (byrd 1); *endela:f* (la:f); *endele:an* (le:an 1); *endeli:f* (li:f 1); *endemann* (mann); *endespæ:c* (spræ:c); *endeti:ma* (ti:ma); *engelcynn* (cynn 1); *Engliscmann* (mann); *entcynn* (cynn 1); *eodorbrice* ((ge)bryce 1); *eodorgong* (gang); *eoforcumbol* (cumbol); *eoforli:c* (li:c); *eoforðring* (geðring); *e:ored* (ra:d 1); *e:oredcist* (cyst 1); *e:oredgeatwe* (geatwe); *e:oredgeri:d* (rid); *e:oredmann* (mann); *e:oredmenigu* (menigu); *e:oredðre:at* (ðre:at); *eorlgebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *eorlriht* ((ge)riht 1); *eormencynn* (cynn 1); *eormengrund* (grund); *eormenla:f* (la:f); *eorðbi:genga* (bi:genga 1); *eorðbyrig* (burg); *eorðcyning* (cyning); *eorðcynn* (cynn 1); *eorðgebyrst* (byrst 2); *eorðgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *eorðgræf* (græf 1); *eorðgra:p* (gra:p); *eorðhele* (hele); *eorðreced* (reced); *eorðri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *eorðryne* (ryne); *eorðstede* (stede); *eorðwæstm* (wæstm); *eorðweall* (weall 1); *eorðweard* (weard 1); *eorðweg* (weg); *eorðwela* (wela); *eorðweorc* (weorc); *eotonweard* (weard 1); *e:owomeoluc* (meolc 2); *esnemon* (mann); *esnewyrhta* (wyrhta); *e:stmete* (mete); *etenlæ:s* (læ:s 2); *e:ðelboda* (boda); *e:ðelcyning* (cyning); *e:ðeldre:am* (dre:am); *e:ðelri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *e:ðelriht* ((ge)riht 1); *e:ðelstaðol* (staðol); *e:ðelweard* (weard 2); *fa:cendæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *fa:centa:cen* (ta:cen); *fædercynn* (cynn 1); *fæderfeoh* (feoh); *fæderri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *fæderslaga* (slaga); *fæderswica* (swica); *fæ:rblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *fæ:rbyrne* (byrne); *fæ:rcwealm* (cwealm); *fæ:rcyle* (ciele); *fæ:rdryre* (dryre); *fæ:rgripe* (gripe); *fæ:rgryre* (gryre); *fæ:rræ:s* (ræ:s); *fæ:rsceaða* (sceaða); *fæ:rscyte* (scyte); *fæ:rse:að* (se:að); *fæ:rslice* (slice); *fæ:rsprung* (spring); *fæ:rsteorfa* (steorfa); *fæ:rstice* ((ge)stice); *fæ:rswile* (swyle); *fæ:rwundor* (wundor); *fæstenbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *fæstengeat* (geat); *fæstenti:d* (ti:d); *fæstenwuce* (wucu); *fæstingmann* (mann); *fa:hmann* (mann); *faldgang* (gang); *falding* (ðing); *fearhhama* (hama); *fearnbracu* (bræ:c); *fearnlæs* (læ:s 2); *feaxfang* (fang); *feaxsce:ara* (sce:arra); *feaxwund* (wund 1); *fe:fercyn* (cynn 1); *felaspræc* (spræ:c); *felcyrf* (cyrf); *feldefare* (faru); *feldlæ:s* (læ:s 2); *feldwo:p* (wo:p); *fellstycce* (stycce); *feohbeha:t* (beha:t); *feohbi:genga* (bi:genga 1); *feohfang* (fang); *feohgeha:t* ((ge)ha:t); *feohgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *feohgesceot* ((ge)scot); *feohgift* (gift); *feohsceatt* (sceatt); *feohspe:da* (spe:d); *feohwi:te* (wi:te); *fe:ondæ:t* (æ:t); *fe:ondgra:p* (gra:p); *fe:ondgyld* ((ge)gielld); *fe:ondræ:s* (ræ:s); *fe:ondsceaða* (sceaða); *fe:owergild* (gielld); *feorcy:ðð* ((ge)cy:ðð); *feorhbealu* (bealu 1); *feorhbold* (bold); *feorhcwalu* (cwalu); *feorhcwealm* (cwealm); *feorhcynn* (cynn 1); *feorhdolg* (dolg); *feorhgiefa* (giefa); *feorhgiefu* (giefu); *feorhla:st* (la:st); *feorhle:an* (le:an 1); *feorhlegu* (gelege); *feorhli:f* (li:f 1); *feorhloca* (loca); *feorhlyre* (lyre); *feorhræ:d* (ræ:d 1); *feorhsweng* (sweng); *feorhðearf* (ðearf 1); *feorhwund* (wund 1); *feorstuðu* (studu); *feorweg* (weg); *feresceat* (sceatt); *ferhðgewit* ((ge)witt); *ferhðloca* (loca); *ferhweard* (weard 2); *fe:stermenn* (mann); *fe:ðegang* (gang); *fe:ðela:st* (la:st); *fe:ðemann* (mann); *fe:ðemund* (mund 1); *fe:ðerhama* (hama); *fe:ðewi:g* (wi:g 1); *fi:endwi:c* (wi:c); *fi:felcynn* (cynn 1); *fi:felwæ:g* (wæ:g 1); *fi:fiigesman* (mann); *fildcumb* (cumb); *fingerlið* (lið 1); *finolsæ:d* (sæ:d); *firenbealu* (bealu 1); *firendæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *firenleahtor* (leahtor); *firenðearf* (ðearf 1); *firenweorc* (weorc); *firenwyrhta* (wyrhta); *firgenbeorg* (beorg); *fiscbry:ne* (byrne); *fiscscynn* (cynn 1); *fiscde:ah* (de:ag); *fiscfell 1* ((ge)fiell); *fiscflo:du* (flo:d); *fisclacu* (lacu); *fiscwelle* (wielle); *fi:sticca* (sticca); *fiðerhama* (hama); *fiðerri:ca* (ri:ca); *fiðerri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *fiðersce:atas* (sce:ata); *fiðersleht* (sleht); *flæ:sca:t* (æ:t); *flæ:scgebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *flæ:schama* (hama); *flæ:scmete* (mete); *flæðecomb* (camb); *fla:nboga* (boga); *fle:ohcynn* (cynn 1); *flettgefoht* ((ge)foht); *flettgesteald* (gesteald); *flexæcer* (æcer); *flexgescot* ((ge)scot); *flocra:d* (ra:d 1); *flo:dweard* (weard 1); *flo:dweg* (weg); *flo:dwyrm* (wielm); *flotmann* (mann); *flotweg* (weg); *fo:dderbill* (bill); *fo:dderbrytta* (brytta); *fo:ddergifu* (giefu); *fo:ddurwela* (wela); *folcbealo* (bealu 1); *folcbearn* (bearn 1); *folccwe:n* (cwe:n); *folccwide* (cwide); *folccyning* (cyning); *folcgefoht* ((ge)foht); *folcgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *folcgewinn* ((ge)winn); *folcla:r* (la:r); *folclagu* (lagu 1); *folcræ:d* (ræ:d 1); *folcricht 1* ((ge)riht 1); *folcscearu* (scear); *folcsceaða* (sceaða); *folcslite* (slite 1); *folcstede* (stede); *folcwiga* (wiga); *folcwita* ((ge)wita); *foldbold* (bold); *foldgræf* (græf 1); *foldwæstm* (wæstm); *foldweg* (weg); *foldwela* (wela); *foldwyrm* (wielm); *foranhe:afod* (he:afod); *forfangfeoh* (feoh); *forligerwi:f* (wi:f); *forliggang* (gang); *fo:rmete* (mete); *fo:rracu* (racu 1); *fo:storbearn* (bearn 1); *fo:storle:an* (le:an 1); *fo:stormann* (mann); *fo:tece* (ece); *fo:tfeter* (feter); *fo:tgeswell* (geswell); *fo:tla:st* (la:st); *fo:tra:p* (ra:p); *fo:tsetl* (setl); *fo:tstapol* (stapol); *fo:tswyle* (swyle); *fo:twelm* (wielm); *foxhol* (hol 2); *fracoðdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *fracoðword* (word 1); *fræ:tgenga* (gegenga); *fre:obearn* (bearn 1); *fre:oburh* (burg); *fre:olsbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *fre:olsgefa* (giefa); *fre:olsmann* (mann); *fre:olsti:d* (ti:d); *fre:omann* (mann); *fre:ondla:r* (la:r); *fre:ondmyne* (myne 1); *fre:ondspe:d* (spe:d); *fre:oriht* ((ge)riht 1); *fre:osceat* (sceatt); *fre:otgifa* (giefa); *fre:otgifu* (giefu); *fre:otmann* (mann); *fre:owi:f* (wi:f); *friðbe:na* (be:na); *friðborh* (borg); *friðbræ:c* (bræ:c); *friðburg* (burg); *friðgegilda* ((ge)gilda); *friðgewrit* ((ge)writ); *friðgild* ((ge)gielld); *friðmann* (mann); *friðspe:d* (spe:d); *friðota:cn* (ta:cen); *friðowebba* (webba); *friðowebbe* (webba); *friðso:cn* (so:cn); *fro:forword* (word 1); *frumbearn* (bearn 1); *frumbyrd* (byrd 1); *frumcynn* (cynn 1); *frumcyrr* (cierr); *frumgesceap* ((ge)sceap); *frumgewrit* ((ge)writ); *frumgifu* (giefu); *frumgripa* (gripa); *frumgyld* (gielld); *frumildo*

(ieldo); *frumli:da* (lida); *frummeoluc* (meolc 2); *frumræ:d* (ræ:d 1); *frumsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *frumsceaft* (sceaft); *frumslæ:p* (slæ:p 1); *frumspræ:c* (spræ:c); *frumstaðol* (staðol); *frumti:d* (ti:d); *frumwæstm* (wæstm); *frumwylm* (wielm); *frumwyrhta* (wyrhta); *fugelcynn* (cynn 1); *fugelhwata* (hwata 1); *fulwihthbe:na* (be:na); *fulwihhti:d* (ti:d); *fu:sle:oð* (le:oð); *fylleðflo:d* (flo:d); *fy:rbryne* (bryne); *fy:rcynn* (cynn 1); *fyrdfærelð* (færelð); *fyrdfaru* (faru); *fyrdfø:r* (fo:r 1); *fyrðgeatewe* (geatwe); *fyrðla:f* (la:f); *fyrðle:oð* (le:oð); *fyrðmann* (mann); *fyrðrinc* (rinc); *fyrðso:cn* (so:cn); *fyrðwæ:n* (wægn); *fyrðweard* (weard 1); *fyrðwi:c* (wi:c); *fyrðwi:sa* (wi:sa); *fyrðwi:se* (wi:se 1); *fyrðwi:te* (wi:te); *fy:renta:cen* (ta:cen); *fy:rgebræc* (gebræc); *fyrgehe:afod* (he:afod); *fy:rloca* (loca); *fyrngeflit* ((ge)flit); *fyrngemynd* ((ge)mynd); *fyrngesceap* ((ge)sceap); *fyrngesetu* ((ge)set); *fyrngewinn* ((ge)winn); *fyrngewrit* ((ge)writ); *fyrnmann* (mann); *fyrnsceaða* (sceaða); *fyrnweorc* (weorc); *fyrnwita* ((ge)wita); *fy:rrace* (raca); *fy:rscofl* (scofl); *fyrsræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *fyrwit 1* ((ge)witt); *fy:rwylm* (wielm); *fy:stgebe:at* (gebe:at); *gærstapa* (stapa); *gafolgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *gafolgyld* (gield); *gafolmæ:d* (mæ:d); *galdorcwide* (cwide); *galdorle:oð* (le:oð); *galdorsang* (sang); *galdorword* (word 1); *ganggeteld* ((ge)teld); *gangsetl* (setl); *gangweg* (weg); *Gangwuce* (wucu); *ga:ræcer* (æcer); *ga:rclife* (clife); *ga:rcwealm* (cwealm); *ga:rfaru* (faru); *ga:rgewinn* ((ge)winn); *ga:rle:ac* (le:ac); *ga:rræ:s* (ræ:s); *ga:rtorn* (torn 1); *ga:rwiga* (wiga); *ga:stcwalu* (cwalu); *ga:stcynning* (cynning); *ga:stgehygd* (gehygd); *ga:stgemynd* ((ge)mynd); *ga:stgery:ne* ((ge)ry:ne); *ga:stgewinn* ((ge)winn); *ga:stgifu* (giefu); *ga:taloc* (loc 1); *ge:aglswile* (swyle); *ge:arcynning* (cynning); *ge:argemynd* ((ge)mynd); *ge:argeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *gearobrygd* (brygd 1); *gearofang* (fang); *gearowita* ((ge)wita); *ge:arwæ:stm* (wæstm); *geatweard* (weard 2); *gebedmann* (mann); *gebedti:d* (ti:d); *(ge)bræ:cdrenc* (drenc); *gebyrboda* (boda); *gebyrdti:d* (ti:d); *gebyrdwi:tega* (wi:tega); *gedwæ:smann* (mann); *gedwildman* (mann); *gedwolfær* ((ge)fær); *(ge)dwolman* (mann); *gedwolmist* (mist); *gedwolspræ:c* (spræ:c); *gefyllingti:d* (ti:d); *gegaderwyrhtan* (wyrhta); *(ge)gafspræ:c* (spræ:c); *gegnwide* (cwide); *gegnlege* (slege 1); *gegrindswile* (swyle); *gelegergield* (gield); *geli:cbisen* (bisen); *gemæ:rlacu* (lacu); *(ge)mæ:rweg* (weg); *gemæ:rwyll* (wiell); *gemo:tmann* (mann); *(ge)mo:tbeorh* (beorh); *gemo:tstede* (stede); *gene:atmann* (mann); *gene:atriht* ((ge)riht 1); *generstede* (stede); *ge:nla:d* ((ge)la:d); *geocboga* (boga); *geocstecca* (sticca); *ge:oda:d* (dæ:d 1); *geofonflo:d* (flo:d); *ge:ole:an* (le:an 1); *Ge:olmo:nað* (mo:nað); *geoloca* (loca); *ge:omann* (mann); *ge:osceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *gere:fmæ:d* (mæ:d); *gere:fmann* (mann); *gere:fsci:r* (sci:r 1); *gereordungti:d* (ti:d); *gerihtgeswinc* ((ge)swinc); *gescofteoht* ((ge)feoht); *gesi:ðmann* (mann); *(ge)si:ðwi:f* (wi:f); *geðingsceat* (sceaft); *gewilbod* ((ge)bod); *gewinti:d* (ti:d); *gewitloca* (loca); *gicelgebland* ((ge)bland); *gielpcwide* (cwide); *gielpplega* (plega); *gielpsceaða* (sceaða); *gielpspræ:c* (spræ:c); *gielpword* (word 1); *gierdweg* (weg); *gierdwi:te* (wi:te); *giesthof* (hof); *gifsceaft* (sceaft); *giftibu:r* (bu:r); *giftle:oð* (le:oð); *gildsetl* (setl); *gimcynn* (cynn 1); *gimreced* (reced); *gimrodor* (rodor); *gimwyrhta* (wyrhta); *glæsgegot* (gegot); *gle:dscofl* (scofl); *gle:dstede* (stede); *gli:wcyynn* (cynn 1); *gli:wðre:am* (dre:am); *gli:wingman* (mann); *gli:wman* (mann); *gli:wword* (word 1); *gnornhof* (hof); *gnornword* (word 1); *gnyrnwracu* (wracu); *godbearn* (bearn 1); *godborg* (borg); *godcundmæht* (miht 1); *godcundspe:d* (spe:d); *go:dda:d* (dæ:d 1); *goddre:am* (dre:am); *godgield* ((ge)gield); *go:dla:r* (la:r); *go:dli:f* (li:f 1); *godsæ:d* (sæ:d); *godsibb* (sibb); *godspelltraht* (traht); *godspræ:ce* (spræ:ce); *godwebb 1* (web); *godwebbcyn* (cynn 1); *godwebwyrhta* (wyrhta); *goldblo:ma* (blo:ma); *goldburg* (burg); *goldfell* (fell); *goldfyll* (fyll); *goldgiefu* (giefu); *goldhoma* (homa); *goldma:ðm* (ma:ðm); *goldweard* (weard 2); *go:shafoc* (hafoc); *græ:ghama* (hama); *gramword* (word 1); *gre:tingword* (word 1); *gri:mhelm* (helm 1); *gristbite* (bite); *griðbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *griðlagu* (lagu 1); *grornhof* (hof); *grornhorn* (horn 1); *grundsce:at* (sce:at); *grundsopa* (sopa); *grundwæg* (weg); *grundweall* (weall 1); *grundwela* (wela); *gryregeatwe* (geatwe); *gryrele:oð* (le:oð); *gryremiht* (miht 1); *gumcynn* (cynn 1); *gumcyst* (cyst 1); *gumdre:am* (dre:am); *gumdryhten* (dryhten); *gumfe:ða* (fe:ða); *gummann* (mann); *gumri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *gumrinc* (rinc); *gumðegen* (ðegn); *gu:ðbeorn* (beorn 1); *gu:ðbill* (bill); *gu:ðbyrne* (byrne); *gu:ðcwe:n* (cwe:n); *gu:ðcynning* (cynning); *gu:ðcyst* (cyst 1); *gu:ðfloga* (floga); *gu:ðgeðingu* (ðing); *gu:ðgeatwe* (geatwe); *gu:ðgelæ:ca* (gelæ:ca); *gu:ðgewinn* ((ge)winn); *gu:ðhafoc* (hafoc); *gu:ðhelm* (helm 1); *gu:ðle:oð* (le:oð); *gu:ðplega* (plega); *gu:ðræ:s* (ræ:s); *gu:ðre:af* (re:af); *gu:ðrinc* (rinc); *gu:ðsceaða* (sceaða); *gu:ðsweord* (sweord); *gu:ððre:at* (ðre:at); *gu:ðweard* (weard 2); *gu:ðweorc* (weorc); *gu:ðwiga* (wiga); *gyldenbe:ag* (be:ag); *gyltwi:te* (wi:te); *gyrnwracu* (wracu); *ha:dbreca* (breca); *ha:dbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *ha:desmann* (mann); *ha:dnotu* (notu); *hæcgeat* (geat); *hæcweard* (weard 2); *hæ:loti:d* (ti:d); *hæ:lubearn* (bearn 1); *hæ:medðing* (ðing); *hæ:medwi:f* (wi:f); *Hærfestmo:nað* (mo:nað); *hærfestti:d* (ti:d); *hærfestti:ma* (ti:ma); *hæ:rgripa* (gripa); *hæ:ringti:ma* (ti:ma); *hærnflota* (flota); *hæselræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *hæ:ðencynning* (cynning); *hæ:ðencynn* (cynn 1); *hæ:ðengield* ((ge)gield); *hæ:ðengilda* ((ge)gilda); *hæ:ðenwe:oh* (wi:g 2); *hæ:ðstapa* (stapa); *hafoc* (cynn 1); *hafolfaru* (faru); *hagoru:n* (ru:n); *hagosteald 2* (gesteald); *hagosteald 3* (gesteald); *hagosteald 4* (gesteald);

hagostealdman (mann); *ha:lewæ:ge* (wæ:ge 2); *Ha:ligmo:nað* (mo:nað); *ha:ligweorc* (weorc); *ha:lsunggebed* ((ge)bed); *ha:lsungti:ma* (ti:ma); *ha:mcyme* (cyme); *ha:mfærelt* (færelt); *ha:mfaru* (faru); *ha:msci:r* (sci:r 1); *ha:mso:cn* (so:cn); *ha:mstede* (stede); *ha:thige* (hyge); *hanasang* (sang); *hancre:dti:d* (ti:d); *handbelle* (belle); *handdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *handgang* (gang); *handgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *handgeweald* (geweald); *handgewinn* ((ge)winn); *handgewrit* ((ge)writ); *handgift* (gift); *handgripe* (gripe); *handhæf* (hæf 1); *handhrine* ((ge)hrine); *handle:an* (le:an 1); *handlengu* (lengu); *handnægl* (nægl); *handplega* (plega); *handræ:s* (ræ:s); *handslyht 1* (slyht); *handswyle* (swyle); *handðegn* (ðegn); *handweorc* (weorc); *handwundor* (wundor); *handwyrst* (wrist); *hangwi:te* (wi:te); *haranhige* (hyge); *he:afodæcer* (æcer); *he:afodbe:ag* (be:ag); *he:afodbeorg 2* (beorg); *he:afodbolla* (bolla); *he:afodbotl* (bold); *he:afodbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *he:afodburh* (burg); *he:afodcwide* (cwide); *he:afodece* (ece); *he:afodleahter* (leahtor); *he:afodloca* (loca); *he:afodmann* (mann); *he:afodri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *he:afodsi:en* (si:en); *he:afodslæge* (slege 1); *he:afodstede* (stede); *he:afodstoc* (stoc); *he:afodweard 1* (weard 1); *he:afodweard 2* (weard 2); *he:afodweg* (weg); *he:afodwi:sa* (wi:sa); *he:afodwund* (wund 1); *he:afodwylm* (wielm); *he:afodwyrhta* (wyrhta); *he:afsang* (sang); *he:ahbeorg* (beorg); *he:ahboda* (boda); *he:ahburg* (burg); *he:ahcýning* (cýning); *he:ahcaldor* (caldor 1); *he:ahflo:d* (flo:d); *he:ahgealdor* (galdor); *he:ahgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *he:ahgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *he:ahgesceap* ((ge)sceap); *he:ahgedring* (gedring); *he:ahhæf* (hæf 1); *he:ahmiht* (miht 1); *he:ahreced* (reced); *he:ahrodor* (rodor); *he:ahru:n* (ru:n); *he:ahsceaða* (sceaða); *he:ahsetl* (setl); *he:ahstede* (stede); *he:ahti:d* (ti:d); *he:ahðearf* (ðearf 1); *he:ahðegen* (ðegn); *he:ahðre:a* (ðre:a); *he:ahweg* (weg); *he:ahwita* ((ge)wita); *healfhe:afod* (he:afod); *healfmann* (mann); *healfpenigwurd* (weord 1); *healfweg* (weg); *healhðegn* (ðegn); *heallre:af* (re:af); *heallreced* (reced); *heallðegn 1* (ðegn); *healsbe:ag* (be:ag); *healsfang* (fang); *healsgang* (gang); *healsmægeð* (mægeð); *healswriða* (wriða); *healðegn 1* (ðegn); *heardcwide* (cwide); *heardhe:aw* (gehe:aw); *heargweard* (weard 2); *hearmberg* (beorg); *hearmcwalu* (cwalu); *hearmcwide 1* (cwide); *hearmle:oð* (le:oð); *hearmloca* (loca); *hearmplega* (plega); *hearmscaða* (sceaða); *hearmslege* (slege 1); *hearmspræ:c* (spræ:c); *hearpnægl* (nægl); *hearmsang* (sang); *hearmslege* (slege 1); *hearmswe:g* (swe:g); *headubyrne* (byrne); *headuræ:s* (ræ:s); *headure:af* (re:af); *headurinc* (rinc); *headusigel* (sigel 1); *headusweng* (sweng); *headuweorc* (weorc); *headuwylm* (wielm); *hegeclife* (clife); *hegeræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *hegewege* (weg); *hellcwalu* (cwalu); *helleðegn* (ðegn); *hellebealu* (bealu 1); *hellebryne* (bryne); *hellecæ:gan* (cæ:ga); *hellecinn* (cynn 1); *hellegeat* (geat); *hellegrund* (grund); *hellegryre* (gryre); *hellehe:af* (he:af); *helleloc* (loc 1); *hellemu:ð* (mu:ð); *helleru:ne* (ru:n); *hellese:að* (se:að); *hellewi:te* (wi:te); *hellsceaða* (sceaða); *hellwiht* (wiht 1); *helmweard* (weard 2); *helfendra:p* (ra:p); *helru:na* (ru:n); *hengwi:te* (wi:te); *hennebelle* (belle); *hennebroð* (broð); *heofoncýning* (cýning); *heofondre:am* (dre:am); *heofonflo:d* (flo:d); *heofonhla:f* (hla:f); *heofonri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *heofonsetl* (setl); *heofontungol* (tungol); *heofonðre:at* (ðre:at); *heofonweard* (weard 2); *heofonwolcen* (wolcen); *heofonwuldor* (wuldor); *he:ofungti:d* (ti:d); *heoloðcynn* (cynn 1); *heoloðhelm* (helm 1); *heolstorhof* (hof); *heolstorloca* (loca); *heortece* (ece); *heortgryre* (gryre); *heorthama* (hama); *heorthogu* (hogu); *heorucumbol* (cumbol); *heorudolg* (dolg); *heorudre:or* (dre:or); *heorudrync* ((ge)drinc); *heorusweng* (sweng); *heoruword* (word 1); *he:rcyme* (cyme); *herebyrne* (byrne); *herecumbol* (cumbol); *herecyst* (cyst 1); *herefeoh* (feoh); *herefe:ða* (fe:ða); *heregang* (gang); *heregeatu* (geatwe); *heregild* (gield); *herela:f* (la:f); *heremann* (mann); *hereræ:s* (ræ:s); *herere:af* (re:af); *hererinc* (rinc); *herespe:d* (spe:d); *hereswe:g* (swe:g); *hereðre:at* (ðre:at); *hereweg* (weg); *hereweorc* (weorc); *herewi:c* (wi:c); *herewi:sa* (wi:sa); *herewo:p* (wo:p); *hereword* (word 1); *herigendsang* (sang); *herðbelig* (belg); *heteru:n* (ru:n); *hetespræ:c* (spræ:c); *hetesweng* (sweng); *hidercyme* (cyme); *hiderto:cyme* (to:cyme); *hi:dgild 1* (gield); *hierdebelig* (belg); *hierdeman* (mann); *hi:ereman* (mann); *hi:eringman* (mann); *hierstinghla:f* (hla:f); *hildebill* (bill); *hildecyst* (cyst 1); *hildegeatwe* (geatwe); *hildegra:p* (gra:p); *hildehlem* (hlem); *hildele:oð* (le:oð); *hilderæ:s* (ræ:s); *hilderinc* (rinc); *hildesetl* (setl); *hildeswe:g* (swe:g); *hildeðremma* (ðrymma); *hildewi:sa* (wi:sa); *hildstapa* (stapa); *hiltcumbor* (cumbol); *hiltswoord* (sweord); *hindergenga* (gegenga); *hingang* (gang); *hinsi:ðgryre* (gryre); *hi:redgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *hi:redman* (mann); *hi:wspræ:c* (spræ:c); *hla:fæ:ta* (æ:ta); *hla:fbrytta* (brytta); *hla:fgang* (gang); *hla:fgebroc* ((ge)broc); *hla:fmæseti:d* (ti:d); *hla:ford* (weard 1); *hla:fordgift* (gift); *hla:fordhyldo* (hyldo); *hla:fordso:cn* (so:cn); *hla:fordswica* (swica); *hla:fordswice* (swice 1); *hla:fræce* (raca); *hla:fweard* (weard 2); *hle:apewince* (wince); *hle:oðorcwide* (cwide); *hle:oðorcyme* (cyme); *hle:oðorstede* (stede); *hle:oburh* (burg); *hle:ordropa* (ropa); *hle:orslæge* (slege 1); *hle:owdryhten* (dryhten); *hle:owfeðre* (feðer 1); *hle:owstede* (stede); *hlidegeat* (geat); *hli:epgeat* (geat); *hlincræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *hli:nræced* (reced); *hli:pcumb* (cumb); *hlo:sstede* (stede); *hlo:ðgecrod* (gecrod); *hlo:ðslyht* (slyht); *ho:frec* (gerec); *hofweard* (weard 2); *holenstybb* (stybb); *holle:ac* (le:ac); *holmweall* (weall 1); *holmweg* (weg); *holmwylm* (wielm); *hopsy:te* (scy:te); *ho:rcwene* (cwene);

hordburg (burg); *horderwy:ce* (wi:ce); *hordgeat* (geat); *hordloca* (loca); *hordma:ðm* (ma:ðum); *hordweard* (weard 2); *hordwela* (wela); *hornboga* (boga); *hornreced* (reced); *hornsce:að* (sce:að); *horsbæ:r* (bæ:r 1); *horscamb* (camb); *horsðegn* (ðegn); *horswæ:n* (wægn); *horsweard* (weard 1); *horsweg* (weg); *horuse:að* (se:að); *horuweg* (weg); *horwyll* (wiell); *hospcwide* (cwide); *hospspræ:c* (spræ:c); *hosppword* (word 1); *hræ:cgebræ:c* ((ge)bræ:c); *hræ:ctunge* (tunge); *hrædbita* (bita); *hrædwæ:n* (wægn); *hræfncynn* (cynn 1); *hræfnesle:ac* (le:ac); *hrægeldegn* (ðegn); *hræghweard* (weard 2); *hræ:wi:c* (wi:c); *hra:fyll* ((ge)fiell); *hranra:d* (ra:d 1); *hre:acmete* (mete); *hre:odcynn* (cynn 1); *hreðerbealo* (bealu 1); *hreðerloca* (loca); *hre:ðmann* (mann); *Hre:ðmo:nað* (mo:nað); *hre:ðsigor* (sigor); *hringboga* (boga); *hringgeat* (geat); *hringloca* (loca); *hringsetl* (setl); *hringwyll* (wiell); *hro:fwyrhta* (wyrhta); *hro:stbe:ag* (be:ag); *hrycgbræ:dan* (bræ:d 1); *hrycgmearglið* (lið 1); *hrycgweg* (weg); *hundesfle:oge* (fle:oge); *hundeshe:afod* (he:afod); *hundescmicge* (micge); *hundestunge* (tunge); *hundredmann* (mann); *hundredso:cn* (so:cn); *hunigcamb* (camb); *huntaðfaru* (faru); *hu:sbonða* (bo:nda); *hu:sbonde* (bo:nda); *hu:sbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *hu:sbryne* (bryne); *hu:scword* (word 1); *hu:selbearn* (bearn 1); *hu:selganga* (geganga); *hu:sella:f* (la:f); *hu:selðe:n* (ðegn); *hu:sstede* (stede); *hu:sting* (ðing); *hwælweg* (weg); *hwæ:tecynd* (cynn 1); *hwæ:tehealm* (healm 1); *hwæ:tewæstm* (wæstm); *hwe:olla:st* (la:st); *hwe:olra:d* (ra:d 1); *hwe:olweg* (weg); *hwi:lsticce* (sticca); *hwi:tehla:f* (hla:f); *hwi:tele:ac* (le:ac); *hwi:tle:ac* (le:ac); *hwyrftweg* (weg); *hy:dgild* (gield); *hygeru:n* (ru:n); *hygesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *hygete:ona* (te:ona); *hygewælm* (wielm); *hyhtgiefu* (giefu); *hyhtgifa* (giefu); *hyhtplega* (plega); *hyhtwilla* (willa 1); *hyndenmann* (mann); *hyseba:nece* (ece); *hy:reborg* (borg); *hy:regilda* ((ge)gilda); *hy:rigmann* (mann); *hysebeorðor* ((ge)beorðor); *hyserinc* (rinc); *hy:ðgild* (gield); *hy:ðweard* (weard 2); *i:delgielp* (gielp); *i:delgild* ((ge)gield); *illeracu* (racu 1); *innanwund* (wund 1); *innefaran* (faru); *innefeoh* (feoh); *innodwund* (wund 1); *inspi:derwiht* (wiht 1); *inwitfeng* ((ge)feng); *inwitgecynd* ((ge)cynd); *inwitru:n* (ru:n); *inwitscear* (scear); *i:senbyrne* (byrne); *i:senfetor* (fëtor); *i:sengraef* (græf 1); *i:senhelm* (helm 1); *i:senscofl* (scofl); *i:sendre:at* (ðre:at); *i:senwyrhta* (wyrhta); *i:sgebind* (gebind); *i:sgeblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *la:cdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *la:cgeofa* (giefu); *la:csang* (sang); *la:dmann* (mann); *la:drinc* (rinc); *la:drincman* (mann); *læ:cecynn* (cynn 1); *læ:cecyst* (cyst 1); *læ:cefeoh* (feoh); *læ:cegeatwa* (geatwe); *læ:denla:r* (la:r); *læ:denspræ:c* (spræ:c); *læ:denword* (word 1); *læpewince* (wince); *læ:ringmann* (mann); *læ:stwyrhta* (wyrhta); *lætbyrd* (byrd 1); *laguflo:d* (flo:d); *lagula:d* ((ge)la:d); *lahbreca* (breca); *lahbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *lahgewrit* ((ge)writ); *lahmann* (mann); *lahriht* ((ge)riht 1); *lahslite* (slite 1); *lahslitt* (slite 1); *lahwita* ((ge)wita); *lambyrd* (byrd 1); *la:mse:að* (se:að); *la:mwyrhta* (wyrhta); *landbegenga* (begenga); *landbigong* (begang); *landfeoh* (feoh); *landfyrd* (fierd); *landgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *landlagu* (lagu 1); *landle:od* (le:od 2); *landlyre* (lyre); *landmann* (mann); *landri:ca* (ri:ca); *landri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *landriht* ((ge)riht 1); *landseðla* (gesetla); *landso:cn* (so:cn); *landspe:d* (spe:d); *landstede* (stede); *landstycce* (stycce); *landweard* (weard 2); *landwela* (wela); *langieldo* (ieldo); *langweb* (web); *la:rbyrn* (bisen); *la:rcwide* (cwide); *la:re:owsetl* (setl); *la:rswide* (swice 1); *la:rðegn* (ðegn); *la:rwita* ((ge)wita); *la:stweard* (weard 2); *la:stword* (word 1); *la:ðbite* (bite); *la:ðgete:ona* (te:ona); *la:ðgewinna* ((ge)winna); *la:ðweorc* (weorc); *le:actu:nweard* (weard 2); *le:acweard* (weard 2); *le:adgewiht* (gewiht); *le:adgota* (gegot); *leahtorcwide* (cwide); *le:angyfa* (giefu); *le:asbre:d 2* (bræ:d 2); *le:asgewita* ((ge)wita); *le:asgielp* (gielp); *le:asuht* (suht); *le:fmon* (mann); *legerwi:te* (wi:te); *lenctenbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *lenctenmo:nað* (mo:nað); *lenctensufel* (sufel); *lenctenti:d* (ti:d); *lenctenti:ma* (ti:ma); *lenctenwuce* (wucu); *lendenbræ:de* (bræ:de); *lendenece* (ece); *le:odbealu* (bealu 1); *le:odburg* (burg); *le:odcyning* (cyning); *le:odgebyrga* (byrga); *le:odgeld* (gield); *le:odgewinn* ((ge)winn); *le:odgryre* (gryre); *le:odhryre* (hryre 1); *le:odriht* ((ge)riht 1); *le:odru:ne* (ru:n); *le:odsceaða* (sceaða); *le:odweard* (weard 1); *le:odwita* ((ge)wita); *le:ohtgesceot* ((ge)scot); *le:onese:að* (se:að); *leornungmann* (mann); *le:oðcwide* (cwide); *le:oðoru:n* (ru:n); *le:oðsang* (sang); *le:oðucæ:ga* (cæ:ga); *le:oðweorc* (weorc); *le:oðwi:se* (wi:se 1); *le:oðword* (word 1); *le:oðwrenc* (wrenc); *le:oðwyrhta* (wyrhta); *leðerhelm* (helm 1); *leðerwyrhta* (wyrhta); *li:cbeorg* (beorg); *li:cburg* (burg); *li:chama* (hama); *li:chryre* (hryre 1); *li:cle:od* (le:od); *li:cman* (mann); *li:csang* (sang); *li:cðe:ote* (ðe:ote); *li:cwund* (wund 1); *lidmann* (mann); *lidweard* (weard 2); *liferhol* (hol 2); *li:fgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *li:fla:d* (la:d); *li:flyre* (lyre); *li:fweard* (weard 2); *li:fweg* (weg); *li:fwela* (wela); *li:fwraðu* (wraðu); *li:gbryne* (bryne); *li:gcwalu* (cwalu); *li:getsleht* (sleht); *limwæstm* (wæstm); *li:nacer* (æcer); *lindgecrod* (gecrod); *lindgela:c* (la:c); *lindplega* (plega); *lindwiga* (wiga); *li:netwige* (wige); *li:nsæ:d* (sæ:d); *listwrenc* (wrenc); *liðsmann* (mann); *li:ðwæ:ge* (wæ:ge 2); *locfeax* (feax); *lofdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *lofsang* (sang); *lotwrenc* (wrenc); *lotwrencceast* (ce:ast); *ludgæt* (geat); *lufestice* ((ge)stice); *lufta:cen* (ta:cen); *lundlaga* (laga); *lustmoce* (smoc); *lyftfloga* (floga); *lyftigela:c* (la:c); *lyfthelm* (helm 1); *lyftsceaða* (sceaða); *lyftwundor* (wundor); *lygeword* (word 1); *lygewyrhta* (gewyrhta); *lypenwyrhta* (wyrhta); *lyrewrenc* (wrenc); *mæ:dæcer* (æcer); *mæ:dlacu* (lacu); *mæ:dmann* (mann); *Mæ:dmo:nað* (mo:nað);

mæ:gburg (burg); *mæ:gcwalm* (cwealm); *mægdenmann* (mann); *mægenðre:at* (ðre:at); *mægencyning* (cyning); *mægendæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *mægene:aca* (e:aca); *mægenræ:s* (ræ:s); *mægenspe:d* (spe:d); *mægenðegen* (ðegn); *mægenweorc* (weorc); *mægenwi:sa* (wi:sa); *mægenwundor* (wundor); *mæ:ggewrit* ((ge)writ); *mæ:glagu* (lagu 1); *mæ:gmann* (mann); *mæ:gmyrðra* (myrðra); *mæ:gracu* (racu 1); *mæ:græ:s* (ræ:s); *mæ:gsci:r* (sci:r 1); *mæ:gslaga* (slaga); *mæ:gsliht* (sliht); *mægðblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *mægðmann* (mann); *mæ:gðmyrðra* (myrðra); *mæ:gwlite* (wlite); *mæ:ldropa* (dropa); *mæ:lgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *mæ:liti:d* (ti:d); *mæ:liti:ma* (ti:ma); *mæ:rbro:c* (bro:c 2); *mæ:rcumb* (cumb); *mæ:relsra:p* (ra:p); *mæ:rflo:de* (flo:de); *mæ:rsungti:ma* (ti:ma); *mæ:rweorc* (weorc); *mæssepre:ostsci:r* (sci:r 1); *mæssere:af* (re:af); *mæssesang* (sang); *mæsseti:d* (ti:d); *mæssedegn* (ðegn); *mæstelberg* (bearg); *mæstra:p* (ra:p); *mæðelcwide* (cwide); *mæðelstede* (stede); *mæðelword* (word 1); *magorinc* (rinc); *magodegn* (ðegn); *ma:lswyrð* (sweorð); *ma:na:ðswaru* (a:ðswaru); *ma:nbealu* (bealu 1); *ma:nbryne* (bryne); *mancwealm* (cwealm); *mancwyld* (cwild); *mancynn* (cynn 1); *mancyst* (cyst 1); *ma:ndæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *mandre:am* (dre:am); *ma:ndrinc* ((ge)drinc); *mandryhten* (dryhten); *manfaru* (faru); *ma:nfordæ:dla* (fordæ:dla); *ma:ngenga* (gegenga); *ma:ngewyrhta* (gewyrhta); *manli:ca* (geli:ca); *manne:aca* (e:aca); *mannmenigu* (menigu); *ma:nsceatt* (sceatt); *ma:nsceaða* (sceaða); *manslaga* (slaga); *ma:nslagu* (slaga); *manslege* (slege 1); *mansliht* (sliht); *ma:nswaru* (swaru); *ma:nswica* (swica); *ma:nweorc 1* (weorc); *manwi:se* (wi:se 1); *ma:nword* (word 1); *ma:nwyrhta* (wyrhta); *manwyrð* (weorð 1); *martyrcynn* (cynn 1); *martyrracu* (racu 1); *ma:ððumgesteald* (gesteald); *ma:ððumgifu* (giefu); *ma:ððumgyfa* (giefu); *ma:ððumsweorð* (sweorð); *ma:ððumwela* (wela); *mealtgescot* ((ge)scot); *mearcðre:at* (ðre:at); *mearchof* (hof); *mearcstapa* (stapa); *mearcstede* (stede); *mearcweard* (weard 2); *mearcweg* (weg); *mearcwill* (wiell); *me:dgilda* ((ge)gilda); *me:drencynn* (cynn 1); *me:drengcynd* ((ge)cynd); *me:dsceatt* (sceatt); *meduburg* (burg); *medudre:am* (dre:am); *medudrenc* (drenc); *medudrinc* ((ge)drinc); *medusetl* (setl); *medusti:g* (sti:g); *meduwyrhta* (wyrhta); *me:dwyrhta 1* (wyrhta); *meldfeoh* (feoh); *melugescot* ((ge)scot); *menescilling* (scilling); *meoxscofl* (scofl); *merefara* (gefara); *merefarod* (faroð); *mereflo:d* (flo:d); *meregrund* (grund); *merela:d* ((ge)la:d); *mereward* (weard 2); *merewi:f* (wi:f); *merscho:fe* (ho:fe); *meibælg* (belg); *metela:f* (la:f); *me:terwyrhta* (wyrhta); *meteso:cn* (so:cn); *metesticca* (sticca); *meteti:d* (ti:d); *metedegn* (ðegn); *meteding* (ðing); *metodsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *metra:p* (ra:p); *middægsang* (sang); *middægti:d* (ti:d); *middelri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *middeward 3* (weard 1); *Midsummermo:nað* (mo:nað); *Midwintermo:nað* (mo:nað); *mihtesetl* (setl); *mihtloc* (loc 1); *mi:lgemæt* (mete); *mistglo:m* (glo:m); *misthelm* (helm 1); *mo:dgehygd* (gehygd); *mo:dgemynd* ((ge)mynd); *mo:dgewinna* ((ge)winna); *mo:dorcynn* (cynn 1); *mo:dorslaga* (slaga); *mo:dstaðol* (staðol); *mo:dðre:a* (ðre:a); *mo:dwæ:g* (wæ:g 1); *mo:naðblo:d* (blo:d); *mo:naðgecynd* ((ge)cynd); *moldgræf* (græf 1); *moldweg* (weg); *molegnstycce* (stycce); *morgendrenc* (drenc); *mo:rfle:oge* (fle:oge); *morgengifu* (giefu); *morgenmete* (mete); *morgenre:n* (regn); *morgenspæ:c* (spræ:c); *morgenswe:g* (swe:g); *morgenti:d* (ti:d); *mo:rlæ:s* (læ:s 2); *mo:rsceaða* (sceaða); *mo:rseohtre* (seohtre); *mo:rslæ:d* (slæd); *mo:rstapa* (stapa); *morðdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *morðorbealu* (bealu 1); *morðorcwalu* (cwalu); *morðorcwealm* (cwealm); *morðorhof* (hof); *morðorle:an* (le:an 1); *morðorslaga* (slaga); *morðorslagu* (slaga); *morðorslege* (slege 1); *morðorsliht* (sliht); *morðorwyrhta* (wyrhta); *morðweorc* (weorc); *mo:tbelle* (belle); *mo:tgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *mundbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *mundbyrd* (byrd 1); *mundgripe* (gripe); *mundheals* (heals); *munucbeha:t* (beha:t); *munucli:f* (li:f 1); *munucree:af* (re:af); *munucwi:se* (wi:se 1); *muscflæ:ote* (fli:ete); *mu:sfealle* (fealle); *mu:shafoc* (hafoc); *mylensti:g* (sti:g); *mylenweg* (weg); *mylenwyrð* (weard 2); *mynetcy:pa* ((ge)cy:ðð); *mynetslege* (slege 1); *mynsterðing* (ðing); *mynstergang* (gang); *mynsterge:at* (geat); *mynsterli:f* (li:f 1); *mynstermann* (mann); *mynstersci:r* (sci:r 1); *mynsterstede* (stede); *mynsterwi:se* (wi:se 1); *myranhe:afod* (he:afod); *myrgele:oð* (le:oð); *næ:derbita* (bita); *næ:dercynn* (cynn 1); *næ:psæ:d* (sæ:d); *nafulsceaft* (sceaft); *na:nwiht 1* (wiht 1); *na:ðinc* (ðing); *ne:adgylða* ((ge)gilda); *ne:adðing 1* (ðing); *ne:adwi:te* (wi:te); *ne:adwraça* (wraçu); *ne:ahgebu:r* ((ge)bu:r); *ne:ahmann* (mann); *ne:ahti:d* (ti:d); *nearobregd* (bræ:d 2); *nearogra:p* (gra:p); *nearoðearf* (ðearf 1); *nearowrenc* (wrenc); *nebgebræ:c* ((ge)bræ:c); *nebwite* (wlite); *ne:pflo:d* (flo:d); *nestpohha* (pohha); *netra:p* (ra:p); *ni:edba:d* (ba:d); *ni:edfaru* (faru); *ni:ednæ:m* (næ:m); *ni:edðearf 1* (ðearf 1); *ni:edwæ:dla* (wæ:dla 2); *ni:etencynn* (cynn 1); *ni:fara* (gefara); *nihtbealu* (bealu 1); *nihtgenga* (gegenga); *nihtgenge* (gegenga); *nihtgild* (gield); *nihtglo:m* (glo:m); *nihthelm* (helm 1); *nihtsang* (sang); *nihtslæ:p* (slæ:p 1); *nihtwacu* (wæcce); *nihtwæcce* (wæcce); *nihtweard* (weard 2); *nihtweorc* (weorc); *ni:ðcwalu* (cwalu); *ni:ðcwealm* (cwealm); *niðergang* (gang); *niðerhryre* (hryre 1); *niðerscyfe* (scyfe); *niðersige* (sige 2); *ni:ðgete:on* (te:on 2); *ni:ðgripe* (gripe); *ni:ðhell* (hell); *ni:ðloca* (loca); *ni:ðplega* (plega); *ni:ðsceaða* (sceaða); *ni:ðweorc* (weorc); *ni:ðwraçu* (wraçu); *ni:ðwundor* (wundor); *no:nbelle* (belle); *no:nmete* (mete); *no:nsang* (sang); *no:nti:d* (ti:d); *no:nti:ma* (ti:ma); *norðe:astrodor* (rodor); *norðle:ode* (le:oð); *Norðmann* (mann);

norðrodor (rodor); *norðsce:ata* (sce:ata); *norðweall* (weall 1); *norðweg* (weg); *nunli:f* (li:f 1); *ny:dbebod* (bebod); *ny:dboda* (boda); *ny:dbrice* ((ge)bryce 1); *ny:dfara* (gefara); *ny:dgefe:ra* (gefe:ra); *ny:dgenga* (gegenga); *ny:dgewald* (geweald); *ny:dgild* (gield); *ny:dgra:p* (gra:p); *ny:dgripe 1* (gripe); *ny:dgylta* ((ge)gilda); *ny:dhelþ* (help); *ny:driht* ((ge)riht 1); *ny:dwracu* (wracu); *ny:dwyrhta* (wyrhta); *ofcyrf* (cyrf); *ofenraca* (raca); *ofenracu* (raca); *offringhla:f* (hla:f); *offringsang* (sang); *offringsceat* (sceatt); *oflæ:thla:f* (hla:f); *ofost* (e:st); *o:lyhtword* (word 1); *o:mcynn* (cynn 1); *oncy:ðdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *onge:ancyme* (cyme); *onge:anryne* (ryne); *onri:pti:d* (ti:d); *onwegfærelð* (færelð); *orcedweard* (weard 2); *ordstæpe* (stæpe); *ordwyga* (wiga); *orfcwealm* (cwealm); *orfcynn* (cynn 1); *orfgebit* (gebit); *orgeldre:am* (dre:am); *orgelword* (word 1); *orlegsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *orlegstund* (stund); *orlegweorc* (weorc); *orwegsti:g* (sti:g); *osterhla:f* (hla:f); *osterscyll* (sciell 1); *oterhola* (hol 2); *oxangang* (gang); *oxanslyppe* (slyppe); *palmwuce* (wucu); *panmete* (mete); *peningslæht* (sliht); *peningwæ:g* (wæ:ge 2); *peningweorð* (weorð 1); *perewo:s* (wo:s 1); *pi:lstocc* (stocc); *pi:necwalu* (cwalu); *pi:pdre:am* (dre:am); *plantsticca* (sticca); *plegmann* (mann); *plegscylð* (sciell); *plegstede* (stede); *plu:mblæ:d* (ble:d 1); *porle:ac* (le:ac); *portcwe:ne* (cwe:ne); *portgeat* (geat); *portgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *portgeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *portmann* (mann); *portweall* (weall 1); *portweg* (weg); *prafostsci:r* (sci:r 1); *pre:ostlagu* (lagu 1); *pre:ostli:f* (li:f 1); *pre:ostre:af* (re:af); *pri:msang* (sang); *pundwæ:g* (wæ:ge 1); *pysecynn* (cynn 1); *ræ:demann* (mann); *ræ:dengewrit* ((ge)writ); *ræ:desmann* (mann); *ræ:dewiga* (wiga); *ræ:dgifa* (giefafa); *ræ:dgift* (gift); *ræ:dwita* ((ge)wita); *ræ:plingweard* (weard 2); *randbe:ag* (be:ag); *randburg* (burg); *randwiga* (wiga); *ra:pgenga* (gegenga); *regolbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *regollagu* (lagu 1); *regolli:f* (li:f 1); *regolsticca* (sticca); *regolweard* (weard 2); *relicgang* (gang); *reliquiaso:cn* (so:cn); *re:nboga* (boga); *re:ndropa* (dropa); *renweard* (weard 2); *re:odmu:ða* (mu:ða); *reðeman* (mann); *ri:desoht* (suht); *ri:dwiga* (wiga); *rihtæðelcwe:n* (cwe:n); *rihtandswaru* (andswaru); *rihtcynning* (cynning); *rihtcynn* (cynn 1); *rihtgefe:g* (gefe:g); *rihtgegylða* ((ge)gilda); *rihtgesce:ad* (sce:ad); *rihtgewitt* ((ge)witt); *rihtgifu* (giefu); *rihtlagu* (lagu 1); *rihtli:f* (li:f 1); *rihtracu* (racu 1); *rihtryne* (ryne); *rihtsci:r* (sci:r 1); *rihtscylling* (scylling); *rihtti:d* (ti:d); *rihttima* (ti:ma); *rihtweg* (weg); *rihtwi:f* (wi:f); *ri:pemann* (mann); *ri:pti:ma* (ti:ma); *rischealh* (healh); *riscle:ac* (le:ac); *ro:dbi:genga* (bi:genga 1); *ro:dehengen* (hengen); *ro:deta:cen* (ta:cen); *rodorcynning* (cynning); *rodortungol* (tungol); *Ro:meburg* (burg); *Ro:mfeoh* (feoh); *ru:mgifa* (giefafa); *ru:nwita* ((ge)wita); *ry:nemann* (mann); *rynewæ:n* (wægn); *sadolboga* (boga); *sadolfelg* (felge); *sæ:æ:l* (æ:l); *sæ:beorg* (beorg); *sæ:burg* (burg); *sæ:cir* (cierr); *sæ:cynning* (cynning); *sæ:dcynn* (cynn 1); *sæ:dti:ma* (ti:ma); *sæ:færelð* (færelð); *sæ:farod* (farod); *sæ:flo:d* (flo:d); *sæ:flota* (flota); *sæ:fo:r* (fo:r 1); *sæ:genga* (gegenga); *sæ:geset* ((ge)set); *sæ:grund* (grund); *sæ:holm* (holm); *sæ:la:d* (la:d); *sæ:la:f* (la:f); *sæ:le:oð* (le:oð); *sæ:lida* (lida); *sæ:mann* (mann); *sæ:rinc* (rinc); *sæ:sceaða* (sceaða); *sæ:scell* (sciell 1); *sæ:wa:r* (wa:r 1); *sæ:wæ:g* (wæ:g 1); *sæ:weall* (weall 1); *sæ:weard* (weard 2); *sæ:weg* (weg); *sæ:wi:cing* (wi:cing); *sæ:wiht* (wiht 1); *sæ:wylm* (wielm); *samodrynelit* ((ge)flit); *samodrynelas* (rynel 2); *samodspræ:c* (spræ:c); *sandbeorg* (beorg); *sandgeweorp* (geweorp); *sandhof* (hof); *sandrid* (rid); *sandse:að* (se:að); *sangdre:am* (dre:am); *sa:rcwide* (cwide); *sa:rslege* (slege 1); *sa:rwracu* (wracu); *sa:rwylm* (wielm); *sa:woldre:or* (dre:or); *sa:wolsceat* (sceatt); *sa:wolscot* ((ge)scot); *sa:wolðearf* (ðearf 1); *scancli:ra* (li:ra); *scandword* (word 1); *sceadugenga* (gegenga); *sceaduhelm* (helm 1); *sceaftmund* (mund 1); *sce:apwi:c* (wi:c); *sce:awendspræ:c* (spræ:c); *sce:awendwi:se* (wi:se 1); *scegðmann* (mann); *sceðdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *sci:dweall* (weall 1); *sci:rwita* ((ge)wita); *scildburh* (burg); *scildweall* (weall 1); *scildwiga* (wiga); *scildwyrhta* (wyrhta); *scinngela:c* (la:c); *scipbroc* ((ge)broc); *scipfærelð* (færelð); *scipfierd* (fierd); *scipflota* (flota); *scipgebroc* ((ge)broc); *scipgefær* ((ge)fær); *scipgefeoh* ((ge)feoh); *scipgylð* (gield); *sciphlæ:der* (hlæ:der); *scipla:d* (la:d); *sciplið* (lið 2); *scipmann* (mann); *scipra:p* (ra:p); *scipryne* (ryne); *scipsetl* (setl); *scipso:cn* (so:cn); *scipweard* (weard 2); *scipwræc* (wræc 2); *scipwyrhta* (wyrhta); *sci:rgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *sci:rmann* (mann); *sci:rðegen* (ðegn); *sco:hnægl* (nægl); *sco:hðe:n* (ðegn); *sco:hwyrrhta* (wyrhta); *sco:lmann* (mann); *scople:oð* (le:oð); *scotli:ra* (li:ra); *scridwæ:n* (wægn); *scridwi:sa* (wi:sa); *scriftæcer* (æcer); *scriftsci:r* (sci:r 1); *scriftspræ:c* (spræ:c); *scru:dfeoh* (feoh); *scuccgylð* ((ge)gield); *scu:rboga* (boga); *scyldwi:te* (wi:te); *scypgesceot* ((ge)scot); *scytera:s* (ræ:s); *sealfcynn* (cynn 1); *sealmcwide* (cwide); *sealmle:oð* (le:oð); *sealmsang* (sang); *sealmscop* (scop); *sealmtraht* (traht); *sealmwyrhta* (wyrhta); *sealtbro:c* (bro:c 2); *sealtrod* (trod); *sealtse:að* (se:að); *sealtwi:c* (wi:c); *sealtwylle* (wielle); *se:amsticca* (sticca); *searomete* (mete); *searoru:n* (ru:n); *searowrenc* (wrenc); *searowundor* (wundor); *secgle:ac* (le:ac); *secgplega* (plega); *segla:d* (ra:d 1); *segla:d* (ro:d); *segncynning* (cynning); *seldcyme* (cyme); *seledre:am* (dre:am); *selegesceot* ((ge)scot); *seleðegn* (ðegn); *seleweard* (weard 2); *selfæ:ta* (æ:ta); *selfwala* (cwalu); *selfwala* (cwalu); *selfli:ce 1* (geli:ca); *selfwill* (will 1); *senepsæ:d* (sæ:d); *seolforgewiht* (gewiht); *seolforstycce* (stycce); *seonodolg* (dolg); *Se:remo:nað* (mo:nað); *setlgang* (gang); *setlra:d* (ra:d 1); *si:dece* (ece); *si:dingweg* (weg);

si:dweg (weg); *sibcwide* (cwide); *sibgebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *sibleger* (leger); *sigebe:ah* (be:ag); *sigebearn* (bearn 1); *sigebeorn* (beorn 1); *sigecwe:n* (cwe:n); *sigidryhten* (dryhten); *sigegealdor* (galdor); *sigegefeoh* ((ge)feoh); *sigele:an* (le:an 1); *sigele:oð* (le:oð); *sigelhweorfa* (hweorfa); *sigelhweorfe* (gehweorf 1); *sigere:af* (re:af); *sigeri:ce* 2 (ri:ce 2); *sigespe:d* (spe:d); *sigeta:cen* (ta:cen); *sigeðre:at* (ðre:at); *sigewi:f* (wi:f); *sigorcynn* (cynn 1); *sigorle:an* (le:an 1); *sigorspe:d* (spe:d); *sigorta:cen* (ta:cen); *sigorweorc* (weorc); *sigorwuldor* (wuldor); *simbelgefe:ra* (gefe:ra); *sincbrytta* (brytta); *sincgewæ:ge* (gewæ:ge); *sincgief* (gief); *sincgifu* (giefu); *sinma:ðdum* (ma:ðum); *singalrene* (ryne); *sinuli:ra* (li:ra); *Sionbeorg* (beorg); *si:ðboda* (boda); *si:ðstapel* (stapol); *sixhyndeman* (mann); *slæ:pdrenc* (drenc); *slecgwyrhta* (wyrhta); *slegeby:tl* (bi:etl); *slegne:at* (ne:at); *slitcwealm* (cwealm); *sme:amete* (mete); *sme:awrenc* (wrenc); *sme:awyrhta* (wyrhta); *smiðbelg* (belg); *sna:wgebland* ((ge)bland); *so:cnman* (mann); *Solmo:nað* (mo:nað); *sorgle:oð* (le:oð); *sorgwi:te* (wi:te); *sorgword* (word 1); *sorgwylm* (wielm); *sotman* (mann); *so:ðcwide* (cwide); *So:ðcyning* (cyning); *so:ðspræ:c* (spræ:c); *so:ðta:cen* (ta:cen); *so:ðword* (word 1); *so:ðwundor* (wundor); *spærli:ra* (li:ra); *spearhafoc* (hafoc); *spe:ddropa* (dropa); *spellboda* (boda); *spellcwide* (cwide); *spiwdrenc* (drenc); *spræ:ccyn* (cynn 1); *spyreman* (mann); *stæfcyst* (cyst 1); *stæfgefe:g* (gefe:g); *stæfleahor* (leahor); *stæfplega* (plega); *stæfræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *stæfsweorð* (sweorð); *stælding* (ðing); *stæpegong* (gang); *stæðhly:pe* 2 (hli:epe); *stæðweall* (weall 1); *stalgon* (gang); *sta:nbeorg* (beorg); *sta:nbill* (bill); *sta:nboga* (boga); *sta:nbryce* ((ge)bryce 1); *sta:nburg* (burg); *sta:ncynn* (cynn 1); *sta:ngeat* (geat); *sta:ngefeall* ((ge)fiell); *sta:ngefo:g* (gefo:g 1); *sta:ngripe* (gripe); *sta:nhof* (hof); *sta:nhol* (hol 2); *sta:nscylf* (scylf); *sta:nsticce* (sticca); *sta:nwalu* (walu); *sta:nweall* (weall 1); *sta:nweg* (weg); *sta:nweorc* (weorc); *stapolweg* (weg); *stefnbyrd* (byrd 2); *stelscofl* (scofl); *ste:opbearn* (bearn 1); *ste:ormann* (mann); *ste:ornægl* (nægl); *ste:orsceofol* (scofl); *ste:orsel* (setl); *ste:orspre:c* (spræ:c); *steorwige* (wige); *stigma:p* (ra:p); *sti:ðweg* (weg); *sti:weard* (weard 2); *sti:wita* ((ge)wita); *stocli:f* (li:f 1); *stocweard* (weard 2); *stocwi:c* (wi:c); *sto:rsticca* (sticca); *stræ:twearð* (weard 2); *stre:amfaru* (faru); *stre:amgewinn* ((ge)winn); *stre:amra:d* (ra:d 1); *stre:amracu* (racu 1); *stre:amstæð* (stæð); *stre:amweall* (weall 1); *stre:amwielm* (wielm); *stuntspræ:c* (spræ:c); *sufmete* (mete); *sulhæcer* (æcer); *sulhgang* (gang); *sumorlida* 1 (lida); *sumorlida* 2 (lida); *sunboga* (boga); *sunbryne* (bryne); *sunderme:d* (mæ:d); *sundgebland* ((ge)bland); *sundhelm* (helm 1); *sundnytt* (nytt 1); *sundorcy:ððu* (cy:ðð); *sundorfeoh* (feoh); *sundorgecyn* ((ge)cyn); *sundorgenga* (gegenga); *sundorgifu* (giefu); *sundorli:f* (li:f 1); *sundornotu* (notu); *sundornytt* (nytt 1); *sundorriht* ((ge)riht 1); *sundorsetl* (setl); *sundorspræ:c* (spræ:c); *sundorwi:c* (wi:c); *sundorwundor* (wundor); *sundplega* (plega); *sundra:p* (ra:p); *sundreced* (reced); *sunsci:n* (scinn); *sunset* ((ge)set); *sunstede* (stede); *su:slwalu* (cwalu); *su:slhof* (hof); *su:slstede* (stede); *su:ðfo:r* (fo:r 1); *su:ðmann* (mann); *su:ðrodor* (rodor); *su:ðstæð* (stæð); *su:ðweg* (weg); *swæ:rbyrd* (byrd 1); *swa:ngere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *swanra:d* (ra:d 1); *swa:nriht* ((ge)riht 1); *swearbyrd* (byrd 1); *swefelre:c* (re:c); *swefnracu* (racu 1); *sweglcyning* (cyning); *swegldre:am* (dre:am); *sweglra:d* (ra:d 1); *sweglwuldor* (wuldor); *sweglwundor* (wundor); *swe:orbe:ag* (be:ag); *sweorðbealo* (bealu 1); *sweorðbite* (bite); *sweorðgifu* (giefu); *sweorðgripe* (gripe); *sweorðplega* (plega); *sweorðræ:s* (ræ:s); *sweorðslege* (slege 1); *sweorðtige* (tyge); *sweorðwyrhta* (wyrhta); *Swe:ori:ce* (ri:ce 2); *swe:orro:d* (ro:d); *sweostorbearn* (bearn 1); *swe:tmete* (mete); *swi:gti:ma* (ti:ma); *swi:nli:c* (li:c); *swinsweg* (swe:g); *swo:tmete* (mete); *swyltcwalu* (cwalu); *symbolgifa* (gief); *symbolti:d* (ti:d); *synbryne* (bryne); *syndæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *syndolh* (dolh); *synleahor* (leahor); *synræ:s* (ræ:s); *synru:st* (ru:st); *synsceaða* (sceaða); *synwracu* (wracu); *synwund* (wund 1); *tæ:lhlehter* (hleahor); *ta:nhlyta* (hlytta); *teldsticca* (sticca); *teldwyrhta* (wyrhta); *te:mbyrst* (byrst 1); *tempelgeat* (geat); *te:oncwide* (cwide); *te:onword* (word 1); *te:osuspræ:c* (spræ:c); *te:osuworð* (word 1); *te:oðingealdor* (ealdor 1); *te:oðingmann* (mann); *te:oðungsceatt* (sceatt); *ti:dfara* (gefara); *ti:dre:n* (regn); *ti:dsang* (sang); *ti:enbebod* (bebod); *tigelwyrhta* (wyrhta); *tintregðegn* (ðegn); *tittstrycel* (stricel); *tollsci:r* (sci:r 1); *tolsetl* (setl); *torncwide* (cwide); *tornword* (word 1); *tornwracu* (wracu); *to:ðece* (ece); *to:ðsticca* (sticca); *tre:owcynn* (cynn 1); *tre:owstede* (stede); *tre:owwæstm* (wæstm); *tre:owwyrhta* (wyrhta); *tu:ddorspe:d* (spe:d); *tu:ngebu:r* ((ge)bu:r); *tu:ngere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *tungolcræftwi:se* (wi:se 1); *tungolgesce:ad* (sce:ad); *tungolspræ:c* (spræ:c); *tungolwi:tega* (wi:tega); *tu:nho:fe* (ho:fe); *tu:nmann* (mann); *tunnebotm* (botm); *tu:nræ:d* (ræ:d 1); *tu:nsci:r* (sci:r 1); *tu:nso:cn* (so:cn); *tu:nstede* (stede); *tu:nweg* (weg); *twhyndeman* (mann); *tyndercynn* (cynn 1); *tyrngeat* (geat); *ðancword* (word 1); *ðegnlyde* (gield); *ðegnlagu* (lagu 1); *ðegnriht* ((ge)riht 1); *ðe:nestmann* (mann); *ðe:ningmann* (mann); *ðe:odbealu* (bealu 1); *ðe:odcwe:n* (cwe:n); *ðe:odcyning* (cyning); *ðe:odenma:ðm* (ma:ðum); *ðe:odfe:ond* (fe:ond); *ðe:odsceaða* (sceaða); *ðe:odðre:a* (ðre:a); *ðe:odwiga* (wiga); *ðe:odwita* ((ge)wita); *ðe:odwundor* (wundor); *ðe:offeng* ((ge)feng); *ðe:ofgild* (gield); *ðe:ofmann* (mann); *ðe:ofsceaða* (sceaða); *ðe:ofslege* (slege 1); *ðe:ofsliht* (sliht); *ðe:ofwracu* (wracu); *ðe:ohcece* (ece); *ðe:ohgeweald* (geweald); *ðe:ohhweorfa* (hweorfa);

ðe:ordrenc (drenc); *ðeorfhla:f* (hla:f); *ðe:orgerid* (rid); *ðe:ostorloca* (loca); *ðe:owmann* (mann);
ðe:owwraçu (wraçu); *ðidercyme* (cyme); *ði:efefeoh* (feoh); *ðingstede* (stede); *ðistelgeblæ:d* (blæ:d
1); *ðorngelæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *ðræcwi:g* (wi:g 1); *ðræ:lrīht* ((ge)riht 1); *ðre:aswinge* (swinge);
ðre:aweorc (weorc); *ðrimilcemo:nað* (mo:nað); *ðriðinggere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *ðro:wungti:d* (ti:d);
ðro:wungti:ma (ti:ma); *ðrotbolla* (bolla); *ðrustfell* (fell); *ðrymcyme* (cyme); *ðrymcynning* (cynning);
ðrymri:ce (ri:ce 2); *ðry:ðbearn* (bearn 1); *ðry:ðcynning* (cynning); *ðry:ðgesteald* (gesteald);
ðry:ðweorc (weorc); *ðry:ðword* (word 1); *ðunorbodu* (boda); *ðunorra:d* (ra:d 1); *ðunorsliht*
(sliht); *ðunreslege* (slege 1); *ðu:sendealdor* (ealdor 1); *ðu:sendmann* (mann); *ðu:sendri:ca* (ri:ca);
ðyrncin (cynn 1); *ufeweard 2* (weard 2); *u:htanti:ma* (ti:ma); *u:htfloga* (floga); *u:htgebed*
((ge)bed); *u:hthlem* (hlem); *u:htsang* (sang); *u:htsceaða* (sceaða); *u:htti:d* (ti:d); *u:htwæcca*
(wæcce); *undernmete* (mete); *undernti:d* (ti:d); *unfriðflota* (flota); *unlybwyrrhta* (wyrhta);
unrihtcyst (cyst 1); *unrihtdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *unrihtgestrod* (gestrod); *unrihtgilp* (gielp); *unrihtti:d*
(ti:d); *unrihtweorc* (weorc); *unrihtwi:f* (wi:f); *unrihtwilla* (willa 1); *unrihtwyrhta* (wyrhta);
unti:dfyl (fyll); *unti:dspæ:c* (spræ:c); *unti:dweorc* (weorc); *unwitweorc* (weorc);
U:pa:sti:gnessi:d (ti:d); *upsti:ge* (stige); *wa:dsæ:d* (sæ:d); *wæ:dbre:c* (bro:c 1); *wæ:dera:p* (ra:p);
wæfergange (gang); *wæ:fersyn* (si:en); *wæ:gdropa* (dropa); *wæ:getunge* (tunge); *wæ:gfær*
((ge)fær); *wæ:gflota* (flota); *wæ:gholm* (holm); *wægnfaru* (faru); *wægngere:fa* ((ge)re:fa);
wægnscilling (scilling); *wægnweg* (weg); *wægnwyrhta* (wyrhta); *wæ:gra:p* (ra:p); *wæ:gstæð*
(stæð); *wæ:gsweord* (sweord); *wæ:gðre:at* (ðre:at); *wælcwealm* (cwealm); *wældre:or* (dre:or);
wælfyll (fyll); *wælfyllo* (fyllo); *wæ:lgenga* (gegenga); *wælgryre* (gryre); *wælhlem* (hlem); *wælmist*
(mist 1); *wælnot* (not); *wælræs* (ræ:s); *wæ:lra:p 1* (ra:p); *wæltre:af* (re:af); *wæltre:c* (re:c); *wæltre:gn*
(regn); *wælrū:n* (rū:n); *wælsceþ* (scelle); *wælsliht* (sliht); *wælsteng* (steng); *wælsweung* (sweng);
wæ:pengewrixle (gewrixl); *wæ:penwiga* (wiga); *wæ:pnedbearn* (bearn 1); *wæ:pnedcynn* (cynn 1);
wæ:pnedmann (mann); *wæ:rganga* (gegenga); *wæ:rworð* (word 1); *wæstmisceatt* (sceatt);
wæterbolla (bolla); *wæterburne* (burne); *wætercynn* (cynn 1); *wæterdrinc* ((ge)drinc); *wæterflo:d*
(flo:d); *wætergeblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *wætergefeall* ((ge)fiell); *wætergela:d* ((ge)la:d); *wætergesceaft*
((ge)sceaft); *wætergrund* (grund); *wætergyte* (gyte); *wæterhelm* (helm 1); *wæterle:od* (le:od 2);
wætersce:at (sce:at); *wæterscy:te* (scy:te); *wæterse:að* (se:að); *wæterslæd* (slæd); *wæterspryng*
(spring); *wæterti:ge* (tyge); *wæterðe:ote* (ðe:ote); *wæterweg* (weg); *wæterwyll* (willa 2);
wæ:ðeburne (burne); *wa:fungstede* (stede); *wamcwide* (cwide); *wamdæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *wamsceaða*
(sceaða); *wamwite* (wite); *wandeweorpe* (geweorp); *wangstede* (stede); *waroðfaruð* (faruð);
waroðgewinn ((ge)winn); *wa:sescite* (scy:te); *we:adæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *we:ala:f* (la:f); *We:alcynn* (cynn
1); *wealdgenga* (gegenga); *wealdweaxe* (weax); *Wealhcynn* (cynn 1); *wealhfeareld* (feareld);
wealhgefe:ra (gefe:ra); *wealhha:foc* (hafoc); *wealhha:foc* (hafoc); *weallgeat* (geat); *weallgebrec*
((ge)broc); *weallstaðol* (staðol); *weallwala* (walu); *weallweg* (weg); *weallwyrhta* (wyrhta);
wealweorc (weorc); *wealword* (word 1); *weardmann* (mann); *weardwi:te* (wi:te); *weargbræ:de*
(bræ:de); *weargro:d* (ro:d); *we:asgelimp* (gelimp); *we:ata:cen* (ta:cen); *we:aðearf* (ðearf 1);
weaxgesceot ((ge)scot); *weaxhla:f* (hla:f); *webwyrhta* (wyrhta); *wecedrenc* (drenc); *wedbryce*
((ge)bryce 1); *wederburg* (burg); *wederta:cen* (ta:cen); *wederwolcen* (wolcen); *wegfo:r* (fo:r 1);
weggewit ((ge)witt); *wegre:af* (re:af); *weldæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *wellwill* (wiell); *wenspryng* (spring);
we:odmo:nað (mo:nað); *we:ofodsce:at* (sce:at); *we:ofodðegn* (ðegn); *weolocscyll* (sciell 1);
weorcðæ:d (dæ:d 1); *weorcgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa); *weorcmann* (mann); *weorcseige* (seige 1);
weorfemeoluc (meolc 2); *weorfjord* (tord); *weorðmynd* ((ge)mynd); *werborg* (borg); *wercyn* (cynn
1); *wergild* (gield); *werla:d* (la:d); *wermæ:gð* (mægð); *wernægel* (nægl); *werod 1* (ra:d 1);
werre:af (re:af); *werstede* (stede); *we:stengryre* (gryre); *we:stensetla* (gesetla); *we:stenstaðol*
(staðol); *westri:ce* (ri:ce 2); *westrodor* (rodor); *westweg* (weg); *wi:cgere:fa* ((ge)re:fa);
wi:cingsceaðe (sceaða); *wi:cstede* (stede); *wi:dfloga* (floga); *wi:dla:st 2* (la:st); *wi:dwegas* (weg);
wi:fcy:ððu (cy:ðð); *wi:fcynn* (cynn 1); *wi:ffex* (feax); *wi:fgifta* (gift); *wi:fmann* (mann); *wi:fmýne*
(mýne 1); *wi:fðegn* (ðegn); *wi:fðing* (ðing); *wi:gbealu* (bealu 1); *wi:gbill* (bill); *wi:gble:d* (blæ:d
1); *wi:ggeta:we* (geatwe); *wi:ggild* ((ge)gield); *wi:ggryre* (gryre); *wi:gheafola* (hafela); *wi:ghryre*
(hryre 1); *wi:gle:od* (le:od); *wi:gmann* (mann); *wi:gplega* (plega); *wi:gra:d* (ra:d 1); *wi:gsigor*
(sigor); *wi:gspe:d* (spe:d); *wi:gtrod* (trod); *wi:gwægn* (wægn); *wilboda* (boda); *wilcuma* (cuma);
wilðde:orcyn (cynn 1); *wilgiefa* (giefa); *willgesteald* (gesteald); *wilweg* (weg); *wi:nbelg* (belg);
wi:nbrytta (brytta); *wi:nburg* (burg); *wi:ncynn* (cynn 1); *windbland* ((ge)bland); *windræ:s* (ræ:s);
wi:ndrinc ((ge)drinc); *windscofl* (scofl); *winedryhten* (dryhten); *wi:ngedrinc* ((ge)drinc); *wi:nreced*
(reced); *winterburna* (burna); *wintergegong* (gang); *wintergeweorp* (geweorp); *wintersetl* (setl);
winterstund (stund); *wintersufel* (sufel); *winterti:d* (ti:d); *wi:ntredde* (tredde); *wi:nwringe*
(wringe); *wi:rboga* (boga); *wistfyllo* (fyllo); *wistmete* (mete); *wi:tecyll* (cyll); *wi:testeng* (steng);
wi:teswinge (swinge); *witnesman* (mann); *wi:tword* (word 1); *wi:ðigræ:w* ((ge)ræ:w); *wlitese:on*
(si:en); *wliteweorð* (weorð 1); *wo:ddre:am* (dre:am); *wo:dendre:am* (dre:am); *wo:dscinn* (scinn);

wo:hdæ:d (dæ:d 1); *wo:lbryne* (bryne); *wolcenfaru* (faru); *wo:lgewinn* ((ge)winn); *wo:pdropa* (dropa); *wo:ple:oð* (le:oð); *wordbe:ot* ((ge)be:ot); *wordbebod* (bebod); *wordcwide* (cwide); *wordgecwide* (gecwide); *wordgery:ne* ((ge)ry:ne); *wordla:r* (la:r); *wordle:an* (le:an 1); *wordloc* (loc 1); *wordloca* (loca); *wordriht* ((ge)riht 1); *wordsig* (sig 1); *wordwi:sa* (wi:sa); *worngeha:t* ((ge)ha:t); *woruldbearn* (bearn 1); *woruldbebod* (bebod); *woruldbroc* ((ge)broc); *woruldcyning* (cyning); *worulddæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *worulldre:am* (dre:am); *worulddrihten* (dryhten); *woruldfeah* (feoh); *woruldgebyrd* (gebyrd 1); *woruldgefeoh* ((ge)feoh); *woruldgeflit* ((ge)flit); *woruldgeriht* ((ge)riht 1); *worulldgesceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *worulldgeswinc* ((ge)swinc); *worulldgeðingu* (ðing); *worulldgewinn* ((ge)winn); *worulldgewritu* ((ge)writ); *worulldgielp* (gielp); *worulldgifu* (giefu); *woruldhogu* (hogu); *worulldhyht* ((ge)hyht 1); *woruldlaga* (laga); *woruldlagu* (laga 1); *woruldle:an* (le:an 1); *worulldli:f* (li:f 1); *worulldman* (mann); *worulldnytt* (nytt 1); *worulldri:ca* (ri:ca); *worulldri:ce 1* (ri:ce 2); *worulldriht* ((ge)riht 1); *worulldsceaft* ((ge)sceaft); *woruldsce:at* (sce:at); *woruldsce:r* (sce:r 1); *woruldspe:d* (spe:d); *woruldspræ:c* (spræ:c); *worulddæarf* (ðearf 1); *worulddægn* (ðegn); *woruldding* (ðing); *woruldwela* (wela); *woruldweorc* (weorc); *woruldwi:g* (wi:g 1); *woruldwilla* (willa 1); *woruldwi:se* (wi:se 1); *woruldwita* ((ge)wita); *woruldwi:te* (wi:te); *woruldwrenc* (wrenc); *woruldwuldor* (wuldor); *wo:ðgiefu* (giefu); *wo:ðsong* (sang); *wræcla:st* (la:st); *wræcmon* (mann); *wræcsetl* (setl); *wræcwi:te* (wi:te); *wræcstudu* (studu); *wro:htdropa* (dropa); *wucðegn* (ðegn); *wucweorc* (weorc); *wudubill* (bill); *wudubinde 1* (binde); *wudubinde 2* (binde); *wudublæ:d* (ble:d 1); *wuducerfille* (cerfelle); *wuducynn* (cynn 1); *wudufeah* (feoh); *wudufille* (fille); *wudula:d* (la:d); *wudulæ:s* (læ:s 2); *wudumann* (mann); *wudure:c* (re:c); *wuduwald* (weald 1); *wuduweard* (weard 2); *wuduweax* (weax); *wuldorbe:ag* (be:ag); *wuldorblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *wuldorcynning* (cyning); *wuldordre:am* (dre:am); *wuldorgesteald* (gesteald); *wuldorgifu* (giefu); *wuldorhama* (hama); *wuldorhelm* (helm 1); *wuldorle:an* (le:an 1); *wuldormago* (mago); *wuldorsang* (sang); *wuldorspe:d* (spe:d); *wuldorword* (word 1); *wulfescamb* (camb); *wulfeshe:afod* (he:afod); *wulfhol* (hol 2); *wulfse:að* (se:að); *wulfslæd* (slæd); *wullcamb* (camb); *wullwæ:ga* (wæ:ge 1); *wundorbebod* (bebod); *wundordæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *wundorgiefu* (giefu); *wundorma:ðm* (ma:ðm); *wundorse:on* (si:en); *wundorta:cen* (ta:cen); *wundorweorc* (weorc); *wundorwyrd* (wyrd 1); *wundspring* (spring); *wundwi:te* (wi:te); *wu:scearn* (bearn 1); *wylleburne* (burne); *wylleweg* (weg); *wyllflo:d* (flo:d); *wyllgespring* (spring); *wyllspringe* (spring); *wynburh* (burg); *wyndre:am* (dre:am); *wynro:d* (ro:d); *wynsang* (sang); *wynstadol* (stadol); *wyrmæ:te 1* (æ:t); *wyrmcynn* (cynn 1); *wyrmgealdor* (galdor); *wyrmgeblæ:d* (blæ:d 1); *wyrmli:c* (li:c); *wyrmslite* (slite 1); *wyrtcynn* (cynn 1); *wyrtrenc* (renc); *wyrtgemang* (gemang); *wyrtmete* (mete); *wyrtwala* (wela); *wyrtwalu 1* (wela); *wyrtweard* (weard 2); *yfeldæ:d* (dæ:d 1); *yfelsæc* (sæc); *yfelweorc* (weorc); *yfesdrype* (dropa); *Ymbrenwuce* (wucu); *ymensang* (sang); *ynnele:ac* (le:ac); *yrfcwealm* (cwealm); *yrfeflit* ((ge)flit); *yrfegewrit* ((ge)writ); *yrfela:f* (la:f); *yrfeward* (weard 2); *y:ðfaru* (faru); *y:ðgebland* ((ge)bland); *y:ðgewinn* ((ge)winn); *y:ðhof* (hof); *y:ðla:d* (la:d); *y:ðla:f* (la:f); *y:ðlid* (lid); *y:ðlida* (lida).

Compound nouns (adjuncts)(1,485) *æcerceorl* (æcer); *æcerhege* (æcer); *æcermann* (æcer); *æcernspranca* (æcern); *æcersæ:d* (æcer); *æcersplott* (æcer); *æcerte:oðung* (æcer); *æcerty:ning* (æcer); *æcerweg* (æcer); *æcerweorc* (æcer); *æ:ledfy:r* (æ:led); *æ:ledle:oma* (æ:led); *æ:lfisc* (æ:l); *æ:lhyd* (æ:l); *æ:lnet* (æ:l); *æ:rendbo:c* (æ:rende); *æ:rendga:st* (æ:rende); *æ:rendgewrit* (æ:rende); *æ:rendraca* (æ:rende); *æ:rendscip* (æ:rende); *æ:rendsecg* (æ:rende); *æ:rendspræ:c* (æ:rende); *æ:risthyht* (æ:rist); *æ:tgiefu* (æ:t); *æ:twela* (æ:t); *a:genland* (a:gen); *a:gennama* (a:gen); *a:genlaga* (a:gen); *a:lfæt* (a:l); *a:lgeweorc* (a:l); *andfengsto:w* (andfeng); *andgietta:cen* (andgiet); *bæ:rdisc* (bæ:r 1); *bæ:rmann* (bæ:r 1); *be:aggifa* (be:ag); *be:aggifu* (be:ag); *be:aghord* (be:ag); *be:agsel* (be:ag); *be:agsele* (be:ag); *be:agðegu* (be:ag); *be:agwi:se* (be:ag); *be:agwriða* (be:ag); *bealubend* (bealu 2); *bealubenn* (bealu 2); *bealuclomm* (bealu 2); *bealucræft* (bealu 2); *bealucwealm* (bealu 2); *bealudæ:d* (bealu 2); *bealuinwit* (bealu 2); *bealuni:ð* (bealu 1); *bealura:p* (bealu 2); *bealusearu* (bealu 2); *bealusi:ð* (bealu 1); *bealusorg* (bealu 2); *bealuspell* (bealu 2); *bealuðonc* (bealu 2); *bearhtmhwi:l* (bearhtm); *bearngebyrda* (bearn 1); *bearngestre:on* (bearn 1); *bearnlufe* (bearn 1); *bearnmyrðra* (bearn 1); *bearnmyrðre* (bearn 1); *bearnie:am* (bearn 1); *beboddæg* (bebod); *bedri:p* ((ge)bed); *beha:tland* (beha:t); *belfly:s* (belle); *belhring* (belle); *bellhu:s* (belle); *belhringestre* (belle); *bellta:cen* (belle); *bellti:d* (belle); *be:ndagas* ((ge)be:n); *be:nfeorm* ((ge)be:n); *be:nri:p* ((ge)be:n); *be:nti:d* ((ge)be:n); *be:nyrd* ((ge)be:n); *be:odærn* (be:od); *be:odbolle* (be:od); *be:odcla:ð* (be:od); *be:odfæt* (be:od); *be:odfers* (be:od); *be:odgæst* (be:od); *be:odgene:at* (be:od); *be:odgereord* (be:od); *be:odhrægl* (be:od); *be:odla:fa* (be:od); *be:odland* (be:od); *be:odre:af* (be:od); *be:odsce:at* (be:od); *be:odscy:te* (be:od); *be:odwyst* (be:od); *be:oha:ta* ((ge)be:ot); *beorgælfen* (beorg); *beorghlið* (beorg); *beorgseðel* (beorg); *beorgstede* (beorg); *beorncynning* (beorn 1); *beornðre:at* (beorn 1); *beornwiga* (beorn 1); *beorðorcwelm* ((ge)beorðor); *beorðorði:nen* ((ge)beorðor); *be:otmæcg* ((ge)be:ot); *be:otword* ((ge)be:ot); *beswicfalle* (beswic); *bi:dsteall* (bi:d); *billgesliht* (bill); *billhete* (bill);

bilswæð (bill); *blæchorn* (blæc 2); *blæ:dbylig* (blæ:d 1); *blæ:ddæg* (blæ:d 1); *blæ:dderwærc* (blæ:dre); *blæ:dgifa* (blæ:d 1); *blæ:dhorn* (blæ:d 1); *blæ:dwela* (blæ:d 1); *blæshorn* (blæst); *blæstbelg* (blæst); *blo:ddolg* (blo:d); *blo:ddrync* (blo:d); *blo:degesa* (blo:d); *blo:dge:otend* (blo:d); *blo:dgemang* (blo:d); *blo:dgyte* (blo:d); *blo:dhrcæ:cung* (blo:d); *blo:diorn* (blo:d); *blo:dlæ:s* (blo:d); *blo:dlæ:te* (blo:d); *blo:dlæ:tere* (blo:d); *blo:dryne* (blo:d); *blo:dscæ:awung* (blo:d); *blo:dseax* (blo:d); *blo:dseten* (blo:d); *blo:dsiht* (blo:d); *blo:dspi:wung* (blo:d); *blo:dðigen* (blo:d); *blo:dwi:te* (blo:d); *blo:dwracu* (blo:d); *blo:stmfre:ols* (blo:stm); *blo:tspi:ung* (blo:d); *bogefo:dder* (boga); *bogenett* (boga); *bolda:gend* (bold); *boldgestre:on* (bold); *boldgetæl* (bold); *boldgetimbru* (bold); *boldweard* (bold); *boldwela* (bold); *bo:ndeland* (bo:nda); *borgbryce* (borg); *borggelda* (borg); *borgsorg* (borg); *borgsteall 1* (burg); *borgwedd* (borg); *borhhand* (borg); *bræ:ccodu* ((ge)bræ:c); *bræ:depanne* (bræ:de); *brægdboga* (bræ:d 2); *brandhord* (brand); *brandi:ren* (brand); *brandra:d* (brand); *brandrida* (brand); *bre:chrægl* (bro:c 1); *bro:cminte* (bro:c 2); *bro:cri:ð* (bro:c 2); *bru:middel* (bru:); *brynea:dl* (bryne); *brynebro:ga* (bryne); *brynegield* (bryne); *brynele:oma* (bryne); *brynete:ar* (bryne); *brynewylm* (bryne); *brynsta:n* (bryne); *bu:rcniht* (bu:r); *bu:rcot* (bu:r); *burga:gend* (burg); *burgbryce* (burg); *burgende* (burg); *bu:rgeriht* (bu:r); *bu:rgeteld* (bu:r); *burgfæsten* (burg); *burgfolc* (burg); *burggeat* (burg); *burghege* (burg); *burghlið* (burg); *burglagu* (burg); *burgle:od* (burg); *burgloca* (burg); *burglond* (burg); *burgræced* (burg); *burgru:n* (burg); *burgsæ:ta* (burg); *burgsæl* (burg); *burgsele* (burg); *burgsittende* (burg); *burgsteall* (burg); *burgstede* (burg); *burgstræ:t* (burg); *burgtu:n* (burg); *burgðelu* (burg); *burgwaran* (burg); *burgware* (burg); *burgweall* (burg); *burgweg* (burg); *burgwi:gend* (burg); *burhbiscop* (burg); *burhbo:t* (burg); *burhealdor* (burg); *burhgeðingð* (burg); *burhgeard* (burg); *burhgemet* (burg); *burhgemot* (burg); *burhgere:fa* (burg); *burhgeriht* (burg); *burhmann* (burg); *burhrest* (bu:r); *burhriht* (burg); *burhru:n* (burg); *burhsci:r* (burg); *burhspræ:c* (burg); *burhstadol* (burg); *burhðegn* (burg); *burhwealda* (burg); *burhweard* (burg); *burhwela* (burg); *burhwelle* (burg); *burhwerod* (burg); *burhwita* (burg); *bu:rland* (bu:r); *bu:rre:af* (bu:r); *bu:rðegn 1* (bu:r); *byrdti:ma* (gebyrd 1); *byrnham* (byrne); *byrnswæord* (bryne); *byrnwi:gend* (byrne); *byrnwiga* (byrne); *byrðensta:n* (byrðen 1); *byrðði:nenu* (gebyrd 1); *byttehlid* (bytt 1); *byttfylling* (bytt 1); *ce:aca:dl* (ce:ace); *ce:acba:n* (ce:ace); *ce:asbill* (ce:ast); *cenningssta:n* (cyning); *cielegicel* (ciele); *cielewearte* (ciele); *cinba:n* (cinn 1); *cinberg* (cinn 1); *cinto:ð* (cinn 1); *clufðung* (clufu); *clufwyr* (clufu); *corsnæ:d* (cyre); *cra:wane:ac* (cra:wa); *cringwracu* (cring); *crypelgeat* (crypel 1); *cumbolgebrec* (cumbol); *cumbolgehna:st* (cumbol); *cumbolhaga* (cumbol); *cumbolhete* (cumbol); *cumbolwi:ga* (cumbol); *cumendre* (Cuma); *cumfeorm* (cuma); *cumma:se* (cuma); *cumpæder* (cuma); *cwealmbealu* (cwealm); *cwealmcuma* (cwealm); *cwealmdre:or* (cwealm); *cwealmstede* (cwealm); *cwealmsto:w* (cwealm); *cwealmðre:a* (cwealm); *cwelderæ:de* (cwild); *cwenfugol* (cwene); *cwe:nhirde* (cwe:n); *cwidbo:c* (cwide 1); *cwidegiedd* (cwide 1); *cwildeflo:d* (cwild); *cwildseten* (cwild); *cwildti:d* (cwild); *cynebænd* (cyning); *cynebearn* (cyning); *cynebo:t* (cyning); *cynebotl* (cyning); *cyneccynn* (cyning); *cynegeawæ:du* (cyning); *cynegierela* (cyning); *cynegild* (cyning); *cynegold* (cyning); *cynegyrd* (cyning); *cyneha:m* (cyning); *cynehelm* (cyning); *cynehla:ford* (cyning); *cynehof* (cyning); *cyнемann* (cyning); *cyneræ:af* (cyning); *cyneri:ce* (cyning); *cyneriht* (cyning); *cynesetl* (cyning); *cynesto:l* (cyning); *cynestræ:t* (cyning); *cyneðrymm* (cyning); *cynewi:se* (cyning); *cynewiððe* (cyning); *cyneword* (cynn 2); *cyningeswyr* (cyning); *cyningfeorm* (cyning); *cyninggeni:ðla* (cyning); *cyninggereordu* (cyning); *cyningsta:n* (cyning); *cynnreccenes* (cynn 1); *cynren* (cynn 1); *cynresu* (cynn 1); *cyrea:ð* (cyre); *cyreli:f* (cyre); *dæ:dbana* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dbe:ta* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dbe:tere* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dbo:t* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dfruma* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dhata* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dlata* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dle:an* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:dweorc* (dæ:d 1); *dæ:lnimend* (dæ:l); *dæ:lnimendnes* (dæ:l); *dæ:lnimung* (dæ:l); *dæ:lnumelnes* (dæ:l); *darodæsc* (darod); *darodla:cende* (darod); *darodsceaft* (darod); *dolgbenn* (dolg); *dolgbo:t* (dolg); *dolgru:ne* (dolg); *dolgsealf* (dolg); *dolgslege* (dolg); *dolgsweð* (dolg); *dolhdrenc* (dolg); *dolhsmeltas* (dolg); *drægnett* (dræge); *dre:amcræft* (dre:am); *drenccuppe* (drenc); *drencflo:d* (drenc); *drenchorn* (drenc); *drenchu:s* (drenc); *dre:orsele* (dre:or); *dropfa:g 2* (drop); *dryhtenbe:ag* (dryhten); *dryhtenbealu* (dryhten); *dryhtenweard* (dryhten); *dryncehorn* (drync); *dryncele:an* (drync); *dryncfæt* (drync); *dryncgemett* (drync); *e:adfruma* (e:ad); *e:adgiefa* (e:ad); *e:adgiefu* (e:ad); *e:adlufu* (e:ad); *e:adorgeard 1* (ealdor 2); *e:adwela* (e:ad); *ealdorapostol* (ealdor 1); *ealdorbana* (ealdor 2); *ealdorbealu* (ealdor 2); *ealdorbiscop* (ealdor 1); *ealdorbold* (ealdor 1); *ealdorburg* (ealdor 1); *ealdorcearu* (ealdor 1); *ealdordæg* (ealdor 2); *ealdorde:ma* (ealdor 1); *ealdorde:ofol* (ealdor 1); *ealdorduguð* (ealdor 1); *ealdorfre:a* (ealdor 1); *ealdorgeard 1* (ealdor 2); *ealdorgeda:l* (ealdor 2); *ealdorgesceaft* (ealdor 2); *ealdorgewinna* (ealdor 2); *ealdorlegu* (ealdor 2); *ealdormann* (ealdor 1); *ealdorneru* (ealdor 2); *ealdorsa:cerd* (ealdor 1); *ealdorstol* (ealdor 1); *ealdorðegn* (ealdor 1); *ealdorwisa* (ealdor 1); *edwi:tli:f* (edwi:t); *edwi:tspræ:c* (edwi:t); *edwi:tspreca* (edwi:t); *edwi:tstæf* (edwi:t); *eotonweard* (eoten); *e:stmete* (e:st); *færelðfre:ols* (færelð); *fa:hmann* (fa:h 2);

falding ((ge)fiell); *farodhengest* (farod); *farodla:cende 2* (farod); *farodstræ:t* (farod); *feaxcla:ð* (feax); *feaxfang* (feax); *feaxfeallung* (feax); *feaxnæ:del* (feax); *feaxnett* (feax); *feaxpre:on* (feax); *feaxsce:ara* (feax); *feaxwund* (feax); *felcyrf* (fell); *fellstycce* (fell); *fengnett* ((ge)feng); *fengto:ð* ((ge)feng); *feohbeha:t* (feoh); *feohbi:genga* (feoh); *feohbo:t* (feoh); *feohfang* (feoh); *feohgafol* (feoh); *feohgeha:t* (feoh); *feohgere:fa* (feoh); *feohgesceot* (feoh); *feohgestre:on* (feoh); *feohgi:tsere* (feoh); *feohgi:tsung* (feoh); *feohgift* (feoh); *feohgo:d* (feoh); *feohhord* (feoh); *feohhu:s* (feoh); *feohlæ:nung* (feoh); *feohland* (feoh); *feohlufu* (feoh); *feohsceatt* (feoh); *feohspe:da* (feoh); *feohspilling* (feoh); *feohthorn* ((ge)feoht); *feohtheggyrela* ((ge)feoht); *feohthwi:te* ((ge)feoht); *feohwi:te* (feoh); *fe:ondæ:t* (fe:ond); *fe:ondgra:p* (fe:ond); *fe:ondgyld* (fe:ond); *fe:ondræ:s* (fe:ond); *fe:ondsceaða* (fe:ond); *fe:ondulf* (fe:ond); *feresceat* (faru); *fetorwra:sen* (fedor); *fe:ðecempa* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðegang* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðegest* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðehere* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðehwearf* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðela:st* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðemann* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðemund* (fe:ðe); *fe:ðewi:g* (fe:ðe); *fi:endwi:c* (fi:end); *fle:amla:st* (fle:am); *fleaðorwyr*t (fleaðe 1); *fle:awyr*t (fle:a 1); *fle:ogryft* (fle:oge); *fle:ohcynn* (fle:oge); *fle:ohnet* (fle:oge); *fle:otwyr*t (fle:ot); *fletræst* (flett); *fletsittend* (flett); *flettgefoht* (flett); *flettgesteald* (flett); *flettpræ:ð* (flett); *fletwerod* (flett); *flexæcer* (fleax); *flexgescot* (fleax); *flexhamm* (fleax); *flexli:ne* (fleax); *flitcræft* ((ge)flit); *flo:deg*sa (flo:d); *flo:dhamm* (flo:d); *flo:dward* (flo:d); *flo:dweg* (flo:d); *flo:dwudu* (flo:d); *flo:dwylm* (flo:d); *flo:dy:ð* (flo:d); *flothere* (flot); *flotmann* (flot); *flotscip* (flot); *flotmeru* (flot); *flotweg* (flot); *flygepi:l* (flyge); *fo:gcla:ð* (gefo:g 1); *fo:gsta:n* (gefo:g 1); *fo:rbed* (fo:r 1); *fo:rbo:c* (fo:r 1); *forfangfeoh* (forfang); *forli:sgleng* (forlegis); *fo:rmete* (fo:r 1); *fo:rracu* (fo:r 1); *forwardmercung* (forward 1); *friðobe:acen* (friðu); *friðoscealc* (friðu); *friðosibb* (friðu); *friðospe:d* (friðu); *friðota:cn* (friðu); *friðode:awas* (friðu); *friðowæ:r* (friðu); *friðowang* (friðu); *friðowaru* (friðu); *friðowebba* (friðu); *friðowebbe* (friðu); *fyldesto:l* (fyld); *fyllewærc* ((ge)fiell); *fyrdræft* (fierd); *fyrdesne* (fierd); *fyrdfærel*d (fierd); *fyrdfaru* (fierd); *fyrdfor* (fierd); *fyrdegeatwe* (fierd); *fyrdegemaca* (fierd); *fyrdegstealla* (fierd); *fyrdgetrum* (fierd); *fyrdholm* (fierd); *fyrdrægl* (fierd); *fyrdræ:f* (fierd); *fyrdræ:od* (fierd); *fyrdræ:mann* (fierd); *fyrdræ:nc* (fierd); *fyrdræ:scorp* (fierd); *fyrdræ:scip* (fierd); *fyrdræ:searu* (fierd); *fyrdræ:so:cn* (fierd); *fyrdræ:stemn* (fierd); *fyrdræ:stæ:t* (fierd); *fyrdræ:ti:ber* (fierd); *fyrdræ:truma* (fierd); *fyrdræ:wæ:n* (fierd); *fyrdræ:ward* (fierd); *fyrdræ:werod* (fierd); *fyrdræ:wi:c* (fierd); *fyrdræ:wi:sa* (fierd); *fyrdræ:wi:se* (fierd); *fyrdræ:wi:te* (fierd); *galdorcræft* (galdor); *galdorcræftiga* (galdor); *galdorcwide* (galdor); *galdorgalend* (galdor); *galdorgalere* (galdor); *galdorle:od* (galdor); *galdorsang* (galdor); *galdorword* (galdor); *ga:lfræ:ols* (ga:l 1); *gangdæg* (gang); *gangern* (gang); *ganggeteld* (gang); *ganghere* (gang); *gangpytt* (gang); *gangsetl* (gang); *gangsto:l* (gang); *gangtu:n* (gang); *gangweg* (gang); *Gangwuce* (gang); *geatward* (geat); *gebanngæ:ar* (gebann 1); *gebedbigen* ((ge)bed); *(ge)beddagas* ((ge)bed); *(ge)bedhu:s* ((ge)bed); *gebedmann* ((ge)bed); *gebedsealm* ((ge)bed); *gebedsto:w* ((ge)bed); *gebedti:d* ((ge)bed); *(ge)bræ:cdrenc* ((ge)bræ:c); *gebyrdboda* (gebyrd 1); *gebyrddæg* (gebyrd 1); *gebyrdti:d* (gebyrd 1); *gebyrdwi:tega* (gebyrd 1); *gebyrdwiglere* (gebyrd 1); *gecwedfæsten* (gecwed); *gecwedsto:w* (gecwed); *gecynbo:c* ((ge)cynd); *gecynlim* ((ge)cynd); *gefohtdæg* ((ge)feoht); *(ge)flitgeorn* ((ge)flit); *geflihtli:w* ((ge)flit); *gegrindswile* (gegrind); *geha:tland* ((ge)ha:t); *gehealdagas* (heald 1); *gehlotland* (gehlod); *gelegergield* (leger); *geli:cbisen* (geli:c 2); *geli:cbisnung* (geli:c 2); *gemynddæg* ((ge)mynd); *gemyndsto:w* ((ge)mynd); *gescotfoht* (scot); *geslitgli:w* (slit); *geswincdagas* ((ge)swinc); *geteldwurdung* ((ge)teld); *gedingsceat* (gedinge); *(ge)wealdleðer* (geweald); *(ge)winnsto:w* ((ge)winn); *gewinti:d* ((ge)winn); *gewinworuld* ((ge)winn); *gewitloca* ((ge)witt); *(ge)wyrdræ:tere* (wyrd 1); *gielpcwide* (gielp); *gielpgeornes* (gielp); *gielpplega* (gielp); *gielpsceaða* (gielp); *gielpspræ:c* (gielp); *gielpword* (gielp); *gifheall* (gif 2); *gifsceatt* (gif 2); *gifsto:l* (gif 2); *gilddagas* ((ge)gield); *gildheall* ((ge)gield); *gildsester* ((ge)gield); *gildsetl* ((ge)gield); *gle:deg*sa (gle:d); *gle:dfæt* (gle:d); *gle:dscofl* (gle:d); *gle:dstede* (gle:d); *græfhu:s* (græf 1); *græfsex* (græf 2); *grindeto:ð* (grinde); *grorntorn* (grorn 1); *grundbedd* (grund); *grundbu:end* (grund); *grundde:ope* (grund); *grundeswelge* (grund); *grundhyrde* (grund); *grundsele* (grund); *grundsopa* (grund); *grundsta:n* (grund); *grundwæg* (grund); *grundwang* (grund); *grundweall* (grund); *grundwela* (grund); *grundwiergen* (grund); *gryrebro:ga* (gryre); *gryrefa:h 2* (gryre); *gryregæst* (gryre); *gryregeatwe* (gryre); *gryrehwi:l* (gryre); *gryremiht* (gryre); *gryresi:ð* (gryre); *gytesæ:l* (gyte); *gytestre:am* (gyte); *gytfeorm* (gyte); *hæ:ðberie* (hæ:ða); *hæ:ðcole* (hæ:ða); *hæ:ðenhere* (hæ:ðen 2); *hafocynn* (hafoc); *hafocfugel* (hafoc); *hafocwyr*t (hafoc); *he:afodæ:dre* (he:afod); *he:afodæ:cer* (he:afod); *he:afodba:n* (he:afod); *he:afodbæð* (he:afod); *he:afodbe:ag* (he:afod); *he:afodbend* (he:afod); *he:afodbeorg 1* (he:afod); *he:afodbeorg 2* (he:afod); *he:afodbiscop* (he:afod); *he:afodbolla* (he:afod); *he:afodbolster* (he:afod); *he:afodboil* (he:afod); *he:afodbryce* (he:afod); *he:afodburh* (he:afod); *he:afodcla:ð* (he:afod); *he:afodcwide* (he:afod); *he:afodcyrice* (he:afod); *he:afodece* (he:afod); *he:afodfrætennes* (he:afod); *he:afodgemæcca* (he:afod); *he:afodgeri:m* (he:afod); *he:afodgetel* (he:afod); *he:afodgewæ:de* (he:afod); *he:afodgilt* (he:afod); *he:afodgimm* (he:afod); *he:afodgold* (he:afod); *he:afodhæ:r*

(he:afod); *he:afodhebbā* (he:afod); *he:afodhrægl* (he:afod); *he:afodhri:efðo* (he:afod);
he:afodleahter (he:afod); *he:afodloca* (he:afod); *he:afodlond* (he:afod); *he:afodmæ:g* (he:afod);
he:afodmægen (he:afod); *he:afodmann* (he:afod); *he:afodmynster* (he:afod); *he:afodpanne*
 (he:afod); *he:afodport* (he:afod); *he:afodri:ce* (he:afod); *he:afodsa:r* (he:afod); *he:afodsealf*
 (he:afod); *he:afodsegn* (he:afod); *he:afodsi:en* (he:afod); *he:afodslæge* (he:afod); *he:afodsmæl*
 (he:afod); *he:afodstede* (he:afod); *he:afodsto:l* (he:afod); *he:afodsto:w* (he:afod); *he:afodstocc*
 (he:afod); *he:afodswi:ma* (he:afod); *he:afodsynn* (he:afod); *he:afodðwe:al* (he:afod); *he:afodwærc*
 (he:afod); *he:afodweard 1* (he:afod); *he:afodweard 2* (he:afod); *he:afodweg* (he:afod);
he:afodwi:sa (he:afod); *he:afodwind* (he:afod); *he:afodwo:ð* (he:afod); *he:afodwund* (he:afod);
he:afodwylm (he:afod); *he:afodwyrhta* (he:afod); *he:afsang* (he:af); *healhðegn* (healh);
healmstre:aw (healm 1); *healsbe:ag* (heals); *healsbeorg* (heals); *healsbo:c* (heals); *healsbrynige*
 (heals); *healsfang* (heals); *healsgang* (heals); *healsgebedda* (heals); *healsgund* (heals); *healsleðer*
 (heals); *healsmægeð* (heals); *healsmyne* (heals); *healso:me* (heals); *healswærc* (heals); *healswriða*
 (heals); *healswyrht* (heals); *hefelgyrd* (hefeld); *hellbend* (hell); *hellcniht* (hell); *hellcræft* (hell);
hellcwalu (hell); *helldor* (hell); *helleðegn* (helle); *hellebealu* (helle); *hellebro:ga* (helle);
hellebryne (helle); *helleccæ:gan* (helle); *helleceaf* (helle); *hellecinn* (helle); *helleclamm* (helle);
hellede:ofol (helle); *helledor* (helle); *helleduru* (helle); *helleflo:r* (helle); *hellefy:r* (helle);
hellega:st (helle); *hellegeat* (helle); *hellegrund* (helle); *hellegrut* (helle); *hellegryre* (helle);
hellehæfta (helle); *hellehæftling 1* (helle); *hellehe:af* (helle); *hellehinca* (helle); *hellehu:s* (helle);
hellehund (helle); *helleloc* (helle); *hellemægen* (helle); *hellemere* (helle); *hellemu:ð* (helle);
helleni:ð (helle); *hellepi:n* (helle); *helleru:ne* (helle); *hellescealc* (helle); *hellese:að* (helle);
hellesto:w (helle); *hellesu:sl* (helle); *helletintreg* (helle); *hellewi:te* (helle); *hellfiren* (hell);
hellgeðwing (hell); *hellgod* (hell); *hellheoðo* (hell); *hellsceaða* (hell); *helltræf* (hell); *helltega*
 (hell); *hellwaran* (hell); *hellwaru* (hell); *hellwerod* (hell); *hellwiht* (hell); *helru:na* (hell);
helry:negu (hell); *he:ofsi:ð* (he:of 1); *hildðracu* (hild); *hildbedd* (hild); *hildeðry:ð* (hild);
hildeðrymm (hild); *hildebill* (hild); *hildebord* (hild); *hildecalla* (hild); *hildecorðor* (hild);
hildecyst (hild); *hildede:oful* (hild); *hildefreca* (hild); *hildefro:for* (hild); *hildegatwe* (hild);
hildegesa (hild); *hildegicel* (hild); *hildegieft* (hild); *hildegra:p* (hild); *hildehlem* (hild);
hildele:oð (hild); *hildele:oma* (hild); *hildeme:ce* (hilde); *hildemecg* (hild); *hildena:dre* (hild);
hildepi:l (hild); *hilderæ:s* (hild); *hilderand* (hild); *hilderinc* (hild); *hildesceorp* (hild); *hildescu:r*
 (hild); *hildeserce* (hild); *hildesetl* (hild); *hildespell* (hild); *hildestrengo* (hild); *hildeswa:t* (hild);
hildeswe:g (hild); *hildetux* (hilde); *hildeðremma* (hild); *hildewæ:pen* (hild); *hildewi:sa* (hild);
hildewo:ma (hild); *hildewræ:sn* (hild); *hildewulf* (hild); *hildfruma* (hild); *hildlata* (hild);
hildstapa (hild); *hlæ:derstæf* (hlæ:der); *hlæ:derwyrht* (hlæ:der); *hlæddisc* (hlæd); *hlædhweogl*
 (hlæd); *hlædtrendel* (hlæd); *hla:fbrytta* (hla:f); *hla:fgang* (hla:f); *hla:fgebroc* (hla:f); *hla:fhū:s*
 (hla:f); *hla:fhwæ:te* (hla:f); *hla:fmæsse* (hla:f); *hla:fofn* (hla:f); *hla:ford* (hla:f); *hla:fræce* (hla:f);
hla:fse:nung (hla:f); *hla:fwæard* (hla:f); *hleahtorsmið* (hleahtor); *hle:apewince* (hle:ap); *hli:epgeat*
 (hli:ep); *hliðgeat* (hlið 1); *hli:pcumb* (hli:ep); *ho:banca* (ho:h); *ho:fred* (ho:f); *ho:fring* (ho:f);
hofweard (hof); *ho:hfo:t* (ho:h); *ho:hhwyrfting* (ho:h); *ho:hscanca* (ho:h); *ho:hsinu* (ho:h);
ho:hspor (ho:h); *holecerse* (hol 2); *holmærn* (holm); *holmclif* (holm); *holmmægen* (holm);
holmðracu (holm); *holmweall* (holm); *holmweg* (holm); *holmwylm* (holm); *ho:litihte* (ho:l);
hre:odbedd (hre:od); *hre:odcynn* (hre:od); *hre:odgyrd* (hre:od); *hre:odpi:pere* (hre:od);
hre:odwæter (hre:od); *hweorfba:n* (hweorfa); *hwyrftweg* (hwyrft); *hygebend* (hyge); *hygecræft*
 (hyge); *hygefro:for* (hyge); *hygega:r* (hyge); *hygeru:n* (hyge); *hygesceaft* (hyge); *hygesorg* (hyge);
hygete:ona (hyge); *hygetre:ow* (hyge); *hygeðanc* (hyge); *hygeðry:ð* (hyge); *hygeðrymm* (hyge);
hygewælm (hyge); *hyhtgiefu* ((ge)hyht); *hyhtgifa* ((ge)hyht); *hyhtplega* ((ge)hyht); *hyhtwillā*
 ((ge)hyht); *hyhtwynn* ((ge)hyht); *hylda:ð* ((ge)hield); *hyldemæ:g* (hilde); *la:cdæ:d* (la:c);
la:cfæsten (la:c); *la:cgeofa* (la:c); *la:csang* (la:c); *la:dmann* (la:d); *la:drinc* (la:d); *læ:ndagas* (læ:n
 1); *læ:nland* (læ:n 1); *læ:stwyrhta* (la:st); *lagufæsten* (lagu 2); *lagufæðm* (lagu 2); *laguflo:d* (lagu
 2); *lagula:d* (lagu 2); *lagumearg* (lagu 2); *lagusi:ð* (lagu 2); *lagustræ:t* (lagu 2); *lagustre:am* (lagu
 2); *laguswimmend* (lagu 2); *lahbreca* (lagu 1); *lahbryce* (lagu 1); *lahce:ap* (lagu 1); *lahgewrit*
 (lagu 1); *lahmann* (lagu 1); *lahriht* (lagu 1); *lahslite* (lagu 1); *lahslitt* (lagu 1); *lahwita* (lagu 1);
la:rbo:c (la:r); *la:rbodung* (la:r); *la:rbysn* (la:r); *la:rcniht* (la:r); *la:rcræft* (la:r); *la:rcwide* (la:r);
la:rfæsten (la:r); *la:rhlystend* (la:r); *la:rhū:s* (la:r); *la:rsmið* (la:r); *la:rspell* (la:r); *la:rðegn* (la:r);
la:rswide (la:r); *la:rwita* (la:r); *la:stweard* (la:st); *la:stword* (la:st); *latte:h* (la:d); *la:tte:ow* (la:d);
le:acblæd (le:ac); *le:accæse* (le:ac); *le:actrog* (le:ac); *le:actu:n* (le:ac); *le:acweard* (le:ac);
le:adgedelf (le:ad); *le:adgewiht* (le:ad); *le:adgota* (le:ad); *le:adstæf* (le:ad); *le:angyfa* (le:an 1);
le:asbre:d 2 (le:as 2); *le:asgespeca* (le:as 2); *le:asmo:dnes* (le:as 2); *le:assponung* (le:as 2);
le:aswyrceud (le:as 2); *leahtorcwide* (leahtor); *legerbedd* (leger); *legersto:w* (leger); *legerte:am*
 (leger); *legerwi:te* (leger); *le:odbealu* (le:od 2); *le:odbisceop* (le:od 1); *le:odburg* (le:od 2);

le:odbygen (le:od 1); *le:odcyning* (le:od 2); *le:odfruma* (le:od 2); *le:odgedincð* (le:od 1); *le:odgeard* (le:od 2); *le:odgebyrga* (le:od 2); *le:odgeld* (le:od 1); *le:odgewinn* (le:od 2); *le:odgryre* (le:od 2); *le:odhata* (le:od 2); *le:odhete* (le:od 2); *le:odhryre* (le:od 2); *le:odmæg* (le:od 1); *le:odmægen* (le:od 2); *le:odmearc* (le:od 2); *le:odriht* (le:od 2); *le:odru:ne* (le:od 2); *le:odsceaða* (le:od 2); *le:odscearu* (le:od 2); *le:odstefn* (le:od 2); *le:odðe:aw* (le:od 2); *le:odweard* (le:od 2); *le:odweras* (le:od 2); *le:odwerod* (le:od 2); *le:odwita* (le:od 1); *le:odwynn* (le:od 2); *le:odcraeft* (le:od); *le:odcwide* (le:od); *le:odgidding* (le:od); *le:odoru:n* (le:od); *le:odsang* (le:od); *le:odubend* (lið 1); *le:odubi:nes* (lið 1); *le:oduca:ga* (lið 1); *le:oducraeft* (lið 1); *le:odusar* (lið 1); *le:odusyrce* (lið 1); *le:oduwa:cung* (lið 1); *le:odweorc* (le:od); *le:odwi:se* (le:od); *le:odword* (le:od); *le:odwrenc* (le:od); *le:odwyrhta* (le:od); *li:cbeorg* (li:c); *li:cburg* (li:c); *li:cfæt* (li:c); *li:chama* (li:c); *li:changa* (li:c); *li:chord* (li:c); *li:chrægel* (li:c); *li:chryre* (li:c); *li:cle:od* (li:c); *li:cmann* (li:c); *li:cpytt* (li:c); *li:crest* (li:c); *li:csa:r* (li:c); *li:csang* (li:c); *li:csto:w* (li:c); *li:csyrce* (li:c); *li:ctu:n* (li:c); *li:cðe:nung* (li:c); *li:cðe:ote* (li:c); *li:cðro:were* (li:c); *li:cðru:h* (li:c); *li:cwi:glung* (li:c); *li:cwund* (li:c); *lidmann* (lid); *lidweard* (lid); *li:fbrycgung* (li:f 1); *li:fcearu* (li:f 1); *li:fdæg* (li:f 1); *li:ffadung* (li:f 1); *li:ffæc* (li:f 1); *li:ffre:a* (li:f 1); *li:ffruma* (li:f 1); *li:fgeda:l* (li:f 1); *li:fgesceaft* (li:f 1); *li:fgetwinnan* (li:f 1); *li:fla:d* (li:f 1); *li:flyre* (li:f 1); *li:fneru* (li:f 1); *li:fweard* (li:f 1); *li:fweg* (li:f 1); *li:fwela* (li:f 1); *li:fwraðu* (li:f 1); *li:fwynn* (li:f 1); *listwrenc* (list); *liða:dl* (lið 1); *liðele:af* (liðe); *liðse:aw* (lið 1); *liðsmann* (lið 2); *li:ðwæ:ge* (li:ð 1); *liðwærc* (lið 1); *li:ðwyr* (li:ð 1); *lochyrdel* (loc 1); *locsta:n* (loc 1); *lygespell* (lyge 1); *lygewyrhta* (lyge 1); *lyrewrenc* (lyre); *mæ:dæcer* (mæ:d); *mæ:ddi:c* (mæ:d); *mæ:dlacu* (mæ:d); *mæ:dland* (mæ:d); *mæ:dmæ:wect* (mæ:d); *mæ:dmann* (mæ:d); *Mæ:dmo:nað* (mæ:d); *mæ:dsplott* (mæ:d); *mægðbo:t* (mægð); *mægðmann* (mægð); *mæ:ðme:d* (mæ:ð 2); *magodægn* (mago); *magodryht* (mago); *magogeogud* (mago); *magoræ:dend* (mago); *magoræ:swa* (mago); *magorinc* (mago); *magotimber* (mago); *magotu:dor* (mago); *manbo:t* (mann); *mancwealm* (mann); *mancwyld* (mann); *mancynn* (mann); *mancyst* (mann); *mandre:am* (mann); *mandryhten* (mann); *manfaru* (mann); *manfultum* (mann); *manli:ca* (mann); *manlufu* (mann); *manne:aca* (mann); *mannhata* (mann); *mannmægen* (mann); *mannmenigu* (mann); *mannmyrðra* (mann); *mannmyrring* (mann); *mannsylvn* (mann); *manri:m* (mann); *manslaga* (mann); *manslege* (mann); *manslieht* (mann); *manslot* (mans); *mansylvn* (mann); *manðe:aw* (mann); *manðe:of* (mann); *mandrymm* (mann); *manweorod* (mann); *manweorðung* (mann); *manwi:se* (mann); *manwyrð* (mann); *ma:ðmæ:ht* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmcleofa* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmcyst* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmgestre:on* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmhord* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmhu:s* (ma:ðum); *ma:ðmhyrde* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumfæt* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumgesteald* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumgifu* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumgyfa* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumsele* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumsigle* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumsweord* (ma:ðum); *ma:ððumwela* (ma:ðum); *mealtealoð* (mealt 1); *mealtgescot* (mealt 1); *mealthu:s* (mealt 1); *mealtwyr* (mealt 1); *meddrosna* (mæ:d); *meolcde:ond* (meolc 2); *meolcfæt* (meolc 2); *meolcsu:cend* (meolc 2); *meoxbearwe* (meox); *meoxforce* (meox); *meoxscoff* (meox); *meoxwile* (meox); *metbælg* (mete); *metea:fli:ung* (mete); *metea:wel* (mete); *metearn* (mete); *meteclyfa* (mete); *metecorn* (mete); *metecu:* (mete); *metecweorra* (mete); *metefæt* (mete); *metegafol* (mete); *metegearwa* (mete); *metela:f* (mete); *metene:ad* (mete); *meteni:ðing* (mete); *metera:dere* (mete); *me:tercraeft* (me:ter); *me:terfers* (me:ter); *me:tergeweorc* (me:ter); *me:terwyrhta* (me:ter); *meteso:cn* (mete); *metesticca* (mete); *meteswamm* (mete); *meteti:d* (mete); *metedægn* (mete); *meteding* (mete); *meteu:tsiht* (mete); *metodsceaft* (metod); *methodwang* (metod); *metseax* (mete); *mihtesetl* (miht 1); *mihtloc* (miht 1); *mihtmo:d* (miht 1); *miltcode* (milte); *miltwærc* (milte); *mistglo:m* (mist 1); *misthelm* (mist 1); *misthlið* (mist 1); *mo:nana:fen* (mo:na); *mo:nandæg* (mo:na); *mo:nanniht* (mo:na); *mo:naða:dl* (mo:nað); *mo:naðblo:d* (mo:nað); *mo:naðbo:t* (mo:nað); *mo:naðfylen* (mo:nað); *mo:naðgecynd* (mo:nað); *mundbeorg* (mund 1); *mundbryce* (mund 1); *mundbyrd* (mund 1); *mundcraeft* (mund 1); *mundgripe* (mund 1); *mundheals* (mund 1); *mundle:ow* (mund 1); *mu:ða:dl* (mu:ð); *mu:ðberstung* (mu:ð); *mu:ðbona* (mu:ð); *mu:ðcoðu* (mu:ð); *mu:ðhæ:l* (mu:ð); *mu:ðhro:f* (mu:ð); *mu:ðsa:r* (mu:ð); *mu:ðsealf* (mu:ð); *næglsex* (nægl); *notwri:tere* (not); *oflæ:thla:f* (oflæ:te); *oncy:ðdæ:d* (oncy:ðð); *orgeldre:am* (orgel); *orgelword* (orgel); *pleghu:s* (plega); *plegmann* (plega); *plegscip* (plega); *plegscylld* (plega); *plegstede* (plega); *plegsto:w* (plega); *plu:mfeðer* (plu:me); *plu:mse:aw* (plu:me); *plu:msla:* (plu:me); *plu:mtre:ow* (plu:me); *racente:ah* (racente); *ra:dcniht* (ra:d 1); *ra:dhors* (ra:d 1); *ra:dstefn* (ra:d 1); *ræ:dðeahtere* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dðeahtung* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dbana* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:degafol* (ræ:de); *ræ:descamol* (ræ:de); *ræ:desmann* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dgeðeah* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dgifa* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dgift* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dmægen* (ræ:d 1); *ræ:dwita* (ræ:d 1); *ra:pgenga* (ra:p); *regnðe:of* (regn); *re:nboga* (regn); *re:ndropa* (regn); *re:nscu:r* (regn); *re:nsnægl* (regn); *re:nwæter* (regn); *re:nwyr* (regn); *ri:cehealdend* (ri:ce 2); *ri:dwiga* (gerid); *rincgetæl* (rinc); *ri:pemann* ((ge)ri:p); *ri:pi:sern* ((ge)ri:p); *ri:pti:ma* ((ge)ri:p); *ro:dbi:genga* (ro:d); *ro:dehengen* (ro:d); *ro:deta:cen* (ro:d); *rodorcyning* (rodor); *rodorli:htung* (rodor); *rodorsto:l* (rodor); *rodortungol* (rodor); *ro:dwurðend*

(ro:d); *ru.ncofa* (ru:n); *ru.nstæf* (ru:n); *ru.nwita* (ru:n); *ry.nemann* ((ge)ry:ne); *rynegiest* (ryne); *ryneðra:g* (ryne); *rynewæ:n* (ryne); *sæ:dcynn* (sæ:d); *sæ:dle:ap* (sæ:d); *sæ:dswoon* (sæ:d); *sæ:dti:ma* (sæ:d); *sangbo:c* (sang); *sangcræft* (sang); *sangdre:am* (sang); *sangpi:pe* (sang); *sa:wolberend* (sa:wol); *sa:woldre:or* (sa:wol); *sa:wolgeda:l* (sa:wol); *sa:wolhord* (sa:wol); *sa:wolhu:s* (sa:wol); *sa:wolsceat* (sa:wol); *sa:wolscot* (sa:wol); *sa:wolðearf* (sa:wol); *sce:adescealf* (sce:ade); *sceaphwi:l* ((ge)sceap); *scearbe:am* (scear); *scearseax* (scear); *sce:atcod* (sceatt); *sceatli:ne* (sce:at); *sceðdæ:d* (sceððu); *sci:dhre:ac* (sci:d); *sci:dweall* (sci:d); *sciellfisc* (sciell 1); *scildburh* (sciold); *scildfreca* (sciold); *scildhete* (sciold); *scildhre:oða* (sciold); *scildtruma* (sciold); *scildweall* (sciold); *scildwiga* (sciold); *scildwyrhta* (sciold); *scillingri:m* (scilling); *scinba:n* (scinu); *sci:nfeld* (scinn); *scinhosu* (scinn); *scinncræft* (scinn); *scinncræftiga* (scinn); *scinngele:c* (scinn); *scinnhi:w* (scinn); *scinnlæ:ca* (scinn); *sci:rbisceop* (sci:r 1); *sci:rgemo:t* (sci:r 1); *sci:rgere:fa* (sci:r 1); *sci:rlett* (sci:r 1); *sci:rmann* (sci:r 1); *sci:rðegen* (sci:r 1); *scirwæter* (sci:r 1); *sci:rwita* (sci:r 1); *scopcræft* (scop); *scopgereord* (scop); *scople:oð* (scop); *scotli:ra* (scot); *scotspere* (scot); *scyterfinger* (scyte); *scyteræ:s* (scyte); *sealtbro:c* (sealt 1); *sealterm* (sealt 1); *sealtfæt* (sealt 1); *sealtha:lgung* (sealt 1); *sealtherpað* (sealt 1); *sealthu:s* (sealt 1); *sealtle:ap* (sealt 1); *sealtmere* (sealt 1); *sealtsæleða* (sealt 1); *sealtse:að* (sealt 1); *sealtsta:n* (sealt 1); *sealtstræ:t* (sealt 1); *sealtwi:c* (sealt 1); *sealtwylle* (sealt 1); *sealty:ð* (sealt 1); *sethrægl* ((ge)set); *setlgang* (setl 1); *setlhrægel* (setl 1); *setlra:d* (setl 1); *setðorn* ((ge)set); *sigebe:acn* (sige 1); *sigebe:ah* (sige 1); *sigebe:am* (sige 1); *sigebearn* (sige 1); *sigebeorn* (sige 1); *sigebro:ðor* (sige 1); *sigeby:me* (sige 1); *sigecempa* (sige 1); *sigecewe:n* (sige 1); *sigede:ma* (sige 1); *sigedryhten* (sige 1); *sigefolc* (sige 1); *sigegealdor* (sige 1); *sigegefeohht* (sige 1); *sigegyrd* (sige 1); *sigehre:ð* (sige 1); *sigehwi:l* (sige 1); *sigele:an* (sige 1); *sigele:oð* (sige 1); *sigelhweorfa* (sigel 1); *sigelhweorfe* (sigel 1); *Sigelwaras* (sigel 1); *sigeme:ce* (sige 1); *sigere:af* (sige 1); *sigeri:ce* 2 (sige 1); *sigesceorp* (sige 1); *sigesi:ð* (sige 1); *sigespe:d* (sige 1); *sigeta:cen* (sige 1); *sigeti:ber* (sige 1); *sigetu:dor* (sige 1); *sigeðe:od* (sige 1); *sigeðre:at* (sige 1); *sigeðu:f* (sige 1); *sigewæ:pen* (sige 1); *sigewang* (sige 1); *sigewi:f* (sige 1); *sigorbe:acen* (sigor); *sigorcynn* (sigor); *sigorle:an* (sigor); *sigorspe:d* (sigor); *sigorta:cen* (sigor); *sigorti:fer* (sigor); *sigorweorc* (sigor); *sigorwuldor* (sigor); *slæ:pdrenc* (slæ:p 1); *slæ:pern* (slæ:p 1); *slecgwyrhta* (slecg); *slegeby:tl* (slege 1); *sleghry:ðer* (slege 1); *slegne:at* (slege 1); *slihtswy:n* (sliht); *slitcwealm* (slit); *snidi:sen* ((ge)snid); *sni:ðstre:o* ((ge)snid); *so:cnman* (so:cn); *sopcuppe* (sopa); *spæ:cehe:ow* (spræ:ce); *spe:ddropa* (spe:d); *spiwdrenc* (spiwe); *spræ:ccyn* (spræ:c); *spræ:chu:s* (spræ:c); *spre:cern* (spræ:c); *springwyr* (spring); *stælding* ((ge)stalu); *stælgier* ((ge)stalu); *stætherige* (stæl); *stælhra:n* (stæl); *stæltihtle* ((ge)stalu); *stælwyr* (stæl); *stæpegong* (stæpe); *stæppesco:h* (stæpe); *sta:lern* ((ge)sta:l); *staðolæ:ht* (staðol); *staðolfæstnung* (staðol); *staðolwang* (staðol); *stæðhly:pe* 2 (stæð); *stæðswealwe* (stæð); *stæðweall* (stæð); *stæðwyr* (stæð); *stedewang* (stede); *stencfæt* (stenc); *ste:orspre:c* (ste:or 1); *stica:dl* (stic); *sticfo:dder* (sticca); *stictæ:nel* (sticca); *sticwærc* (sticca); *sticwyr* (sticca); *stuðansceaft* (studu); *sufmete* (sufel); *sundampre* (sund); *sundbu:ende* (sund); *sundcorn* (sund); *sundgebland* (sund); *sundhelm* (sund); *sundhengest* (sund); *sundmere* (sund); *sundnytt* (sund); *sundplega* (sund); *sundreced* (sund); *sundwudu* (sund); *swe:græft* (swe:g); *swe:gdyrn* (swe:g); *swe:ghle:oðor* (swe:g); *swe:orba:n* (swe:or 1); *swe:orbe:ag* (swe:or 1); *swe:orcla:ð* (swe:or 1); *swe:orcops* (swe:or 1); *swe:orcoðu* (swe:or 1); *sweordbealo* (sweord); *sweordbite* (sweord); *sweordfætels* (sweord); *sweordfreca* (sweord); *sweordgeni:ðla* (sweord); *sweordgeswing* (sweord); *sweordgifu* (sweord); *sweordgripe* (sweord); *sweordhwi:ta* (sweord); *sweordle:oma* (sweord); *sweordplega* (sweord); *sweordræ:s* (sweord); *sweordslege* (sweord); *sweordtige* (sweord); *sweordwi:gend* (sweord); *sweordwyrhta* (sweord); *swe:orhnitu* (swe:or 1); *swe:orracente:h* (swe:ora); *swe:orro:d* (swe:or 1); *swe:orscaul* (swe:ora); *swe:orte:ag* (swe:or 1); *swe:orwærc* (swe:or 1); *swiccræft* (swic); *swu:rplætt* (sweo:ra); *swyltcwalu* (swylt); *swyltdæg* (swylt); *swyltde:að* (swylt); *swylthwi:l* (swylt); *ta:cencircol* (ta:cen); *ta:cnberend* (ta:cn); *teldgehli:wung* ((ge)teld); *teldsticca* ((ge)teld); *teldtre:ow* ((ge)teld); *teldwyrhta* ((ge)teld); *teltre: 1* ((ge)teld); *te:oncwide* (te:on 2); *te:onhete* (te:on 2); *te:onle:g* (te:on 2); *te:onsmið* (te:on 2); *te:onword* (te:on 2); *teosuspræ:c* (teosu); *teosuword* (teosu); *ti:ddæg* (ti:d); *ti:dfara* (ti:d); *ti:dre:n* (ti:d); *ti:dsang* (ti:d); *ti:dscce:awere* (ti:d); *ti:dscriptor* (ti:d); *ti:dðe:nung* (ti:d); *ti:dwri:tere* (ti:d); *ti:dwardung* (ti:d); *ti:dymbwla:tend* (ti:d); *tordwifel* (tord); *trahitbo:c* (traht); *tungeðrum* (tunge); *tungolæ:* (tungol); *tungolcræft* (tungol); *tungolcræftiga* (tungol); *tungolgesce:ad* (tungol); *tungolgin* (tungol); *tungolspæ:c* (tungol); *tungolwi:tega* (tungol); *tygeho:c* (tyge); *tygehorn* (tyge); *tyldsyle* ((ge)teld); *ðegnnylde* (ðegn); *ðegnyse* (ðegn); *ðegnlagu* (ðegn); *ðegnriht* (ðegn); *ðegnscolu* (ðegn); *ðegnsorh* (ðegn); *ðegnweorud* (ðegn); *ðegnwer* (ðegn); *ðinggemearc* (ðing); *ðingstede* (ðing); *ðingsto:w* (ðing); *ðre:ani:ed* (ðre:a); *ðre:aswinge* (ðre:a); *ðre:aweorc* (ðre:a); *wæ:gbord* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gde:or* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gdropa* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:getunge* (wæ:ge 1); *wæ:gfær* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gfæt* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gflota* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:ghengest* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gholm* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gli:ðend* (wæ:g 1); *wægnfaru* (wægn);

wænggehrado (wægn); *wængerefa* (wægn); *wængewæ:de* (wægn); *wængscilling* (wægn); *wægnre:ow* (wægn); *wægnweg* (wægn); *wægnwyrhta* (wægn); *wæ:gpundern* (wæ:ge 1); *wæ:gra:p* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gscalu* (wæ:ge 1); *wæ:gstæð* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gstre:am* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gswæord* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gðel* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gðre:a* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:gðre:at* (wæ:g 1); *wæ:lgenga* (wiell); *wæ:lra:p I* (wiell); *wæscern* (wæsc 1); *wæschu:s* (wæsc 1); *wæstmaseten* (wæstm); *wæstmisceatt* (wæstm); *wandeweorpe* (wand); *wa:sescite* (wa:se); *we:ohsteall* (wi:g 2); *wealdbæ:r* (weald 1); *wealdgenga* (weald 1); *wealdswaðu* (weald 1); *wealdweaxe* (weald 2); *weallclif* (weall 1); *wealldi:c* (weall 1); *wealldor* (weall 1); *weallfæsten* (weall 1); *weallgeat* (weall 1); *weallgebrec* (weall 1); *weallgeweorc* (weall 1); *wealli:m* (weall 1); *weallsta:n* (weall 1); *weallstaðol* (weall 1); *weallsteall* (weall 1); *weallstilling* (weall 1); *weallðræ:d* (weall 1); *weallwala* (weall 1); *weallweg* (weall 1); *weallwyrhta* (weall 1); *wealweorc* (weall 1); *wealwyr* (weall 1); *weardmann* (weard 1); *weardpening* (weard 1); *weardseld* (weard 1); *weardsteall* (weard 1); *weardsto:w* (weard 1); *weardwi:te* (weard 1); *wearpfæt* (wearp); *weaxæppel* (weax); *weaxberende* (weax); *weaxbred* (weax); *weaxcandel* (weax); *weaxgesceot* (weax); *weaxhla:f* (weax); *weaxsealf* (weax); *webbe:am* (web); *webbgeweorc* (web); *webgere:ðru* (web); *webgerod* (web); *webho:c* (web); *websceaft* (web); *webta:wa* (web); *webte:ag* (web); *webwyrhta* (web); *wecedrenc* (wecean); *wegbra:de* (weg); *wegfe:rend* (weg); *wegfo:r* (weg); *wegge:si:ð* (weg); *weggeda:l* (weg); *weggelæ:te* (weg); *weggewit* (weg); *wegnest* (weg); *wegre:af* (weg); *wegtwiftung* (weg); *wellwill* (wiell); *weorcceaft* (weorc 1); *weorcdæ:d* (weorc 1); *weorcdæg* (weorc 1); *weorcgere:fa* (weorc 1); *weorchu:s* (weorc 1); *weorcland* (weorc 1); *weorcmann* (weorc 1); *weorcny:ten* (weorc 1); *weorcsige* (weorc 1); *weorcsta:n* (weorc 1); *weorcðe:ow* (weorc 1); *weorcuhta* (weorc 1); *weorðmetednes* (weorð 1); *weorðmynd* (weorð 1); *werborg* (wer 2); *werfæ:hð* (wer 2); *wergild* (wer 2); *wertihle* (wer 2); *wesendhorn* (wesend); *wiccecraft* (wicce); *wi:ceard* (wi:c); *wi:cfreoðu* (wi:c); *wi:cgere:fa* (wi:c); *wi:cherpað* (wi:c); *wi:cingsceaðe* (wi:c); *wi:csce:awere* (wi:c); *wi:csteall* (wi:c); *wi:cstede* (wi:c); *wi:csto:w* (wi:c); *wi:ctu:n* (wi:c); *wicðe:nestre* (wucu); *wielmfy:r* (wielm); *wi:fcild* (wi:f); *wi:fcy:ððu* (wi:f); *wi:fcynn* (wi:f); *wi:ffex* (wi:f); *wi:ffre:ond* (wi:f); *wi:fgema:na* (wi:f); *wi:fgemæ:dla* (wi:f); *wi:fgornes* (wi:f); *wi:fgifa* (wi:f); *wi:fhand* (wi:f); *wi:fhealf* (wi:f); *wi:fhearpe* (wi:f); *wi:fhi:red* (wi:f); *wi:fhrægel* (wi:f); *wi:flufu* (wi:f); *wi:fmann* (wi:f); *wi:fmyne* (wi:f); *wi:fscru:d* (wi:f); *wi:fðegn* (wi:f); *wi:fðing* (wi:f); *wi:gar* (wi:g 1); *wi:gbealu* (wi:g 1); *wi:gbill* (wi:g 1); *wi:gble:d* (wi:g 1); *wi:gbord* (wi:g 1); *wi:gcraft* (wi:g 1); *wi:gcym* (wi:g 1); *wi:gfreca* (wi:g 1); *wi:gfruma* (wi:g 1); *wi:ggeta:we* (wi:g 1); *wi:ggild* (wi:g 2); *wi:ggryre* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghaga* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghe:ap* (wi:g 1); *wi:gheafola* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghete* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghryre* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghu:s* (wi:g 1); *wi:ghyrst* (wi:g 1); *wi:gle:oð* (wi:g 1); *wi:gmann* (wi:g 1); *wi:gnett* (wi:g 1); *wi:gplega* (wi:g 1); *wi:gra:d* (wi:g 1); *wi:gsi:ð* (wi:g 1); *wi:gsigor* (wi:g 1); *wi:gsmið* (wi:g 2); *wi:gspe:d* (wi:g 1); *wi:gspere* (wi:g 1); *wi:gsteall* (wi:g 1); *wi:gtrod* (wi:g 1); *wi:gðracu* (wi:g 1); *wi:gwæ:pen* (wi:g 1); *wi:gwægn* (wi:g 1); *wi:gweorðung* (wi:g 2); *Wihland* (Wiht 3); *wihtmearc* (wiht 1); *Wihstæ:tan* (wiht 3); *Wihware* (wiht 3); *wilboda* (will 1); *wildæg* (will 1); *wilgedryht* (will 1); *wilgesi:ð* (will 1); *willgeðofra* (will 1); *willgebro:ðor* (will 1); *willgesteald* (will 1); *willgestealla* (will 1); *willgesweostor* (will 1); *willsele* (will 1); *willspell* (will 1); *willwong* (will 1); *wilsi:ð* (will 1); *wilðegu* (will 1); *wilweg* (will 1); *windæg* ((ge)winn); *windeloc* (gewind); *windelsta:n* (windel); *windelstre:aw* (windel); *windeltre:ow* (windel); *wi:tebend* (wi:te); *wi:tebro:ga* (wi:te); *wi:tecyll* (wi:te); *wi:tegeard* (wi:te); *wi:tehrægl* (wi:te); *wi:tehu:s* (wi:te); *witenagemo:t* ((ge)wite); *wi:tern* (wi:te); *wi:tescraft* (wi:te); *wi:testeng* (wi:te); *wi:testo:w* (wi:te); *wi:teswinge* (wi:te); *wi:teðe:ow 2* (wi:te); *wi:tword* ((ge)witt); *wliteandet* (wlite); *wlitesce:awung* (wlite); *wlitesce:on* (wlite); *wlitewamm* (wlite); *wliteweorð* (wlite); *Wo:dnesdæg* (Wo:den); *Wo:dnesniht* (Wo:den); *wolcenfaru* (wolcen); *wolcengehna:st* (wolcen); *wo:pdropa* (wo:p); *wo:ple:oð* (wo:p); *wo:psto:w* (wo:p); *wordbe:ot* (word 1); *wordbe:otung* (word 1); *wordbebod* (word 1); *wordcæse* (word 2); *wordcennend* (word 1); *wordcraft* (word 1); *wordcwide* (word 1); *wordgecwide* (word 1); *wordgemearc* (word 1); *wordgery:ne* (word 1); *wordgydd* (word 1); *wo:rhana* (wa:se); *wo:rhenn* (wa:se); *wordhle:oðor* (word 1); *wordhord* (word 1); *wordla:r* (word 1); *wordlaðu* (word 1); *wordlatu* (word 1); *wordle:an* (word 1); *wordloc* (word 1); *wordloca* ((ge)wyrð); *wordloga* (word 1); *wordmittlung* (word 1); *wordpredicung* (word 1); *wordriht* (word 1); *wordsa:were* (word 1); *wordsige* (word 1); *wordsonnere* (word 1); *wordsonnung* (word 1); *wordwi:sa* (word 1); *wo:ðcraft* (wo:ð); *wræcfæc* (wræc 1); *wræchwi:l* (wræc 1); *wræcla:st* (wræc 1); *wræcmæcg* (wræc 1); *wræcmon* (wræc 1); *wræcsetl* (wræc 1); *wræcsi:ð* (wræc 1); *wræcsto:w* (wræc 1); *wræcwi:te* (wræc 1); *wræcworuld* (wræc 1); *wra:ðscraft* (wra:ð 2); *wrecscip* (wræc 1); *wringhwæ:g* (wringe); *writbred* ((ge)writ); *writi:ren* ((ge)writ); *writseax* ((ge)writ); *wucdæg* (wucu); *wucðe:nung* (wucu); *wucðegn* (wucu); *wucubo:t* (wucu); *wucweorc* (wucu); *wuldorbe:acn* (wuldor); *wuldorbe:ag* (wuldor); *wuldorblæ:d* (wuldor); *wuldorcyning* (wuldor); *wuldordre:am* (wuldor); *Wuldorfæder* (wuldor); *wuldorga:st* (wuldor); *wuldorgeflogena* (wuldor);

wuldorgesteald (wuldor); *wuldorgeweorc* (wuldor); *wuldorgifu* (wuldor); *wuldorgim* (wuldor); *Wuldorgod* (wuldor); *wuldorhama* (wuldor); *wuldorhe:ap* (wuldor); *wuldorhelm* (wuldor); *wuldorle:an* (wuldor); *wuldormaga* (wuldor); *wuldormago* (wuldor); *wuldornytting* (wuldor); *wuldorsang* (wuldor); *wuldorspe:d* (wuldor); *wuldorta:n* (wuldor); *wuldorðrymm* (wuldor); *wuldorweorud* (wuldor); *wuldorword* (wuldor); *wullcamb* (wull); *wullcnoppa* (wull); *wulltewestre* (wull); *wullwæ:ga* (wull); *wundspring* (wund 1); *wundswaðu* (wund 1); *wundwi:te* (wund 1); *wylleburne* (wielle); *wyllecæse* (wielle); *wyllewæter* (wielle); *wylleweg* (wielle); *wyllflo:d* (wiell); *wyllgespring* (wiell); *wyllspringe* (wiell); *wyndecraft* (gewind); *wyrdstæf* (wyrd 1).

Nouns with pre-terminal inflection (561):

Prefixed nouns (21): *æftersingend* ((ge)singan) (Prs. Part.); *forete:ð* (to:ð) (Nom. Pl.); *geba:n* (ba:n) (Nom. Pl.); *gebæcu* (bæc 1) (Nom. Pl.); *gebro:ðru* ((ge)bro:ðor) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)ceasterwan* (ceasterwara ø) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)ceasterware* (ceasterwara ø) (Nom. Pl.); *gefi:end* (fe:ond) (Nom. Pl.); *gefri:end* (fre:ond) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)fyrndagas* (fyrndæg ø) (Nom. Pl.); *gelyndu* ((ge)lynde) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)re:ðru* (re:ðor ø) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)samhi:wan* (samhi:w ø) (Nom. Pl.); *gescy:* (sco:h) (Nom. Pl.); *(ge)sinhi:wan* (sinhi:w ø) (Nom. Pl.); *gesweostor* (sweostor) (Nom. Pl.); *gewæ:pnu* (wæ:pen) (Nom. Pl.); *oferwriten* ((ge)wri:tan) (P.Part.); *onlegen* ((ge)licgan) (P.Part.); *ungeli:fend* ((ge)li:efan 1) (Prs. Part.); *wiðerhycgende* 2 ((ge)hycgan) (Prs. Part.).

Suffixed nouns (187): *a:blinnednes* (a:blinnan) (P. Part.); *a:blinnendnes* (a:blinnan) (Prs. Part.); *a:bolgennes* (a:belgan 1) (P. Part.); *a:cwellednes* (a:cwellan) (P. Part.); *æfterfylgednes* (æfterfolgian) (P. Part.); *ætsprungennes* (ætspringan) (P. Part.); *æty:wednes* (oði:ewan) (P. Part.); *a:fandung* (a:findan) (Pret. Sg.); *a:fangennes* (a:fo:n) (P. Part.); *a:fierrednes* (a:fierran) (P. Part.); *a:flygennes* (a:fli:egan) (P. Part.); *a:fundennes* (a:findan) (P. Part.); *a:gotenes* (a:ge:otan) (P. Part.); *a:hafennes* (a:hebban) (P. Part.); *a:le:fednes* (a:le:fian 1) (P. Part.); *a:li:esednes* (a:li:esan) (P. Part.); *a:li:esendnes* (a:li:esend) (Prs. Part.); *a:ly:fednes* (a:lie:fan) (P. Part.); *a:segendnes* (a:seccan 1) (Prs. Part.); *a:sprungennes* (a:springan) (P. Part.); *a:standennes* (a:standan) (P. Part.); *a:strogdnis* (a:stregdan) (P. Part.); *a:sty:pednes* (a:sty:pan) (P. Part.); *a:swundennes* (a:swindan) (P. Part.); *a:te:orodnes* (a:te:orian) (P. Part.); *a:ðundennes* (a:ðindan) (P. Part.); *a:wecenes* (a:weccan) (P. Part.); *a:wemmendnes* (a:wemman) (Prs. Part.); *a:wendendnes* (a:wendan) (Prs. Part.); *a:wendennes* (a:wendan) (P. Part.); *a:we:stednes* (a:we:stan) (P. Part.); *a:wordennes* (a:weorðan) (P. Part.); *a:worpennes* (a:weorpan) (P. Part.); *a:wyrgednes* (a:wiergan) (P. Part.); *bebyrgednes* (bebyrgan 1) (P. Part.); *behæfednes* (behabban) (P. Part.); *behealdennes* (behealdan) (P. Part.); *behy:dednes* (behy:dan) (P. Part.); *bescierednes* (bescieran) (P. Part.); *besmitenes* (besmi:tan) (P. Part.); *beswicenes* (beswi:can) (P. Part.); *bewerenes* (bewerian) (P. Part.); *bewrigennes* (bewre:on) (P. Part.); *bry:ting* (bre:otan) (3rd psg. Pres.); *e:awdnes* ((ge)i:ewan) (P. Part.); *fandere* ((ge)findan) (Pret. Sg.); *fandung* ((ge)findan) (Pret. Sg.); *flo:wednes* (flo:wednes) (P. Part.); *forbærednes* (forbæran) (P. Part.); *forbry:tednes* (forbri:tan) (P. Part.); *forcierrednes* (forcierran) (P. Part.); *forde:mednes* (forde:man) (P. Part.); *forecennednes* (forecennan ø) (P. Part.); *forefengnes* (forefo:n) (Pret. Sg.); *foresægdnes* (foreseccan) (3rd psg. Pres.); *forgæ:gednes* (forgæ:gan) (P. Part.); *forhogodnes* (forhogian) (P. Part.); *forhwierfednes* (forhwierfan) (P. Part.); *forlæ:tennes* (forlæ:tan) (P. Part.); *forliðennes* (forli:ðan) (P. Part.); *forlorenes* (forle:osan) (P. Part.); *forrotednes* (forrotian) (P. Part.); *forsacennes* (forsacan) (P. Part.); *forscencednes* (forscencan) (P. Part.); *forsewennes* (forse:on) (P. Part.); *forspillednes* (forspillian) (P. Part.); *forstrogdnis* (forstregdan) (P. Part.); *forsworcennes* (forsweorcan) (P. Part.); *fortru:wodnes* (fortru:wian) (P. Part.); *forðfe:rednes* ((ge)forðfe:ran) (P. Part.); *forðgele:orednes* (forele:oran) (P. Part.); *forðgewitenes* (forðgewi:tan) (P. Part.); *forwiernednes* (forwiernan) (P. Part.); *forwordenes* (forweorðan) (P. Part.); *frætwednes* ((ge)frætwan) (P. Part.); *gafol* 1 (giefan) (Pret. Sg.); *ge:anhworfennes* (ge:anhweorfān) (P. Part.); *(ge)beterung* (go:d 1) (Comp. Adj); *gebry:sednes* ((ge)bry:san) (P. Part.); *gebundennes* ((ge)bindan) (P. Part.); *geci:gednes* ((ge)ci:egan) (P. Part.); *gecierrednes* ((ge)cierran) (P. Part.); *gecy:ðednes* ((ge)cy:ðan) (P. Part.); *gederednes* (derian) (P. Part.); *(ge)dreccednes* ((ge)dreccan) (P. Part.); *(ge)dre:fednes* ((ge)dre:fan) (P. Part.); *gefe:gednes* ((ge)fe:gan) (P. Part.); *gefestre* (giefan) (Pret. Sg.); *gefyllednes* ((ge)fyllan 1) (P. Part.); *gegaderednes* ((ge)gadian) (P. Part.); *gegripennes* ((ge)gri:pan) (P. Part.); *gehrorenes* ((ge)hre:osan) (P. Part.); *gehwyrfednes* ((ge)hwierfan) (P. Part.); *(ge)le:orednes* ((ge)le:oran) (Prs. Part.); *gedrehtnes* ((ge)dreccan) (P. Part.); *geme:tednes* ((ge)me:tan) (P. Part.); *gemengednes* ((ge)mengan) (P. Part.); *generednes* ((ge)nerian) (P. Part.); *gesceapennes* ((ge)scieppan) (P. Part.); *(ge)recednes* ((ge)reccan) (P. Part.); *(ge)sæ:gednes* ((ge)sæ:gan) (P. Part.); *gescendnes* ((ge)scendan) (Prs. Part.); *gescencednes* ((ge)scencan) (P. Part.); *(ge)sealdnes* ((ge)sellan) (P. Part.); *gesetennes* ((ge)sittan 1) (P. Part.); *geðræ:stednes* ((ge)ðræ:stan) (P. Part.); *(ge)ðryccednes* ((ge)ðryccan) (P. Part.); *geswencednes* ((ge)swencan) (P. Part.); *geswicennes* ((ge)swi:can) (P. Part.);

Part.); *gewæ:cednes* ((ge)wæ:can) (P. Part.); *gewitendnes* ((ge)wi:tan) (Prs. Part.); *gewitennes* ((ge)wi:tan) (P. Part.); *gewre:gednes* ((ge)wre:gan) (P. Part.); *gewriðennes* ((ge)wri:ðan) (P. Part.); *gwy:scednes* ((ge)wy:scan) (P. Part.); *gi:tsiendnes* (gi:tsian) (Prs. Part.); *hæbbednes* (habban) (P. Part.); *inbærnednes* (onbærnan) (P. Part.); *inswo:gennes* (inswo:gan) (P. Part.); *ofergæ:gednes* (ofergæ:gan) (P. Part.); *oferhogodnes* (oferhogian) (P. Part.); *ofersewenness* (oferse:on) (P. Part.); *oferstigenness* (ofersti:gan) (P. Part.); *ofertogennes* (oferte:on) (P. Part.); *ofsetenes* (ofsittan) (P. Part.); *ofslegennes* (ofsle:an) (P. Part.); *ofðryccednes* (ofðryccan) (P. Part.); *onðwægennes* (onðwe:an) (P. Part.); *ona:sendednes* (ona:sendan) (P. Part.); *ona:setednes* (ona:settan) (P. Part.); *oncna:wennes* (oncna:wan) (P. Part.); *onfangennes* (onfo:n 2) (P. Part.); *onge:anhworfennes* (onge:anhwyrfan) (P. Part.); *ongietyenes* (ongietyan) (P. Part.); *ongunnes 1* (onginnan) (P. Part.); *onhefednes* (onhebban) (P. Part.); *onhiellednes* (onhieldan) (P. Part.); *onhnigenes* (onhni:gan) (P. Part.); *onhwerfednes* (onhwerfan) (P. Part.); *onhyrenes* (onhyrian) (P. Part.); *onli:esednes* (onli:esan) (P. Part.); *onsægednes* (onsægan ø) (P. Part.); *onsetenes* (onsittan 1) (P. Part.); *onsprungennes* (onspringan) (P. Part.); *onstyreddnes* (onstyrian) (P. Part.); *onwega:dri:fennes* (onwega:dri:fan) (P. Part.); *onwendednes* (onwendan) (P. Part.); *onworpennes* (onweorpan) (P. Part.); *onwrigennes* (onwre:on ø) (P. Part.); *oði:ewodnes* (oði:ewan) (P. Part.); *strecednes* (streccan) (P. Part.); *te:orodnes* ((ge)te:orian) (P. Part.); *to:bla:wennes* (to:bla:wan) (P. Part.); *to:borstennes* (to:berstan) (P. Part.); *to:bræ:dednes* (to:bræ:dan) (P. Part.); *to:bry:tednes* (to:bry:tan) (P. Part.); *to:cna:wennes* (to:cna:wan) (P. Part.); *to:cwy:sednes* (to:cwy:san) (P. Part.); *to:dæ:lednes* (to:dæ:lan) (P. Part.); *to:dræ:fednes* (to:dræ:fan) (P. Part.); *to:flo:wednes* (to:flo:wan) (P. Part.); *to:forlæ:tennes* (to:forlæ:tan) (P. Part.); *to:gotennes* (to:ge:otan) (P. Part.); *to:lætennes* (to:læ:tan) (P. Part.); *to:ly:sednes* (to:ly:san) (P. Part.); *to:mearcodnes* (to:mearcian) (P. Part.); *to:sce:adednes* (to:sce:adan) (P. Part.); *to:sce:adenes* (to:sce:adan) (P. Part.); *to:setednes* (to:settan) (P. Part.); *to:stencednes* (to:stencan) (P. Part.); *to:twæ:mednes* (to:twæ:man) (P. Part.); *to:ðenednes* (to:ðe:nian) (P. Part.); *to:ðundenes* (to:ðindan) (P. Part.); *to:worpennes* (to:weorpan) (P. Part.); *to:writennes* (to:wri:tan) (P. Part.); *ðro:wiendha:d* ((ge)ðro:wian) (Prs. Part.); *ðurhfarennes* (ðurhfaran) (P. Part.); *understandennes* (understandan) (P. Part.); *u:phebbing* (u:phebban) (P. Part.); *wiðcwedennes* (wiðcweðan) (P. Part.); *wiðercwidennes* (wiðercweðan) (P. Part.); *wiðgemetnes* (wiðmetan) (P. Part.); *wiðmetennes* (wiðmetan) (P. Part.); *wrigennes* ((ge)wre:on) (P. Part.); *ymbsetennes* (ymbstittan) (P. Part.); *ymbsnidennes* (ymbnsni:ðan) (P. Part.); *ymbstandennes* (ymbstandan) (P. Part.). **Compound nouns (bases)(57):** *a:nstandende 2* ((ge)standan) (Prs. Part.); *æ:sellend* ((ge)sellan) (Prs. Part.); *æ:sli:ten* ((ge)sli:tan) (Prs. Part.); *æ:wiscferinend* (firenian) (Prs. Part.); *ælmesdo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (Prs. Part.); *bencsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *blo:dlæ:te* ((ge)læ:tan) (3rd ps. Pres. ind.); *burgsittende* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *butergeðwe:or* ((ge)ðweran) (Pret. Sg.); *dæ:lnimend* ((ge)niman) (Prs. Part.); *daroðla:cende* (la:can) (Prs. Part.); *e:ali:ðend* ((ge)li:ðan 1) (Prs. Part.); *eftonfo:nd* (onfo:nd) (Prs. Part.); *endefæstend* ((ge)fæstan) (Prs. Part.); *eorðstyren* ((ge)styrian) (P. Part.); *fæ:rstylt* ((ge)styltan) (Pret. Sg.); *faroðla:cende 2* (la:can) (Prs. Part.); *firenhicgend* (hicgan) (Prs. Part.); *fleisittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *frumscepend* ((ge)scieppan) (Prs. Part.); *go:ddo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (Prs. Part.); *go:dfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (Prs. Part.); *gu:ðfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (Prs. Part.); *heaðuli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1) (Prs. Part.); *heallsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *heofonhæbbend* (habban) (Prs. Part.); *hringsittend* ((ge)sittan 1) (Prs. Part.); *laguswimmend* ((ge)swimman) (Prs. Part.); *landbræ:ce* ((ge)breccan) (3rd ps. Pres. ind.); *lindhæbbende* ((ge)hebban) (Prs. Part.); *lyfifle:ogend* ((ge)fle:ogan) (Prs. Part.); *meolcde:ond* ((ge)de:on 1) (Prs. Part.); *mereli:ðende* ((ge)li:ðan 1) (Prs. Part.); *middangeardto:dæ:lend* (to:dæ:lan) (Prs. Part.); *midsingend* ((ge)singan) (Prs. Part.); *midspecend* ((ge)spreccan) (Prs. Part.); *na:htfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (Prs. Part.); *nihtegale* ((ge)galan) (3rd ps. Pres. ind.); *nyðera:worpen* (a:weorpan) (Prs. Part.); *onge:anspreccend* ((ge)spreccan) (Prs. Part.); *randhæbbend* (habban) (Prs. Part.); *rihtscri:fend* ((ge)scri:fan) (Prs. Part.); *ro:dwurðiend* ((ge)weorðian) (Prs. Part.); *scipfarend* ((ge)faran) (Prs. Part.); *scyldwreccende* (wreccan) (Prs. Part.); *searohæbbend* (habban) (Prs. Part.); *selfde:mende* ((ge)de:man) (Prs. Part.); *selfswe:gend* (swe:gan) (Prs. Part.); *sme:agelegen* ((ge)licgan) (P. Part.); *sunfolgend* (folgian 1) (Prs. Part.); *u:plegen* ((ge)licgan) (P. Part.); *u:tancumen 2* ((ge)cuman) (P. Part.); *unrihtdo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (Prs. Part.); *unrihtwillend* (willan) (Prs. Part.); *wi:dfarend* ((ge)faran) (Prs. Part.); *wo:hfremmend* ((ge)fremman) (Prs. Part.); *yfelddo:nd* ((ge)do:n) (Prs. Part.). **Compound nouns (adjuncts)(129):** *æhtemann* (æ:ht 1) (G. sg.); *æ:lepu:te* (æ:l) (G. sg.); *ærneweg* (ærnan) ; *Andre:asmæsse* (Andre:as) (G. sg.); *be:onbroð* (be:o) (G. sg.); *bre:awern* (bre:owan) (Prt. sg.); *bro:denmæ:l* (bre:dan) (P. Part.); *bry:sewyr* (bry:se) (1 ps. Pres. ind.); *burhwarumann* (burhwara) (Nom. pl.); *Centesci:r* (Cent) (G. sg.); *corenbe:g* (ceosan) (P. Part.); *Cri:stesmæ:l* (Crist) (G. sg.); *Cri:stesmæsse* (Crist) (G. sg.); *cyningeswyr* (cyning) (G. sg.); *etenlæ:s* (etan) (Subj. Pl.); *feldefare* (felde) (Dat. sg.); *feohtehorn* ((ge)feoht) (Dat. sg.); *feorðandæ:l* (feorða)

(Nom. pl.); *foxescla:te* (fox) (G. sg.); *foxescli:fe* (fox) (G. sg.); *foxesfo:t* (fox) (G. sg.); *foxesglo:fa* (fox) (G. sg.); *fuglesbe:an* (fugel) (G. sg.); *fyldesto:l* (fyld) (Dat. sg.); *gre:atewyr*t (gre:at) (Nom. sg. f.); *ha:redagas* (ha:r 1) (Nom. pl. m.); *ha:reminte* (hara) (Dat. sg.); *ha:rewyr*t (hara) (Dat. sg.); *hagospind* (hæg) (Nom. pl.); *hagosteald 2* (hæg) (Nom. pl.); *hagosteald 3* (hæg) (Nom. pl.); *hagosteald 4* (hæg) (Nom. pl.); *haranhige* (hara) (G. sg.); *haransprecel* (hara) (G. sg.); *hildeðremma* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeðry:ð* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeðrymm* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildebill* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildebord* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildecalla* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildecordor* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildecyst* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildede:oful* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildefreca* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildefro:for* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegeatwe* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegesa* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegicel* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegiest* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildegra:p* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildehlem* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildele:oð* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildele:oma* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeme:ce* (hilde) (Dat. sg.); *hildemecg* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildenæ:dre* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildepi:l* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hilderæ:s* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hilderand* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hilderinc* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildesceorp* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildescu:r* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeserce* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeswa:t* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildesetl* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildespell* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildestrengo* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeswa:t* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildeswe:g* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildetux* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewæ:pen* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewi:sa* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewo:ma* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewræ:sn* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hildewulf* (hild) (Dat. sg.); *hundesberie* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundescwelcan* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundesfle:oge* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundeshe:afod* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundeslu:s* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundesmicge* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundespe:o* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundestunge* (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hundeswyr*m (hund 2) (G. sg.); *hwæ:tecorn* (hwæ:te) (G. sg.); *hy:desacc* (hy:d 1) (G. sg.); *hy:regilda* (hy:r) (Dat. sg.); *hyldemæ:g* (hilde) (Dat. sg.); *Langafri:gedæg* (lang) (Nom. sg.); *le:oðubend* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðubi:gnes* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðucæ:ga* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðusa:r* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðusyrc*e (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:oðuwa:cung* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *le:onese:að* (le:o) (G. sg.); *le:onflæ:sc* (le:o) (G. sg.); *le:onfo:t* (le:o) (G. sg.); *leoðucræft* (lið 1) (Nom. pl.); *liðele:af* (liðe) (Dat. sg.); *liðsmann* (lið 2) (G. sg.); *manslot* (mans) (G. sg.); *mo:nanæ:fen* (mo:na) (G. sg.); *mo:nandæg* (mo:na) (G. sg.); *mo:nanniht* (mo:na) (G. sg.); *mu:sepise* (mu:s) (G. sg.); *myranhe:afod* (miere) (G. sg.); *nægledcnearr* ((ge)næglian) (P. Part.); *nægledcræt* ((ge)næglian) (P. Part.); *nægledsinc* ((ge)næglian) (P. Part.); *nunnanmynster* (nunne) (G. sg.); *oxancealf* (oxa) (G. sg.); *oxangang* (oxa) (G. sg.); *oxanhyrde* (oxa) (G. sg.); *oxanslyppe* (oxa) (G. sg.); *oxnalybb* (oxa) (G. sg.); *plo:gesland* (plo:g) (G. sg.); *ri:pemann* ((ge)ri:p) (Dat. sg.); *sce:adesealf* (sce:ade) (Dat. sg.); *sce:awendspræ:c* ((ge)sce:awian) (Prs. Part.); *sce:awendwi:se* ((ge)sce:awian) (Prs. Part.); *sunnanle:oma* (sunnan) (G. sg.); *Ti:wesdæg* (Ti:w) (G. sg.); *Ti:wesniht* (Ti:w) (G. sg.); *wandeweorpe* (wand) (G. sg.); *witenagemo:t* ((ge)wite) (G. pl.); *Wo:dnesdæg* (Wo:den) (G. sg.); *Wo:dnesniht* (Wo:den) (G. sg.); *wulfeshe:afod* (wulfes) (G. sg.); *wundenstefna* ((ge)windan) (P. Part.).

APPENDIX 3. THE BASES OF COMPLEX NOUNS

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>a:be:odan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to order, proclaim, bid, command, direct; summon, call out; announce, relate, declare, present, offer. hæ:l a: to wish one good luck, greet, bid farewell to’
<i>a:belgan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to make angry, irritate, offend; hurt, distress; be angry with’
<i>a:birgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:byrgan	‘to taste, eat’
<i>a:bisgian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	a:bysgian, a:bysegian	‘to busy, occupy, employ; be busy with, engage in, undertake; take up, fill’
<i>a:bla:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to blow, blow away, breathe upon; puff up, swell’
<i>a:blinn ø</i>				
<i>a:blinnan</i>	(Vb)	str.III	a:blynnan, onblinnan	‘to cease, leave off, desist’
<i>a:blysian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	a:blisian	‘to blush’
<i>abbod</i>	(N)	m.	abbad, abbud, abbot	‘abbot’
<i>abbodle:as ø</i>				
<i>a:bre:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to destroy, kill; fail, deteriorate’
<i>a:broðen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘degenerate, reprobate’
<i>a:c</i>	(N)	f.	æ:c 1	‘oak, ship of oak, name of the rune for a’
<i>acan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to ache, suffer pain’
<i>a:ce:ocian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to choke; burn out’
<i>a:cennan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to bring forth, produce, renew; attribute to’
<i>a:cennednes</i>	(N)	f.	a:cennes	‘birth’
<i>a:cierrednes</i> (Sweet)	(N)	f.		‘turning away, apostasy, revolt’
<i>a:cumendlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	a:cumenlic	‘tolerable; possible’
<i>acunda ø</i>				
<i>a:cwelan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to die, perish’
<i>a:de:afian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to become deaf’
<i>a:dl</i>	(N)	fn.	a:ld, a:ðl, a:ðol	‘disease, infirmity, sickness’
<i>æ: 1</i>	(N)	f.	æ:w 3, a: 2	‘law (divine or human), custom, covenant. butan æ: outlaw, (esp. in pl.) rite, ceremony; faith, religion;. unrihte æ: false religion. Cri:stes æ: gospel; scriptures, revelation; marriage; (lawful) wife’
<i>æ:blæ:ce</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	a:blæ:ce	‘lustreless, pale, pallid’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>æbbung</i>	(N)	f.	ebbung	‘ebbing’
<i>æ:bylg</i>	(N)	n.		‘anger’
<i>æcer</i>	(N)	fp.	acer, æcur, ecer	‘field, cultivated land, a certain quantity of land, strip of plough-land, acre, crop’
<i>æcs</i>	(N)	f.	æx 1, acs, æhx, æsc 2, eax 2, æxs	‘axe, pickaxe, hatchet’
<i>æ:dre 1</i>	(N)	f.	æ:ddre 1, æ:dr 1, æ:ðre 1, e:ðr 1	‘artery, vein, pulse, nerve, sinew; pl. veins, kidneys; runlet of water, fountain, spring, stream’
<i>æ:fen</i>	(N)	nm.	e:fen, æ:fyn, e:fern	‘even, evening, eventide, eve, to: æ:fenes till evening’
<i>æ:fengereord</i>	(N)	n.		‘evening meal, supper (often used in pl. of one meal)’
<i>æfterfolgian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	æfterfylgian, æferfylgan (DOE)	‘to follow after, succeed, pursue’
<i>æfterfylgend</i>	(N)	m.		‘follower, successor’
<i>æfterga:n ø</i>				
<i>æfterweard</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æfteward	‘after, following, further, behind, in the rear, later. on æfterweard-an, -um at the end’
<i>æfweard</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æfward, ofweard	‘absent’
<i>æ:g 1</i>	(N)	n.	æg	‘egg’
<i>æ:hi:w</i>	(N)	n.		‘pallor’
<i>æ:ht 1</i>	(N)	f.	e:aht	‘possessions, goods, lands, wealth, cattle, serf, ownership, control’
<i>æ:l</i>	(N)	m.	e:l 1	‘eel’
<i>æ:lenge 2</i>	(N)	?	æ:linge	‘weariness’
<i>ælf</i>	(N)	mf.	ief, ylf, ylfe	‘elf, sprite, fairy, goblin, incubus’
<i>ælfen</i>	(N)	f.	elfen	‘nymph, spirit’
<i>ælfremed</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ælfremd, elfremd, elfremed	‘strange, foreign’
<i>æلميhtig 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ælmeahtig, ælmehtig, ælmiehtig, eallmihtig, ealmihtig	‘almighty’
<i>æ:melle</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘insipid’
<i>æ:metta</i>	(N)	m.		‘leisure, rest’
<i>æ:mettig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æ:mettig, æ:mtig	‘empty, vacant; unoccupied, without employment; unmarried’
<i>æppel</i>	(N)	m.	æpl, apl, appel, apple, eapel, eapl, epl, eppel	‘any kind of fruit, fruit in general; apple; apple of the eye, ball, anything round’
<i>æpsen 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æfesne	‘shameless’
<i>æ:r 3</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	e:r 5, e:ar 4	‘early, former’
<i>æ:rende</i>	(N)	n.		‘errand, message; mission;

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				answer, news, tidings'
<i>ærn</i>	(N)	n.	earn 2, ern 2	'dwelling, house, building, store, closet'
<i>ærn/iorn</i> \emptyset				
<i>ærning</i>	(N)	f.	iorning, irning (BT), erning 1 (DOE)	'running, riding, racing; flow of blood'
<i>æsc</i> 1	(N)	m.		'ash-tree; name of the rune for æ; spear, lance; ship'
<i>æsceda</i>	(N)	fp.		'refuse'
<i>æ:swic</i> 1	(N)	m.	e:swic	'offence, stumbling-block, infamy, seduction, deceit'
<i>æ:t</i>	(N)	mfn.	e:t 1	'eatables, food, meat, flesh; æ:t and wæ:t food and drink; the act of feeding, eating'
<i>æt</i> 1	(Adp)		æd 1, ed	'at, near, by, in, on, upon, with, before, next to, as far as, up to, into, toward; (temporal) at the time of, near, in, to, until; (causal) at, to, through; (source) from; (instrumental) by; in respect to, as to'
<i>æ:ta</i> (BT)	(N)	m.		'an eater'
<i>æ:te</i> \emptyset				
<i>æ:tere</i>	(N)	m.	e:tere	'eater, glutton'
<i>ætfo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		'to seize upon, lay claim to'
<i>æ:tren</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æ:tern 3	'poisoned, poisonous'
<i>ætspringan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to rush forth, spurt out'
<i>ætstandan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to stand still, stand at, near, in or by; remain, stand up; check, resist; cease'
<i>æty:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	æte:can, ætie:can	'to add, add to, increase'
<i>æty:cnes</i>	(N)	f.	æte:acnes	'increase'
<i>æðelboren</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'of noble birth, distinguished; free-born; inborn, natural'
<i>æðelcund</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'of noble birth'
<i>æðeling</i>	(N)	m.		'man of royal blood, nobleman, chief, prince; king, Christ, God; man, hero, saint; in pl. men, people'
<i>æðelu</i>	(N)	fn.	æðelo	'nobility, family, descent, origin; nature; noble qualities, genius, talents, pre-eminence; produce, growth'
<i>æ:ðryt</i> 1	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æ:ðryte	'troublesome, wearisome, disgusting'
<i>æ:wfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æ:fæst, æ:fæst, a:fæst, e:awfæst	'upright, pious, devout, religious; married'
<i>æ:wisc</i> 2	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'disgraced, shameless, indecent'
<i>a:fangennes</i>	(N)	f.		'reception, assumption'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>a:feormian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to cleanse, purge, purify’
<i>a:fierran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	a:feorran, a:feorrian, a:ferian, a:ferran, a:firran, a:fyrran	‘to remove, withdraw, depart; estrangle from, take away, expel, drive away’
<i>a:findan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	a:fyndan, onfindan 2	‘to find, find out, discover, detect; experience, feel’
<i>a:fli:egan</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	a:fle:gan, a:fli:an, a:fly:gan	‘to put to flight, expel’
<i>a:fli:ung</i> (BT)	(N)	f.		‘a fleeing’
<i>afol</i>	(N)	n.	abal	‘power, might, strength’
<i>a:fo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)	onfo:n 1	‘to receive, take in, take; lay hold of, seize; hold up, support’
<i>a:fremdan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	a:fremdian, a:fremðan	‘to alienate; become alienated’
<i>a:fyllan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:feallan 2, a:fellan 2, a:fullan	‘to fill, fill up, replenish, satisfy; complete, fulfil’
<i>a:g</i> (BT)	(N)	?		‘wickedness’
<i>a:ga</i>	(N)	m.		‘proprietor, owner’
<i>a:ga:n</i>	(Vb)	irr.		‘to go, go by, pass (of time); pass into possession (of inherited property); occur, befall; come forth, grow; approach; lose strength. of a: go away’
<i>a:ge:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to pour out, pour forth, shed; melt, found (of images); destroy; deprive (of)’
<i>a:gen</i>	(N)	n.	æ:gen	‘property, own country’
<i>a:gend</i>	(N)	m.		‘owner, possessor, master, lord, se a.: the Lord’
<i>a:giefan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	a:geofan, a:gifan, a:gyfan	‘to give, impart, deliver, give up, yield, relinquish; restore, return, repay, pay. eft a: give back, return’
<i>a:glæ:c</i>	(N)	n.	a:glæ:c, a:clæ:c, æ:glæ:c	‘trouble, distress, appression, misery, grief’
<i>a:gnett</i>	(N)	n.		‘interest, usury’
<i>a:gri:san</i>	(Vb)	str.I	a:gry:san	‘to quake, fear’
<i>a:gyltan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:giltan	‘to offend, sin, do wrong’
<i>a:heardian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to be or become hard, grow hard or inured; endure’
<i>a:hebban</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	a:hæbban	‘to lift up, stir up, raise, exalt, erect; take away, remove; support, uphold; leaven’
<i>a:hildan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:hældan, a:heldan, a:hyldan, a:hieldan	‘to bend, incline; rest, lay down; turn away, avert; cast down, destroy’
<i>a:hreddan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:redan, a:riddan	‘to set free, save, rescue, re- capture’
<i>a:hy:ðan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:hi:eðan,	‘to plunder, destroy, devour’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			a:hi:ðan, a:hu:ðan	
<i>a:l</i>	(N)	n.		‘fire, burning’
<i>a:læ:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)	a:le:tan	‘to let go, give up, leave, lose, resign, lay aside; let, allow; release, pardon, forgive; deliver’
<i>a:læ:tnes</i>	(N)	f.	æ:lednes, æ:læ:tnes, a:le:tnes	‘desolation, loss, remission (of sins)’
<i>alan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to nourish, produce’
<i>a:le:fian 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	a:le:fan 2 (DOE), a:le:wān 2 (DOE)	‘to injure, maim; enfeeble; pp. ill’
<i>a:legednes ø</i>				
<i>a:li:efan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	a:le:fan 1, a:li:fan, a:ly:fan, a:le:fian 2 (DOE), a:le:wān 1 (DOE)	‘to allow, give leave to, grant; hand over, yield up’
<i>a:li:esan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:le:san, a:li:san, a:ly:san	‘to loosen, let loose, free, redeem, release, absolve’
<i>a:li:esend</i>	(N)	m.	a:le:send, a:ly:send, a:li:send	‘liberator, deliverer, Redeemer’
<i>alter</i>	(N)	m.	altare, altar, altre	‘altar’
<i>a:mæ:nsumian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	a:mæ:nsumian	‘to excommunicate, curse, proscribe, outlaw’
<i>ambiht 1</i>	(N)	n.	embiht 1, ombiht 1, ymbiht 1, ambeht 1, ambyht, ambiht 1, embeht 1, oembeht 1, onbeht 1, onbiht 1	‘office, service; commission, command, message’
<i>ambihtsum ø</i>				
<i>ampre 2</i>	(N)	f.		‘dock, sorrel’
<i>a:n 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.only	æ:n 1	‘a, an; alone, sole, only; lonely; singular, unique; single, each, every one, all; any. a:n and (æfter) a:n one by one. a:nes hwæt some single thing, a part’
<i>anbid</i>	(N)	n.	onbid	‘waiting, expectation, hope; interval’
<i>a:ndaga</i>	(N)	m.		‘appointed day’
<i>andcy:ðignes ø</i>				
<i>andet ø</i>				
<i>andfang</i>	(N)	n.	onfang	‘acceptance’
<i>andfeng</i>	(N)	m.	ondfeng, anfeng, onfeng	‘seizing, receiving, taking; defence, defender, attack, assault; revenue, means; illegal occupation (of land)’
<i>andgietle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	andgitle:as, andgytle:as	‘foolish, senseless’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>andian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to be envious or jealous’
<i>andspurnan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	andspyrnan	‘to stumble against’
<i>andswaru</i>	(N)	f.		‘answer, reply’
<i>andswerian</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	andsworian, onswarian	‘to answer’
<i>andu:strian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	a:du:strigan	‘to curse, repudiate’
<i>andweardian</i> \emptyset				
<i>andwi:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘expert, skilful’
<i>andwyrde</i>	(N)	n.		‘answer’
<i>a:nett</i>	(N)	mn.	a:net, æ:nytte	‘solitude, seclusion’
<i>a:nfeald</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	a:nfald	‘single, unmixed, unique, superior; simple, modest, honest, sincere; fixed, invariable; singular (gram.)’
<i>a:nforlæ:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to let go, lose, relinquish, abandon, surrender; omit, neglect; to loose something as a result of a fault/sin (DOE); to abandon, forsake; to give up what one has a right to; to withdraw from (DOE)’
<i>anginn</i>	(N)	n.	angyn, onginn, ongien	‘beginning; intention, design, enterprise, undertaking; action, onset, attack; rising (of sun); tip (of finger)’
<i>Angle</i>	(N)	mp.	Ongle	‘the Angles or English’
<i>angmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sad, sorrowful’
<i>angsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ancsum	‘narrow, hard, difficult’
<i>a:nli:pe 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	a:nli:pie 1, ænli:pe 1, ænli:pie 1, a:nle:pe 1, a:nle:pie 1, a:nly:pe 1, a:nly:pie 1	‘single, separate, solitary, private, individual, special’
<i>a:nmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	onmo:d 1	‘of one mind, unanimous; steadfast, resolute, eager, bold, brave, fierce, proud’
<i>a:nræ:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	a:nræ:de	‘of one mind, unanimous; constant, firm, persevering, resolute’
<i>a:nræ:dnes</i>	(N)	f.	æ:nræ:dnis	‘unanimity, agreement, constancy, firmness, diligence’
<i>a:nsetl</i>	(N)	n.		‘hermitage’
<i>ansund</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	onsund	‘sound, whole, entire, perfect, healthy; solid’
<i>antefn</i>	(N)	m.	antifon	‘antiphon, anthem’
<i>a:nwald</i>	(N)	m.		‘monarchy’
<i>a:nwille 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	andwille 1	‘wilful, obstinate’
<i>a:pinsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to weigh, estimate, ponder, recount’

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<i>apostol</i>	(N)	m.	apostel	‘messenger; apostle; disciple’
<i>apulder</i>	(N)	fm.	apuldor, apuldre, apuldur	‘apple-tree’
<i>a:r 2</i>	(N)	f.	æ:r 8, e:ar 8	‘oar’
<i>a:r 3</i>	(N)	f.	æ:r 5, a:re, e:ar 6	‘honour, worth, dignity, glory, respect, reverence; grace, favour, prosperity, benefit, help; mercy, pity; landed property, possessions, revenue; ecclesiastical living, benefice; ownership; privilege’
<i>a:ræ:d 1</i>	(N)	m.	a:re:d	‘welfare’
<i>a:ræ:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to appoint, prepare; arrange, settle, decide; guess, prophesy, interpret, utter; read, read out, read to (any one)’
<i>a:ræ:ran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:re:ran	‘to lift up, raise up, set up, create, establish; build, erect; rear (swine); spread, disseminate; disturb, upset. u:p a.: bring up, raise up, exalt’
<i>arce 1</i>	(N)	m.	ærce 2, erce 2	‘archiepiscopal pallium’
<i>arcebiscop</i>	(N)	m.	ærcebiscop, ercebiscop, arcebyscop, arcebiscep, arcebisceop	‘archbishop’
<i>a:rfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æ:rfæst, a:rfest	‘respected, honest, pious, virtuous; merciful, gracious, compassionate; respectful’
<i>a:rle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘dishonourable, base, impious, wicked; cruel’
<i>arod</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	aræda, arud	‘quick, bold, ready’
<i>arodscipe</i>	(N)	m.		‘energy, dexterity’
<i>a:rung</i>	(N)	f.		‘honour, respect, reverence; pardon’
<i>a:rweorð</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	a:rweorðe 2, a:rwierðe, a:rwurð, a:rwyrð, a:rwyrð	‘honourable, venerable, revering, pious’
<i>asce</i>	(N)	f.	æsce, acse, axe, æxe, ahse, asca	‘(burnt) ash, dust (of the ground)’
<i>a:secgan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.III	a:sæcgan, a:sengan	‘to say out, express, tell, narrate, explain, announce’
<i>a:settan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to set, put, place; store up; fix, establish, appoint, set up or in, erect, build, plant; apply; transport oneself over, cross (the sea, etc.); take away. si:ð or si:ðas a.: to perform a journey, travel’
<i>a:sli:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to slide, slip, fall’
<i>a:sme:agan</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	a:sme:an,	‘to consider, examine,

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			a:smu:gan	investigate, devise, elicit, treat of, think; look for demand'
<i>a:smorian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to smother, strangle'
<i>a:smu:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to investigate'
<i>a:solcen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'sluggish, idle, indifferent, dissolute'
<i>a:spornan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	a:spurnan (DOE), o:ðspornan (Sweet)	'to cast down'
<i>a:springan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	a:spryngan	'to spring up or forth, break forth, spread; arise, originate, be born; dwindle, diminish, fail, cease. a:sprungun dead'
<i>a:spyrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:sperian, a:spirian, a:spyrgan (BT), a:spyrigean (BT)	'to track, trace out, investigate, study, explore, discover'
<i>assa</i>	(N)	m.		'he-ass'
<i>a:standan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to stand up, stand forth, rise up, arise; continue, endure'
<i>a:sti:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to proceed, go; rise, mount, ascend, descend; be puffed up'
<i>a:stregdan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc		'to sprinkle'
<i>a:sty:pan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	a:ste:apan, a:ste:pan, a:ste:opan	'to deprive, bereave. a:sty:pte orphans'
<i>a:styrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	a:stirian, a:styrgan, a:styrigean	'to stir up, excite, move, move forward, raise; be roused, become angry. a:styred weorðan be or become anxious'
<i>a:swa:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		'to sweep away, remove, clean'
<i>a:swi:can</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to desert, abandon, betray, deceive; offend, irritate, provoke'
<i>a:swindan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to become weak, shrink, fade away, perish, decay, dissolve'
<i>a:te:orian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	a:ty:rian, æteorian (sup), ateorian (sup)	'to fail, become exhausted, weary, cease; be defective'
<i>a:tendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:tyndan	'to set on fire, kindle, inflame; trouble, perplex'
<i>a:tyhtan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:tihtan	'to entice, allure, incite; be attentive; produce; stretch, extend, turn'
<i>a:ð</i>	(N)	m.		'oath, (judicial) swearing; fine for an unsuccessful oath'
<i>a:ðenian 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	a:ðennan 2	'to stretch out, extend; to extend to full length; to give or have a certain extent; to stretch by force or pressure'
<i>a:ðindan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to swell, puff up, inflate, increase; melt, pass away'
<i>a:ðre:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to tire of, weary, be tiresome'

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				to, displease, disgust'
<i>a:ðswaru</i>	(N)	f.		'oath-swearing, oath'
<i>a:ðswerian</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to vow with an oath'
<i>a:wa:rnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	a:swa:rnian	'to be confounded, be ashamed'
<i>a:we:stan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:wæ:stan, onwe:stan	'to lay waste, destroy'
<i>a:weccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to awake, rouse, incite, excite; raise up, beget'
<i>a:weggewi:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to depart'
<i>awel</i>	(N)	m.	awol, awul	'hook, fork'
<i>a:wemman</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	a:wæmman, a:wæmmian	'to disfigure, corrupt'
<i>a:wendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to avert, turn aside, remove, upset; change, exchange, alter, pervert; translate; turn from, go, depart; return; subdue'
<i>a:wendendlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	a:wendedlic 2	'that can be changed, changeable'
<i>a:wendendnes</i>	(N)	f.	a:wendednes	'change, alteration'
<i>a:weorðan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	a:wurðan	'to pass away, vanish, become worthless.'
<i>a:weorpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	a:werpan	'to throw, throw away, cast down, cast out, cast aside, degrade, depose. a:worpen divorced, rejected, destroyed, apostate. of, u:t a: . to throw out'
<i>a:wierdan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:werdan, a:wyrðan	'to spoil, injure, hurt, corrupt, seduce, destroy, kill'
<i>a:wiergan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:wiergian, a:wærgan, a:wærgian, a:wergian, a:wergan, a:wirgan, a:wirgian, a:wyrðan, a:wyrðan	'to curse, damn, denounce, outlaw. se: a:wier(ge)ða fiend, devil; to strangle, suffocate'
<i>a:worpennes</i>	(N)	f.	a:wo:rpnes, a:weorpnes, a:worpednes	'rejection, what is cast away; exposure (of children); a casting out'
<i>a:wri:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to write, write down, describe, compose; mark, inscribe, draw, carve, copy'
<i>ba:d</i>	(N)	f.		'forced contribution, impost, pledge; expectation'
<i>bæc 2</i>	(N)	mf.	bæce 2, be:ce 2, bec 2, becc	beck, brook
<i>bæ:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to urge on, impel; solicit, require; afflict, oppress;(DOE) to defile sth'
<i>bæ:r 1</i>	(N)	f.	bæ:re 1, be:r 1	'bier; handbarrow, litter, bed'
<i>bæ:r 2</i>	(N)	f.	bæ:re 2, be:r 2	'a pasture'

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<i>bærnett</i>	(N)	n.	bærnytt	'burning, burn, cautery; arson'
<i>bæð</i>	(N)	n.	bað, beð	'bath, action of bathing; laver; liquid in which one bathes, medicinal spring. ganotes b. gannet's bath (i.e. the sea)'
<i>ba:n</i>	(N)	n.		'bone, tusk; the bone of a limb'
<i>ba:snung</i>	(N)	f.		'expectation'
<i>basu</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	besu, beasu, beosu	'purple, scarlet, crimson'
<i>ba:t</i>	(N)	fm.		'boat, ship, vessel'
<i>beadu</i>	(N)	f.	beado	'war, battle, fighting, strife'
<i>be:ag</i>	(N)	m.	bæ:g, be:g, bæ:h, be:ah, be:h, bi:g	'ring (as ornament or as money), coil, bracelet, collar, crown, garland; treasure things; a treasured thing (sword)'
<i>beald</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	bald	'bold, brave, confident, strong; presumptuous, impudent'
<i>bealu 1</i>	(N)	n.		'cale, harm, injury, destruction, ruin, evil, mischief; wickedness, malice; a noxious thing'
<i>be:am 1</i>	(N)	m.	be:om	'tree; beam, rafter, piece of wood; cross, gallows; ship; column, pillar; sunbeam; metal girder'
<i>be:an</i>	(N)	f.	bi:en	'bean, pea, legume'
<i>beard</i>	(N)	m.		'beard'
<i>bearg</i>	(N)	m.	bearh, bearug, berg 1	'barrow, pig, hog'
<i>bearhtm 1</i>	(N)	m.	breahm 2, brehtm, breohm, bryhtm, bærhtm, beorhtm	'brightness, flash; twinkling (of an eye), instant'
<i>bearn 1</i>	(N)	n.	barn, beorn 2	'child, son, descendant, offspring, issue. le:oda b. children of men, mid bearne pregnant'
<i>bearnle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'childless'
<i>bearwe</i>	(N)	f.	bæ:rwe, bærwe	'basket, wheelbarrow'
<i>bebe:odan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	bebodian	'to offer, commit, entrust; bid, enjoin, instruct, command, require; announce, proclaim'
<i>bebod</i>	(N)	n.		'command, injunction, order, decree. ða: bebodu the (ten) commandments'
<i>bebycgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to sell'
<i>bebyrgan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	bebyrian 1, bebirgan 2, bebirigan 2	'to raise a mound to, bury, inter'
<i>becly:san</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to close, shut up, enclose, confine, imprison'

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<i>beclyppan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	beclippan	‘to clasp, embrace; encompass, hold’
<i>becuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to come, approach, arrive, enter, meet with, fall in with; happen, befall; befit’
<i>becweðan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to say; speak to, address, exhort; admonish, blame; bequeath, leave by will’
<i>bedd</i>	(N)	n.	bed, bædd	‘bed, couch, resting-place; garden-bed, plot’
<i>bedelfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to dig round; bury’
<i>bedi:glian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	bede:aglian, bede:ahlian, bede:glian, bede:oglian, bedi:oglian, bedi:olan, bedi:eglian, bedi:hlian, bedy:glian	‘to conceal, hide, obscure, keep secret; be concealed, lie hid’
<i>befri:nan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc	befrignan, befry:nan	‘to question, ask, learn’
<i>begang</i>	(N)	mn.	begong, bigang, bigong	‘way, course, circuit, extent; district, region; business, undertaking, practice, exercise, service, reverence, worship; cultivation’
<i>begangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII		‘to go over, traverse; get to, come by, fall into; go to, visit, care for, cultivate; inhabit, occupy; surround, beset, overrun; practise, do, engage in, perform, attend to, be diligent about; honour, serve, worship; profess. <i>on borh b.</i> pledge oneself. <i>u:tan b.</i> besiege’
<i>begenga</i>	(N)	m.	bi:genga 2 (Sweet)	‘cultivator’
<i>begengnes</i>	(N)	f.	begegnes, bigengnes, bigennes, bi:gengnes	‘application, study’
<i>beher</i>	(N)	n.	begir	‘berry’
<i>begi:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	begy:man, begi:eman	‘to look after, take care of; do service, attend; take heed, observe’
<i>begietan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	begeotan, begetan, begitan, begytan	‘to get, find, acquire, attain, receive, take, seize; happen, beget’
<i>begyrdan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	begirdan, bi:gyrdan	‘to gird, clothe; surround, fortify’
<i>be:h ø</i>				
<i>beha:t</i>	(N)	n.		‘promise, vow; threat’
<i>beha:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(a)		‘to promise, vow, pledge oneself; threaten’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>behabban</i>	(Vb)	irr.		‘to include, hold, surround, comprehend, contain; detain, withhold’
<i>behæfednes</i>	(N)	f.	behe:fednes	‘restraint, temperance’
<i>behe:afdian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to behead’
<i>behe:fe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘suitable, proper, necessary’
<i>behe:fnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘convenience, utility’
<i>behealdan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)	bealdan, beheldan	‘to hold, have, occupy, possess; guard, preserve; contain, belong; keep, observe, consider; behold, look at, gaze on, observe, see; signify; avail, effect; take care, beware, be cautious; restrain; act, behave’
<i>behebban ø</i>				
<i>behogod</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘careful, prudent’
<i>behre:owsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	bere:owsian	‘to rue, repent of, make amends; compassionate’
<i>behweorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to turn, change, spread about; see to, arrange, prepare, treat; bury’
<i>behy:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	behe:dan, behi:dan	‘to conceal, shelter’
<i>behy:dig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	behygdig	‘careful, watchful, anxious’
<i>behy:ran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to let on hire’
<i>bela:dian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to excuse, clear’
<i>belæ:wan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II		‘to betray’
<i>belg</i>	(N)	m.	bilg, bylg, bælg, bælig, bielg, bilig, bylig, belig	‘bag; purse, leathern bottle, pair of bellows, pod, husk’
<i>beli:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to remain over, be left. pp belifen dead’
<i>belimp</i>	(N)	n.		‘event, occurrence, affair. of belimpe by chance’
<i>bellan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to bellow, bark, grunt, roar’
<i>belle</i>	(N)	f.	bell	‘bell’
<i>be:na</i>	(N)	m.		‘suitor, petitioner’
<i>benc</i>	(N)	f.		‘bench’
<i>bend</i>	(N)	mfn.	bænd	‘bond, chain, fetter; band, ribbon, ornament, chaplet, crown’
<i>beniman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to take, assume, obtain; take away from, deprive of, bereave, rob; contain; catch, apprehend’
<i>benn</i>	(N)	f.	ben	‘wound, mortal injury’
<i>be:o</i>	(N)	f.	bi 2, bi: 2	‘bee’
<i>beorcan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to bark; bark at’
<i>beorg</i>	(N)	m.	beorh, beoruh, berg 2	‘mountain, hill; mound, barrow, burial place’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>beorgan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	byrgan, byrian	'to save, deliver, preserve, guard, defend, fortify, spare; beware of, avoid, guard against'
<i>beorht 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	berht 2, byrht 2	'bright, shining, brilliant, light, clear; clear-sounding, loud; excellent, distinguished, remarkable, beautiful, magnificent, noble, glorious; pure, sublime, holy, divine'
<i>beorn 1</i>	(N)	m.		'man; noble, hero, chief, prince, warrior; rich man'
<i>be:ost</i>	(N)	m.		'beestings, the first milk of a cow after calving; swelling (of the ground)?'
<i>bepæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to deceive, seduce'
<i>bera</i>	(N)	m.		'bear'
<i>bere</i>	(N)	m.		'barley'
<i>bere:afian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	bere:fian, bire:afian (BT), bire:afigean (BT)	'to bereave, deprive of, take away, seize, rob, despoil'
<i>berend</i>	(N)	m.		'bearer, carrier'
<i>berere ø</i>				
<i>berie</i>	(N)	f.	berige, berge	'berry; grape; vine'
<i>bersting (BT)</i>	(N)	f.		'a bursting'
<i>besce:awian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to look round upon, survey, contemplate, consider, watch; look to, care for. besce:awod thoughtful, prudent'
<i>besce:awod</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'thoughtful, prudent'
<i>besce:awung</i>	(N)	f.		'contemplation'
<i>besceaduwan</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	besceadian	'to overshadow'
<i>bescieran</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	besceran, bescerwan, besciran, bisceran, biscirian, bisciran, biscirian, biscyran, biscyrian	'to shear, shave, cut hair, give the tonsure'
<i>bese:on 1</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to see, look, look round, behold; observe; look after, go to see, visit; provide for. b. to: look upon, have regard to'
<i>besmi:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to soil, defile, pollute, dishonour'
<i>besmitenes</i>	(N)	f.		'soil, stain, defilement, degradation, dirtiness'
<i>beswi:can</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to deceive, seduce, betray, circumvent, frustrate; to overcome, supplant'
<i>be:ta ø</i>				

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>be:tend</i>	(N)	m.		'restorer'
<i>bete:on</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to cover, surround, enclose; dispose of, bestow, bequeath; impeach, accuse'
<i>be:tere ø</i>				
<i>bety:nan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	beti:enan, beti:nan, betu:nan	'to hedge in, enclose, shut, bury; shut out, end'
<i>beweddian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	bewyddian	'to betroth, marry; give security'
<i>bewerian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	bewerigean (BT, DOE)	'to guard, protect, defend; check, prevent, forbid'
<i>bewre:on</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to cover, hide, cover over, enwrap, protect, clothe'
<i>bi:d</i>	(N)	n.		'lingering, hesitation, delay, halt. on bid wrecen brought to bay'
<i>biddan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to ask, entreat, pray, beseech; order, command, require. b. and be:odan, ha:lsian to beg and pray'
<i>bieldo</i>	(N)	f.	bieldu, byldo, byldu, bældo, bældu, beld, beldo, byld	'boldness, courage, arrogance, confidence'
<i>bi:eme</i>	(N)	f.	be:me 1, bi:me 1, by:me 1, be:am 2	'trumpet; tablet, billet'
<i>biernan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	bearnan, beornan, birnan, byrnan	'to burn, be on fire, give light'
<i>bi:etl</i>	(N)	m.	bi:tl, be:tl, by:tl, by:tel	'beetle, mallet, hammer'
<i>bifian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to tremble, be moved, shake, quake'
<i>bifung</i>	(N)	f.	beofung, byfung	'trembling, shaking'
<i>bi:geng</i>	(N)	f.		'practice, exercise, observance, worship; cultivation'
<i>bi:genga 1</i>	(N)	m.	beganga	'inhabitant; cultivator; worshipper; benefactor'
<i>bi:ging</i>	(N)	f.	bi:eging, bi:gung	'bending'
<i>bi:gnes</i>	(N)	f.		'power of bending, bending, winding'
<i>bilewit</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	bilewet, belewit, bilehwi:t, bylwet, bylywit, bylwit, bylewit	'innocent, pure, simple, sincere, honest; calm, gentle, merciful, gracious; plausible'
<i>bill</i>	(N)	n.	bil	'bill, chopper, battle-axe, falchion, sword'
<i>binde</i>	(N)	f.		'head-band?'
<i>binn</i>	(N)	f.	bin 1, binne 1	'bin, basket, crib, manger'
<i>bisceop</i>	(N)	m.	biscep, biscop, biscup, biscp, bysceopby:sting	'bishop; high-priest, chief priest (Jewish), heathen priest'
<i>bisceopha:d</i>	(N)	m.		'bishophood, office of bishop, ordination as bishop,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				episcopate, bishopric'
<i>bisceopwyr</i>	(N)	f.		'bishop's wort, betony, vervain, marshmallow'
<i>bisen</i>	(N)	fn.	bisene 2, biesen, bysen, biesene, bysene 1, bysn	'example, pattern, model; similitude, parable, parallel; rule, command, precept'
<i>bisgu</i>	(N)	f.	bisigu, bisegu, bysgu	'occupation, labour; affliction, trouble'
<i>bisgung</i>	(N)	f.		'business, occupation, care'
<i>bisig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	bysig	'busy, occupied, diligent'
<i>bismer</i>	(N)	nmf.	bysmer, bysmor, bismor	'disgrace, scandal, shame, mockery, insult, reproach, scorn; filthiness, defilement. to: bismere ignominiously, shamefully; blasphemy, infamous deed'
<i>bi:snung</i> (BT)	(N)	?		'an example; exemplum'
<i>bita</i>	(N)	m.		'bit, morsel, piece; biter, wild beast'
<i>bite</i>	(N)	m.		'bite, sting; sword-cut; cancer'
<i>biter</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	bitor, bitter, bittor, byter	'bitter, sharp, cutting; stinging; exasperated, angry, embittered; painful, disastrous, virulent, cruel'
<i>biternes</i>	(N)	f.		'bitterness, grief'
<i>bitung</i> ø				
<i>bla:c</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	blæ:c	'bright, shining, glittering, flashing; pale, pallid, wan'
<i>bladesian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	blatesian (Hallander)	'to flame, blaze, be hot; emit an odour'
<i>blæc 2</i>	(N)	n.	blac 1, bleac 1, blec 1	'ink'
<i>blæd</i>	(N)	n.	bled	'blade; leaf'
<i>blæ:d 1</i>	(N)	m.	ble:d 2	'blowing, blast; inspiration; breath, spirit; life, mind; glory, dignity, splendour; prosperity, riches, success'
<i>blæse</i>	(N)	f.	blase, blese	'firebrand, torch, lamp'
<i>bla:were</i>	(N)	m.		'blower'
<i>ble:d 1</i>	(N)	f.	blæ:d 2	'shoot, branch, flower, blossom, leaf, foliage, fruit; harvest, crops'
<i>bledu</i>	(N)	f.	bleodu	'dish, bowl, goblet'
<i>blendan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	blendian	'to blind, deprive of sight; deceive'
<i>ble:tsung</i>	(N)	f.	bloedsung, ble:tsung, bletsung (DOE)	'consecration; blessing, benediction; favour (of God)'
<i>blica</i> ø				
<i>bli:can</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to glitter, shine, gleam, sparkle, dazzle; appear'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>bliccettan</i> ø				
<i>blind</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'blind; dark, obscure, opaque; internal, not showing outwardly; unintelligent; not stinging'
<i>blinn</i>	(N)	n?		'cessation'
<i>blinnes</i>	(N)	f.		'cessation, intermission'
<i>bliss</i>	(N)	f.	bli:ds, blis, bli:ðs, blys, blyss	'bliss, merriment, happiness; kindness, friendship, grace, favour; cause of happiness'
<i>bli:ð 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	bly:ðe	'blithe, joyous, cheerful, pleasant; gracious, well-disposed, friendly, kind; agreeable, willing; quiet, peaceful, gentle'
<i>blo:d</i>	(N)	n.	blo:t	'blood; vein'
<i>blo:ma</i>	(N)	m.		'lump of metal, mass'
<i>blysa</i>	(N)	m.	blisa, blyse 2	'firebrand, torch'
<i>bo:c</i>	(N)	fn.		'beech-tree; beech-nut; book, writing, Bible; deed, charter, conveyance. Cri:stes b. gospel'
<i>boda</i>	(N)	m.		'messenger, herald, apostle, angel; prophet'
<i>bodig</i>	(N)	n.	bodeg	'body, trunk, frame, bodily presence; main part'
<i>bodung</i>	(N)	f.		'message, recital, preaching; interpretation; assertiveness'
<i>bo:g</i>	(N)	m.	bo:ga, bo:gh, bo:h	'arm, shoulder; bough, twig, branch; offspring'
<i>boga</i>	(N)	m.	boge	'bow (weapon); arch, arched place, vault; rainbow; folded parchment'
<i>bo:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	bo:gian, bo:ian, bo:n 2	'to boast'
<i>bogettan</i> ø				
<i>bold</i>	(N)	n.	botl, blod	'house, dwelling-place, mansion, hall, castle, temple'
<i>bolla</i>	(N)	m.		'bowl, cup, pot, beaker, measure'
<i>bolle</i>	(N)	f.		'bowl, cup, pot, beaker, measure'
<i>bolster</i>	(N)	mn.		'bolster, cushion'
<i>bo:nda</i>	(N)	m.	bu:nda, bunda (Sweet)	'householder; freeman, plebeian; husband'
<i>bor</i>	(N)	?		'borer, gimlet; lancet, scalpel, graving tool'
<i>bord</i>	(N)	n.	beord	'board, plank; table; side of a ship; ship; shield. innan, u:tan bordes at home, abroad'
<i>borg</i>	(N)	m.	borh	'pledge, security, bail, debt, obligation; bondsman; debtor'
<i>bo:sm</i>	(N)	m.	bo:sum	'bosom, breast, womb; surface; ship's hold'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>bo:t</i>	(N)	f.		'help, relief, advantage, remedy; compensation for an injury or wrong; (peace) offering recompense, amends, atonement, reformation, penance, repentance. to: bo:te to boot, besides, moreover'
<i>botm</i>	(N)	m.		'bottom, ground, foundation; abyss'
<i>box</i>	(N)	mn.		'box-tree; box, case'
<i>bra:d 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	bre:d 2	'broad, flat, open, extended, spacious, wide; ample, copious'
<i>bra:de</i>	(Adv)			'far and wide, broadly, widely'
<i>bræ:c</i>	(N)	f.		'breaking, destruction'
<i>bræ:d 1</i>	(N)	f.		'breadth, width; flesh'
<i>bræ:d 2</i>	(N)	m.	brægd, bre:d 3, bregd, brygd 2	'trick, fraud, deceit, craft'
<i>bræ:de</i>	(N)	m.		'roast meat'
<i>bræ:dnes (BT)</i>	(N)	f	bræ:dnys, bræ:dnyse	'broadness, latitude'
<i>bræ:ð</i>	(N)	m.	bre:ð	'odour, scent, stink, exhalation, vapour'
<i>bræ:w</i>	(N)	m.	bre:aw, bre:ag, bre:g, bre:gh, bre:w, bra:w	'eye-brow, eye-lid'
<i>brand</i>	(N)	m.	brond	'fire, flame; brand, torch; sword, weapon. brand Healfdenes Hrothgar'
<i>bre:ad</i>	(N)	n.	bre:od	'bit, crumb, morsel; bread'
<i>breahm 1</i>	(N)	m.	bearhtm 2, bræhtm, byrhtm	'cry, noise, revelry'
<i>breca (BT)</i>	(N)	m.		'a breaker, violator'
<i>brecð (BT)</i>	(N)	f.		'a broken state, fracture'
<i>bred</i>	(N)	n.		'surface; board, plank; tablet'
<i>bre:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to alarm, frighten, terrify'
<i>bregdan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc	bry:dan, bre:dan	'to move quickly, pull, shake, swing, throw (wrestling), draw (sword), drag; bend, weave, braid, knit, join together; change colour, vary, be transformed; bind, knot; move, be pulled; flash. up b. bring up (a charge)'
<i>bre:mel</i>	(N)	m.	bræ:mel, bræmbel, bre:mbel, bre:mber, bre:mer	'brier, bramble, blackberry bush'
<i>bremman</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to rage, roar'
<i>brengnes</i>	(N)	f.		'oblation; food support'
<i>bre:ost</i>	(N)	nmf.		'breast, bosom; stomach, womb; mind, thought,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				disposition; ubertas'
<i>bre:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to break in pieces, hew down, demolish, destroy, kill'
<i>bre:r</i>	(N)	f.	bræ:r	'brier, bramble'
<i>bring</i>	(N)	m.		'offering'
<i>bri:w</i>	(N)	m.	bri:g	'pottage, porridge'
<i>bro:c 1</i>	(N)	f.		'breeches; the breech?'
<i>bro:c 2</i>	(N)	m.		'brook, torrent'
<i>bro:ga</i>	(N)	m.	bro:ha	'terror, dread, danger'
<i>brogdettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	bre:dettan, broddetan, brodettan (BT), brotettan	'to shake, brandish; tremble, quake; glitter'
<i>broð</i>	(N)	n.		'broth'
<i>bro:ðorlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'brotherly'
<i>bru:</i>	(N)	f.		'brow, eye-brow, eye-lid, eye-lash'
<i>bru:can</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to brook, use, enjoy, possess, partake of, spend. brocen cyrtel a coat which has been worn; eat; execute and office; cohabit with'
<i>brycg</i>	(N)	f.	brig, brygc	'bridge'
<i>brycgung ø</i>				
<i>bry:d 1</i>	(N)	f.	bre:d 1, bri:d	'bride, betrothed or newly-married woman, wife, consort. bry:des wæ:de wedding garment; (young) woman'
<i>brygd 1</i>	(N)	m.	bryd, bry:d 2	'drawing out, unsheathing, brandishing'
<i>bryne</i>	(N)	m.	byrne 3, brene	'burning, conflagration; fire, flame, heat; inflammation, burn, scald; torch; fervour, passion'
<i>brynig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'fiery, burning'
<i>bryrdan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to urge on, incite, encourage'
<i>brytta</i>	(N)	m.	bryta	'dispenser, giver, author, governor, prince, lord. since b. treasure-giver, lord'
<i>bu: 1</i>	(N)	n.	by:., by:ing 2, by:encg	'dwelling'
<i>bu:c</i>	(N)	m.	bucc	'belly, stomach; pitcher; beaver (of helmet?)'
<i>bucca</i>	(N)	m.		'buck, he-goat, male deer'
<i>budda</i>	(N)	m.		'beetle'
<i>bu:end</i>	(N)	m.	by:end	'dweller, inhabitant'
<i>bu:r</i>	(N)	n.		'bower, apartment, chamber; storehouse, cottage, dwelling'
<i>burg</i>	(N)	f.	burh, byrig, birig, buruh	'a dwelling or dwellings within a fortified enclosure,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				fort, castle; borough, walled town'
<i>burgwaran</i>	(N)	fp.	burgwaru	'inhabitants of a burg, burghers, citizens'
<i>burna</i>	(N)	m.	brunna	'brook, stream; spring or well water'
<i>burne</i>	(N)	f.	byrne 2	'brook, stream, spring or well water'
<i>butere</i>	(N)	f.	butre	'butter; milk for buttermaking'
<i>butterfle:oge</i>	(N)	f.	butterfle:ge, buttorfle:oge	'butterfly'
<i>bycgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	bicgan	'to buy, pay for, acquire; redeem, ransom; procure, get done; sell'
<i>byden</i>	(N)	f.		'measure, bushel; bucket, barrel, vat, tub'
<i>bydenestre ø</i>				
<i>byge</i>	(N)	m.	by:ge, bige	'curve, bend, corner, angle, cone (of a helmet); traffic, commerce'
<i>bygen</i>	(N)	f.	bigen	'purchase'
<i>by:l</i>	(N)	m.		'boil, carbuncle'
<i>byrd 1</i>	(N)	f.	bird 2, byrð	'birth'
<i>byrd 2</i>	(N)	f.		'burden'
<i>byrding</i>	(N)	f.		'embroidering'
<i>by:re</i>	(N)	n.		'stall, shed, hut'
<i>byrele</i>	(N)	mf.	birele, birle	'cup-bearer, butler, steward'
<i>byrga</i>	(N)	m.	berigea	'security, surety, bail, one who gives bail'
<i>byrgen</i>	(N)	f.	birgen, burgen	'burying place, grave, sepulchre; burial'
<i>byrne</i>	(N)	f.	beorne	'corslet'
<i>by:rild ø</i>				
<i>byrst 1</i>	(N)	m.	berst	'loss, calamity, injury, damage, defect; a crash'
<i>byrst 2</i>	(N)	n.		'(land-)slip'
<i>byrsta ø</i>				
<i>byrðen</i>	(N)	f.	byrden	'burden, load, weight; charge, duty'
<i>byrðling</i>	(N)	m.	berðling	'carrier'
<i>byrðre 1</i>	(N)	m.	byrðere 1	'bearer, supporter'
<i>byrðre 2</i>	(N)	f.	byrðere 2, berðre	'child-bearer, mother'
<i>bytme</i>	(N)	f.	bytne, byðme	'keel, head of a dale'
<i>bytt 1</i>	(N)	f.	bitt 1, byt, bytte	'bottle, flagon; cask'
<i>cæfian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	cefian	'to embroider'
<i>cæ:g</i>	(N)	f.	cæ:ge	'key (lit. and fig.); solution, explanation'
<i>cæ:ga</i>	(N)	m.		'key (lit. and fig.); solution, explanation'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cæppe</i>	(N)	f.	cappa	‘cap; cope, hood’
<i>cærse</i>	(N)	f.	cerse, cresse, cressa	‘cress, water-cress’
<i>ca:f</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘quick, active, prompt; strenuous, strong; bold, brave’
<i>ca:fscipe</i>	(N)	m.		‘alacrity, boldness’
<i>calan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to grow cool or cold’
<i>calic</i>	(N)	m.	celc 1, celic	‘chalice’
<i>calla</i> (BT)	(N)	m.		‘a herald’
<i>camb</i>	(N)	m.	comb	‘comb, crest; honey-comb’
<i>cancettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	cancetan	‘to cry out, mock, deride’
<i>candel</i>	(N)	fn.	condel, candol	‘lamp, lantern, candle’
<i>ca:p ø</i>				
<i>capitol</i>	(N)	m.	capitel, capitul, capitula	‘chapter (cathedral or monastic); chapter (division of a book), lesson; anthem’
<i>carful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	cearful	‘anxious, sad; careful, attentive, painstaking; troublesome’
<i>carl</i>	(N)	m.		‘man’
<i>carle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘careless, free from care’
<i>carr</i>	(N)	m.		‘stone, rock’
<i>caru</i>	(N)	f.	cearu	‘care, concern, anxiety, sorrow’
<i>Ca:sere</i>	(N)	m.	Ca:ser, Ce:sar	‘Cæsar, emperor’
<i>castel 1</i>	(N)	m.	cæstel 1, ceastel 1	‘castle, fort; walled enclosure?’
<i>cawl 2</i>	(N)	m.	ca:w1, cawel 2, caul 2, cel, ceowl 2	‘cole, kale, cabbage’
<i>ce:ac</i>	(N)	sm.		‘basin, pitcher, jug; kettle, cauldron (for hot-water ordeal)’
<i>ceaf</i>	(N)	n.	cef, cæf	‘chaff’
<i>ceaf1</i>	(N)	m.	cealf 2, ceacl	‘jaw, cheek, jaw-bone, cheek- bone; hale’
<i>ceafor</i>	(N)	m.	cefor, cafor	‘cock-chafer, beetle’
<i>ceahhetan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	cahettan	‘to laugh loudly’
<i>ceald 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	cald 2, cyld 2	‘cold, cool’
<i>ceald 2</i>	(N)	n.	cald 1, cyld	‘coldness, cold’
<i>cealf 1</i>	(N)	nm.	cælf, celf, calf, cielf	‘calf’
<i>ce:ap</i>	(N)	m.	ce:p, cy:p, cipp 2, cy:o, ci:p, ci:ep	‘cattle; purchase, sale, traffic, bargain, gain; payment, value, price; goods, possessions, property; market. de:op c. high price. bu:tan ce:ape gratis’
<i>ce:apung</i>	(N)	f.		‘traffic, trade’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cearcettan</i> \emptyset				
<i>ce:asega</i> (BT)	(N)	m.		‘a chooser’
<i>ce:ast</i>	(N)	f.	ce:st, cæ:st, ce:as	‘strife, quarrelling, contention; reproof’
<i>ceaster</i>	(N)	f.	cæster, cester, ceastre	‘castle, fort, town; heaven, hell’
<i>ceasterwara</i> \emptyset				
<i>ce:gung</i> \emptyset				
<i>cempa</i>	(N)	m.	cæmpa	‘warrior, champion’
<i>ce:ne 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	cy:ne 1	‘bold, brave, fierce; powerful; learned, clever’
<i>cennend</i>	(N)	m.		‘parent’
<i>cennes</i>	(N)	f.	cynnes	‘produce, what is produced; childbirth; birthday’
<i>cennicge</i> \emptyset				
<i>cenning 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘procreation; parturition, birth; declaration in court’
<i>Centingas</i>	(N)	mp.		‘Kentish men’
<i>ceorl</i>	(N)	m.		‘churl, layman, peasant, husband-man; freeman of the lowest class; man; husband; hero, noble man’
<i>ceorran</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to creak’
<i>ceosel</i>	(N)	m.	cisel, cysel, cisil, ceosol 2	‘gravel, sand, shingle’
<i>cere</i> \emptyset				
<i>cerfelle</i>	(N)	f.	cerfille 2	‘chervil’
<i>ci:cen</i> \emptyset				
<i>ciele</i>	(N)	m.	cele 2, cile, cyle	‘coolness, cold, chill, frost’
<i>cielle</i>	(N)	f.	cille 1, cylle 2	‘fire-pan, lamp’
<i>ci:eping</i>	(N)	f.	ci:ping, ce:ping, cy:ping	‘marketing, trading; market-place, market; merchandise; market dues’
<i>cierr</i>	(N)	m.	cerr, cer, cirr, cyrr, cir	‘turn, change, time, occasion; affair, business. æt sumum cierre at some time, once’
<i>cifes</i>	(N)	f.	ciefes, cefes, cyfes	‘concubine, harlot’
<i>cild</i>	(N)	n.	cyld 1	‘child, infant; a youth of gentle birth’
<i>cimban</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to join (BT)’
<i>ci:nan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to gape, yawn, crack’
<i>circul</i>	(N)	m.	circol	‘circle; cycle, zodiac’
<i>cirice</i>	(N)	f.	cierice, cyrice	‘church, religious community; church (building), temple; congregation (non-Christian)’
<i>cirm</i>	(N)	m.	cerm, ceorm, cyrm, cierm	‘cry, shout, outcry, uproar’
<i>ci:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ci:es	‘fastidious; (BT) choice, nice in eating’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cist 1</i>	(N)	f.	cyst 2, ciste, cest, ciest	‘chest, casket; coffin; rush basket; horn (as receptacle?)’
<i>citelian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to tickle’
<i>ci:ð</i>	(N)	m.	cy:ð 2	‘seed, germ, shoot; mote’
<i>clæ:fre</i>	(N)	f.	cla:bre, cla:fre, clæ:fer	‘clover, trefoil’
<i>clæmman</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	clemman 2	‘to press’
<i>clæ:ne 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	cla:ne 1, cle:ne 1	‘clean; pure, chaste, innocent; unencumbered, unfettered; hallowed; clear, open; honourable, true; acute, sagacious, intellectual’
<i>clæ:nsend (BT)</i>	(N)	m.		‘a cleanser, purgator’
<i>clæppettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to palpitate’
<i>clamm</i>	(N)	m.	clomm	‘band, bond, fetter, chain; grip, grasp’
<i>clangettan ø</i>				
<i>cla:te</i>	(N)	f.		‘bur, burdock, clivers’
<i>cla:ð</i>	(N)	m.	clæ:ð	‘cloth; clothes, covering, sail. under Cri:stes cla:ðum in baptismal garments’
<i>cla:wana</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to claw’
<i>cleofa</i>	(N)	m.	cleafa, clifa, clyfa	‘cave, den; cell, chamber, cellar’
<i>cle:ofan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to cleave, split, separate’
<i>cleric</i>	(N)	m.	clerc, clerec, cleroc, clerus, cliroc	‘clerk in holy orders; clerk in minor orders, educated person’
<i>clif</i>	(N)	n.	clyf	‘cliff, rock, promontory, steep slope’
<i>cliffe</i>	(N)	f.		‘clivers, burdock’
<i>clifer</i>	(N)	m.		‘claw’
<i>clifrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to scarify, scratch’
<i>cli:m ø</i>				
<i>clipung</i>	(N)	f.	clepung, cleopung, clypung	‘cry, crying, clamour; (±) prayer; call, claim. ða clypunga kalends’
<i>clu:d</i>	(N)	m.		‘mass of stone, rock; hill’
<i>clu:s</i>	(N)	f.	clu:se, cly:se	‘bar, bolt; enclosure; cell, prison’
<i>clypp</i>	(N)	m.		‘embracing’
<i>cly:san</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to close, shut up, enclose, confine, imprison’
<i>clyster</i>	(N)	n.	clystre, clistre, cluster	‘cluster, bunch, branch’
<i>cnafa</i>	(N)	m.	cnapa	‘child, youth; servant’
<i>cna:wla:c</i>	(N)	?	cna:wle:c	‘acknowledgement’
<i>cnearr</i>	(N)	m.		‘small ship, galley (of the ships of the Northmen)’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cne:oreso</i> ∅				
<i>cne:oriss</i>	(N)	f.	cne:oriss, cne:oriss, cne:oris, cne:ores	‘generation, posterity, family, tribe, nation, race’
<i>cne:ow</i>	(N)	n.	cne:o, cne:w	‘knee; step in a pedigree, generation’
<i>cniht</i>	(N)	m.	cnæht, cneht, cneoht, cnieht, cnyht	‘boy, youth; servant, attendant, retainer, disciple, warrior; boyhood; junior member of a guild’
<i>cnoll</i>	(N)	m.		‘knoll; summit’
<i>cnoppa</i> ∅				
<i>cno:sl</i>	(N)	n.		‘stock, progeny, kin, family; native country’
<i>cnyll</i>	(N)	m.		‘sound or signal of a bell’
<i>cnyss</i> (BT)	(N)	f.		‘a beating, pulsus’
<i>cocc</i>	(N)	m.	coc	‘cock, male bird’
<i>codd</i>	(N)	m.	god 2	‘cod, husk; bag; scrotum’
<i>cofa</i>	(N)	m.		‘closet, chamber; ark; cave, den’
<i>col</i>	(N)	n.		‘coal, live coal’
<i>co:l</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘cool, cold; tranquil, calm’
<i>colc</i> ∅				
<i>colla</i> (BT)	(N)	m.		‘rage, strife; ardor, furor’
<i>collatio</i> ∅				
<i>copp</i>	(N)	m.	cop	‘top, summit; cup’
<i>corðor</i>	(N)	fn.	corðer	‘troop, band, multitude, throng, retinue; pomp’
<i>corn</i>	(N)	n.		‘corn, grain; seed, berry; a corn-like pimple, corn’
<i>cosp</i>	(N)	m.	cops	‘fetter, bond’
<i>coss</i>	(N)	m.		‘kiss, embrace’
<i>cossetan</i> ∅				
<i>cost 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘option, choice, possibility; manner, way; condition. <i>ðæs</i> <i>costes ðe on condition that</i> ’
<i>cot</i>	(N)	n.	cott	‘cot, cottage, bed-chamber, den’
<i>coða</i>	(N)	m.		‘disease, sickness’
<i>coðu</i>	(N)	f.	coðe	‘disease, sickness’
<i>cra:cettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	cra:cettan, crieccettan (BT)	‘to croak’
<i>cracian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to resound, crack’
<i>cradol</i>	(N)	m.	cradel	‘cradle, cot’
<i>cræft</i>	(N)	m.	creft	‘physical strength, might, courage; science, skill, art, ability, talent, virtue, excellence; trade, handicraft,

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				calling; work or product of art; trick, fraud, deceit; machine, instrument; in pl. great numbers, hosts?
<i>cræftiga</i>	(N)	m.	cræfta, cræftica, cræftca, cræftega, cræftga	'craftsman, artificer, workman; architect'
<i>cræt</i>	(N)	n.	crat, ceart 2, creat	'cart, waggon, chariot'
<i>cræfian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	cræfian	'to crave, ask, implore, demand; summon'
<i>cræfing</i>	(N)	f.	cræfing	'claim, demand'
<i>cranc</i> ø				
<i>cre:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'fine, elegant; dainty'
<i>cre:da</i>	(N)	m.		'creed, belief, confession of faith'
<i>Cri:st</i>	(N)	m.		'Anointed One, Christ'
<i>cri:sten 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'Christian. ða: cri:stnan the English as opposed to the Danes'
<i>croda</i>	(N)	m.		'a crowd, press'
<i>croft</i>	(N)	m.		'croft, small field'
<i>cro:g</i>	(N)	m.	cro:h 2	'crock, pitcher, vessel'
<i>cropp</i>	(N)	m.	croppa, crop	'cluster, bunch; sprout, flower, berry, ear of corn; crop (of a bird); kidney, pebble'
<i>cru:ce</i>	(N)	f.		'pot, pitcher'
<i>crumb</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	crump	'crooked, bent, stooping'
<i>crundel</i>	(N)	mn.		'ravine, chalk-pit, quarry'
<i>crypel 1</i>	(N)	m.	creopel, crepel, cripel	'crippel; narrow passage, burrow, drain'
<i>crypel 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	crypol	'crippled'
<i>cu:</i>	(N)	f.		'cow'
<i>culfer</i>	(N)	f.	culefre, culfre, culufre	'culver, pigeon, dove'
<i>cuma</i>	(N)	mf.		'stranger, guest. cu:mena hu:s, inn, wi:cung inn, guest-chamber'
<i>cumb</i>	(N)	m.		'valley; liquid measure'
<i>cumbol</i>	(N)	n.	cambol, cumbl 1, cumbor, cumbul, cuml 1, combol	'sign, standard, banner'
<i>cumli:ðe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'hospitable'
<i>cunelle</i>	(N)	f.	cunele, cunille	'wild thyme'
<i>cuppe</i>	(N)	f.		'cup'
<i>curs</i>	(N)	m.		'imprecatory prayer, malediction, curse'
<i>cwacian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to quake, tremble, chatter (of teeth)'
<i>cwalu</i>	(N)	f.		'killing, murder, violent death, destruction'

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<i>cwa:nian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to lament, bewail, deplore, mourn'
<i>cwealm</i>	(N)	mn.	cwelm, cwylm	'death, murder, slaughter; torment, pain; plague, pestilence'
<i>cwealmbæ:re</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	cwylmbæ:re	'deadly, murderous, blood-thirsty'
<i>cwelan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		'to die'
<i>cwelc ∅</i>				
<i>cwellere</i>	(N)	m.	cwelmere, cwelre	'murderer, executioner'
<i>cwe:n</i>	(N)	f.	cwæ:n	'woman; wife, consort; queen, empress, royal princess; Virgin Mary'
<i>cwene</i>	(N)	f.	cwine, cwyne	'woman; female serf, quean, prostitute'
<i>cweorn</i>	(N)	f.	cweorne, cwern, cwyrn	'quern, hand-mill, mill'
<i>cweorra ∅</i>				
<i>cwic 2</i>	(N)	?	cwicu, cwuc 1, cwucu 1, cwyc 1	'living thing'
<i>cwiddian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	cweddian, cwyddian	'to talk, speak, say, discuss, report; make claim against'
<i>cwide</i>	(N)	m.	cwyde, cwiðe, cwyðe	'speech, saying, word, sentence, phrase, proverb, argument, proposal, discourse, homily; opinion; testament, will, enactment, agreement, decree, decision, judgement'
<i>cwild</i>	(N)	mfn.	cwyld, cwield	'destruction, death, pestilence, murrain'
<i>cwi:ðan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	cwy:ðan	'to bewail; accuse'
<i>cwudu</i>	(N)	n.	cudu, cweodu, cwidu	'what is chewed, cud; resin of trees. hwi:t c. chewing gum, mastic'
<i>cyll</i>	(N)	f.	cille 2, cylle 1	'skin, leather bottle, flagon, vessel, censer'
<i>cyme</i>	(N)	m.	cime	'coming, arrival, advent, approach; event; result'
<i>cy:me</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ci:me	'comely, lovely, glorious'
<i>cynecynn</i>	(N)	n.		'royal race, pedigree or family'
<i>cynelic 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	cynlic 2	'kingly, royal; public'
<i>cyning</i>	(N)	m.	cing, cining, cuning, cyneg, cyng, cynig, cyne 1, cenning 2	'king, ruler; God, Christ; Satan'
<i>cynn 1</i>	(N)	n.	cin 2, cinn 2, cyn	'kind, sort, rank, quality; family, generation, offspring, pedigree, kin, race, people; gender, sex; propriety, etiquette'
<i>cynren</i>	(N)	n.	cynryn, cynre:d, cyneren	'kindred, family, generation, posterity, stock; kind, species'
<i>cyrf</i>	(N)	m.		'cutting, cutting off; what is

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				cut off ²
<i>cyrige</i> \emptyset				
<i>cyrnel</i>	(N)	mn.	cirnel, grynel	‘seed, kernel, pip; (enlarged) gland, swelling’
<i>cyrten</i> 1	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘fair, comely; intelligent’
<i>cyst</i> 1	(N)	fm.	cist 2	‘free will, choice, election; the best of anything, the choicest; picked host; moral excellence, virtue, goodness; generosity, munificence’
<i>cystel</i>	(N)	f.	cistel 2, cysten, cisten	‘chestnut-tree’
<i>cystig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘charitable, liberal, generous; virtuous, good’
<i>cy:ðnes</i> (BT)	(N)	f.		‘a witness, testimony, testament’
<i>cy:ðð</i>	(N)	f.	cy:ððu, cy:ð 1	‘kinship, relationship, kith, kinsfolk, fellow-countrymen, neighbours, acquaintance, friendship; knowledge, familiarity’
<i>dæ:d</i> 1	(N)	f.	de:d 1	‘deed, action, transaction, event’
<i>dæ:da</i> \emptyset				
<i>dæ:dbo:t</i>	(N)	f.		‘amends, atonement, repentance, penitence’
<i>dæfines</i> \emptyset				
<i>dæg</i>	(N)	m.	deag, deg, doeg	‘day, life-time; Last Day; name of the rune for d. <i>andlangne d.</i> all day long. <i>dæges</i> or <i>on d.</i> by day. <i>to: dæge</i> to-day. <i>d. æ:r</i> the day before. <i>sume dæge</i> one day. <i>ofer midne d.</i> afternoon. <i>on his dæge</i> in his time. <i>dæges and nihtes</i> by day and by night. <i>lange on d.</i> far on, late in the day. <i>emnihtes d.</i> equinox. <i>ealle dagas</i> always. <i>ær dæge ond æfter dæge</i> in perpetuity’
<i>dæl</i>	(N)	n.	del	‘dale, valley, gorge, abyss; hole, pit’
<i>dæ:l</i>	(N)	m.		‘to divide, separate, scatter, disperse; dismember, cut off, destroy; distribute; discriminate, distinguish; be divided; express, utter’
<i>dæ:lnimend</i>	(N)	m.		‘sharer, participator; participle’
<i>dærst</i>	(N)	f.	dærste, dræst, derst, derste, drest, dearste, ðærst, ðræst	‘leaven; (pl.) dregs, refuge’
<i>dalc</i>	(N)	m.	dolc	‘bracelet, brooch’

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<i>de:ag</i>	(N)	f.	de:ah	'hue, tinge; dye'
<i>de:agan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(b)		'to dye, colour (BT)'
<i>dearf</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'bold'
<i>de:að</i>	(N)	m.	de:oð, dæ:ð	'death, dying; cause of death; in pl. manes, ghosts'
<i>de:aðbæ:re</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'deadly'
<i>de:aðlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'deathly, mortal; deadly; dead'
<i>de:aw</i>	(N)	mn.		'dew'
<i>decan</i>	(N)	m.		'one who has charge of ten monks'
<i>decli:nian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to decline'
<i>de:ma</i>	(N)	m.	doema	'judge, ruler'
<i>Dene 1</i>	(N)	mp.		'the Danes'
<i>denn</i>	(N)	n.	den 1, denu 2	'den, lair, cave; swine-pasture'
<i>denu 1</i>	(N)	f.	den 2, dene 2	'valley, dale'
<i>de:ofol</i>	(N)	mn.	de:oful	'a devil, demon, false god; the devil; diabolical person'
<i>de:ofolgield</i>	(N)	n.	de:ofolgild, de:ofolgeld, de:ofolgyld	'devil-worship, idolatry; idol, image of the devil'
<i>de:ofolse:oc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'possessed by devils, lunatic'
<i>de:op 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	dæ:p 2, de:pe 2, dy:pe 2	'deep, profound; awful, mysterious; heinous; serious, solemn, earnest'
<i>de:ope ø</i>				
<i>de:or 1</i>	(N)	n.	de:r 1, dy:r 1	'animal, beast (usu. wild); deer, reindeer'
<i>deorc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	dearc	'dark, obscure, gloomy; sad, cheerless; sinister, wicked'
<i>de:ore 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	de:or 3	'dear, beloved; precious, costly, valuable; noble, excellent'
<i>derian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	deorian	'to damage, injure, hurt'
<i>di:acon</i>	(N)	m.	dæ:con, de:acon	'deacon, minister, Levite'
<i>di:c</i>	(N)	mf.		'dike, trench, ditch, moat; an earthwork with a trench'
<i>di:egol 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	dæ:gol 2, de:gol 2, de:agol 2, de:ogol 2, di:gol 2, dy:gol 2, di:gul 2, de:ahl 2, di:egel 2, di:egle 2, di:gel 2, di:gla 2, di:gle 2, de:agel 2, de:ohl	'secret, hidden, obscure, unknown, deep'
<i>di:egolnes</i>	(N)	f.	de:golnes, di:golnes, di:ogolnes, dy:golnes, di:egolnes (DOE)	'privacy, secrecy, solitude; secret thought, mystery; hiding-place, recess'

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<i>diht</i>	(N)	n.	dyht	‘arrangement, disposal, deliberation, purpose; administration, office; direction, command, prescription; conduct’
<i>dimhof</i>	(N)	n.		‘place of concealment’
<i>dim</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	dim	‘dim, dark, gloomy, obscure; blurred, faint; wicked; wretched, grievous’
<i>disc</i>	(N)	m.	dix	‘dish, plate, bowl’
<i>discipul</i>	(N)	m.		‘disciple, scholar’
<i>do:c</i>	(N)	m.		‘bastard son’
<i>docce</i>	(N)	f.	docca (DOE)	‘dock, sorrel’
<i>dofian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	dobian	‘to be doting’
<i>do:gor</i>	(N)	mn.	do:ger	‘day’
<i>dohtor</i>	(N)	f.	dohtar, dohter	‘daughter, female descendant’
<i>dol l</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘foolish, silly; presumptuous’
<i>dolg</i>	(N)	nm.	dolh	‘wound, scar, cut, sore; boil, tumour’
<i>do:m</i>	(N)	m.		‘doom, judgement, ordeal, sentence; decree, law, ordinance; custom; justice, equity; opinion, advice; choice, option, free-will; condition;’
<i>do:mfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘just, renowned, mighty’
<i>doppa ø</i>				
<i>doppe ø</i>				
<i>dor</i>	(N)	n.		‘door, gate; pass’
<i>draca</i>	(N)	m.	dræce	‘dragon, sea-monster; serpent; the devil; standard representing a dragon or serpent’
<i>dra:f</i>	(N)	f.	dræ:f	‘action of driving; expulsion; drove, herd; company, band; road along which cattle are driven’
<i>dre:am</i>	(N)	m.	dri:m	‘joy, gladness, delight, ecstasy, mirth, rejoicing; melody, music, song, singing’
<i>drenc</i>	(N)	m.	drinca, drince	‘drink, drinking, draught; drowning’
<i>dre:or</i>	(N)	m.		‘blood’
<i>dre:orig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	dri:orig	‘bloody, blood-stained; cruel, grievous; sad, sorrowful; headlong?’
<i>drepe</i>	(N)	m.	drype	‘stroke, blow, violent death’
<i>droht l</i>	(N)	mn.		‘condition of life’
<i>drohtian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	drohtnian, drohnian	‘to conduct oneself, behave, associate with, lead a life, live,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				continue'
<i>dropa</i>	(N)	m.	drapa	'a drop; gout; humour, choler'
<i>droppetan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	droppetian, droppetan (DOE)	'to drop, drip, distil'
<i>dro:s</i>	(N)	m.	dro:sna	'sediment, lees, dregs, dirt, ear-wax'
<i>druncen 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'refreshed, elate (with drink), drunk; drunken, drunk'
<i>dry:</i>	(N)	m.	dre:a, dre:, dri:	'magician, sorcerer; sorcery'
<i>dry:ge</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	dri:ge, dre:ge	'dry; parched, withered'
<i>dryhten</i>	(N)	m.	drihten	'ruler, king, lord, prince; the Lord, God, Christ'
<i>dryre</i>	(N)	m.		'ceasing, decline; fall, deposit'
<i>dugan</i>	(Vb)	wk.withstr.for m(s)		'to avail, be worth, be capable of, competent, or good for anything; thrive, be strong; be good, virtuous, kind'
<i>duguð</i>	(N)	m.	dugað, dugeð, dugoð	'body of noble retainers, people, men, nobles, the nobility; host, multitude, army; the heavenly host; strength, power; excellence, worth'
<i>dumb</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'dumb, silent'
<i>du:n 1</i>	(N)	fm.		'down, moor, height, hill, mountain. of du:ne down, downwards'
<i>dung 2</i>	(N)	f.	ding, dinig	'dung'
<i>durran</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		'to dare*, venture, presume'
<i>duru</i>	(N)	f.	dure, ðuru	'door, gate, wicket'
<i>dwelan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		'to be lead into error, err (BT)'
<i>dwosle ø</i>				
<i>dydrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to deceive, delude'
<i>dyncge</i>	(N)	f.	denge, dincge	'dung, manure, litter; manure land, fallow land'
<i>dyrnegeligre 1</i>	(N)	n.	diernegeligre 1, dernegeligre 1, dymelegere 2, dyrnegeliger 1 (BT)	'adultery'
<i>dysig 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	desig 3, disig 3, disg 3, dyseg 2	'foolish, ignorant, stupid'
<i>dysig 2</i>	(N)	n.	desig 1, disig 1, disg 1, dyseg 1, dysigu	'foolishness, error'
<i>e:a 1</i>	(N)	f.	æ:a, e:aw 1, æ: 2	'water, stream, river'
<i>e:aðbyilige</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	yðbyilige, e:aðbelige, y:ðbelige	'easily irritated'
<i>e:aca</i>	(N)	m.		'addition, increase, reinforcement, advantage, profit, usury, excess. to: e:acan (w.d.) in addition to, besides,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				moreover'
<i>e:acan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(b)		'to increase'
<i>e:ad</i>	(N)	n.		'riches, prosperity, good fortune, happiness'
<i>e:adan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(b)		'to give, concede, grant (BT)'
<i>e:adig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'wealthy, prosperous; fortunate, happy, blessed, perfect'
<i>e:age</i>	(N)	n.	e:ge, e:go	'eye; aperture, hole'
<i>eaht</i>	(N)	f.	aht, æht 1, eht 2	'assembly, council, e. besittan to hold a council; esteem, estimation, estimated value'
<i>e:aland</i>	(N)	n.	e:alond	'island; maritime land, sea-board'
<i>eald</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ald	'old, aged, ancient, antique, primeval; elder, experienced, tried; honoured, eminent, great'
<i>ealdgewinn</i>	(N)	n.		'old-time conflict'
<i>ealdland</i>	(N)	n.		'land which has been long untitled?, ancestral property?'
<i>ealdor 1</i>	(N)	m.	aldor 1, eldor 1, ealdur	'elder, parent; pl. ancestors; civil or religious authority, chief, leader, master, lord, prince, king; source; primitive'
<i>ealdordo:m</i>	(N)	m.	aldordo:m	'power, lordship, rule, dominion, authority, magistracy; superiority, preeminence; beginning?'
<i>ealdordo:mlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'preeminent'
<i>ealdorlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'principalis, chief, princely, excellent; authentic'
<i>ealdormann</i>	(N)	m.	ealdormonn	'alderman, ruler, prince, chief, nobleman of the highest rank, high civil or religious officer, chief officer of a shire'
<i>ealu</i>	(N)	n.	ealo, aloð, eala	'ale, beer'
<i>ealuðel ø</i>				
<i>ealuga:l</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'drunk with ale'
<i>earc 1</i>	(N)	f.	earce 1, arc 2, arce 3, ærc, ærce 1, erc, erce 1	'chest, coffer, ark'
<i>eard</i>	(N)	m.	yrð	'native place, country, region, dwelling-place, estate, cultivated ground; earth, land; condition, fate'
<i>earfoðe 1</i>	(N)	n.	earfeðe 1	'hardship, labour, trouble, difficulty, suffering, torment, torture'
<i>earfoðlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'difficult, full of hardship'
<i>earg</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	earh 2, arg	'slothful, sluggish; cowardly; craven, vile, wretched, useless'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>earm 1</i>	(N)	m.	arm 1, ærm	‘arm (of the body, sea, etc.); foreleg; power’
<i>earm 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	arm 2	‘poor, wretched, pitiful, destitute, miserable’
<i>earmheort</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘humble, poor in spirit; tender-hearted, merciful’
<i>earn 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘eagle’
<i>earnung</i>	(N)	f.	ærnung	‘merit, reward, consideration, pay; labour’
<i>ears</i>	(N)	m.	ærs	‘fundament, buttocks’
<i>e:ast 2</i>	(Adv)			‘eastwards, in an easterly direction, in or from the east’
<i>e:aðe 3</i>	(N)	n.	e:ðe 4, e:oðe 3	‘an easy thing’
<i>e:aðelic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æ:ðelic	‘easy, possible; insignificant, scanty, slight’
<i>e:aðmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	e:aðme:de 1, e:dmo:d, e:adme:d, e:admo:d	‘humble-minded, gentle, obedient; benevolent, friendly, affectionate, gracious’
<i>ebba</i>	(N)	m.	æbba	‘ebb, low tide’
<i>ece</i>	(N)	m.	ace, æce, æ:ce 1, e:ce 3	‘ache, pain’
<i>e:ce 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘perpetual, eternal, everlasting; durable’
<i>eceddrinc</i>	(N)	m.	eceddrinca	‘acid drink, vinegar’
<i>ecg</i>	(N)	f.		‘edge, point; weapon, sword, battle-axe’
<i>edgro:wán ø</i>				
<i>edgyldan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	edgielðan	‘to remunerate’
<i>edle:an</i>	(N)	n.	eadle:an	‘reward, retribution, recompense, requital’
<i>edlesan ø</i>				
<i>edni:we 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	edne:owe	‘renewed, new’
<i>edwend</i>	(N)	f.		‘change, reversal, end’
<i>edwi:t</i>	(N)	n.	edwi:d	‘reproach, shame, disgrace, scorn, abuse’
<i>edwi:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to reproach’
<i>efen 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	æfen 1, efn 2, emn 1	‘even, equal, like, level; just, true; calm, harmonious, equable’
<i>efenðro:wian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	efnðro:wian, emðro:wian	‘to compassionate, sympathise’
<i>efenheorte</i>	(N)	?	efenheort	‘harmony’
<i>efenherian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	emnherian (DOE), efnegeherian (DOE)	‘to praise together’
<i>efenhle:oðor</i>	(N)	n.		‘harmony, union of sounds or voices’
<i>efenlic (BT)</i>	(Adj)			‘equal in extent; of equal degree, of like condition’

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<i>efensa:rgian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to sorrow with, commiserate’
<i>efes</i>	(N)	f.	efesc, æfisc, æfse 1, yfes	‘eaves (of a house), brim, brink, edge, border (of a forest), side’
<i>efne 4</i>	(N)	f?	æfne 1, emne 1, eofne 1, efn 1	‘material’
<i>efta:cenned</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘born again’
<i>efta:ri:san</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to rise again’
<i>eftcuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to come back’
<i>eftflo:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		‘to flow back’
<i>efile:an</i>	(N)	n.		‘recompense’
<i>efile:as ø</i>				
<i>egðe</i>	(N)	f.	egde, egeðe, egide, egiðe, eiðe	‘harrow, rake’
<i>ege</i>	(N)	m.	æge, eige	‘awe, fear, terror, dread; overawing influence, cause of fear’
<i>egele:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘fearless’
<i>egesa</i>	(N)	m.	ægssa, egssa	‘awe, fear, horror, peril, monstrous thing, monster, horrible deed’
<i>egesful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘awful, inspiring or feeling awe’
<i>e:ht 1</i>	(N)	f.	o:ht 5, æ:ht 3	‘pursuit’
<i>e:htung</i>	(N)	f.	e:htung	‘persecution’
<i>elcian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	ylcian, ieldcian	‘to put off, delay’
<i>ele</i>	(N)	mn.		‘oil’
<i>elele:as ø</i>				
<i>ellen 1</i>	(N)	nm.		‘zeal, strength, courage; strife, contention. on e. boldly’
<i>ellenwo:d 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘zeal’
<i>elreordig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ellreordig	‘of strange speech, barbarous’
<i>elðe:od</i>	(N)	f.	ælðe:od, ælði:ed, ellðe:od	‘strange people, foreign nation: (in pl.) foreigners, enemies: (pl.) all people, all nations, exile’
<i>elðe:odig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ælðe:odig	‘foreign, strange, barbarous, hostile; exiled’
<i>ende</i>	(N)	m.	ande, eonde	‘end, conclusion; boundary, border, limit; quarter, direction; part, portion, division; district, region; species, kind, class; death; æt (ðæm) e. finally’
<i>endebyrd</i>	(N)	f.		‘order’
<i>endebyrdnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘order, succession, series, arrangement, method, rule; grade, degree, rank, condition’
<i>endele:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘endless, boundless, eternal’

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<i>endemest 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ændemest	‘last’
<i>endene:hst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	endeni:hst, endeny:hst, endene:xt, endeni:xt, endeny:xt	‘extreme, final, last’
<i>ened</i>	(N)	mf.	æned, ined, ænid, enid	‘drake, duck’
<i>engel 1</i>	(N)	m.	ængel, angel 2	‘angel, messenger’
<i>eorl</i>	(N)	m.	heorl	‘brave man, warrior, leader, chief; man; earl, nobleman (origly. a Danish title=the native ealdorman)’
<i>eorðe</i>	(N)	f.	eorð 1, earð 2, earðe, eorðu	‘ground, soil; earth, mould; world; country, land, district’
<i>eorðstyren</i>	(N)	f.		‘earthquake’
<i>e:ow 4</i>	(N)	m.	i:uih 1	‘sheep’
<i>erian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	ærian, erigean, herian 2	‘to plough’
<i>ern 1</i>	(N)	m?		‘grain, harvest’
<i>esne</i>	(N)	m.		‘labourer, slave, servant, retainer; youth, man; scholar’
<i>e:st</i>	(N)	mf.	æ:st 2, ost	‘favour, grace, bounty, kindness, love; pleasure; harmony, consent; (usu in pl.) delicacies; history?, origin?’
<i>e:stful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘gracious, devoted, devout; fond of luxuries’
<i>e:stig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘gracious, liberal’
<i>etol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ætol, ettul	‘voracious’
<i>e:ðel 1</i>	(N)	mn.	æ:ðel, oe:ðel	‘country, native land, ancestral home; name of the rune for oe; hwæ:les e.: the sea’
<i>e:ðgung</i>	(N)	f.	e:ðung 2	‘breath, breathing, inspiration; hard breathing’
<i>fa:cen</i>	(N)	n.	fa:cn	‘deceit, fraud, treachery, sin, evil, crime; blemish, fault (in an object)’
<i>fæc</i>	(N)	n.	fec	‘space of time, while, division, interval; period of five years, lustrum’
<i>fæ:cne 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fa:cne 1	‘deceitful, treacherous; vile, worthless’
<i>fæder</i>	(N)	m.	fadur, feder, feadur	‘father; male ancestor; the Father, God; (in pl.) parents. eald f. grandfather. ðridda, fe:owerða f. etc. great- grandfather, great-great- grandfather, etc’
<i>fædera</i>	(N)	m.	federa, fedra	‘paternal uncle’
<i>fæderencynn</i>	(N)	n.		‘father’s kin’
<i>fæ:ge</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘fey, doomed (to death), fated, destined; dead; unhappy,

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				accursed; feeble, cowardly'
<i>fæger 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fæ:r 4, fe:r 3, feger 2	'fair, lovely, beautiful; pleasant, agreeable; attractive'
<i>fægernes</i>	(N)	f.		'fairness, beauty'
<i>fægn</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fagen	'fain, glad, joyful, rejoicing'
<i>fæ:hð</i>	(N)	f.	fæ:hðe, fæ:hðo, fæ:hðu	'hostility, enmity, violence, revenge, vendetta'
<i>fæ:mne</i>	(N)	f.	fe:mne, fæ:fne	'maid, virgin, bride'
<i>fær</i>	(N)	n.	fer	'movement, proceedings, life, movable possessions, means of subsistence; ark, ship'
<i>fæ:r 1</i>	(N)	m.	fe:r 1	'calamity, sudden danger, peril; sudden attack; terrible sight'
<i>fæ:ran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	fe:ran 2	'to frighten; raven'
<i>færeld</i>	(N)	nm.	fareld, færelt	'way, journey, track, passage, expedition; retinue, company; course of life, conduct; movement, progress, power of locomotion; vehicle; the Passover'
<i>fæ:rnes</i>	(N)	f.		'suddenness'
<i>fæst 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fæsð 2	'fast, fixed, firm, secure; constant, steadfast; stiff, heavy, dense; obstinate, bound, costive; enclosed, closed, watertight; strong, fortified; reputable?, standard?'
<i>fæsten</i>	(N)	n.		'fastness, stronghold, fortress; cloister; enclosure, prison; fastener'
<i>fæstendæg</i>	(N)	m.		'fast-day'
<i>fæstenti:d</i>	(N)	f.		'fast'
<i>fæsthafof</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'retentive, tenacious; sparing, miserly'
<i>fæsting</i>	(N)	f.		'commendation, trust, guardianship; quartering (of the king's servants)'
<i>fæstnes</i>	(N)	f.		'firmness, massiveness, stability; fastness, stronghold; firmament'
<i>fæstræ:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'firm, constant, steadfast'
<i>fæt</i>	(N)	n.		'vat, vessel, jar, cup; casket; division'
<i>fæ:tels</i>	(N)	m.	fæ:tel, fe:tels	'vessel; pouch, bag, sack'
<i>fæ:tt 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fe:tt 2, fæ:t 2	'fat, fatted'
<i>fæðm</i>	(N)	m.		'outstretched or encircling arms, embrace, grasp; protection; interior, bosom, lap, breast, womb; fathom, cubit; power; expanse, surface'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>fa:g 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fa:h 3	‘variegated, spotted, dappled, stained, dyed; shining, gleaming; tessellated’
<i>fa:gettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to change colour. mid wordum f. speak evasively’
<i>fa:h 2</i>	(N)	m.		‘foe, enemy, party to a blood-feud’
<i>fald</i>	(N)	m.	falæd, falod, falud	‘fold, stall, stable, cattle-pen’
<i>fana</i>	(N)	m.	fanu, fane 2, fonu	‘banner, standard; plant, iris?’
<i>fang</i>	(N)	m.		‘plunder, booty’
<i>fann</i>	(N)	f.	fane 1, fone, fon	‘winnowing, fan’
<i>farod</i>	(N)	m.		‘shore; stream’
<i>faru</i>	(N)	f.	fare	‘way, going, journey, course; expedition, march; procession, retinue, companions; life, proceedings, adventures; movable possessions’
<i>fe:a 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fe:awa 3	‘few’
<i>fealh</i>	(N)	f.		‘fallow land; fellow, felly (of a wheel)’
<i>fealle</i>	(N)	f.	falle	‘snare, trap’
<i>feallung ø</i>				
<i>fearh</i>	(N)	m.	færh, ferh, fe:ar	‘little pig, hog’
<i>fearn</i>	(N)	n.		‘fern’
<i>fe:asceaft</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘destitute, miserable, helpless, poor’
<i>feax</i>	(N)	n.	fex, fæx	‘hair, head of hair’
<i>feaxede</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘hairy, bushy; long-haired (of a comet)’
<i>felafeald</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	felefeald	‘manifold, many times over’
<i>felaspecol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	felasprecol	‘talkative’
<i>felawyrde</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘talkative’
<i>feld</i>	(N)	m.		‘open or cultivated land, plain; battlefield. on clæ:num felda in the open field (of battle)’
<i>felge</i>	(N)	f.	felg	‘fellow, rim of a wheel’
<i>fell</i>	(N)	n.		‘fell, skin, hide; garment of skin’
<i>felt</i>	(N)	m?n?		‘felt’
<i>fenn</i>	(N)	nm.	fen, fæn, feon	‘mud, mire, dirt; fen, marsh, moor; the fen country’
<i>feoh</i>	(N)	n.	fe:a 1, feah, fe:awa 2, feh, fe:o, fi:o, fiah	‘cattle, herd; movable goods, property; money, riches, treasure. wið ligendum fe:o for ready money; name of the rune for f’
<i>feohgeorn</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘covetous, greedy’
<i>feohle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘without money; not to be bought off, past compensation’

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<i>feohtsum</i> ø				
<i>fe:olaga</i>	(N)	m.		‘partner, fellow’
<i>fe:ond</i>	(N)	m.	fi:end, fy:nd	‘adversary, foe, enemy; fiend, devil; the Devil’
<i>feorh</i>	(N)	mn.	feorhe, fe:or 1, feorg	‘life, principle of life, soul, spirit. to: wi:dan fe:ore for eternity, for ever. f. gesellan, a:giefan to die; living being, person’
<i>feorm</i>	(N)	f.	farm, færm, form, fyrm 2	‘food, provision, sustenance; entertainment, meal, feast, supper; goods, possessions; stores; rent in kind; profit, benefit; tilling; disposal’
<i>feormung</i>	(N)	f.		‘harbouring; furbishing, cleansing’
<i>feorr 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fearr 2, fear 2, feor 1, fyr 1, fyrr 1	‘far, remote, distant’
<i>fe:orða</i>	(Adj)	wk.only	fe:arða, fe:owerða	‘fourth’
<i>fe:oung</i>	(N)	f.	fe:ong	‘hatred’
<i>fe:ran 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	fy:ran	‘to go, come, depart, set out, march, travel; behave, act’
<i>fe:rend</i>	(N)	m.		‘sailor; messenger’
<i>fercian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	fe:rcian	‘to convey, bring; support; stuff up (with lies); proceed’
<i>ferhð</i>	(N)	mn.	ferð, færð, fyrhð, feorð, ferht 2, firhð	‘mind, intellect, soul, spirit; life; person; crowd. wi:dan f. eternally, for ever’
<i>fers</i>	(N)	nm.	fyr 2, fyres 1	‘verse; sentence’
<i>ferðe</i>	(N)	m.		‘skin, hide?’
<i>fetor</i>	(N)	f.	feotor, feter	‘fetter, shackle; check, restrain’
<i>fe:ða</i>	(N)	m.	feðu	‘foot-man, foot-soldier; band of foot-soldiers, troop’
<i>fe:ðe</i>	(N)	n.	fæ:ðe	‘power of locomotion, walking, gait, pace’
<i>feðer 1</i>	(N)	f.	fæðer, fiðer 2	‘feather; pl. wings, pen’
<i>fierd</i>	(N)	f.	færd, ferd, feord, fyrd, fird	‘national levy or army; military expedition, campaign; camp’
<i>fi:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	feogan	‘to be or become an enemy, be at enmity (BT)’
<i>fille</i>	(N)	f.		‘thyme’
<i>fi:n</i>	(N)	f.		‘heap, pile’
<i>finc</i>	(N)	m.		‘finch’
<i>finger</i>	(N)	m.		‘finger’
<i>firen</i>	(N)	f.	fyren	‘transgression, sin, crime; outrage, violence; torment, suffering’
<i>first 1</i>	(N)	mn.	ferst, fierst 1, fyrst 1	‘period, space of time, time, respite, truce’

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<i>fisc</i>	(N)	m.	fyx, fix	'fish'
<i>fiðele</i>	(N)	f.		'fiddle'
<i>fla:</i>	(N)	f.	fla:n 2	'arrow'
<i>flæ:sc</i>	(N)	n.	flæ:sc	'flesh; body (as opposed to soul); carnal nature; living creatures'
<i>flæ:sclic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	flæ:slic	'fleshly, corporeal, carnal'
<i>flasce</i>	(N)	f.	flaxe	'flask, bottle'
<i>fla:n 1</i>	(N)	mf.		'barb, arrow, javelin, dart'
<i>flæ:ah 1</i>	(N)	n.	flæ:a 2, flæ:e, flæ:g, flæ:o	'albugo, a white spot in the eye'
<i>flæ:am</i>	(N)	m.		'flight. on f. gebrengan to put to flight. on f. weorðan to flee'
<i>flæ:an</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to flay'
<i>flæ:oge</i>	(N)	f.	flæ:ge 2, fly:ge, flæ:oh	'any winged insect, fly'
<i>flæ:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to float, drift, flow, swim, sail; skim'
<i>flæ:ring</i>	(N)	f.		'story (of a building)'
<i>fli:ema</i>	(N)	m.	fli:ma, fli:ma, fly:ma	'fugitive, exile, outlaw, Godes f. excommunicate person'
<i>fli:emanfeorm</i>	(N)	f.		'offence of, or penalty for, sheltering fugitives from justice'
<i>fli:es</i>	(N)	n.	fli:s, fli:os, fli:s, fly:s	'fleece, wool, fur, sealskin'
<i>fli:ete</i>	(N)	f.	fli:te, fli:ote, fly:te, fly:t	'cream, curds; punt, boat, raft'
<i>fli:ta (BT)</i>	(N)	m.		'a fighter, striver, foe'
<i>flo:d</i>	(N)	mn.		'mass of water, flood, wave; flow (of tide as opposed to ebb), tide, flux, current, stream; the Flood, Deluge'
<i>flo:de</i>	(N)	f.		'channel, gutter; flood?'
<i>floga</i>	(N)	m.		'one who flies or flees, a fugitive'
<i>flogena ø</i>				
<i>flo:r</i>	(N)	fm.		'floor, pavement, ground; bottom (of a lake, etc.)'
<i>flota</i>	(N)	m.		'(floater), boat, ship, vessel; fleet; crew; sailor; pirate'
<i>flo:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		'to flow, stream, issue; become liquid, melt; abound'
<i>flyge</i>	(N)	m.	flyge	'flight'
<i>flyhte</i>	(N)	m.		'patch'
<i>flyne</i>	(N)	f.	flene	'batter'
<i>fne:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to sneeze'
<i>fo:da</i>	(N)	m.		'food, nourishment; fuel'
<i>fo:dder 1</i>	(N)	n.	fo:ddor 1, fo:ddur 1, fo:ter, fo:dor	'fodder, food; danel, tares'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			(DOE)	
<i>fo:dder 2</i>	(N)	n.	fo:ddor 2, fo:ddur 2	‘case, sheath’
<i>folc</i>	(N)	n.		‘folk, people, nation, tribe; a collection or class of persons, laity; troop, army’
<i>folgoð</i>	(N)	m.	folgað	‘body of retainers, following, retinue, pursuit, employment, service, dignity, office, rule, jurisdiction, district, condition of life, destiny’
<i>folm</i>	(N)	f.	folme	‘palm, hand’
<i>fo:r 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘going, course, journey, expedition; way, manner of life’
<i>forbærnan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	forbearnan, forbernan 1	‘to cause to burn, burn up, consume by fire, be consumed’
<i>forbe:odan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to forbid, prohibit; restrain; refuse; repeat, annul’
<i>forbelgan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to be enraged’
<i>forbor ø</i>				
<i>forbri:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	forbrytan, forbryttan	‘to break in pieces, crush, bruise’
<i>force</i>	(N)	f.		‘fork’
<i>forcierran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	forcerran, forcyrran	‘to turn aside, prevent, avert, avoid; turn oneself away, escape; pervert’
<i>forcuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	forecuman	‘to come before, prevent, surprise; harass, wear out, destroy; reject; overcome, conquer, obtain; surpass’
<i>ford</i>	(N)	m.		‘ford; waterway’
<i>fordæ:dla (BT)</i>	(N)	m.		‘a destroyer’
<i>forde:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to condemn, sentence, doom; prejudice; decide’
<i>fordri:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to drive, sweep away; drive on, impel, compel; drive away, expel; overtax’
<i>foreberan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	forberan 2, forbearan 2	‘to prefer’
<i>forebod</i>	(N)	n.		‘prophecy, preaching’
<i>forecennan ø</i>				
<i>foreceorfan ø</i>				
<i>forecostian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	forecostigan	‘to profane; to test, try’
<i>forecweðan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to preach, predict’
<i>forefo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		‘to prevent, anticipate’
<i>forega:n</i>	(Vb)	irr.	forga:n 2	‘to go before, precede; go in front of, project; excel’
<i>forengangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII	forengangan	‘to go before, precede; go in front of, project; excel’

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<i>foregearwian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to prepare, make ready’
<i>foregeha:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(a)		‘to promise; invite’
<i>foreiernan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	foriernan	‘to run before, outrun’
<i>forele:oran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	forle:oran	‘to go before, pass by’
<i>foremæ:re</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	formæ:re	‘illustrious, renowned, famous’
<i>foresce:awian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to foreshow, foresee; preordain, decree, appoint; provide, furnish with’
<i>forescy:wa</i>	(N)	m.		‘shadow’
<i>foresecgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.III		‘to mention before; proclaim, preach; foretell’
<i>forese:on</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to foresee; provide; .provide for’
<i>foresettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	forsettan 2	‘to place before, shut in; propose; prefer; precede’
<i>foresingan ø</i>				
<i>foresprecan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to speak or answer for, be surety for, intercede for; say before. foresprecan above-mentioned, aforesaid’
<i>forestæppan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	foresteppan, forstæppan	‘to precede, go before, anticipate; excel; forestall, prevent’
<i>foresti:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to excel’
<i>forestihtian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	forestihtan (DOE)	‘to fore-ordain’
<i>forete:on</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to fore-ordain, frame beforehand, arrange’
<i>foreteohhian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to fore-ordain, destine’
<i>foreðancol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	foreðancul, forðoncol, forðancol	‘prudent’
<i>foreðingian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to plead for, intercede, defend’
<i>foreweard 3</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	foreweard 3, foreweard 2, forewerd 2	‘forward, inclined to the front; fore, early, former. f. ge:ar new year’
<i>foreweorðan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to predestinate’
<i>forewi:tegian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to prophesy’
<i>forewitol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	forewittol	‘foreknowing’
<i>forewriten</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘above or before-written’
<i>forewyrcean ø</i>				
<i>forfaran</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to pass away, perish; lose; destroy, ruin, cause to perish; intercept, obstruct’
<i>forfo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII		‘to seize; anticipate, forestall; surprise; prevent; forfeit’
<i>forgæ:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	forge:gan	‘to transgress, trespass, prevaricate; pass by, omit, neglect’
<i>forgiefan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	forgifan, forgyfan	‘to give, grant, allow; forgive,

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<i>forġietan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	forġitan, forġytan	overlook; give up, leave off; give in marriage 'to forget'
<i>forġifnes</i> (BT)	(N)	f.	forġifnes, forġifness, forġifeness, forġyfenes, forġyfennes, forġifeniss, forġifenys, forġefenes, forġefeness	'forgiveness, remission, indulgence, permission'
<i>forġitel</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	forġeotel, forġytel, forġitol, forġitul, forġytol	'forgetful'
<i>forġniden</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'contrite'
<i>forġrindan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to grind down, ruin, destroy, consume'
<i>forhabban</i>	(Vb)	wk.III		'to hold in, restrain, retain, keep back; draw back, refrain from, avoid. forhæfed continent, abstemious, celibate'
<i>forhæfed</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'continent, abstemious, celibate'
<i>forhæfednes</i>	(N)	f.	forhæfdnes, forhæfnes, forhæfenes, forheafdnes, forhefednes	'temperance, continence, self- restraint, abstinence; parsimony'
<i>forhealdan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)		'to forsake, fall away from, rebel against; let go; defile, pollute; withhold; misuse, abuse'
<i>forherġian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	forherġean, forherġian	'to plunder, harry, ravage, devastate, destroy'
<i>forhogian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	forheġian, forhugian	'to neglect, disregard, despise'
<i>forht</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	froht	'afraid, timid, cowardly; frightful, terrible'
<i>forhtle:as ø</i>				
<i>forhtle:asnes</i>	(N)	f.		'fearlessness'
<i>forhwierfan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	forhwerfan, forhwirfan, forhwyrfan	'to change, transform; remove, transfer; pervert'
<i>forlæ:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)	forle:tan	'to let go, relinquish, surrender, lose, leave, abandon, neglect; remit, pardon, excuse; loose, release; let, permit, allow; grant, give. u:p, in f. to direct upwards, within. a:n(n)e f. = a:nforlæ:tan'
<i>forlæ:tennes</i>	(N)	f.	forlæ:tednes, forlæ:tnes, forle:tnes	'leaving, departure, absence; loss, perdition; intermission, cessation, end; remission;

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				divorce'
<i>forle:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to lose, abandon, let go; destroy, ruin'
<i>forlegnes</i>	(N)	f.	forlegenes, forligenes, forlignes, forelegnis	'fornication'
<i>forli:ðan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to suffer shipwreck'
<i>forlicgan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	forligan	'to commit adultery or fornication; fail, lapse, be neglected; screen (a thief). pp. forlegen used as sb. adulterer, fornicator'
<i>formolsnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to rot away, crumble, decay'
<i>forræ:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		'to plot against, betray; condemn; injure'
<i>forrotian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to rot away, decay; putrefy'
<i>forsacan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to object to, reject, oppose, deny, refuse; give up, renounce'
<i>forscamian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	forsceamian	'to make ashamed; be ashamed'
<i>forsceap</i>	(N)	n.		'evil deed?'
<i>forscieppan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	forsceppan, forscyppan	'to change, transform'
<i>forscrencan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	forscræncan	'to supplant, overcome, vanquish, cast down; dry up'
<i>forscyrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to separate'
<i>forse:on</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to overlook, neglect, scorn, despise, reject, renounce; refrain from'
<i>forsli:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to consume, devour'
<i>forspanan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to mislead, lead astray, seduce, entice'
<i>forspennan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to entice, allure, seduce'
<i>forspillian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to wanton'
<i>forst</i>	(N)	m.	frost	'frost'
<i>forstregdan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc		'to destroy'
<i>forsweorcan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to grow dark, obscure'
<i>forswerian</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to swear falsely; make useless by a spell'
<i>forswigian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	forsugian, forswugian, forsuwian, forsweogian, forsygian	'to conceal by silence, suppress, pass over'
<i>forsworen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'forsworn, perjured'
<i>fortog</i>	(N)	n.		'gripes'
<i>fortogen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'pulled together; griped'
<i>fortredan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to tread down, trample on'

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<i>fortru:wian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to be presumptuous, overconfident, rash’
<i>fortyhtan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to seduce’
<i>forð 1</i>	(Adv)			‘forth, forwards, onwards, further; hence, thence; away; continually, still, continuously, henceforth, thenceforward, simultaneously.’
<i>forðgangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		‘to go forth’
<i>forðgewi:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to go forth, pass, proceed, go by; depart, die. forðgewiten ti:d, ti;ma past tense’
<i>forðræ:sted</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘contrite’
<i>forðryccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to press, squeeze, crush, oppress, suppress’
<i>forðstæppan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	forðsteppan	‘to issue forth, proceed, pass by’
<i>forðung</i>	(N)	f.		‘furtherance’
<i>forðweard 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	forðwerd 2	‘inclined forwards or towards; advanced, progressing, growing, ready; enduring, everlasting, continual; future’
<i>forðwegan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to further; to advance, to carry sth forwards (DOE)’
<i>forðyldian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	forðyldgian, forðyldigian, forðyldegian, forðelgian	‘to bear, support, endure, wait patiently’
<i>forwandian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to hesitate, be reluctant; be ashamed; reverence’
<i>forweallan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)		‘to boil away’
<i>forwened</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘insolent; accustomed to bad habits, spoiled (DOE)’
<i>forweorðan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	forwyrðan, forwurðan	‘to perish, pass away, vanish; deteriorate, sicken. f. on mo:de be grieved’
<i>forweorpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	forwyrpan	‘to throw, cast out, cast down, drive off, reject, throw away, squander’
<i>forwerod</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	forwered	‘worn out, very old’
<i>forwiernan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	forwærnan, forwernan, forweornan, forwirnan, forwyrnan	‘to hinder, prohibit, prevent, repel, refuse, repudiate, deny, withhold, oppose’
<i>forwyrcean 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	forwercan	‘to do wrong, sin. forworht mann criminal; ruin, undo, destroy; condemn, convict, curse; forfeit’
<i>forwyrð</i>	(N)	fn.	forwird	‘destruction, ruin, fall, death’
<i>forwyrht</i>	(N)	f.		‘misdeed; ruin’
<i>fo:stor</i>	(N)	m.	fo:ster, fo:stur	‘sustenance, maintenance, food, nourishment’

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<i>fo:t</i>	(N)	m.		‘foot (as limb and as measure)’
<i>fox</i>	(N)	m.		‘fox’
<i>fracoð 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fraced 2, fraceð 2, fracod 2, fracud, fracuð, fracu:ð 2	‘vile, bad, wicked, criminal, impious, filthy, abominable; useless, worthless’
<i>fracoðlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘base, ignominious, shameful, lewd’
<i>fracu ø</i>				
<i>fræfel 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘cunning’
<i>frætenes</i>	(N)	f.		‘ornament’
<i>frætwa</i>	(N)	fp.	frætwe	‘treasures, ornaments, trappings, armour; m.adorner’
<i>frætwednes</i>	(N)	f.	fræt-wædnes, fræt-wodnes	‘adorning, decoration, ornament’
<i>fram 3</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	freom, fra 3, frem, from 3, frum 3	‘strenuous, active, bold, strong’
<i>framcuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘descend, derive from; to be rejected, condemned; to reject (DOE)’
<i>framfaran (DOE)</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to go away, depart’
<i>fre:a 1</i>	(N)	m.	fre:o 3, fri:a	‘ruler, lord, king, master; the Lord, Christ, God; husband’
<i>frec</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fræc, fric	‘greedy; eager, bold, daring; dangerous’
<i>freca</i>	(N)	m.		‘warrior, hero’
<i>fre:cednes (BT)</i>	(N)	f.	frecedness, frecednyss, fræ:cednys, fræ:cednyss	‘danger, peril, hazard’
<i>fre:cen</i>	(N)	n.		‘danger’
<i>frecu (DOE)</i>	(N)	f.		‘greed, greediness’
<i>fre:fer</i>	(N)	f.		‘consolation’
<i>fre:frend</i>	(N)	mf.	fre:fiend	‘comforter, consoler; the Comforter (Holy Ghost)’
<i>fremful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘useful, profitable, beneficial; well-disposed’
<i>fremmere ø</i>				
<i>fremnes (BT)</i>	(N)	f.		‘glosses effectus’
<i>freamsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	freamsum	‘beneficent, benign, kind, gracious’
<i>fremu</i>	(N)	f.	freme 2	‘advantage, gain, benefit’
<i>fre:o 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fre:a 2, fre:oh 3, fri:, fri:g 3, fri:o 3, fry: 3, fri:ð 2	‘free; glad, joyful; noble, illustrious’
<i>fre:odo:m</i>	(N)	m.	fre:olsdo:m	‘freedom, state of free-will, charter, emancipation, deliverance’
<i>fre:ols 1</i>	(N)	mn.		‘freedom, immunity, privilege; feast-day, festival; charter of freedom’

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<i>fre:olsdæg</i>	(N)	m.		‘feast-day, festival-day’
<i>fre:olsti:d</i>	(N)	f.		‘festival, feast-day’
<i>fre:ond</i>	(N)	m.	fre:nd, fri:and	‘friend, relative; lover’
<i>fre:ondle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘friendless; orphan’
<i>fricgan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to ask, inquire into, investigate’
<i>Fri:gedæg</i>	(N)	m.	Fri:gdæg	‘Friday’
<i>friht</i>	(N)	n.	freht, fryht, firht	‘divination’
<i>frið</i>	(N)	mn.	fryð	‘peace, tranquility, security, refuge. f. niman to make peace; privilege of special protection, and penalty for the breach of it; restoration of rights (to an outlaw)’
<i>friðland</i>	(N)	n.		‘friendly territory’
<i>friðmann</i>	(N)	m.		‘man under special peace-protection’
<i>friðscip</i>	(N)	n.		‘ship for defence’
<i>friðu</i>	(N)	fm.	freoðu, friðu, freðo, freoðo	‘peace, safety, protection; refuge, asylum’
<i>frogga</i>	(N)	m.	frocga	‘frog’
<i>frum 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘primal, original, first’
<i>fruma</i>	(N)	m.		‘beginning, origin, cause; creation; originator, inventor, founder, creator, first-born; prince, king, chief, ruler. on fruman at first. wæstma fruman first-fruits’
<i>frumbyrd</i>	(N)	f.		‘birth’
<i>fu:ge ø</i>				
<i>fugel</i>	(N)	m.	fugol	‘fowl, bird’
<i>fu:l 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘foul, unclean, impure, vile, corrupt, rotten; guilty’
<i>fu:l 2</i>	(N)	n.	fy:l	‘filth, foulness, impurity, crime, offence’
<i>fulbreca</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to violate’
<i>full 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ful 2	‘full, filled, complete, perfect, entire, utter; swelling, plump’
<i>fullfremed</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘perfect’
<i>fullfremming ø</i>				
<i>fullsum ø</i>				
<i>fullðungen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fulðungen	‘full-grown’
<i>fulltum</i>	(N)	m.	fulte:am	‘help, support, protection; forces, army’
<i>fulwiht</i>	(N)	mfn.	fulluht, fulwuht	‘baptism, Christianity’
<i>fundian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘(w. of, to:) to tend to, wish for, strive after, go, set out, go forward, hasten; spread?’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>fundung</i>	(N)	f.		‘departure’
<i>furh</i>	(N)	f.	furuh	‘furrow, trench’
<i>fu:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘striving forward, eager for, ready for, inclined to, willing, prompt; expectant, brave, noble; ready to depart, dying’
<i>fylen ø</i>				
<i>fylleð ø</i>				
<i>fyllere ø</i>				
<i>fyllese:oc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fiellese:oc	‘epileptic’
<i>fyllo</i>	(N)	f.	fyllu, fyll, fill, fyl	‘fulnes (of food), fill, feast, satiety; impregnation’
<i>fyne</i>	(N)	m?n?		‘moisture, mould’
<i>fy:r</i>	(N)	n.	fi:r	‘fire, a fire’
<i>fyrðing</i>	(N)	f.	ferðing, fyrðung	‘soldiering; army, expedition, militia; camp, fine for evading military service; march, progression’
<i>fyrhtnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘fear’
<i>fyrmd 2</i>	(N)	f.	fiermð 2, frymð 3, frymðu 2, frymðo 2, frumð 2	‘cleansing, washing’
<i>fyrn</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	firn	‘former, ancient’
<i>fyrðrung</i>	(N)	f.	fyrðring	‘furtherance, promotion’
<i>fyrwit 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	fyrwet, fyrewyt	‘curious, inquisitive’
<i>fyrwitgeorn</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘curious, anxious, inquisitive’
<i>gædertang</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gædertang, gædertang, gædretang, gædortang	‘continuous, united’
<i>gæd</i>	(N)	n.	ged 1	‘society, fellowship’
<i>gæ:lan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to hinder, impede, keep in suspense; linger, delay; dupe’
<i>gæ:ls</i>	(N)	f.	ga:ls	‘pride, wantonness, luxury; (worldly) care; a greedy person’
<i>gælstre ø</i>				
<i>gærstu:n</i>	(N)	m.		‘grass-enclosure, meadow’
<i>gaffettan ø</i>				
<i>gafol 1</i>	(N)	n.	gæfol 1, geafol 1, gefol 1, gafol 1, gæfel 1, gafel 1, geafl 1, geafol 1, gofol 1	‘tribute, tax, duty, due, debt; interest, usury, profit, rent’
<i>gafolgyld</i>	(N)	n.		‘fiscus, revenue’
<i>ga:l 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘gay, light, wanton; proud, wicked’
<i>galdor</i>	(N)	n.	gealdor	‘sound, song, incantation, spell, enchantment’

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<i>galdre</i>	(N)	m.		‘wizard, magician’
<i>galend</i>	(N)	m.		‘enchanter’
<i>galere</i>	(N)	m.		‘wizard, snake-charmer’
<i>ga:lnes</i>	(N)	f.	gæ:lnes	‘frivolity, wantonness, lust’
<i>gamen</i>	(N)	n.	gomen	‘sport, joy, mirth, pastime, game, amusement’
<i>gang</i>	(N)	m.	geong 2, gong, iong 1, geng 2	‘going, journey, progress, track, footprint; flow, stream, way, passage, course, path, bed; drain, privy; (in pl.) steps, platform, stage; legal process’
<i>gangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)	gongan, gancgan, geongan 1	‘to go, walk, turn out; to go on foot, walk’
<i>ga:nian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to yawn, gape, open’
<i>ga:r 1</i>	(N)	m.	ga:re 1	‘spear, dart, javelin’
<i>ga:ra</i>	(N)	m.	ga:r 3, go:r	‘corner, point of land, cape, promontory; strip of cloth, saddle cloth’
<i>ga:rsecg</i>	(N)	m.		‘ocean, sea’
<i>ga:st</i>	(N)	m.	gæ:st, gæ:sð, ge:st	‘breath; soul, spirit, life; good or bad spirit, angel, demon; Holy Ghost; man, human being’
<i>ga:t</i>	(N)	f.		‘she-goat’
<i>(ge)æ:lan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to kindle, light, set on fire, burn’
<i>(ge)æ:wnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to marry’
<i>(ge)ærnan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to run, ride, gallop; (+) to ride, run to, reach, gain by running or riding’
<i>geafung ø</i>				
<i>(ge)a:gnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)æ:gnian	‘to own; claim; appropriate, usurp, make over (to); dedicate, adopt; enslave’
<i>gealla</i>	(N)	m.	galla, gella, ealla	‘gall, bile; a galled place on the skin’
<i>gealpettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	galpettan	‘to boast’
<i>geandbyrdan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	geanbyrdan	‘to strive against, resist, oppose’
<i>ge:ancyr</i>	(N)	m.		‘meeting; return’
<i>(ge)andettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)andettian, (ge)andhetan, (ge)andhettan	‘to confess, to acknowledge; give thanks or praise; promise, vow’
<i>(ge)a:nlæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to unite; collect’
<i>ge:anhweorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to return’
<i>geanme:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	geanmo:dan	‘to encourage’
<i>ge:ap 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gæ:p, ge:p	‘open, wide, extensive, broad, spacious, lofty, steep, deep; bent, crooked; deceitful, cunning; intelligent; shrewd’

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<i>gear</i> \emptyset				
<i>ge:ar</i>	(N)	nm.	ge:r, gæ:r	'year. to: geare in this year; yearly tribute; name of the rune for g'
<i>geard</i> 1	(N)	m.		'yard, fence, enclosure, court, residence, dwelling, land. in geardum at home, in the world; hedge'
<i>gearn</i>	(N)	n.	gern	'yarn, spun wool'
<i>gearowitol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gearwitol	'sagacious; austere'
<i>gearowitolnes</i>	(N)	f.	gearawitolnes	'sagacity'
<i>gearwe</i> 2	(N)	f.	garuwe 3, ge:are 2, geara 2	'clothing, equipment, ornament, trappings, harness, armour'
<i>(ge)a:scian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)æ:scian, (ge)a:csian, (ge)a:hsian, (ge)a:xian	'to ask, inquire, seek for, demand; call, summon; examine, observe; (+) learn by inquiry, discover, hear of; announce'
<i>(ge)a:syndrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)a:syndran, (ge)onsundrian	'to separate, divide, disjoin, sever; distinguish, except'
<i>geat</i>	(N)	n.	gæt, get, gat, geatu	'gate, door, opening'
<i>geatwe</i>	(N)	fp.	geatwa, geta:wa	'arms, equipment, trappings, ornaments'
<i>gebæc</i>	(N)	n.	gebec	'bakemeats, baking'
<i>gebæ:re</i>	(N)	n.	gebe:re, gebe:ru	'manner, behaviour; gesture, cry; action'
<i>(ge)bærnan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)bernan	'to cause to burn, kindle, burn, consume'
<i>gebæ:rnes</i>	(N)	f.		'bearing, manner'
<i>gebæ:te</i>	(N)	n.	gebæ:tel	'bit, bridle; pl. trappings'
<i>gebann</i> 1	(N)	n.	geban, gebonn	'proclamation, summons, command; indiction (cycle of 15 years)'
<i>(ge)bannan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		'to summon, command, proclaim. b. u:t call out'
<i>(ge)ba:snian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to await, expect'
<i>gebe:acnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	gebi:cnan (DOE), gebi:cnian (DOE)	'to make signs, indicate'
<i>gebe:at</i>	(N)	n.		'scourging'
<i>gebe:or</i>	(N)	m.	gebe:ar	'pot-companion, guest'
<i>(ge)be:acen</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)be:cen, (ge)bi:ecn	'beacon, sign, token, phenomenon, portent, apparition; standard, banner; audible signal'
<i>(ge)be:atan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(b)		'to beat, pound, strike, thrust, dash; hurt, injure; tramp, tread'
<i>(ge)bearu</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)bæro, (ge)bearo, (ge)beora	'grove, wood'

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<i>(ge)bed</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)bæd, (ge)bead, (ge)beod	'prayer, supplication; religious ordinance, service'
<i>gebedda</i>	(N)	mf.	gebedde	'bedfellow, consort, wife, husband'
<i>gebedti:d</i>	(N)	f.		'bed-time'
<i>gebelg</i>	(N)	m.	gebælg, gebælig, gebelh, gebielg, gebilig	
<i>(ge)belgan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to be or become angry; offend, provoke'
<i>(ge)belimpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	(ge)belympan	'to concern, regard, belong to, conduce to; happen, befall; become; befit'
<i>(ge)be:n</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)bo:ne	'prayer, request; compulsory service; favour'
<i>(ge)be:odan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to command, decree, summon. b. u:t call out (an army), banish; declare, inform, announce, proclaim; threaten; offer, proffer, give, grant, surrender; show oneself, behave; exact, collect'
<i>gebeorg</i>	(N)	n.	gebeorh, gebeoruh, geberg	'protection, defence, refuge'
<i>(ge)beorðor</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)berðor, (ge)borðor, (ge)burðor, (ge)byrðor	'child-bearing, child-birth; what is born, foetus, offspring'
<i>(ge)be:ot</i>	(N)	n.		'boastful speech, boast, threat; on b. boastfully; promise, vow, command; peril, danger'
<i>(ge)be:otung</i>	(N)	f.		'threatening'
<i>(ge)beran</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	(ge)beoran	'to bear, carry, bring, take away, carry out, extend; bring forth, produce; be situated by birth; wear; endure, support, sustain. (with u:p) set forth, open (a case). berende fruitful. +boren born'
<i>(ge)berstan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc		'to break, burst, fail, fall; break away from, escape; break to pieces, crash, resound'
<i>(ge)be:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to amend, repair, restore, cure; make good, make amends, reform, reform, remedy, compensate, atone, pay bo:t for an offence; attend to (fire or light). ðurst b. quench thirst'
<i>(ge)bi:cnan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)bi:cnian, (ge)be:acnian (DOE)	'to make a sign, beckon, wink, nod; signify; summon'
<i>(ge)bi:cnung</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)be:acnung, (ge)be:cnung	'beckoning, nodding; token, symbol, figure; figurative speech'

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<i>(ge)bi:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to stay, continue, live, remain, delay; wait for, await, expect; endure, experience, find; attain, obtain; own’
<i>gebiddan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to beg, ask, pray; worship’
<i>(ge)bi:egan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)be:agian, (ge)be:gan, (ge)be:gean, (ge)bi:gan, (ge)bu:gan 3, (ge)by:gan	‘to bend, turn, turn back, incline; depress, abase, humiliate; subject; persuade, convert’
<i>gebind</i>	(N)	n.	gebrynd, geebind	‘binding, fetter; costiveness; a bind (measure); constipation’
<i>(ge)bindan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to tie, bind, fetter, fasten, restrain; adorn’
<i>gebirg</i>	(N)	n.		‘taste’
<i>(ge)bi:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to bite, tear; cut, wound; (+) dash down’
<i>gebitt</i>	(N)	n.		‘biting, gnashing’
<i>(ge)bla:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)	(ge)blo:wan 2	‘to blow, breathe; be blown, sound; inflate’
<i>(ge)blæ:dfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘glorious, prosperous’
<i>(ge)bland</i>	(N)	n.		‘blending, mixture, confusion’
<i>(ge)blandan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		‘to blend, mix, mingle; trouble, disturb, corrupt’
<i>(ge)ble:o</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)bleoh	‘colour; appearance, form’
<i>(ge)ble:tsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)bletsian (DOE)	‘to consecrate, ordain; bless, give thanks, adore, extol; sign with the cross; pronounce or make happy’
<i>(ge)blo:t</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)blo:d	‘sacrifice’
<i>(ge)blo:wan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		‘to blow, flower, flourish, blossom’
<i>(ge)bod</i>	(N)	n.		‘command, message, precept; preaching’
<i>gebræc</i>	(N)	n.	gebrec	‘noise, sound’
<i>(ge)bræ:c</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)bræ:ceo, (ge)bre:c	‘catarrh, cough’
<i>gebrastl</i>	(N)	n.	gebrasl	‘crackling (of flames)’
<i>gebregd</i>	(N)	n.		‘quick movement, change; fabric’
<i>gebregdan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc	gebry:dan	‘to scheme, feign, pretend: draw breath, breathe’
<i>(ge)bre:owan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to brew’
<i>(ge)bre:can</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to break, shatter, burst, tear; curtail, injure, violate, destroy, oppress; break into, rush into, storm, capture (city); press, force; break or crash through, burst forth, spring out; subdue, tame; to roar?’
<i>(ge)bregan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to bring; produce’

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<i>(ge)bringan</i>	(Vb)	str.III	(ge)bregan 2, (ge)bryngan	‘to bring, lead, bring forth, carry, adduce, produce, present, offer’
<i>(ge)broc</i>	(N)	n.		‘affliction, misery, care, toil, adversity; disease, sickness; fragment; breach’
<i>(ge)brosnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)brostnian (DOE)	‘to crumble, decay, fall to pieces, rot, wither, be corrupted’
<i>(ge)brosnung</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)borsnung	‘decay, corruption, ruin’
<i>gebrot</i>	(N)	n.		‘fragment’
<i>(ge)bro:ðor</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)bro:der, (ge)bro:ðar, (ge)bro:ðer, (ge)bro:ður	‘brother; (+/-) bro:ðor, bro:ðru fellowman, co-religionist, monk’
<i>(ge)bry:san</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)bri:esan, (ge)bri:esian, (ge)bry:sian	‘to bruise, crush, pound; season’
<i>(ge)bryce 1</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)brice 1	‘breach, fracture, breaking, infringement; fragment’
<i>(ge)brytnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)britnian	‘to divide, distribute, dispense, administer’
<i>(ge)bu:an</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(g)	(ge)bu:gan 2, (ge)bu:ian, (ge)bu:n, (ge)bu:wán, (ge)by:an	‘to stay, dwell, live; lie (of land); inhabit, occupy; cultivate’
<i>(ge)bu:gan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to bow, bow down, turn, bend, stoop, sink; submit, give way; depart, flee, retire; join, go over to; convert’
<i>gebu:nes</i>	(N)	f.		‘dwelling’
<i>(ge)bu:r</i>	(N)	m.		‘free-holder of the lowest class, peasant, farmer’
<i>gebyrd 1</i>	(N)	fn.	gebyrde 2, gebierde, gebyrdu, gebyrdo	‘birth, descent, parentage, race; offspring; nature, quality, rank; fate’
<i>(ge)byrgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)birgan, (ge)byrian 2, (ge)byrgian, (ge)byrigan (DOE, BT)	‘to raise a mound, hide, bury, inter’
<i>gebytlu</i>	(N)	np.		‘building, dwelling’
<i>(ge)camp 1</i>	(N)	mn.	(ge)comp 1	‘combat, battle, struggle, warfare’
<i>(ge)ceasterwaran</i>	(N)	mp.		‘burghers, citizens’
<i>(ge)ce:lnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘coolness, cool air, breeze’
<i>(ge)cennan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to conceive, bring forth; beget, create, produce; nominate, choose out; assign, attribute, give; declare, show oneself, clear oneself, make a declaration in court’
<i>(ge)ceorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	(ge)cearfan	‘to cut, cut down, slay; carve, cut out, engrave; tear’

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<i>(ge)ceorian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)cyrian (DOE)	‘to murmur, complain’
<i>(ge)ce:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to choose, seek out, select; decide, test; accept, approve’
<i>(ge)ce:owan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to chew, gnaw; eat, consume’
<i>geci:d</i>	(N)	n.	gecygd	‘strife, altercation; reproof’
<i>(ge)ci:egan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)ce:gan, (ge)ce:gian, (ge)ci:gan, (ge)cy:gan	‘to call, name; call upon, invoke, summon, convene; call out’
<i>(ge)cierran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)cerran, (ge)cirran, (ge)cyrran	‘to turn, change; turn oneself, go, come, proceed, turn back, return; regard; translate; persuade, convert, be converted, agree to; submit; make to submit, reduce’
<i>(ge)ci:gung</i>	(N)	f.		‘calling, invocation’
<i>(ge)clæ:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to smear, caulk, plaster, anoint’
<i>(ge)clæ:nsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	clæ:nsnian	‘to cleanse, purify, chasten; clear out, purge; justify, clear oneself’
<i>(ge)clæ:nsung</i>	(N)	f.		‘cleansing, purifying, chastening, castigation, expiation; purity, chastity’
<i>(ge)clipian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)clepian, (ge)cleopian, (ge)clypian	‘to speak, cry out, call; summon, invoke; cry to, implore’
<i>(ge)cna:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to know, perceive; acknowledge; declare’
<i>(ge)cne:atian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to argue, dispute’
<i>gecneord</i> (BT)	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘eager, zealous, diligent’
<i>(ge)cneordnes</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)cnyrdnes	‘zeal, diligence, study’
<i>(ge)cnyssan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to press, toss, strike, hew to pieces, dash, crash (together), beat; overcome; overwhelm, oppress’
<i>(ge)cnyttan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)cnittan	‘to fasten, tie, bind, knit; add, append’
<i>geco:cnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	geco:canian	‘to season food’
<i>geco:p</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘proper, fitting’
<i>(ge)coren</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘chosen, elect, choice, fit; precious, dear’
<i>(ge)corennes</i>	(N)	f.		‘choice, election; (+) goodness’
<i>(ge)costung</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)costnung	‘temptation, testing, trial, tribulation’
<i>(ge)cra:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to crow’
<i>(ge)cre:opan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to creep, crawl’
<i>(ge)crimman</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to cram, put in, insert’
<i>(ge)cringan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	(ge)crincgan (BT)	‘to yield, fall (in battle), die’
<i>gecrod</i> (BT)	(N)	n.		‘a crowd’

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<i>(ge)cuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	coman	‘to come, approach, get to, attain. <i>c. u:p</i> land, be born; go, depart; come to oneself, recover;’
<i>(ge)cunnan</i>	(Vb)	wk. w/str.		‘to be or become acquainted with, be thoroughly conversant with, know; know how to, have power to, be able to, can; express (thanks); have carnal knowledge’
<i>(ge)cunnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to search into, try, test, seek for, explore, investigate; experience; have experience of, to make trial of; know’
<i>(ge)cu:ð</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘known, plain, manifest, certain; well known, usual; noted, excellent, famous; intimate, familiar, friendly, related’
<i>gecwed</i>	(N)	n.		‘declaration’
<i>gecwedræ:den</i>	(N)	f.	gecwidræ:den, gecwyræ:den	‘agreement; conspiracy’
<i>(ge)cwe:me</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘pleasant, agreeable, acceptable’
<i>(ge)cweccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to shake, swing, move, vibrate; shake off, give up’
<i>(ge)cwellan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to kill, murder, execute’
<i>(ge)cweðan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	(ge)cwedan	‘to say, speak, name, call, proclaim, summon, declare; (+) order, give orders; propose; (to:) agree, settle, resolve; (+) consider, regard. <i>c. on hwone</i> assign to one. <i>cwyst ðu: la: sayest thou?</i> <i>cweðe ge: think you?</i> ’
<i>(ge)cwician</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to quicken, create; come to life, come to one’s self’
<i>gecwide</i>	(N)	n.	gecwiðe, gecwyðe	‘speech, saying, word, sentence, phrase, proverb, argument, proposal, discourse, homily; opinion; testament, will, enactment, agreement, decree, decision, judgement’
<i>gecwis</i>	(N)	f.	gecwiss (BT)	‘conspiracy’
<i>(ge)cynd</i>	(N)	nf.	(ge)cind, (ge)cund, (ge)cyndo, (ge)cyndu, (ge)cynn	‘origin, generation, birth; race, species; place by nature; nature, kind, property, quality; character; offspring; gender; genitalia’
<i>(ge)cý:ðan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)ce:ðan	‘to proclaim, utter, make known, show forth, tell, relate; prove, show, testify, confess; become known; exercise, perform, practise; (+) confirm; (+) make celebrated. <i>wundor</i>

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				c. perform a miracle'
<i>(ge)cy:ðð</i>	(N)	f.	<i>(ge)cy:ððu,</i> <i>(ge)cy:ð</i>	'native land, home; knowledge, familiarity'
<i>gedafen 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'becoming, suitable, fit, proper ,
<i>gedafenlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	<i>gedaflic</i>	'fit, becoming, proper, suitable, right'
<i>(ge)da:l</i>	(N)	n.		'division, separation, sharing, giving out; distinction, difference; destruction; share, lot'
<i>gede:fe 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'befitting, suitable, proper; meek, gentle, kindly, good'
<i>gedelf</i>	(N)	n.		'digging, excavation; what is dug, trench, quarry, canal'
<i>(ge)de:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to judge, determine, decide, decree, sentence, condemn; assign; deem, consider, think, estimate, compute; praise, glorify; tell, declare'
<i>(ge)de:on</i>	(Vb)	wk.	<i>(ge)di:an,</i> <i>(ge)te:on 2</i>	'to suck'
<i>(ge)deorf</i>	(N)	n.		'labour; difficulty, hardship, trouble, danger'
<i>(ge)deorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to exert oneself, labour; be in peril, perish, be wrecked'
<i>(ge)dihtan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	<i>(ge)dihtian</i>	'to arrange, dispose, appoint, direct, dictate, impose; compose, write; make, do'
<i>(ge)di:legian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	<i>(ge)di:ligian</i> (DOE), <i>(ge)dilgian</i> (BT), <i>(ge)dilegian</i> (BT)	'to destroy, blot out; perish'
<i>(ge)do:n</i>	(Vb)	irr.		'to do, make, act, perform; cause (often followed by the inf, with a passive sense -as in <i>hig dydon ri:cu settan</i> they caused kingdoms to be founded. i.e. they founded kingdoms -or by ðæt); add (to); put, place, take (from, to or away); give, bestow, confer; consider, esteem; observe, keep'
<i>(ge)dragan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to drag, draw, go; protract'
<i>(ge)dreccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to vex, irritate, trouble, torment, oppress, afflict'
<i>(ge)dre:fan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to stir up, excite, disturb, trouble, vex, afflict'
<i>gedre:fnes</i>	(N)	f.		'confusion; tempest'
<i>(ge)dre:ogan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to lead (a certain) life, do, work, perform, fulfil, take part

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				in, conduct. wi:de d. wander; be busy, employed; experience, suffer, endure, sustain, tolerate; to enjoy'
<i>(ge)dre:opan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to drop, drip'
<i>(ge)dre:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to fall, perish; become weak, fail'
<i>(ge)drepan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to strike, kill, overcome'
<i>(ge)drinc</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)drync, (ge)drænc	'drink, beverage; draught; drinking, carousal'
<i>(ge)drincan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to drink; be entertained; to swallow up, engulf. pp. druncen refreshed, elate (with drink), drunk'
<i>(ge)dri:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	(ge)dry:fan	'to drive, force, hunt, follow up, pursue; drive away, expel; practise, carry on; rush against, impel, drive forwards or backwards; undergo'
<i>gedri:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to defecate (DOE)'
<i>(ge)dru:gian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to dry up, wither'
<i>(ge)dryht</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)driht	'multitude, army, company, body of retainers, nation, people; pl. men'
<i>(ge)du:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to duck, dive'
<i>(ge)dwæ:s I</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'dull, foolish, stupid'
<i>(ge)dwild</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)dwylð, (ge)dwield	'wandering; error, heresy'
<i>gedwol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'heretical'
<i>(ge)dy:fan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)di:fan	'to dip, immerse'
<i>(ge)dyne</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)dyn, (ge)dynn	'din, noise'
<i>gedyre</i>	(N)	n.		'door-post, door'
<i>(ge)dyrfan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)dierfan	'to afflict, injure; imperil, endanger'
<i>(ge)dyrstig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'venturesome, presumptuous, daring, bold'
<i>(ge)e:acnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to add, increase, be enlarged; become pregnant, conceive, bring forth'
<i>geærdung</i>	(N)	f.	geærdung	'living, abode, tabernacle'
<i>(ge)earnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)ærnian, (ge)arnian	'to earn, merit, win; labour for'
<i>geedcennan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to regenerate, create'
<i>(ge)edhwyrfan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to return, to come to mind, to be remembered; to kick back; to recover, get well'
<i>(ge)edlæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to repeat, renew'
<i>(ge)edstaðelian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to re-establish, restore'
<i>(ge)edwyrpan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)edwierpan	'to amend, recover, revive'
<i>(ge)efenlæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to be like; make like, match, imitate'

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<i>(ge)efesian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to clip, shear, cut’
<i>(ge)efibe:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to make good again, restore, to renew’
<i>(ge)egesian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)egsian (DOE)	‘to frighten; threaten’
<i>(ge)elnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to emulate, be zealous; strengthen, comfort oneself; gain strength’
<i>(ge)endian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to end, finish; abolish, destroy; to come to an end, die’
<i>(ge)etan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	(ge)eatan, (ge)eotan	‘to eat; devour, consume; feed; provision oneself’
<i>(ge)e:ðian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to breathe; smell’
<i>(ge)fadian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to arrange, dispose, guide’
<i>(ge)fadung</i>	(N)	f.		‘arrangement, order, disposition, dispensation, rule; interpretation, version’
<i>gefæd 2</i>	(N)	n?		‘discretion’
<i>(ge)fægen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘fain, glad, joyful, rejoicing’
<i>(ge)fær</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)fer	‘way, journey, passage, expedition. mannes f. highway’
<i>(ge)fæstan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to fasten, make firm, ratify, establish; entrust, commit; to fast, abstain from food; atone for (by fasting)’
<i>(ge)fæsten</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)fæst, (ge)fæstern	‘fast (abstinence from food); firmament, sky’
<i>(ge)fæstnung</i>	(N)	f.		‘fastening, bond; strengthening, stability; security, safety; protection, shelter; confirmation, ratification, pledge, engagement; exhortation’
<i>gefara</i>	(N)	m.		‘travelling companion, comrade’
<i>(ge)faran</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to set forth, go, travel, wander, proceed; be, happen, exist, act; fare, get on, undergo, suffer’
<i>(ge)fe:a</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)fe:awa	‘joy’
<i>(ge)fealdan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)	(ge)fyldan (DOE)	‘to fold, wrap up, furl, entangle; roll about’
<i>(ge)feallan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)		‘to fall; fall headlong, fail, decay, die; inflict (on), attack; flow; (+) overthrow. on lufe, to fall in love’
<i>(ge)fe:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to feed, nourish, sustain, foster, bring up; bear, bring forth, produce’
<i>gefe:g</i>	(N)	n.		‘joining, joint; composition; diagram’
<i>(ge)fe:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to join, unite fix, adapt; compose, confine’

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<i>(ge)fe:ging</i>	(N)	f.		‘conjunction, composition’
<i>gefe:le</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sensitive’
<i>(ge)feng</i>	(N)	m.		‘grip, grasp, embrace; capture; prey, booty’
<i>gefe:ogan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	<i>gefe:on</i>	‘to hate, persecute’
<i>(ge)feoht</i>	(N)	n.	<i>(ge)fæht, (ge)fiht, (ge)fyht, (ge)feaht, (ge)feht</i>	‘action of fighting; fight, battle; strife’
<i>(ge)feohtan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc	<i>(ge)fehtan</i>	‘to fight, combat, strive’
<i>(ge)fe:olan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	<i>(ge)fe:lan 2, (ge)filhan</i>	‘to cleave, be joined to, adhere; enter, penetrate, pass into, through or over, betake oneself to; undergo; persevere in’
<i>(ge)fe:on</i>	(Vb)	str.V	<i>(ge)fe:ohan (BT)</i>	‘to be glad, rejoice, exult’
<i>gefe:ra</i>	(N)	m.	<i>gefe:ora</i>	‘associate, comrade, fellow-disciple; wife; man, servant’
<i>gefe:re 2</i>	(N)	m.		‘companion’
<i>(ge)ferian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	<i>(ge)ferigan, (ge)ferigean</i>	‘to carry, convey, bring; betake oneself to, be versed in; depart, go’
<i>(ge)fe:rnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘passage, transition, passing away’
<i>gefetan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to fall; to make (BT)’
<i>gefic</i>	(N)	n.		‘deceit’
<i>(ge)fiell</i>	(N)	mn.	<i>(ge)fæll, (ge)fell, (ge)feall, (ge)fyll, (ge)fel, (ge)fill, (ge)fyl, (ge)fal</i>	‘fall, destruction; death, slaughter; precipice, case, inflection’
<i>(ge)findan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	<i>(ge)fyndan</i>	‘to find, meet with; discover, obtain by search or study, recover; provide; consider, devise, arrange, dispose, decide; show, inform; f. æt obtain from’
<i>(ge)firenian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	<i>(ge)fyrenian</i>	‘to sin; commit adultery; revile’
<i>(ge)flæ:scnes</i>	(N)	f.	<i>(ge)flæ:scennes</i>	‘incarnation’
<i>(ge)fleard</i>	(N)	n.		‘nonsense, vanity, folly, deception, fraud, superstition’
<i>(ge)fle:ogan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	<i>(ge)flio:gan</i>	‘to fly; flee, take to flight’
<i>(ge)fle:on</i>	(Vb)	str.II	<i>(ge)fli:on</i>	‘to fly from, flee, avoid, escape; put to flight; fly’
<i>(ge)fli:eman</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	<i>(ge)flæ:man, (ge)fle:man, (ge)fli:man</i>	‘to put to flight, drive away, banish’
<i>(ge)flit</i>	(N)	n.		‘strife; dispute, contention; scandalum. to: +fli:tes emulously’
<i>(ge)fli:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	<i>(ge)fli:etan</i>	‘to strive, quarrel, dispute, contend’
<i>(ge)flitful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘contentious’

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<i>gefo:g 1</i>	(N)	n.		'joining, joint; suitability'
<i>gefo:g 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'suitable'
<i>(ge)folgian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to follow; accompany; follow after'
<i>(ge)fo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		'to take, grasp, seize, catch; capture, make prisoner; receive, accept, assume, undertake; meet with, encounter.'
<i>(ge)forðfe:ran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to depart, die'
<i>(ge)frætwan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)frætewian, (ge)frættewian, (ge)frætwian, (ge)fratwian	'to ornament, adorn; clothe, cover over'
<i>(ge)frætwung</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)frætegung	'adorning, ornament'
<i>(ge)fra:sian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)fre:asian	'to ask, inquire, find out by inquiry; tempt, try'
<i>gefre:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to feel, perceive'
<i>(ge)fremman</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)fremian 2 (DOE)	'to further, advance, support; frame, make, do, accomplish, perfect, perpetrate, commit, afford'
<i>(ge)fremming</i>	(N)	f.	ge)fremmung	'purpose, effect, performance, progress'
<i>(ge)fre:ogan</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)fre:on (ge)fri:gan	'to free, liberate, manumit; love, embrace, caress, think of lovingly, honour'
<i>(ge)fre:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to freeze'
<i>(ge)frignan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc	(ge)fregnan, (ge)fri:nan, (ge)fri:enan	'to ask, inquire; learn by inquiry'
<i>(ge)fro:for</i>	(N)	fmn.	(ge)fro:fer, (ge)fro:fur	'consolation, joy, refuge; compensation, help, benefit'
<i>(ge)fulwian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)fullian 3, (ge)fulligan 2	'to baptize'
<i>(ge)fylgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)fylgian, (ge)fyljan, (ge)fyligan, (ge)fyligian (DOE)	'to follow, pursue; persecute; follow out, observe, obey; obtain; attend to; practise'
<i>(ge)fyllan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)fullan	'to fill, fill up, replenish, satisfy; complete, fulfil'
<i>(ge)fylling</i>	(N)	f.		'filling; completion'
<i>(ge)fylstan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to aid, support, help, protect'
<i>(ge)fyrht</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)fyrhted	'afraid, timid'
<i>(ge)fyrðran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)fyrðian, (ge)fyrðrian (DOE)	'to further, urge on, advance, promote, benefit'
<i>gegadere</i>	(Adv)	wk.&st.	gegadere, gegædere, gegædre, gegagador, gegeador	'together'

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<i>(ge)gaderung</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)gæderung, (ge)geadrung	‘gathering together; gathering; union, connection; assembly; text’
<i>(ge)gadrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)gædrian, (ge)gaderian, (ge)gadorian	‘to gather, unite; agree, assemble; collect, store up; pluck (flowers, etc.); compile; associate (with); concentrate (thoughts)’
<i>(ge)galan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to sing, call, cry, scream; sing charms, practise incantation’
<i>(ge)gearcian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to prepare, procure, supply’
<i>(ge)gearwung</i>	(N)	f.		‘preparation; working; parascève’
<i>gegegnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	ge:anian	‘to meet’
<i>gegenga</i>	(N)	m.		‘fellow-traveller, companion’
<i>gegot</i>	(N)	n.		‘shedding (of tears)’
<i>gegrind</i>	(N)	n.		‘impact, crash’
<i>(ge)ge:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to pour, pour forth, shed; gush, flow, flood, overwhelm; (+/-) found, cast’
<i>(ge)giæld</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)geld, (ge)geold, (ge)geold, (ge)gyld	‘guild, brotherhood; idol, god’
<i>(ge)giældan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	(ge)geldan, (ge)gildan 1, (ge)gyldan 2	‘to yield, pay; pay for, reward, requite, render; worship, serve, sacrifice to; punish’
<i>(ge)gierela</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)gerela, (ge)girela, (ge)gyrela	‘dress, apparel, adornment; banner’
<i>(ge)gierwan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)gearwan, (ge)gerwan, (ge)gyrwan, (ge)gierwian, (ge)gærwian, (ge)girwan, (ge)gearwian	‘to prepare; cook; deck, dress, clothe, adorn; direct’
<i>(ge)gilda</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)gylda	‘member of a brotherhood of related persons’
<i>(ge)giwian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)gi:wian, (ge)giowian	‘to ask’
<i>(ge)gremian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)gremman, (ge)grymman	‘to enrage, provoke, irritate; revile’
<i>(ge)gre:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to greet, salute, accost, speak to, challenge; to seek out, approach, visit; illtreat, attack; touch, take hold of, handle, deal with; have an effect upon; cohabit with. hearpan gre:tan play the harp’
<i>(ge)gri:n</i>	(N)	nf.	(ge)giren, (ge)gry:n, (ge)grin, (ge)gryn, (ge)gy:ren	‘snare, gin; halter, noose’

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<i>(ge)grindan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	(ge)gryndan	'to rub together, grate, scrape; gnash; grind, sharpen'
<i>(ge)gri:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to seek to get hold of, assail, attack; seize, snatch, take, apprehend'
<i>(ge)gro:wān</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		'to grow, increase, flourish; germinate'
<i>gehæcca</i>	(N)	m.		'sausage'
<i>(ge)hæft 1</i>	(N)	m.		'bond, fetter; captive, slave, servant; bondage, imprisonment, affliction; seizing, thing seized'
<i>(ge)hæftan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to bind, fetter; arrest, detain, imprison; condemn'
<i>gehæg</i>	(N)	n.	geheige	'enclosure, meadow'
<i>(ge)hæ:led</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'hale, whole, entire, uninjured, healthy, well, sound, safe, genuine, straightforward'
<i>(ge)hæ:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to have intercourse with, cohabit with; marry'
<i>gehæplic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	geheplic	'fit, convenient'
<i>(ge)ha:l</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'hale, whole, entire, uninjured, healthy, well, sound, safe, genuine, straightforward'
<i>(ge)ha:lettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)hæ:lettan	'to greet, hail, salute'
<i>(ge)ha:lgian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)ha:ligan 2, (ge)healgian, (ge)hæ:lgian	'to hallow, sanctify; consecrate, dedicate, ordain; reverence; keep holy'
<i>(ge)ha:lgung</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)hæ:lgung	'hallowing, consecration; sanctuary'
<i>(ge)hangian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to hang, be hanged; depend, rest on; hang, suspend'
<i>(ge)ha:t</i>	(N)	n.		'promise, vow'
<i>gehata</i>	(N)	m.		'enemy, opponent'
<i>(ge)ha:tan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(a)		'to command, direct, bid, order; summon; vow, promise; name, call; be called'
<i>(ge)ha:theort</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)ha:thort, (ge)ha:thyr	'wrathful, furious, passionate; ardent, whole-hearted'
<i>(ge)hatian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)hatigan	'to hate, treat as an enemy'
<i>(ge)ha:wian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to gaze on, view, look at, observe, notice'
<i>(ge)healdan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)	(ge)haldan, (ge)heoldan	'to hold, contain, hold fast, grasp, retain, possess, inhabit; curb, restrain, compel, control, rule, reign; keep, guard, preserve, foster, cherish, defend'
<i>(ge)healdsumnes</i>	(N)	f.		'keeping, observance, devotion; custody, preservation; restraint, abstinence; continence, chastity'
<i>gehe:aw</i>	(N)	n.		'gnashing, grinding'

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<i>(ge)he:awan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(b)		‘to hew, hack, strike, cleave, cut, cut down, kill; make by hewing. æftan h. to slander’
<i>(ge)hebban</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	(ge)hæbban	‘to heave, raise, lift, lift up, exalt; rise’
<i>(ge)helan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	(ge)heolan	‘to conceal, cover, hide’
<i>(ge)helpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to help, support, succour; benefit, do good to; cure, amend’
<i>gehende 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘near, at hand; convenient’
<i>(ge)heorcnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)hercnian, (ge)hyrcnian	‘to hearken, listen’
<i>geherd</i>	(N)	f.	geheord 4	‘guard, watch’
<i>(ge)hergian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)herian 3	‘to ravage, plunder, lay waste, harry; seize, take, capture’
<i>(ge)hield</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)hæld, (ge)held, (ge)heold, (ge)hild, (ge)hyld	‘keeping, custody, guard, protection; loyalty, fidelity; observance, observation, watching; secret place; protector, guardian’
<i>(ge)hi:enan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)he:nan, (ge)hi:nan, (ge)hy:nan, (ge)hæ:nan	‘to fell, prostrate; overcome; weaken, crush, afflict, injure, oppress; abase, humble, insult; accuse, condemn’
<i>(ge)hi:eran</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)he:ran, (ge)hi:ran, (ge)hy:ran	‘to hear, listen (to); obey, follow; accede to, grant; be subject to, belong to, serve’
<i>(ge)hierdan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)hirdan, (ge)hyrdan	‘to harden, make hard; strengthen, fortify, confirm, encourage’
<i>(ge)hi:ernes</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)he:rnes, (ge)hy:rnes 2	‘(+/-) hearing, report; (+/-) obedience, subjection, allegiance, jurisdiction, district’
<i>(ge)hi:ersum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)he:rsum, (ge)he:arsum, (ge)hi:rsum, (ge)hy:rsum	‘obedient, docile’
<i>(ge)hi:ersumnes</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)hi:rsumnes, (ge)hy:rsumnes	‘obedience, submission; service; humility’
<i>(ge)hiertan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)hertan, (ge)heortan, (ge)hyrtan	‘to cheer, encourage; be renewed, refreshed; revive; cherish’
<i>(ge)hierwan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)herian 1, (ge)herwan, (ge)hirwan, (ge)hyrwan	‘to abuse, blaspheme, condemn, illtreat; to deride, despise’
<i>(ge)hilde</i>	(N)	fn.	(ge)hilt, (ge)helt	‘handle, hilt (of sword)’
<i>(ge)hladan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	(ge)hlædan, (ge)hleadan, (ge)ladan	‘to lade, draw, or take in water; heap up, lay on, build, load, burden’
<i>(ge)hle:apan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(b)		‘to leap, run, go, jump, dance, spring; (+) leap upon, mount’
<i>(ge)hle:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to cast lots; (+/-) get by lot, obtain’

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<i>(ge)hle:ow</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)hli:w	‘sheltered, warm, sunny’
<i>gehle:ða</i>	(N)	m.		‘companion, denizen’
<i>(ge)hliehhan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	(ge)hlæhan, (ge)hlehhan, (ge)hlihan, (ge)hlihhan, (ge)hlihcan, (ge)hlyhhan	‘to laugh; (+/-) laugh at, deride; rejoice’
<i>(ge)hlinian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)hleonian, (ge)hlynian	‘to lean; recline, lie down, rest’
<i>(ge)hly:d</i>	(N)	fm.		‘noise, sound; tumult, disturbance, dissension’
<i>(ge)hlyst</i>	(N)	f.		‘sense of hearing; listening’
<i>gehlytta</i>	(N)	m.		‘partner, fellow’
<i>gehlytto</i>	(N)	?	gehletto	‘fellowship, lot’
<i>(ge)hnæ:gan 2</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)hne:gan 2, (ge)næ:gan 3	‘to neigh’
<i>gehnæ:st</i>	(N)	n.	gehna:st	‘collision, conflict, battle’
<i>(ge)hremman</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to hinder, cumber’
<i>(ge)hre:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to fall, sink, fall down, go to ruin; rush; rush upon, attack’
<i>(ge)hre:ow 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘sorrow, regret, penitence, repentance, penance’
<i>(ge)hre:owan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to affect one with regret or contrition; distress, grieve; be penitent, repent’
<i>(ge)hre:owsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)hre:osian, (ge)hry:sian	‘to feel sorrow or penitence; do penance’
<i>(ge)hre:ran</i>	(Vb)	wk. w/str.		‘to move, shake, agitate’
<i>(ge)hrif</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)rif	‘belly, womb’
<i>(ge)hri:nan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	(ge)ri:nan	‘to touch, lay hold of, reach, seize, strike; have connection with’
<i>(ge)hrine</i>	(N)	m.		‘sense of touch; touch; contact’
<i>(ge)hu:sa</i>	(N)	m.		‘member of a household’
<i>(ge)hu:slian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to administer the sacrament’
<i>gehwæ:de</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘slight, scanty, small, young’
<i>gehwearf</i>	(N)	m.	gehworf, gehwarf, gehwærf, gehworf 3, gewearf	‘vicissitude’
<i>gehworf 1</i>	(N)	n.	gehwurf	‘a turning’
<i>(ge)hweorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	(ge)hworfan, (ge)hwurfan	‘to turn; change; turn out; move, go, come; wander about, roam, go about; turn back, return, turn from, depart; die; be converted. feohtan mid hweorfendum sigum to fight with varying success’
<i>(ge)hwierfan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)werfan, (ge)wyrfan,	‘to turn, revolve, change, transfer, convert, return;

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			(ge)hwerfan, (ge)hwearfan, (ge)hwirfan, (ge)hwyrfan	wander, move, go, depart; exchange, barter'
<i>(ge)hwyrft</i>	(N)	m.		'turning, circuit, revolution, motion, course, orbit; way out, outlet. +hw. ge:ares anniversary'
<i>(ge)hy:dan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)hi:dan, (ge)he:dan 2	'to hide, conceal, preserve; hide oneself; sheath (a sword), bury (a corpse); to fasten with a rope of hide'
<i>(ge)hycgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.III	(ge)hicgan, (ge)higgan, (ge)hygean	'to think, consider, meditate, study; understand; revolve upon, determine, purpose; remember; hope. h. fram be averse to'
<i>gehygd</i>	(N)	fn.	gehigd, gehy:d 2	'mind, thought; reflection, forethought'
<i>(ge)hyht</i>	(N)	mf.	(ge)heht, (ge)hiht	'hope, trust; joy, exultation; desire, expectation'
<i>(ge)hryst</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)hryst	'ornament, decoration, jewel, treasure; accoutrements, trappings, armour'
<i>(ge)hyscan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)hiscan, (ge)hihsan, (ge)hyxan	to jeer t, reproach; to rail
<i>(ge)hy:ðegian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to facilitate'
<i>(ge)hy:ðelic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)hy:ðlic	'suitable, proper, convenient, advantageous'
<i>gehy:ðnes</i>	(N)	f.	gehy:dnes 2	'advantage; occasion'
<i>(ge)i:ecan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)æ:can, (ge)e:can, (ge)i:can, (ge)i:cean, (ge)y:can, (ge)y:cean	'to increase, enlarge, add to, augment, prolong; fulfil, carry out'
<i>(ge)i:ewan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)e:awan, (ge)y:wān, (ge)a:wian, (ge)e:owan, (ge)e:owian, (ge)i:owan, (ge)i:uwian, (ge)ge:owian, (ge)y:wian	'to show, display, reveal, disclose, point out'
<i>(ge)ierman</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to harass, vex, afflict'
<i>(ge)iernan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	(ge)ærnan 2, (ge)irnan, (ge)yrgan 1, (ge)rinnan 2	'to run, move rapidly, hasten, flow, spread; pursue; cause to move rapidly, turn, grind'
<i>(ge)iersian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)irsian, (ge)iorsian, (ge)yrsian	'to be angry with, rage; enrage, irritate'
<i>gei:eðrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	gee:ðrian	'to make or become easier'

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<i>(ge)inli:htan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)inle:htan, (ge)inle:ohtan, (ge)inli:htian, (ge)inly:htan	‘to illuminate, enlighten’
<i>(ge)la:cnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)læ:cnian, (ge)le:cnian, (ge)le:xnian	‘to heal, cure, treat, look after; foment, dress (a wound)’
<i>(ge)la:d</i>	(N)	f.		‘way, street, water-way’
<i>gelæ:ca</i>	(N)	m.		‘a rival’
<i>(ge)læccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to seize, grasp, comprehend; capture, catch; take, receive’
<i>(ge)læ:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)le:dan	‘to lead, guide, conduct, carry, lift, take, bring; produce, bring forth; pass, lead (life); to mark or beat the bounds of land; do; place, lay; sprout forth, grow, spread. wi:f l. take a wife, marry’
<i>gelæ:r</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gelæ:re	‘empty, empty-handed’
<i>(ge)læ:red</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘learned (opposed to læ:wed); hence clerical (as opposed to lay); spiritual (as opposed to temporal)’
<i>(ge)læ:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)	(ge)le:tan	‘to allow to remain, leave behind, depart from, let alone; leave undone; bequeath; allow; cause to do; regard as, consider; suppose; conduct oneself’
<i>gelæ:te 2</i>	(N)	n.	gelæ:t	‘junction of roads’
<i>(ge)læ:wan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II		‘to betray’
<i>gelan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to pour’
<i>(ge)la:st</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)le:st, (ge)læ:st	‘accomplishment, observance; duty, due, obligation, vow’
<i>(ge)laðian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)hlaðian	‘to invite, summon, call upon, ask’
<i>gelda ø</i>				
<i>geled</i>	(N)	?		‘catasta’
<i>(ge)le:af</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)li:f, (ge)læ:f, (ge)le:f	‘leave; permission, privilege’
<i>(ge)le:afa</i>	(N)	m.		‘belief, faith; creed’
<i>(ge)le:afful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘believing; orthodox (Christian); faithful, trustworthy’
<i>(ge)leahtrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)lehtrian	‘to accuse, revile, reprove, blame; corrupt’
<i>gelege</i>	(N)	f?	gelegu	‘lair, bed’
<i>(ge)le:ogan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to lie; deceive, belie, betray; be in error. I. on to charge falsely’
<i>(ge)le:oma</i>	(N)	m.		‘ray of light, beam, radiance, gleam, glare; lightning’
<i>(ge)le:on</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to lend, give, grant’

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<i>(ge)le:oran</i>	(Vb)	wk. w/str.	(ge)hle:oran, (ge)le:orian	‘to go, depart, vanish, die’
<i>(ge)leornian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)leornan	‘to learn, read, study, think about’
<i>(ge)lettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)lættan	‘to let, hinder, delay, impede, oppress’
<i>geli:c 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘like, alike; similar, equal; suitable; likely; Superlat. li:cost double, twin’
<i>geli:ca</i>	(N)	sb	geli:ce 1	‘an equal’
<i>(ge)licgan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to lie, be situated, be at rest, remain, be; lie down, lie low, yield, subside, fall, lie prostrate, fail, lie dead; lead, extend to; flow, go, run; belong to’
<i>(ge)li:cung</i>	(N)	f.		‘pleasure’
<i>(ge)li:cwyrðe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)li:cewyrðe, (ge)li:ceworðe, (ge)li:ceweorðe, (ge)li:cewyrðe, (ge)li:cewurðe	‘pleasing, acceptable; estimable, praiseworthy; accepted, recognised, sterling’
<i>(ge)li:efan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)le:fan 1, (ge)li:fan 1, (ge)ly:fan 1	‘to allow, grant, concede’
<i>geli:efen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gele:fen	‘excused’
<i>(ge)li:esan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)le:san, (ge)ly:san	‘to loosen, release, redeem, deliver, liberate’
<i>geli:fnes ø</i>				
<i>geligere</i>	(N)	m.	gegelire	‘concubinage, fornication, adultery’
<i>gelimp</i>	(N)	n.		‘occurrence; misfortune, accident’
<i>(ge)limpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to happen, occur, exist; belong to, suit, befit; concern’
<i>gelimplic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘fitting, suitable; happening; accidentia’
<i>(ge)li:ðan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to go to, travel, sail’
<i>gella ø</i>				
<i>(ge)lo:gian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to lodge, place, put by; put in order, arrange, collect, settle; discourse; divide, portion out. +l. u:p lay by, deposit. +lo:god spræ:c (well)-ordered speech, style’
<i>(ge)lo:ma</i>	(N)	m.		‘tool, utensil, article of furniture’
<i>(ge)lo:mlæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to frequent; be frequent’
<i>gelo:mlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gelo:melic	‘repeated, frequent, numerous’
<i>(ge)lu:can</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to lock, close, enclose, fasten, shut up; close up, form one mass; interlock, intertwine, twist, wind; conclude’

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<i>(ge)lufian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to love, cherish, show love to; fondle, caress; delight in, approve, practise’
<i>gelustful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘desirable’
<i>(ge)lu:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to bend, stoop, decline. +loten dæg after part of day; bow, make obeisance, fall down; entreat’
<i>(ge)mæc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)mæcc (Sweet)	‘well-suited, companionable; similar, equal’
<i>gemæcca</i>	(N)	mf.	gemaca, gemeca	‘mate, equal, one of a pair, comrade, companion; (pl) pair’
<i>gemæ:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to make mad or foolish’
<i>gemæ:dla</i>	(N)	m.		‘madness’
<i>(ge)mæ:g 1</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)me:g 1, (ge)me:i 1, (ge)me:ig 1	‘male kinsman, parent, son, brother, nephew, cousin; compatriot’
<i>(ge)mæ:g 2</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)me:g 2, (ge)me:i 2, (ge)me:ig 2	‘female relation, wife, woman, maiden’
<i>(ge)mæ:gô 1</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)mæ:geô 1, (ge)my:gô 1	‘family group, clan, tribe, generation, stock, race, people; province, country’
<i>(ge)mæ:ne</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘common, public, general, universal; owned in common; catholic; lower (clergy); mutual. habban m. to have or hold in common’
<i>(ge)mæ:nelic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)mæ:nelic	‘common, ordinary; mutual; public, general, universal’
<i>(ge)mæ:re</i>	(N)	?		‘boundary, border; balk of a plough-land’
<i>(ge)mæ:rsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)me:rsian	‘to make or become famous, proclaim, declare, announce; celebrate; glorify, honour, exalt, praise; spread (fame); enlarge; to mark out, bound, limit’
<i>(ge)mæ:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to dream’
<i>(ge)ma:h</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘bad, wanton, shameless, importunate’
<i>gema:hlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gema:glic	‘importunate; wanton, shameless; wicked’
<i>gema:na</i>	(N)	m.		‘community, company; common property; communion, companionship, intercourse; cohabitation. to: +ma:nan in common’
<i>(ge)manian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)monian	‘to remind; admonish, warn, exhort, instigate; instruct, advise; claim, demand, ask’
<i>gemang</i>	(N)	n.	gemong	‘mixture, union; troop, crowd, multitude; congregation, assembly; business; cohabitation. in +mang during.

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				on +m. in the midst of'
<i>gemæðel</i>	(N)	n.	gemæðel	'speech, talking'
<i>(ge)mearc</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)mærc, (ge)merc, (ge)mirc	'mark, sign, line of division; boundary, limit, term, border; defined area, district, province. to:ðæs +mearces ðe in the direction that'
<i>geme:de 1</i>	(N)	n.	geme:du 1	'consent, good-will, pleasure; covenant'
<i>(ge)melcan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	(ge)milcan	'to milk'
<i>(ge)meltan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	(ge)myltan 1	'to consume by fire, melt, burn up; dissolve, digest'
<i>(ge)mengan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)mæcian, (ge)mægnan, (ge)mængan, (ge)mecgan	'to mix, combine, unite; associate with, consort, cohabit with; disturb; converse'
<i>(ge)met</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)mett	'measure (vessel or amount); act of measuring, appointed share, quantity; space, distance; boundary, limit; manner, degree, way'
<i>(ge)me:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)my:tan	'to meet, find, find out, fall in with, encounter, obtain; to paint, design'
<i>geme:tednes</i>	(N)	f.	geme:tnes	'finding, discovery'
<i>gemetfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'moderate, reasonable, modest, meek'
<i>(ge)metgian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to moderate, control, govern; weigh in mind, consider; assign due measure to; prepare, regulate'
<i>(ge)metgung</i>	(N)	f.		'moderation, temperance; reflection, meditation; rule, regulation'
<i>gemetlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'measurable; fitting, suitable; moderate; mild, discreet'
<i>(ge)metsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to supply with food'
<i>(ge)mi:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to make water'
<i>(ge)miclian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)myclian	'to become great, increase; make great, make larger, magnify, extol'
<i>(ge)minsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to diminish'
<i>(ge)mittan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to meet, meet with, find'
<i>(ge)mitting</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)mytting	'meeting, convention'
<i>(ge)mo:d</i>	(N)	n.		'heart, mind, spirit, mood, temper'
<i>gemo:dsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'accordant, in agreement'
<i>(ge)mo:t</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)me:t	'moot, society, assembly, court, council, synod. + m. wyrca; to take counsel; litigation; (+) conflict, encounter'
<i>gemun</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'mindful, remembering'

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<i>(ge)munan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		‘to think about, be mindful of, remember, mention; consider’
<i>(ge)mundian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to protect, watch over, act as a guardian of’
<i>(ge)mynd</i>	(N)	fn.	(ge)mind, (ge)mund	‘memory, remembrance; memorial, record; act of commemoration; thought, purpose; consciousness, mind, intellect, on +m. niman to recollect’
<i>gemyndiglic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gemyndelic	‘memorable; hortatory’
<i>(ge)myndgian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)menegian	‘to remember, be mindful of; remind; intend; commemorate, mention; exhort, impel, warn; demand payment. +myndgod aforesaid’
<i>(ge)myndle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘foolish, senseless’
<i>genacod 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	genacud 1, genæcod 1, genæcud 1, genæced 1, genæcad 1, gehnacod	‘naked, nude, bare; empty; not fully clothed’
<i>(ge)næ:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to annoy, afflict, press upon, subdue, injure, destroy’
<i>(ge)ne:adian 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to compel, force, constrain, urge, impel’
<i>gene:ahwian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	gene:an, gene:hwian, gene:awian	‘to draw near, approach, cleave to’
<i>(ge)ne:alæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to come or draw near, approach; be near; be like; cling to’
<i>gene:at</i>	(N)	m.		‘companion, follower (esp. in war); dependant, vassal, tenant who works for a lord’
<i>(ge)nemnan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)nemnian	‘(+/-) to name, call; enumerate; address, speak to; nominate; invoke; mention, relate’
<i>(ge)ner</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)near, (ge)neru, (ge)neru	‘refuge, protection’
<i>(ge)nerian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to save, rescue, liberate; preserve, defend, protect’
<i>(ge)nesan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to escape from, survive, be saved’
<i>(ge)ne:ðan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to venture on, dare, risk’
<i>(ge)nierwan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)nierwian, (ge)nirwan, (ge)nirwian, (ge)nyrwan, (ge)nyrwian	‘to confine, repress; beset, rebuke, chasten’
<i>(ge)niman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	(ge)nioman, (ge)nyman	‘to take, assume, undertake, accept, receive, get, obtain; hold, seize; adopt, appropriate; bear, carry, bring; betake’

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				oneself, go; contain; experience; suffer, tolerate; give. sigē n. gain victory. on n. take effect. se nimenda dæ:l the participle ‘
<i>(ge)ni:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to grow dark, obscure’
<i>geni:ðla</i>	(N)	m.	geni:ðle	‘enemy; enmity, fierceness’
<i>genugan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		‘to suffice, not to lack’
<i>(ge)nyhtsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)nihtsum	‘abundant, abounding’
<i>ge:o</i>	(Adv)		gi:u, gi:o, gy:u, i:o, i:u	‘once, formerly, of old, before, already, earlier’
<i>ge:oc</i>	(N)	m.	e:oc, ge:c, go:c	‘help, support, rescue; safety; consolation’
<i>geocsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	gicsian	‘to sob’
<i>(ge)offrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)ofrian	‘to offer, sacrifice, bring an oblation’
<i>geoguð</i>	(N)	f.	geogoð, geogað, eogoð, gegoð, gigoð, iugoð	‘youth; young people; junior warriors (as apposed to duguð); young cattle’
<i>geoguðha:d</i>	(N)	m.	gioðha:d	‘state of youth; adolescence’
<i>geoht</i>	(N)	n.	iuht	‘yoke, pair’
<i>geolu</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gelo	‘yellow’
<i>ge:omor</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gi:omor, ge:omur	‘troubled, sad, miserable’
<i>ge:omrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	ge:omerian, ge:omran	‘to be sad, complain, lament, bemoan, mourn’
<i>geondscri:ðan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to pass through, traverse, stride to and fro; ramble (of the mind)’
<i>geondstre:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	geondstregdan	‘to scatter, suffuse, besprinkle’
<i>geong 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	geng 1, gyng, ging, gung, ing 2, iong 2	‘young, youthful; recent, new, fresh’
<i>geonglic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	geonlic	‘young, youthful’
<i>geongor ø</i>				
<i>geonli:cian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	geanli:cian, geonli:can	‘to compare; make like, simulate’
<i>geonðracian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	geaðracian, geanðracian, geandðracian	‘to fear, dread’
<i>ge:opan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to take in’
<i>(ge)openung</i>	(N)	f.		‘opening, disclosure, manifestation’
<i>georn</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘desirous, eager, earnest, diligent, studious’
<i>geornful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	geornful	‘desirous, eager, zealous, diligent’
<i>geornnes</i>	(N)	f.	geornnes, gornnes, giornnes, gyornnes	‘desire, endeavour; zeal, industry; importunity’
<i>(ge)orrettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to put confusion, disgrace’
<i>ge:otend</i>	(N)	m.		‘artery’

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<i>ge:otere</i>	(N)	m.		‘founder (of metal)’
<i>ge:oting</i> ø				
<i>(ge)pu:nian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to pound, beat, bruise’
<i>gera:d 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘reckoning, account; condition, stipulation; intention; reason, wisdom, discernment; accuracy. <i>ðus</i> +r. such, of this kind. <i>hu: +ra:des</i> how’
<i>gera:d 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘conditioned, circumstanced, disposed, adapted; wise, clever, skilful; straight’
<i>(ge)ræ:dan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		to advise, counsel, persuade; consult, discuss, deliberate, plot, design; decree, decide; rule, guide, have control over, possess’
<i>geræ:de 1</i>	(N)	n.	<i>gere:de, geræ:ðle</i>	‘trappings, armour, accoutrements, ornaments’
<i>(ge)ræ:dend</i>	(N)	m.		‘controller, disposer, ruler; diviner’
<i>(ge)ræ:dnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘agreement; decree; condition; definition, decision’
<i>(ge)ræ:pan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to bind, fetter, capture, enslave; yoke together’
<i>(ge)ræ:w</i>	(N)	f.	<i>(ge)ra:w, (ge)re:aw</i>	‘row, line; succession; hedgerow’
<i>gera:r</i>	(N)	n.		‘roaring, howling’
<i>gera:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to arrange in line’
<i>gerec</i>	(N)	n.	<i>gehrec</i>	‘rule, government, decree; explanation; tumult’
<i>(ge)re:can</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to bring, convey; (+) go, move, rush’
<i>(ge)reccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	<i>(ge)hræcan, (ge)ræcan, (ge)ræccan</i>	‘to stretch, tend, go; extend, hold out, give; (+/-)instruct, explain, interpret; tell, narrate; quote; correct, reprove; (+) to wield (authority), give judgement, decide, direct, control; prove; count, reckon’
<i>(ge)re:fa</i>	(N)	m.	<i>(ge)re:afa</i>	‘high official, reeve, steward, sheriff, count (comes), prefect, consul’
<i>gere:fland</i>	(N)	n.		‘land held by a reeve’
<i>gere:ne</i>	(N)	n.	<i>geri:ne</i>	‘ornament; instrument; edification’
<i>(ge)re:nian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to prepare’
<i>(ge)reord 1</i>	(N)	fn.		‘voice; language, speech’
<i>(ge)reord 2</i>	(N)	f.		‘sustenance, food; meal, feast’
<i>(ge)rest</i>	(N)	f.	<i>(ge)ræst</i>	‘resting-place, bed, couch’
<i>(ge)re:ðra</i>	(N)	m.	<i>(ge)ro:ðra</i>	‘rower, sailor’
<i>(ge)re:ðru</i>	(N)	np.		‘oars’

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<i>gerid</i>	(N)	n.		'riding, food'
<i>geri:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to ride over, occupy (a country), seize; ride up to. to: handa geri:dan to bring into a person's power or possession'
<i>(ge)riht 1</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)ræht, (ge)reht 1, (ge)reoht 1, (ge)ryht 1, (ge)riaht, (ge)rieht 1	'(what is straight), right, equity, justice, law, canon, rule; cause, legal action; a right, privilege, correctness; truth. on riht, mid rihte rightly, correctly, properly; what is due, duty, obligation; reckoning, account'
<i>(ge)rihtlæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to make straight, put right, rectify, set in order; direct'
<i>(ge)rihtwi:sian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to make righteous, justify; direct alright, rule'
<i>(ge)ri:m</i>	(N)	n.		'number, counting, reckoning; a calendar, numeral'
<i>geri:nan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	gerignan, gerignan	'to wet with rain'
<i>(ge)rinnan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	(ge)iernan 2	'to run, flow'
<i>(ge)ri:p</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)ry:p	'harvest; cut corn, sheaf; ripeness, maturity'
<i>(ge)ri:pan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)re:opan	'to reap*'
<i>(ge)ri:san 1</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to rise, stand up; rise together; be fit, be proper'
<i>(ge)risne 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'fit, meet, proper, convenient'
<i>(ge)risne 2</i>	(N)	n.		'what is fitting, dignity, honour'
<i>gerisnes</i>	(N)	f.		'congruity'
<i>(ge)ri:ðe</i>	(N)	f.		'rivulet, stream'
<i>(ge)rotian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to rot, putrefy'
<i>gero:tsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to comfort, gladden'
<i>(ge)ro:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		'to go by water, row, sail, swim'
<i>(ge)ru:m 2</i>	(N)	m.		'space (extent or time), room; scope, opportunity. on +ru:m at large, apart'
<i>gery:de</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'prepared, ready? easy?; (BT) smooth, easy, pleasant'
<i>(ge)ry:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to clear, open up; widen, extend, prolong, enlarge; make room, retire, yield'
<i>(ge)ry:ne</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)re:ne, (ge)ri:ne	'mystery, dark saying; mystic rite; sacrament; sacramental elements'
<i>(ge)ry:nig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'good in counsel'
<i>gery:pan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to spoil, plunder, rob'
<i>(ge)sacu</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)sac	'conflict, strife, war, battle, feud, sedition, dispute'
<i>(ge)sæ:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)si:gan 2	'to cause to sink, settle; cause to fall, fell, destroy'

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<i>(ge)sæ:lan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)se:lan	‘to take place, happen; succeed’
<i>(ge)sæ:lig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)se:lig	‘fortuitous; happy, prosperous’
<i>gesæ:lnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘occurrence’
<i>(ge)sæ:lô</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)sy:lô, (ge)se:lô	‘hap, fortune; happiness, prosperity, blessing’
<i>(ge)samhi:wan</i>	(N)	pl.		‘members of the same household, married persons; members of a guild?’
<i>(ge)samnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to assemble, meet, collect, unite, join, gather together; glean’
<i>(ge)samnung</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)somnung	‘union, congregation, meeting, assembly, council; collection; union in marriage’
<i>(ge)sa:rgian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to cause pain, afflict, wound, grieve; be pained, suffer, languish’
<i>(ge)sa:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)	(ge)sæ:wan	‘to sow, strew seed, implant; disseminate’
<i>(ge)scafan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	(ge)scaefan, (ge)sceaefan	‘to shave, scrape, polish’
<i>gesce:ad</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gesca:d	‘reasonable, prudent; calculated’
<i>(ge)sce:adan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(a)	(ge)sca:dan, (ge)sce:dan	‘to divide, separate, part; discriminate, decide, determine, appoint; differ; scatter, shed: expound; decree; write down’
<i>(ge)sce:adwi:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sagacious, intelligent, rational, reasonable, wise’
<i>(ge)sceaft</i>	(N)	fmn.		‘created being, creature; origin creation, construction, existence. (+) dispensation, destiny, fate; (+) condition, nature’
<i>(ge)sceap</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)scap, (ge)scep	‘shape, form, created being, creature; creation; dispensation, fate; condition; sex; genitalia’
<i>(ge)scearfian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to cut off, scrape, shred’
<i>(ge)sce:awian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to look, gaze, see, behold, observe; inspect, examine, scrutinize; have respect to, look favourably on; look out, look for, choose; decree, grant, exhibit, display’
<i>(ge)scendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)scindan, (ge)sciendan, (ge)scyndan	‘to put to shame, confound, discomfit; blame; corrupt, injure; disgrace, insult’
<i>gesceorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to scrape, shred’
<i>gesyflan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to provide with relishes, flavour’
<i>(ge)sce:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to shoot, hurl missiles, cast; strike, hit, push, thrust; run, rush, dart, press forward;’

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				contribute, pay; refer to, appeal to; allot, assign; befall, fall to, happen'
<i>(ge)sceððan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	(ge)sceaððan, (ge)scyððan	'to scathe, injure, hurt, crush, oppress, disturb'
<i>(ge)sciold</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)sceld 1, (ge)scild, (ge)scyld 2	'protection, defence'
<i>(ge)scieppan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	(ge)sceppan, (ge)scippan, (ge)scyppan	'to create, form, shape, make; order, destine, arrange, adjudge, assign'
<i>(ge)scieran</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	(ge)scæran, (ge)sceran, (ge)sceoran, (ge)sciran	'to cleave, hew, cut; cut hair; receive tonsure; shear sheep. pp. scoren abrupt'
<i>(ge)scildnes</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)scioldnes	'defence, protection'
<i>(ge)sci:ran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)scy:ran	'to make clear, say, tell, declare; arrange, determine, decide, decree, act in authority; (+/-) clear from, get rid of'
<i>(ge)scirian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)scerian, (ge)scyrian	'to ordain, appoint; allot, assign, grant; (BT) to separate from'
<i>(ge)scot</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)sceot	'shot, shooting, darting, rapid motion; what is shot forth. (+) scot, payment; private apartment, sanctum, chancel'
<i>(ge)scræf</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)screaf, (ge)scref	'cave, cavern, hole, pit; hovel; den'
<i>(ge)screncan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to cause to stumble, ensnare, deceive'
<i>(ge)scre:pe 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)scræ:pe, (ge)scre:ope, (ge)scro:pe	'suitable, adapted, fit'
<i>(ge)scri:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	(ge)scri:ban	'prescribe, ordain, allot, assign, impose (punishment); hear confession, shrive; receive absolution; have regard to, be troubled about, care for'
<i>(ge)scunian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to shun, avoid; be afraid; abhor'
<i>(ge)scyld 1</i>	(N)	fm.	(ge)sceld 2, (ge)scyldo, (ge)scyldu	'offence, fault, crime, guilt, sin; obligation, liability, due, debt'
<i>(ge)se:can 1</i>	(Vb)	str.II	(ge)se:ocan, (ge)si:can 1, (ge)su:can 1, (ge)sy:can 2	'to search for, seek, inquire, ask for, look for; try, strive after, long for, wish, desire. s. on, to: look to for, expect from; visit, go to; approach, attain to; get; attack, pursue, follow; go, move, proceed'
<i>(ge)secgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.III	(ge)sæcgan, (ge)secgan	'to say, speak, inform, utter, declare, tell, recite; signify, mean; explain, discuss; attribute to'

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<i>(ge)se:fte</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'soft, pleasant, comfortable, easy; gentle, mild; effeminate, luxurious'
<i>(ge)segen</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)sægen, (ge)sæcgen	'conversation, speech, statement; premonition, prophecy; report, story, legend. se:o ha:lga + s. Holy Writ'
<i>(ge)segnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)sægnian, (ge)sæ:nian, (ge)segnæ:n, (ge)se:nian	'to make the sign of the cross, cross oneself, consecrate, bless'
<i>(ge)selnes</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)selnes	'tradition. (+) giving'
<i>gesella</i> (BT)	(N).	m.		'a giver'
<i>(ge)sellan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)seallan, (ge)sillan, (ge)siellan, (ge)syllan	'to give, furnish, supply, lend; surrender, give up, betray; entrust, deliver to, appoint, allot; lay by, hide; sell; promise. a:ð s. make oath, swear'
<i>gese:m</i>	(N)	n.		'reconciliation'
<i>(ge)sendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)sændan, (ge)syndan	'to send, send forth, despatch; impel, drive; throw, hurl, cast; put, place, lay; utter'
<i>(ge)se:oðan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	(ge)seoððan, (ge)sy:ðan, (ge)si:ðtan, (ge)siððan, (ge)syððan	'to seethe, boil; be troubled in mind, brood; afflict, disturb'
<i>(ge)se:on</i>	(Vb)	str.V	(ge)si:on	'to see, look, behold; observe, perceive, understand, know; inspect, visit; experience, suffer; appear; seem'
<i>(ge)set</i>	(N)	n.		'seat, habitation; entrenchment, camp, stall, fold; setting (of the sun)'
<i>gesetennes</i>	(N)	f.		'sitting'
<i>gesetla</i>	(N)	m.	gesætla	'one sitting beside; assessor, fellow-judge'
<i>(ge)setnes</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)sætnes, (ge)setednes, (ge)setenes, (ge)settednes, (ge)setness	'foundation, creation, construction; position, size, extent; institution, law, ordinance, decree, will; instruction; record, narrative; sentence, paragraph, figure of speech, composition'
<i>(ge)se:ðan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to affirm, testify; prove'
<i>(ge)sibb 1</i>	(N)	sb.		'kinsman, kinswoman'
<i>(ge)sibb 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'related, akin'
<i>(ge)sibsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'peace-loving, peaceable, friendly'
<i>(ge)si:de</i>	(N)	f.		'side'
<i>(ge)sierwan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)syrwian, sirwan, syrwan	'to plan, devise, contrive; plot, lay snares for, entrap; put on

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				armour'
<i>(ge)si:gan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to sink, set (of the sun); decline; descend, fall, fall down; move, advance, go, go to, approach. sa:h u:t came out'
<i>gesiht</i>	(N)	f.	gesieht, gesyht, gesiehd, gesihð 3	'faculty or act of sight; aspect; what is seen, vision, apparition'
<i>(ge)singan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	(ge)syngan	'to sink, celebrate in song; crow, sing (of birds); chant, intone; read, recite, narrate; (of things) sound, resound, ring, clank'
<i>(ge)sinhi:wan</i>	(N)	np.	(ge)sinhi:gan	'wedded couple'
<i>(ge)sinscipe</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)senscipe, (ge)synscipe, (ge)sinigscipe	'cohabitation, marriage. (+) married couple'
<i>(ge)sittan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to sit, sit down, recline, rest; remain, continue, be situated; settle, encamp, dwell, occupy, possess;'
<i>gesi:ð 1</i>	(N)	m.	gesy:ð 1	'comrade, companion; follower, retainer, warrior; count, thane'
<i>gesi:ð 2</i>	(N)	n.	gesy:ð 2	'company'
<i>(ge)slæ:pan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	(ge)sla:pan, (ge)sle:pan, (ge)sly:pan	'to be benumbed, motionless, inactive; lie with; rest in the grave, die'
<i>gesle:an</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	gesla:n	'to strike down; play (harp, etc.); gain by fighting, win, conquer'
<i>geslit</i>	(N)	n.		'rending, biting, bite; something to be torn or rent; backbiting, calumny'
<i>(ge)sli:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to slit, tear, split, shiver, rend to pieces, divide; bite, sting, wound; backbite'
<i>(ge)sme:agan</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)sme:an, (ge)sme:gan	'to think, think out, reflect, meditate on, deliberate; examine, penetrate, scrutinize, look closely into; suppose; seek (opportunity)'
<i>(ge)sme:aung</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)sme:agung, (ge)sme:ung, (ge)sme:ang, (ge)sme:awung	'reflection, thought; inquiry, search; intention, effort; intrigue; interpretation'
<i>(ge)sni:ðan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to cut, lance; cut off, amputate; hew down, slay, kill; mow, reap'
<i>(ge)snytru</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)snyteru, (ge)snytro, (ge)snytru	'wisdom, cleverness, prudence, sagacity, intelligence'
<i>(ge)spanan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to draw on, allure, seduce, mislead, persuade, instigate'
<i>gespann</i>	(N)	n.		'fastening, band, buckle, yoke'

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<i>(ge)spannan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		‘to join, link, fasten, attack’
<i>(ge)spillan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to destroy, mutilate, kill; waste; spill (blood)’
<i>(ge)spinnan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to spin; twist, writhe’
<i>(ge)spo:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		‘to succeed, thrive; (imper.) profit, avail, help’
<i>(ge)spreca</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)specan	‘spokesman, councillor’
<i>(ge)sprecan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	(ge)specan, (ge)spræcan	‘to speak, say, utter, make a speech; converse, converse with; declare, tell off’
<i>(ge)sprengan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)sprængan	‘to scatter, strew, sprinkle, sow; spring, break, burst, split. sp. on administer a clyster’
<i>(ge)springan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to jump, leap, spring, burst forth, rise; spread, be diffused, grow; want, lack’
<i>(ge)spurnan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	(ge)spornan	‘to strike against, kick; spurn, reject; stumble’
<i>(ge)spyrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)spirian	‘to make a track, go, pursue, travel, journey; follow out, ask about, investigate’
<i>(ge)stæ:nan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)ste:nan	‘to stone; adorn with precious stones’
<i>(ge)stæppan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	(ge)steppan	‘to step, go, advance’
<i>(ge)stæððig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘staid, serious’
<i>(ge)sta:l</i>	(N)	n.		‘plaint, accusation, confession?; contention’
<i>(ge)stalu</i>	(N)	f.		‘stealing, robbery, theft; stolen article; fine for stealing’
<i>(ge)standan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	(ge)stondan	‘to stand, occupy a place, stand firm; congeal; remain, continue, abide; stand good, be valid, be, exist, take place; oppose, resist attack; reprove’
<i>gesteald</i>	(N)	n.	gestald	‘dwelling, habitation’
<i>gestealla (BT)</i>	(N)	m.		‘a companion’
<i>(ge)stelan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to steal, rob’
<i>(ge)ste:pan I</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)ste:apan, (ge)sti:pan (BT)	‘to erect, raise; elevate, exalt, honour, adorn, enrich; (BT) to bereave ‘
<i>(ge)stice</i>	(N)	m.		‘sting, prick, puncture, stab; stitch, pain in the side’
<i>(ge)sti:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	(ge)sti:egan	‘to move, go, reach; go up, spring up, ascend, rise, mount, scale; go down, descend’
<i>gestiht</i>	(N)	n.		‘dispensation, provision’
<i>(ge)stre:on</i>	(N)	n.		‘gain, acquisition, property treasure; traffic, usury; procreation’
<i>(ge)stre:wian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)stre:awian, (ge)stre:owian	‘to strew, scatter’
<i>(ge)stri:can</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to pass lightly over the surface, stroke, rub, wipe;

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				move, go, run'
<i>(ge)stri:enan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)stre:nan, (ge)stre:onan, (ge)stri:nan, (ge)stry:nan	'to acquire, gain, amass; beget; increase, augment?'
<i>gestrod</i>	(N)	n.	gestrud	'plunder, robbery; confiscation'
<i>(ge)stru:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to ravage, spoil, plunder, carry off'
<i>(ge)styltan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to be amazed, dazed, hesitate'
<i>(ge)styrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)stirian, (ge)stirgan, (ge)styrgan	'to stir, move, rouse, agitate, excite, urge; cause; tell; rehearse'
<i>gesundful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'sound, whole, healthy; prosperous'
<i>(ge)su:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to swallow, sip, taste, sup, drink'
<i>(ge)swæ:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)swe:s, (ge)swa:s	'intimate, special, favourite, dear, beloved; own; agreeable, gentle, benevolent; sweet, sugary'
<i>(ge)swa:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		'to sweep, drive, swing, rush (of wind); sweep up, take possession of'
<i>geswelg</i>	(N)	n.		'abyss, whirlpool'
<i>(ge)swelgan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to swallow, incorporate, absorb, imbibe, devour'
<i>(ge)swelgend</i>	(N)	fmn.	(ge)swylgend, (ge)swyliend, (ge)sweliend	'whirlpool, vortex, gulf, abyss'
<i>geswell</i>	(N)	n.	geswel	'swelling, tumour, boil'
<i>(ge)swellan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to swell'
<i>(ge)sweltan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	(ge)swiltan, (ge)swyltan	'to die, perish'
<i>(ge)swencan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)swæncan	'to vex, distress, trouble, afflict, torment, oppress'
<i>gesweorc</i>	(N)	n.	gesworc	'cloud, darkness, mist'
<i>(ge)sweorcan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to grow dark, darken, become overcast, be obscured; be troubled, sad, become grievous, troublesome, angry; fall out (of mind)'
<i>gesweorf</i>	(N)	n.	geswearf, geswyrf	'filings'
<i>(ge)sweorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to file or grind away, polish, wipe, rup, scour'
<i>gesweostor</i>	(N)	fp.	gesweostra, gesweostru	'sisters. sweosternu bearn children of sisters, cousins'
<i>(ge)sweðrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)swaðrian, (ge)swaðorian, (ge)swæðrian, (ge)swæðorian, (ge)sweðerian, (ge)sweðorian, (ge)sweoðrian,	'to retire, vanish, melt away, abate, dwindle, decrease, subside'

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			(ge)sweoðerian, (ge)swiðrian	
(ge)swi:can	(Vb)	str.I		‘to wander; depart; cease from, yield, give way; fail, fall short, be wanting, abandon, desert, turn traitor; deceive. u:t s. go forth. from s. fall off, rebel’
(ge)swimman	(Vb)	str.IIIa	(ge)swymman	‘to swim, float’
(ge)swing	(N)	n.	(ge)swing	‘toil, work, effort; hardship; the produce of labour’
(ge)swincan	(Vb)	str.IIIa	(ge)swingan	‘to labour, work at, strive, struggle; be in trouble; languish’
(ge)swincful	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘toilsome, painful, disastrous’
geswing	(N)	n.		‘surge, fluctuation’
(ge)swipor	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘cunning’
(ge)syngian	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)singian	‘to sin, transgress, err’
(ge)tæ:can	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to show, declare, demonstrate; teach, instruct, train; assign, prescribe, direct; warn; persuade. +t. fram dismiss’
getæl 1	(N)	n.	getel 1, geteal	‘number, series; numeral; number of people, tribe; catalogue; reckoning, estimation, opinion’
(ge)tæ:se 1	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘pleasant; convenient, suitable’
(ge)tæ:se 2	(N)	n.	(ge)tæ:su, (ge)te:se	‘(+ advantage, convenience; useful thing, implement’
(ge)tang	(N)	f.	(ge)tange, (ge)tong, (ge)tonge	‘(sg and pl) pincers, tongs, forceps’
gete:ama	(N)	m.	gety:ma, gete:ma	‘warrantor, surety’
(ge)teld	(N)	n.	(ge)tæld, (ge)teald	‘tent, pavilion, tabernacle’
(ge)teldan	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to spread a covering’
(ge)temprian	(Vb)	wk.		‘to temper, moderate; cure, heal; control; curb’
gete:oh	(N)	n.		‘matter, material, universe?’
(ge)te:on 1	(Vb)	str.II		‘to pull, tug, draw, row (boat); draw together; withdraw, take; entice, allure, induce, lead, bring; bring up, educate; bring to, attract’
(ge)te:orian	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)ty:rgan, (ge)ty:rian	‘to fail, cease, become weary, be tired, exhausted; tire, weary, exhaust’
(ge)teran	(Vb)	str.IV	(ge)tearan, (ge)teoran	‘to tear, lacerate’
(ge)ti:egan	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)te:gan, (ge)ti:gan, (ge)ty:gan	‘to tie, bind; join, connect’
(ge)tilð	(N)	f.	(ge)tilðe, (ge)tylð,	‘tilth, labour, husbandry; crop,

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			(ge)tylðu	harvest; gain, profit'
<i>(ge)timber</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)timbor	'timber, building material; act of building; building, structure; trees, woods'
<i>getimbre</i>	(N)	n.		'building, structure'
<i>(ge)timbrung</i>	(N)	f.		'act of building; structure; edification'
<i>getingan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to press against'
<i>getog</i>	(N)	n.		'tugging, contraction, spasm, cramp; (pl) traces (of a horse)'
<i>(ge)torfian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)turfian	'to throw, cast missiles, shoot, stone; be tossed'
<i>(ge)trahtnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to treat, comment on, expound, consider; interpret, translate'
<i>(ge)treðan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	(ge)treodan	'to tread, step on, trample; traverse, pass over, enter upon, roam through'
<i>(ge)tre:owful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'faithful, trusty, true'
<i>(ge)tre:owle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'faithless, treacherous, false; unbelieving'
<i>(ge)tre:owð</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)tri:ewð, (ge)try:wð	'truth, veracity; troth, faith, fidelity; pledge, covenant'
<i>(ge)trifulian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)tribulian	'to break, bruise, stamp'
<i>getrum</i>	(N)	n.		'legion, army, host'
<i>(ge)tru:wa</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)tre:owa, (ge)try:wa, (ge)tru:a, (ge)tre:awa	'fidelity, faith, confidence, trust, belief; pledge, promise, agreement, covenant; protection'
<i>(ge)tru:wian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)try:wian	'to trust; inspire with trust; persuade; exculpate oneself'
<i>(ge)twæ:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)twe:man	'to divide into two, separate; cause to cease, adjust, settle; defer, postpone'
<i>(ge)twe:o</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)twy:	'doubt, ambiguity'
<i>(ge)twe:on 2</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)twi:n, (ge)twy:n	'doubt'
<i>(ge)twifeald</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)twifald	'two-fold, double, ambiguous'
<i>getwinn</i>	(N)	m.		'twin; (pl) twins, triplets'
<i>(ge)ty:n</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to instruct, teach'
<i>(ge)tynge 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'fluent, eloquent; skilful'
<i>(ge)ðaca</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)ðeaca	'roof, covering'
<i>geðæf (BT)</i>	(Adj)			'agreeing, content'
<i>(ge)ðafettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)ðæfettan, (ge)ðeafettan	'to consent'
<i>geðafsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'consenting, agreeing'
<i>(ge)ðanc</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)ðonc, (ge)ðong	'thought, reflection, sentiment, idea; mind, will, purpose; grace, mercy, favour, pardon; thanks, gratitude; pleasure, satisfaction'

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<i>geðeahht</i>	(N)	fn.		‘thought, consideration, counsel, advice, direction; design, contrivance, scheme; council assembly’
<i>(ge)ðeahtere</i>	(N)	m.		‘counsellor’
<i>(ge)ðeahtung</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)ðæhtung	‘counsel, consultation’
<i>(ge)ðeccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)ðeccan 1	‘to cover, cover over, conceal; swallow up?’
<i>(ge)ðennan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	(ge)ðænnan, (ge)ðenian	‘to stretch out, extend; prostrate; exert oneself; spread the fame of, magnify’
<i>geðe:ode</i>	(N)	n.		‘speech, language; nation; translation; meaning’
<i>(ge)ðe:ofian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to thief, steal’
<i>(ge)ðe:on 1</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to thrive, prosper, flourish, grow, increase, ripen; be profitable, to become or be great, succeed, excel; lengthen (of days). +ðogen adult’
<i>geðersc</i>	(N)	n.		‘thrashing, beating’
<i>(ge)ðerscan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc	(ge)ðarscan, (ge)ðærscan, (ge)ðerccan, (ge)ðearsan, (ge)ðirscan, (ge)ðrescan, (ge)ðyrscan	‘to thresh, trash, beat, strike’
<i>(ge)ðicgan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	(ge)ðacgan, (ge)ðæcgan, (ge)ðecgan 2, (ge)ðeacgan	‘to take, receive, accept; partake of, consume, taste, eat, drink’
<i>geðingan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to thrive’
<i>(ge)ðingung</i>	(N)	f.		‘advocacy, intercession, mediation’
<i>geðingð</i>	(N)	f.		‘intercession, agreement; court where claims are settled?’
<i>geðofta</i>	(N)	m.	geðohta	‘comrade, mate; follower, client’
<i>(ge)ðo:ht</i>	(N)	mn.		‘process of thinking, thought; mind; a thought, idea, purpose; decree; compassion, viscera’
<i>(ge)ðræc</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)ðrec	‘throng; pressure, force, violence; equipment’
<i>geðræf</i>	(N)	n.	geðrafu 2	‘pressure’
<i>(ge)ðræ:stan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to writhe, twist, press, force; crush, oppress, torment, constrain, bind; destroy’
<i>geðrafu 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘compulsion’
<i>(ge)ðra:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to turn, twist, curl; rack’
<i>(ge)ðre:agan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)ðre:agian, (ge)ðre:gan	‘to rebuke, chastise, correct, punish; threaten, menace; attack, oppress, torture, afflict, vex, harass’

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<i>(ge)ðreodian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)ðrydian, (ge)ðridian (BT)	‘to think over, deliberate; meditate; (+) resolve’
<i>geðring</i>	(N)	n.	geðryng	‘crowd, pressure, commotion’
<i>(ge)ðringan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to press, squeeze, crowd upon, throng, press forward, rush on, hasten, advance; oppress; (+)pinch (with cold); gain (by force)’
<i>(ge)ðri:stlæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to presume, dare’
<i>(ge)ðro:wian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)ðre:owian, (ge)ðrowian	‘to endure, suffer, die; pay for, atone for; sympathise’
<i>(ge)ðryccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)ðriccan	‘to trample on, crush, oppress, afflict, repress; press, push’
<i>(ge)ðryccednes</i>	(N)	f.		‘distress, trouble’
<i>geðun</i>	(N)	n.		‘loud noise’
<i>geðungen 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘full grown, thriven; competent, excellent, distinguished, virtuous’
<i>(ge)ðwæ:re</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘united, concordant, harmonious; compliant, obedient; agreeable, pleasant, gentle; peaceful; prosperous’
<i>(ge)ðwe:an</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to wash, cleanse; anoint’
<i>(ge)ðweran</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	(ge)ðweorian 1	‘to stir, churn; beat, forge, render malleable, soften’
<i>geðwing ø</i>				
<i>(ge)ðyld</i>	(N)	nf.	(ge)ðyldo, (ge)ðyldu	‘patience’
<i>geðyldmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘patient’
<i>(ge)ðyncðo</i>	(N)	f.	(ge)ðincðo, (ge)ðingðo	‘dignity, rank. office; meeting, assembly, court of justice; private agreement (to defeat justice)’
<i>(ge)uferian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)oferian, (ge)uffrian, (ge)uforian	‘to delay, put off; (+) raise up, elevate; extol, honour’
<i>(ge)unnan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		‘to grant, allow, bestow, give; be glad to see, wish, desire. unnendre handa voluntarily’
<i>geuntrum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘infirm, weakly, sick, ill’
<i>geunðwæ:rian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to disagree’
<i>(ge)unwlitegian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to become disfigured; disfigure, transform’
<i>(ge)wadan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to go, move, stride, advance; wade; (+) traverse, pervade’
<i>(ge)wæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)wa:can	‘to weaken, oppress, trouble’
<i>gewæ:ge</i>	(N)	n.	gewæ:g, gewe:g, gewa:g	‘weigh, measure’
<i>gewæ:gnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to deceive; condemn’
<i>(ge)wæ:pnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)we:pnian, (ge)wæ:mnian	‘to arm’
<i>gewæsc</i>	(N)	n.		‘wætera + w. alluvium’

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<i>gewand</i>	(N)	n.		'fear; hesitation, scruple. bu:tan gewande incunctanter' 'to weaken'
<i>gewanhæ:lan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	<i>gewanha:lian</i>	
<i>gewealc</i>	(N)	n.		'rolling, tossing motion; attack; military expedition'
<i>(ge)wealcan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)		'to move round, revolve, roll, toss; fluctuate; revolve in one's mind, discuss, scheme, reflect; roll together; (+) go, traverse'
<i>geweald</i>	(N)	n.	<i>gewald</i>	'might, power, possession; control, command, dominion; bridle; protection; subjection; groin; pudenda; muscles of the neck?. (his) gewealdes of his own accord, intentionally'
<i>(ge)wealdan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)	<i>(ge)waldan</i>	'to rule, control, determine, direct, command, govern, possess; wield (a weapon), exercise; cause, bring about'
<i>(ge)weaxan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)	<i>(ge)waxan,</i> <i>(ge)wexan,</i> <i>(ge)weahxan</i>	'to wax, grow, be fruitful, increase, become powerful, flourish'
<i>(ge)weccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to awaken, arouse; call up, bring forth, produce; recall; exhort, encourage; move, set in motion; kindle'
<i>gewe:d</i>	(N)	n.		'fury, rage, foolishness, madness'
<i>gewef</i>	(N)	n.	<i>gewæf</i>	'woof, web; text, context?'
<i>(ge)wefan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	<i>(ge)weofan</i>	'to weave'
<i>(ge)wegan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	<i>(ge)wægan</i>	'to carry; support, sustain, bear, bring; move; wear; weigh, measure'
<i>(ge)wemman</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	<i>(ge)wæmman</i>	'to defile, besmirch, profane, injure, ill-treat, destroy; abuse, revile'
<i>(ge)wemming</i>	(N)	m.		'defilement, blemishing, spoiling. (+) profanation'
<i>(ge)wendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to turn, direct; wend one's way, go; return; change, alter, vary, restore; happen; convert; translate. w. on to turn against'
<i>(ge)we:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		'to weep, complain, bewail, mourn over, deplore'
<i>geweorc</i>	(N)	n.		'work, workmanship, labour, construction; structure, edifice; military work, fortification'
<i>geweorp</i>	(N)	n.		'throwing, dashing, tossing; what is thrown up'
<i>(ge)weorpan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	<i>(ge)werpan,</i> <i>(ge)worpan,</i> <i>(ge)wyrpan</i>	'to throw, cast down, cast away; throw off, out, expel; throw upon; open; drive away; sprinkle; hit; (+) reach by throwing. w. to: handa to hand

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				over. w. handa on lay hands on (a person); charge with, accuse of'
<i>(ge)weorðan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	<i>(ge)wurðan,</i> <i>(ge)wyrðan</i>	'to become, get, be, be done, be made; happen, come to pass, arise, take place, settle; (+) get on with, please, agree; think of, occur to'
<i>(ge)weorðian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	<i>(ge)worðian,</i> <i>(ge)wyrðian,</i> <i>(ge)wyrðian</i>	'to esteem, honour, worship, distinguish, celebrate, exalt, praise; adorn, deck; enrich, reward'
<i>(ge)we:san</i>	(Vb)	wk.	<i>(ge)wisan,</i> <i>(ge)weosan,</i> <i>(ge)wo:san</i>	'to soak, macerate; ooze; dye'
<i>gewesnes</i>	(N)	f.		'dissension'
<i>(ge)wi:can</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to yield, give away, fall down'
<i>gewidere</i>	(N)	n.		'weather (good or bad), storm, tempest'
<i>gewield</i>	(N)	?	<i>gewild, geweold</i>	'power, control'
<i>(ge)wierdan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	<i>(ge)werdan,</i> <i>(ge)wirdan,</i> <i>(ge)wyrdan</i>	'to spoil, injure, destroy, violate, obstruct'
<i>(ge)wi:fung</i>	(N)	f.		'marrying (of the man), wedlock'
<i>(ge)wi:glung</i>	(N)	f.	<i>(ge)wi:gelung,</i> <i>(ge)wli:gung</i>	'soothsaying, augury, witchcraft, sorcery'
<i>gewiht</i>	(N)	f.		'weighing, weight'
<i>gewill</i>	(N)	n.	<i>gewell, gewile</i>	'will, wish, desire'
<i>gewilnes</i>	(N)	f.		'desire, wish'
<i>(ge)wilnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to wish, long for, desire, will; beg for, supplicate, entreat, petition for; tend towards'
<i>(ge)wilnung</i>	(N)	f.	<i>(ge)willnung</i>	'desire, longing (good or bad)'
<i>gewind</i>	(N)	n.	<i>gewend</i>	'winding thing, winding path; woven thing'
<i>(ge)windan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to wind, plait, curl, twist; unwind; whirl, brandish, swing; turn, fly, leap, start, roll, slip, go; busy oneself with; delay, hesitate; roll up; repair'
<i>gewinde</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'blowing'
<i>gewindla ø</i>				
<i>(ge)winn</i>	(N)	n.	<i>(ge)win</i>	'toil, labour, trouble, hardship; profit, gain; conflict, strife, war'
<i>(ge)winna</i>	(N)	m.		'enemy, adversary'
<i>gewinnan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	<i>gewynnan</i>	'to conquer, obtain, gain; endure, bear, suffer; be ill'
<i>(ge)wi:snes</i>	(N)	f.		'teaching; wisdom. (+) understanding'

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<i>gewiss I</i>	(N)	n.	gewis I	‘what is certain, certainty, surety’
<i>(ge)wissian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to direct, instruct, guide; point out, show’
<i>(ge)wistfullian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to feast’
<i>(ge)wita</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)weota, (ge)wieta, (ge)wuta	‘sage, philosopher, wise man, adviser, councillor, elder, senator; witness; accomplice’
<i>(ge)wi:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to guard, keep; look after; to impute or ascribe to, accuse, reproach, blame; to depart, go, go out; leave off; pass away, die’
<i>(ge)wi:tegian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to prophesy, predict’
<i>gewitendnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘departure, death’
<i>(ge)witnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘knowledge, witness, testimony; a witness. ni:wa gew. the New Testament’
<i>(ge)wi:tnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to punish, chastise, torture, afflict’
<i>(ge)witle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘foolish, mad’
<i>(ge)witt</i>	(N)	n.	(ge)wit	‘understanding, intellect, sense; knowledge, consciousness; conscience’
<i>(ge)wittig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	(ge)witig	‘wise; sagacious, reasonable; skilful; conscious, in one’s right mind’
<i>gewlæ:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to defile, debase’
<i>gewraxl</i>	(N)	?		‘wrestling-place, gymnasium’
<i>(ge)wre:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to excite, stir up; to accuse, impeach’
<i>(ge)wre:on</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to cover, clothe, envelop, conceal, hide; protect, defend’
<i>gewrid I</i>	(N)	n.		‘thicket?’
<i>(ge)writ</i>	(N)	n.		‘letter, book, treatise; scripture, writing; charter, document, deed’
<i>(ge)wri:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	(ge)wry:tan	‘to incise, engrave, write, draw; bestow by writing’
<i>(ge)wri:tere</i>	(N)	m.		‘writer, scribe, author, portrayer, painter; secretary’
<i>gewrið</i>	(N)	n.		‘strap, thong’
<i>(ge)wri:ðan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	(ge)wry:ðan	‘to twist; wrap, bind up, bind, tie, fasten, fetter, check; vex, torture’
<i>gewrixl</i>	(N)	n.	gewrisc, gewrixle 2	‘turn, change; exchange, purchase, intercourse; requital; office’
<i>(ge)wuldrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to glorify, praise, extol; boast, brag; live in glory’
<i>(ge)wuna</i>	(N)	m.	(ge)wun	‘habit, custom, practice, rite. on gew. habban to be accustomed to’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>(ge)wundian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to wound’
<i>(ge)wundrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to wonder, be astonished (at); admire; make wonderful, magnify’
<i>(ge)wunian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to inhabit, dwell, abide, exist; be used to, be wont to; (+) remain, continue, stand; habituate oneself to’
<i>(ge)wyrcean</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	(ge)weorcan, (ge)wircan	‘to prepare, perform, do, make, work, construct, produce, effect; use (tools); dispose, constitute; amount to; strive after; deserve, gain, win, acquire. E:astron w. to keep Easter, eat the passover’
<i>gewyrde 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘speech, conversation; ordinance’
<i>gewyrht</i>	(N)	fn.	geweorht	‘work, deed, service; desert, merit; transgression. mid gewyrhtum deservedly’
<i>gewyrhta</i>	(N)	m.	gewerhta, gewryhta, gewyrcta	‘fellow-worker, accomplice’
<i>gewyrpe</i>	(N)	n.		‘heap’
<i>(ge)wy:scan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)wi:scan	‘to wish; (+) adopt’
<i>(ge)yfelsacian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	(ge)eofolsacian (Hallander)	‘to blaspheme’
<i>(ge)yfelsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	(ge)ebolfesian, (ge)eofolsian (Hallander)	‘to blaspheme’
<i>gicce</i>	(N)	f.	gycce	‘itch’
<i>gicela</i>	(N)	m.	gicel, gycela, gycel, gecel, gecile	‘icicle, ice’
<i>gicða</i>	(N)	m.	geocða, giecða, giocða, gycða, gihða, gyhða	‘scab, itch, itching; hiccough?’
<i>giedd</i>	(N)	n.	gidd, gydd, ged 2, gyd, gedd, gid	‘song, poem; saying, proverb, riddle; speech, story, tale, narrative; account, reckoning, reason’
<i>gieddung</i>	(N)	f.	geddung, giddung, gyddung	‘utterance, saying, prophecy, song, poetry, poetical recitation, metre’
<i>giefa</i>	(N)	m.	geofa, gifa, gyfa	‘donor’
<i>giefan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	gefan, geafan, geofan, gifan, giafan, giofan, gyfan	‘to give, bestow, allow, grant; commit, devote, entrust; give in marriage’
<i>giefl</i>	(N)	n.	gifl, gyfl, gifel	‘morsel, food’
<i>giefu</i>	(N)	f.	gefu, geofu, gifu, gyfu, gæfe, geafu	‘giving, gift. to: giefe, giefes gratis, freely; favour, grace; liberality; sacrifice; name of the rune for g’

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<i>gield</i>	(N)	n.	geld, geold, gild, gyld	‘service, offering, worship, sacrifice; money-payment, tax, tribute, compensation, substitute’
<i>gielda</i> ø				
<i>giellan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	gellan, gillan, gyllan 1	‘to yell, sound, shout’
<i>gielp</i>	(N)	mn.	gelp, gilp 2, gylp	‘boasting, pride, arrogance; fame, glory’
<i>gielpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	gilpan, gylpan	‘to boast, exult; praise’
<i>gi:eme</i>	(N)	f.		‘care’
<i>gi:emele:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ge:mele:as, gy:mele:as, gi:mele:as	‘careless, negligent; neglected, uncared for, stray; incurable’
<i>gi:emen</i>	(N)	f.	ge:men, gi:men, gy:men	‘care, oversight, heed, diligence, rule’
<i>gi:emenes</i>	(N)	f.	ge:menes, gi:emnes, ge:mnes	‘care, anxiety’
<i>gierd</i>	(N)	f.	geard 2, gird, gyrd, gerd, ierd	‘yard, rod, staff, twig; measure of length. g. landes an area of land about one-fourth of a hide’
<i>giest</i>	(N)	m.	gæst, gest, gist 2, gyst 1, gast	‘guest; stranger’
<i>gietan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	gitan	‘to get’
<i>gif 2</i>	(N)	n.	geof 1, gyf 1, gib 1, gief 1	‘gift, grace’
<i>gi:fer</i>	(N)	m.		‘glutton’
<i>gifol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	giful, giofol	‘liberal, generous, bountiful; gracious’
<i>gift</i>	(N)	nf.	gyft	‘gift, portion, marriage gift (by the bridegroom), dowry. (pl.) nuptials, marriage’
<i>gi:hte</i> ø				
<i>gimm</i>	(N)	m.	giem, gymm, gim	‘precious stone, gem, jewel; sun, star’
<i>gi:mnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘care that repairs, restores; medical care, curing; care for the wants of a person; care for an object that affects with pleasure, fear; care, anxiety, trouble’
<i>gin 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘yawning deep’
<i>gi:nan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to yawn’
<i>ginn</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gin 2	‘spacious, wide, ample’
<i>gipian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	gypian	‘to gape, yawn’
<i>gi:sl</i>	(N)	m.	gi:sel, gy:sel	‘hostage’
<i>gi:tsere</i>	(N)	m.	gi:etsere	‘miser’
<i>gi:tsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	gi:etsian, gy:tsian	‘to be greedy, long for, covet’
<i>gi:tsung</i>	(N)	f.	gi:stung, gy:tsung	‘avarice, greediness,’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				covetousness, desire'
<i>glæd 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'bright, shining, brilliant, gleaming; cheerful, glad, joyous; pleasant, kind, gracious'
<i>glædmō:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'cheerful, joyous; kind, gracious'
<i>glæs 1</i>	(N)	n.		'glass'
<i>glæterian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to glitter'
<i>gle:aw</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	glɑ:w, glæ:w, gle:w	'penetrating, keen, prudent, wise, skilful; good'
<i>gle:awnes</i>	(N)	f.	glæ:wnes	'wisdom, prudence, skill, penetration; diligence; sign, token'
<i>glemm</i>	(N)	m?	hlemm	'blemish, spot'
<i>gleng</i>	(N)	mf.	glæng	'ornament, honour, splendour'
<i>gle:san</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to gloss'
<i>glidder</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	glider	'slippery; lustful'
<i>glitnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	glitnian	'to glitter, shine; be distinguished'
<i>gli:w</i>	(N)	n.	gle:ow, gle:o, gli:g, gli:o, gli:u	'glee, pleasure, mirth, play, sport; music: mockery'
<i>gli:were</i>	(N)	m.	gli:wre	'buffoon, parasite'
<i>glo:f 1</i>	(N)	f.	glo:fe	'glove, pouch; foxes g. foxglove'
<i>glo:m</i>	(N)	m?		'gloaming, twilight'
<i>glo:mung</i>	(N)	f.		'gloaming, twilight'
<i>glo:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		'to glow'
<i>gnagan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to gnaw'
<i>gna:st</i>	(N)	m.		'a spark'
<i>gne:að</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gne:ad, gny:ðe, gne:ðe	'niggardly; frugal, sparing'
<i>gne:aðlic ø</i>				
<i>gni:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to rub, grind together, crumble'
<i>gnorn 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'sad, sorrowful, troubled, depressed'
<i>gnornung</i>	(N)	f.	gnernung	'sadness, sorrow, lamentation, discontent'
<i>God 1</i>	(N)	m.		'God, image of a god; God, the (Christian) Deity; godlike person'
<i>go:d 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'good (of persons or things), virtuous; desirable, favourable, salutary, pleasant; valid, efficient, suitable; considerable, sufficiently great'
<i>go:d 2</i>	(N)	n.		'good thing, advantage, benefit, gift; good, goodness, welfare; virtue, ability,

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				doughtiness; goods, property, wealth'
<i>godðrymm</i>	(N)	m.		'divine majesty'
<i>godcund</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'religious, sacred, divine, spiritual, heaven-sent'
<i>godcundlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'divine, of or from God, spiritual, celestial'
<i>godsibb</i>	(N)	m.		'sponsor'
<i>godspel</i>	(N)	n.		'gospel, glad tidings; one of the four gospels; the gospel (for the day)'
<i>godwebb 1</i>	(N)	n.		'fine cloth, purple; fine clothes; curtain; flag'
<i>godwebb 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'of purple; of silk or cotton'
<i>go:ian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to cry out'
<i>gold</i>	(N)	n.		'gold'
<i>goldlæfer 1</i>	(N)	f.		'gold plate'
<i>go:ma</i>	(N)	m.		'inside of mouth or throat, palate, jaws'
<i>gorettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to gaze, stare about'
<i>go:s</i>	(N)	f.		'goose'
<i>gra:d</i>	(N)	m.		'step, grade, rank'
<i>græ:d</i>	(N)	m.	græ:de 2, gre:d	'grass; greed, rapacity'
<i>græ:dig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	gre:dig	'greedy, hungry, covetous; eager'
<i>græf 1</i>	(N)	n.	graf	'cave, grave, trench'
<i>græ:fa</i>	(N)	m.		'bush, bramble, grove, thicket; brush-wood (for burning), fuel'
<i>græg ø</i>				
<i>græs 1</i>	(N)	n.		'grass'
<i>gra:f</i>	(N)	nm.		'grove'
<i>gra:fa</i>	(N)	m.		'grove'
<i>grafan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to dig, dig up; grave, engrave, carve, chisel'
<i>grama 1</i>	(N)	m.		'rage, anger; trouble'
<i>grammatic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'grammatical'
<i>gra:nian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to groan, lament'
<i>gra:p</i>	(N)	f.		'grasp, grip'
<i>gre:at</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	græt, gre:t	'great, tall, thick, stout, massive; coarse'
<i>gre:ne 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	groene 1	'green; young, immature; raw; growing, living'
<i>gre:ne 2</i>	(N)	?	groene 2	'green'
<i>grennian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to grin, gnash the teeth'
<i>gre:ofa</i>	(N)	m.		'pot, pan'
<i>gre:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to frighten (BT)'

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<i>gre:p</i>	(N)	f.	gre:pe, græ:p, gre:op	‘ditch, furrow, drain; privy’
<i>gri:ma</i>	(N)	m.		‘mask, helmet; ghost’
<i>grimm</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	grim	‘fierce, savage; dire, severe, bitter, painful’
<i>grimsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to rage’
<i>gripa</i>	(N)	m.		‘handful, sheaf’
<i>gripe</i>	(N)	m.		‘grip, grasp, seizure, attack. gu:ðbilla g. shield; handful’
<i>gri:st</i>	(N)	n.		‘action of grinding’
<i>gristan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to gnash, grind’
<i>gristle</i>	(N)	f.	grisle	‘gristle’
<i>grið</i>	(N)	n.		‘truce, (temporary) peace; protection of the person, asylum, sanctuary, guarantee of safety’
<i>grorn I</i>	(N)	m.		‘sorrow, sadness’
<i>grot I</i>	(N)	n.		‘particle; meal’
<i>grund</i>	(N)	m.		‘ground, bottom; foundation; abyss, hell; plain, country, land, earth; sea, water’
<i>grunian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	grunnian	‘to desire; to make a loud noise, to grunt (BT)’
<i>grut</i>	(N)	m.	grutt, grutte	‘gulf, chasm, abyss; stone, rock’
<i>grymettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	grymetan, grymetian, grimettan, grimetan, grimetian, gremettan, gremetan, gremetian	‘to grunt, roar, rage’
<i>grynde</i>	(N)	n.		‘abyss’
<i>gryre</i>	(N)	m.		‘horror, terror; fierceness, violence; horrible thing’
<i>grytta</i>	(N)	fp.	gryttan, gretta, gritta	‘coarse meal, bran, chaff’
<i>guma</i>	(N)	m.		‘man, lord, hero’
<i>gund</i>	(N)	m.		‘matter, pus’
<i>gyden</i>	(N)	f.	gydenu	‘goddess’
<i>gylan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	gyllan 2	‘to yell, shout. gyliende garrulus’
<i>gylt</i>	(N)	m.	gelt, gilt, gielt	‘guilt, sin, offence, crime, fault’
<i>gyrdan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to gird (sword); encircle, surround’
<i>gyte</i>	(N)	m.	gytt	‘pouring forth, shedding; flood’
<i>habban</i>	(Vb)	irr.	hæbban	‘to have; possess, own, hold; keep, retain; entertain, cherish; look after, carry on; esteem,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				consider; be subject to, experience; get, obtain; assert. used as auxiliary to indicate past tense, have. h. for consider'
<i>hæcele</i>	(N)	f.	hæcele, hacole, hacule	'cloak, coat, vestment, cassock, pallium'
<i>ha:d</i>	(N)	m.		'person, individual character, individuality; degree, rank, order, office (especially holy office); condition, state, nature, character, form, manner; sex; race, family, tribe; choir'
<i>ha:desmann</i>	(N)	m.		'member of a particular order'
<i>ha:dung</i>	(N)	f.		'consecration, ordination. ha:dunge underfo:n to take the veil'
<i>hæbbere</i> ø				
<i>hæcc 1</i>	(N)	fm.	hæc 1, hæcce 3	'grating, hatch, half-gate'
<i>hæccel</i> ø				
<i>hæf 1</i>	(N)	n.		'sea, ocean'
<i>hæfen 1</i>	(N)	f.	hæfne 1	'the having, owning; property, possessions'
<i>hæfern</i>	(N)	m.	ha:fern, hræfn 2, hræmm 1, hræ:m 1, hrefn 2	'crab'
<i>hæfta</i> ø				
<i>hæfiling</i>	(N)	m.		'prisoner, captive'
<i>hæftni:ed</i>	(N)	f.	hæftene:od, hæftne:d, hæftny:d, hieftni:ed	'custody, imprisonment, bondage'
<i>hæ:l 1</i>	(N)	n.		'omen'
<i>hæ:l 3</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'hale, whole, entire, uninjured, healthy, well, sound, safe, genuine, straightforward'
<i>hæle</i>	(N)	m.		'man, hero'
<i>hæ:lu</i>	(N)	f.	hæ:l 2, hæ:le, he:lo, hæ:lo	'health; prosperity; safety, salvation; healing, cure'
<i>hæ:med</i>	(N)	n.	hæ:met, hæ:með, he:med, he:með	'cohabitation; marriage; adultery, fornication'
<i>hæ:mend</i>	(N)	m.		'fornicator'
<i>hæ:mere</i>	(N)	m.		'consort, bedfellow'
<i>hæ:mestre</i> ø				
<i>hæ:r</i>	(N)	n.	ha:r 2, he:r 2	'hair; a hair'
<i>hæ:s</i>	(N)	f.		'hest, bidding, behest, command'
<i>hæt</i>	(N)	m.	hætt	'head-covering, hat'
<i>hæ:te</i>	(N)	f.	ha:t 3	'heat'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hæ:tu</i>	(N)	f.	hæ:to, hæ:te	‘heat, warmth; fervour, ardour’
<i>hæ:ð 1</i>	(N)	mn.		‘heath, untilled land, waste; heather’
<i>hæ:ða</i>	(N)	m.	hæ:ð 2	‘heat, hot weather’
<i>hæ:ðen 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	he:ðen 1	‘heathen, heathenish, pagan’
<i>hafa ø</i>				
<i>hafela</i>	(N)	m.	hafala, heafela, hafola, hafula, heafela, he:ahfore	‘head’
<i>hafenle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘destitute, needy, poor’
<i>hafoc</i>	(N)	m.	heafoc, hæfuc, hafuc, heafuc, heced 2	‘hawk’
<i>haga</i>	(N)	m.		‘hedge, enclosure, curtilage; fortified enclosure; homestead, house; game-enclosure?; haw, trifle’
<i>hagosteald 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hægesteald, hehosteald, hehstald 1	‘unmarried, independent; military (of young men)’
<i>ha:lga</i>	(N)	m.		‘saint’
<i>ha:lig 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘holy, consecrated, sacred; venerated; godly, saintly; ecclesiastical; pacific, tame’
<i>ha:ls</i>	(N)	f.		‘salvation’
<i>ha:lsere</i>	(N)	m.	hæ:lsere	‘soothsayer, dugur’
<i>ha:lwende</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ha:lwynde	‘healing, healthful, salutary; sanctifying’
<i>ham 1</i>	(N)	m.	hom	‘under-garment’
<i>ha:m 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘village, hamlet, manor, estate; home, dwelling, house; region, country’
<i>hama</i>	(N)	m.		‘covering, dress, garment; womb, puerperium; slough of a snake’
<i>ha:ma</i>	(N)	m.		‘cricket’
<i>hamm 1</i>	(N)	m.	ham 2	‘piece of pasture-land, enclosure, dwelling’
<i>hamor</i>	(N)	m.	homor, hamer, hamur	‘hammer’
<i>ha:mscyld ø</i>				
<i>ha:mso:cn</i>	(N)	f.		‘offence of attacking a man in his own house; the franchise of holding pleas of this offence and receiving the penalties for it; the penalty itself’
<i>hana</i>	(N)	m.	hona	‘cock’
<i>hand 1</i>	(N)	f.	hond	‘hand; side (in defending position); power, control, possession, charge; agency; person regarded as holder or receiver of something.’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>handdæ:da</i>	(N)	m.		‘doer with his own hand’
<i>handle</i>	(N)	f.	handele	‘handle’
<i>hanga</i> (BT)	(N)	m.		‘a slope?, declivity’
<i>hangra</i>	(N)	m.		‘hanger, wooded slope’
<i>ha:r 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘hoar, hoary, grey, old’
<i>hara</i>	(N)	m.	hær	‘hare’
<i>ha:rwelle</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘hoary, grey-haired’
<i>ha:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘hoarse’
<i>ha:t 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘hot, flaming; fervent, excited; intense, violent; inspiring? attractive?’
<i>ha:t 2</i>	(N)	n.		‘heat, fire’
<i>ha:ta ø</i>				
<i>ha:te ø</i>				
<i>he:af</i>	(N)	m.	he:of 2	‘lamentation, wailing’
<i>he:afod</i>	(N)	n.	hæ:fd, hæ:fed, he:afed, he:afud, he:ofod	‘head; top; source, origin; chief, leader; capital (city). he:afdes ðolian to forfeit life’
<i>he:afodli:n ø</i>				
<i>he:afodling</i>	(N)	m.		‘equal, fellow-servant’
<i>he:afodsegn</i>	(N)	n.		‘banner’
<i>he:ah 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	he:ag 2, he:a 1, he:h	‘high, tall, lofty; high-class, exalted, sublime, illustrious, important; proud, haughty; deep; right (hand)’
<i>he:ahmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘high spirited, exultant; proud, haughty’
<i>he:ahðrymm</i>	(N)	m.	he:aðrym	‘great glory’
<i>heald 1</i>	(N)	n.	hield 1	‘keeping, custody, guard, protection; observance, observation, watch; protector, guardian’
<i>healdiend</i>	(N)	m.		‘preserver’
<i>healdsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	halsum	‘careful’
<i>healf 2</i>	(N)	f.	half 2	‘half; side; part’
<i>healfhe:afod</i>	(N)	n.		‘front of the head’
<i>healh</i>	(N)	m.	heal 1, hal 1, heall 2, halc	‘corner, nook, secret place; small hollow in a hill-side or slope’
<i>he:alic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	he:ahlic, he:lic, e:alic 2	‘high, elevated, exalted, lofty, sublime; deep, profound, intense; lordly, noble, great, illustrious, distinguished, notable, excellent; proud, haughty; egregious, heinous’
<i>heall 1</i>	(N)	f.	heal 3	‘hall, dwelling, house; palace, temple, law-court’
<i>healm 1</i>	(N)	m.	halm 2, hæl m	‘hulm, stalk, straw, stubble; culmen, thatched roof?,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				harvest-land?’
<i>heals</i>	(N)	m.	hals	‘neck; prow of a ship’
<i>he:amol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	he:amol	‘miserly; (BT) frugal’
<i>he:an</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	he:n, hy:n	‘lowly, despised, poor, mean, bare, abject’
<i>he:ap</i>	(N)	mf.	he:op	‘(of things) heap; host; crowd, assembly, company, troop, band. on he:ape together. forlorn he:ap ruined troop’
<i>heard 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hard 1	‘hard, harsh, severe, stern, cruel (things and persons); strong, intense, vigorous, violent; hardy, bold; resistant’
<i>hearde</i>	(Adv)			‘hard, hardly, firmly, very severely, strictly, vehemently; exceedingly, greatly; painfully, grievously’
<i>heardheort</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘hard-hearted; stubborn’
<i>heardlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘stern, severe, harsh, terrible; bold, warlike; excessive’
<i>heardmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘brave, bold, over-confident; obstinate’
<i>hearg</i>	(N)	m.	hearga, hærg, hærga, herg, herga, herh, hearh, herig	‘temple, altar, sanctuary, idol; grove’
<i>hearmcweðan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to speak evil of, revile’
<i>hearmcwidol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘evil-speaking, slanderous’
<i>hearpe</i>	(N)	f.	hærpe	‘harp’
<i>heaðu ø</i>				
<i>he:awere ø</i>				
<i>hebba ø</i>				
<i>hefe 1</i>	(N)	m.	hæfe 2	‘weight, burden; mina, talentum’
<i>hefig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hæfig, hefeg, heofog	‘heavy; important, grave, severe, serious; oppressive, grievous; slow, dull’
<i>hefigy:me</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hefigti:me, hefeti:me, heofogty:me, heofogti:me	‘heavy, grievous, severe, troublesome, oppressive’
<i>hege</i>	(N)	m.	heage, hegge 2	‘hedge, fence’
<i>hele</i>	(N)	f.	ha:l, hel 2	‘subterfuge’
<i>hell</i>	(N)	f.	hyll 2, hel 1, hill, hyl 1	‘Hades; hell, place of torment, Gehenna’
<i>helm 1</i>	(N)	m.	healm 2, halm 3	‘protection, defence, covering, crown; summit, top (of trees); helmet; protector, lord’
<i>help</i>	(N)	fm.	hylp, helpe	‘help, succour, aid’
<i>hengen</i>	(N)	f.		‘hanging; cross; rack, torture; imprisonment’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hengest</i>	(N)	m.	hengst	‘stallion, steed, horse, gelding’
<i>henn</i>	(N)	f.	hænn, hen	‘hen’
<i>he:of 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘wailing, mourning, grief’
<i>he:ofan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII	he:owan	‘to lament’
<i>heofon</i>	(N)	mf.	hefen 2	‘sky, firmament; heaven; the power of heaven’
<i>heoloð ø</i>				
<i>heolor</i>	(N)	f.	helor, heoler, heolur, helur	‘scales, balance’
<i>he:oloðe ø</i>				
<i>heolstor 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	heolster, helustr 1	‘dark, shadowy’
<i>heorð</i>	(N)	m.	herð, eorð 2	‘hearth, fire; house, home’
<i>heord 1</i>	(N)	f.	herd, hiord, heart 1, heorde 3	‘herd, flock; keeping, care, custody’
<i>heorte</i>	(N)	f.		‘heart (organ), breast, soul, spirit; will, desire; courage; mind, intellect; affections’
<i>heortnes ø</i>				
<i>he:oðu</i>	(N)	f.		‘a room, hall’
<i>here</i>	(N)	m.	herge, herige	‘predatory band, troop, army, host, multitude, (se h. almost always=the Danish army); battle, war, devastation’
<i>herpað</i>	(N)	m.	herpað, herpæð, herepæð, herpoð	‘military road, highway’
<i>hergung</i>	(N)	f.	hergiung	‘harrying, ravaging, raid, invasion, attack; plunder, booty; harrowing’
<i>herian 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	hærian, hergan (BT)	‘to extol, praise, commend; to help’
<i>herung</i>	(N)	f.	heorung, hering 1	‘praise’
<i>hete</i>	(N)	m.	heate	‘hate, envy, malice, hostility, persecution, punishment’
<i>hetol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hetel	‘hating, hostile, evil; savage; violent, severe’
<i>hettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	hættan	‘to chase, persecute’
<i>hettend</i>	(N)	m.	hetend	‘enemy, antagonist’
<i>hicga ø</i>				
<i>hicgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	higgan	‘to think, consider, meditate, study; understand; revolve upon, determine, purpose; remember; hope. h. fram be averse to’
<i>hicge ø</i>				
<i>hielde</i>	(N)	f.	helde 3, hylde	‘slope, declivity’
<i>hierde</i>	(N)	m.	heorde 2, hirde, hyrde, hiorde	‘shepherd, herdsman; guardian, keeper; pastor’
<i>hierste</i>	(N)	f.	herste, hyrste	‘frying-pan; gridiron’
<i>hi:ewet</i>	(N)	n.	hy:wet	‘cutting’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hi:gian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	hi:egian, higian (BT)	‘to hie, strive, hasten’
<i>hi:gung</i>	(N)	f.		‘effort’
<i>hinca ø</i>				
<i>hinder 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘after (thought), sad, sinister (thought)?’
<i>hi:red</i>	(N)	m.	heord 3, he:ored, hi:ered, hy:red, he:orod, hi:ored	‘household, family, retinue; brotherhood, company’
<i>hi:redwist</i>	(N)	f.		‘familiarity’
<i>hi:w 1</i>	(N)	n.	he:ow, hi:ew, hi:ow 1, hy:w, he:o 2, hiu 1	‘appearance, form, species, kind; apparition; hue, colour; beauty; figure of speech’
<i>hi:wan</i>	(N)	mp.		‘members of a family, household or religious house’
<i>hi:wcu:ð</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hi:ewcu:ð	‘domestic, familiar, well- known’
<i>hi:wisc</i>	(N)	n.		‘household; hide (of land)’
<i>hi:wung 2</i>	(N)	f.		‘marriage’
<i>hlacerian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to deride, mock’
<i>hlæ:der</i>	(N)	f.	hlæ:dder, hlæ:ddre	‘ladder, steps’
<i>hlæ:ne</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘lean’
<i>hlæ:w</i>	(N)	mn.	hlæ:, hla:w, hle:f, hle:w	‘mound, cairn, hill, mountain; grave-yard, barrow; hollow mound, cave’
<i>hlæst</i>	(N)	n.		‘burden, load, freight. holmes h. finny tribe’
<i>hla:f</i>	(N)	m.		‘loaf, cake, bread, food; sacramental bread’
<i>hla:fle:as ø</i>				
<i>hla:ford</i>	(N)	m.	hla:ford	‘lord, master, ruler; husband; the Lord, God’
<i>hla:forddo:m</i>	(N)	m.		‘lordship, authority; patronage’
<i>hla:fordhyldo</i>	(N)	f.		‘loyalty’
<i>hle:ap</i>	(N)	?		‘a leap, run’
<i>hleahtor</i>	(N)	m.	hleahtor, hlæhter, hleahter, hlehter	‘laughter, jubilation; derision’
<i>hlem</i>	(N)	m.		‘sound’
<i>hlence</i>	(N)	f.		‘coat of mail’
<i>hle:o</i>	(N)	n.	hle:ow, hli:w	‘covering, refuge, defence, shelter, protection; protector, lord’
<i>hle:onian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to cherish’
<i>hle:owung</i>	(N)	f.	hly:wung, hle:wung, hli:wung, hly:wung	‘shelter, protection, favour’
<i>hle:oðor</i>	(N)	n.		‘noise, sound, voice, song; hearing’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hlid 1</i>	(N)	n.	hlið 2, hlyd	'lid, covering, door, gate, opening'
<i>hli:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to come forth, spring up'
<i>hli:ep</i>	(N)	mf.	hly:p, hle:p	'leap, bound, spring, sudden movement; thing to leap from; place to leap over?; waterfall'
<i>hli:epe</i>	(N)	f.		'leap, bound, spring, sudden movement; thing to leap from; place to leap over?; waterfall'
<i>hli:et</i>	(N)	m.	hle:t, hly:t	'lot, share; chance, fortune'
<i>hli:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to stand out prominently, tower up (BT)'
<i>hlimman</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	hlymman	'to sound, resound, roar, rage'
<i>hline</i>	(N)	m.		'ridge, bank, rising ground, hill'
<i>hli:sa</i>	(N)	m.	hligsa, hli:osa, hly:sa	'sound; rumour, fame, glory'
<i>hli:se:adig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'renowned, famed'
<i>hli:we</i>	(N)	f.		'shelter'
<i>hlið 1</i>	(N)	n.	hlid 2	'cliff, precipice, slope, hill-side, hill'
<i>hloccettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to utter a sound, groan, sigh'
<i>hlosnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to listen; wait; be on the look out for, spy. hlosniende attonitus'
<i>hlo:ð</i>	(N)	f.		'troop, crowd, band; booty, spoil; complicity with a band of robbers'
<i>hlo:wán</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		'to low, roar, bellow'
<i>hlu:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'loud, noisy, sounding, sonorous'
<i>hlu:tor</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hlu:ttor, hlu:ter, hlu:tter, hly:ttor, lu:tter, lu:ttor	'pure, clear, bright, sincere'
<i>hlu:torlic ø</i>				
<i>hly:ttrian</i>	(Vb)			'to purify'
<i>hlysnan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	lysnan	'to listen'
<i>hlystend</i>	(N)	m.		'listener'
<i>hlytta</i>	(N)	m.		'diviner, soothsayer'
<i>hnappian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	hnæppian, hneppian, hneappian	'to doze, slumber, sleep'
<i>hne:aw</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'mean, niggardly, stingy, miserly'
<i>hnesce 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hnæsce 1, hnisce 1, hnyisce 1	'soft, tender, mild; weak, delicate; slack, negligent; effeminate, wanton'
<i>hnutu</i>	(N)	f.		'louse-egg, nit'
<i>hnutu</i>	(N)	f.	nytu, nutu	'nut'
<i>ho:c</i>	(N)	m.		'hook; angle'

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<i>hof</i>	(N)	n.		‘enclosure, court, dwelling, building, house, hall; temple, sanctuary’
<i>ho:fe</i>	(N)	f.		‘hove, alehoof (plant)’
<i>hoga 2</i>	(N)	m.		‘fear, care; attempt, struggle’
<i>hogu</i>	(N)	f.		‘care’
<i>ho:h</i>	(N)	m.	ho:	‘hough, heel. on h. behind; point of land; headland’
<i>hohful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hogaful	‘careful, thoughtful; full of care, anxious, pensive, sad; persistent’
<i>hol 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘hollow, concave; depressed, lying in a hollow’
<i>hol 2</i>	(N)	n.	holl	‘hollow place, cave, hole, den; perforation, aperture’
<i>hold 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘gracious, friendly, kind, favourable; true, faithful, loyal; devout; acceptable, pleasant’
<i>holen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘of holly’
<i>holing</i>	(N)	f.		‘hollow place’
<i>holm</i>	(N)	m.		‘wave, sea, ocean, water, (in prose, esp. in place-names) island (esp. in a river or creek)’
<i>holt</i>	(N)	nm.		‘forest, wood, grove, thicket; wood, timber’
<i>hop</i>	(N)	n.		‘privet?; enclosed land in a marsh’
<i>hopa</i>	(N)	m.		‘hope’
<i>hoppa ø</i>				
<i>hoppe</i>	(N)	f.		‘a kind of ornament; dog-collar’
<i>hoppian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to hop, leap, dance; limp’
<i>ho:r</i>	(N)	n.		‘adultery’
<i>hord</i>	(N)	nm.		‘hoard, treasure’
<i>horn</i>	(N)	m.		‘horn (musical instrument, drinking-horn, cupping-horn), beast’s horn; projection, pinnacle’
<i>hors</i>	(N)	n.		‘horse’
<i>hosu</i>	(N)	f.		‘hose; pod, husk’
<i>hrado ø</i>				
<i>hræ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	ræ:can 2	‘to reach, bring up (blood or phlegm)’
<i>hræ:cetan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	hræ:ctan	‘to eructate’
<i>hræ:cung</i>	(N)	f.		‘clearing of the throat; phlegm’
<i>hræd</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hræde, hræð, hred, hreð, ræd	‘quick, nimble, ready, active, alert, prompt’
<i>hrædhy:dig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘hasty’

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<i>hrædlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hræðlic	‘quick, sudden, premature’
<i>hræfn 1</i>	(N)	m.	hrefn 1, hrefen, hræmm 2, hræ:m 2, hrem, hremm, hremn, ræfen, ræm, remn	‘raven; sign of the raven (the Danish banner)’
<i>hrægl</i>	(N)	n.	hrægel, hregl, ræ:gel, rægl	‘dress, clothing; vestment; cloth, sheet; armour; sail’
<i>hræscnes ø</i>				
<i>hra:n</i>	(N)	m.		‘reindeer’
<i>hre:ac</i>	(N)	m.		‘rick, heap, stack’
<i>hre:ad ø</i>				
<i>hre:aw 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hræ:w 2, hra:w 1, hre:a 2, hra: 2, ræ:w 1	‘raw, uncooked’
<i>hreddan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to free from, recover, rescue, save; take away’
<i>hreddung</i>	(N)	f.	hræddung	‘salvation, liberation’
<i>hremming</i>	(N)	f.		‘hindrance, obstacle’
<i>hre:oða ø</i>				
<i>hre:odan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	hre:oðan	‘to adorn (only in pp. (+/-) hroden)’
<i>hre:of 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘rough, scabby, leprous’
<i>hre:oh 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hre:h 1, hre:og, hre:o, re:o 2, re:ow 1	‘rough, fierce, wild, angry; disturbed, troubled, sad; stormy, tempestuous’
<i>hre:ownes</i>	(N)	f.	hre:awnes 2, hre:ones 2	‘penitence, contrition, repentance’
<i>hrepian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	hreopian hreppan	‘to touch, treat (of); attack’
<i>hre:renes</i>	(N)	f.	hry:renes, hre:rnes, hry:rnes	‘disturbance, commotion, tempest’
<i>hre:ð</i>	(N)	mn.		‘victory, glory’
<i>hri:fðo</i>	(N)	f.	hri:efðo	‘scurfiness’
<i>hrimpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	rimpan	‘to twist, coil; to wrinkle, contract’
<i>hring</i>	(N)	m.	hrincg, ring	‘ring, link of chain, fetter, festoon; anything circular, circle, circular group; border, horizon; (pl.) rings of gold (as ornament and as money); corslet, circuit (of a year), cycle, course; orb, globe; sound?, flood? (of tears)’
<i>hrið</i>	(N)	m.	hruð	‘fever’
<i>hri:ðer</i>	(N)	n.	hri:ð 2, hry:ðer, hru:ðer, ry:ðer	‘neat cattle, ox, bull, cow, heifer’
<i>hriðre ø</i>				
<i>hro:c</i>	(N)	m.		‘rook’
<i>hro:f</i>	(N)	m.		‘roof, ceiling; top, summit; heaven, sky’

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<i>hro:p</i>	(N)	m.		‘clamour, lamentation’
<i>hro:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		‘to shout, proclaim; cry out, scream, howl’
<i>hru:m</i>	(N)	m.		‘soot’
<i>hrycg</i>	(N)	m.	hricg, hryg, hrig, hryc, ricg, ricig, rycg	‘back, spine; ridge, elevated surface’
<i>hry:derflæ:sc ø</i>				
<i>hryre 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘fall, descent, ruin, destruction, decay’
<i>hu:las ø</i>				
<i>hulu</i>	(N)	f.		‘husk, pod’
<i>hund 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘hundred; (in comp.) decade’
<i>hund 2</i>	(N)	m.		‘hound, dog’
<i>hunding ø</i>				
<i>hu:ne</i>	(N)	f.		‘horehound’
<i>hunig</i>	(N)	n.		‘honey’
<i>hunta</i>	(N)	m.		‘hunter; a kind of spider’
<i>hunticge</i>	(N)	f.		‘huntress’
<i>huntoð</i>	(N)	m.	huntað, huntnoð, huntold, huntnað	‘hunting, what is caught by hunting, game, prey’
<i>hu:s</i>	(N)	n.		‘house; temple, tabernacle; dwelling-place; inn; household; family, race’
<i>hu:ð 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘plunder, booty, prey’
<i>hwæ:g</i>	(N)	n?	hwe:g, wæ:g 3, we:g 6, wa:g 2	‘whey’
<i>hwæl 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘whale, walrus’
<i>hwæ:strian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	hwa:strian	‘to murmur, mutter’
<i>hwæt 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sharp, brisk, quick, active; bold, brave’
<i>hwæ:te</i>	(N)	m.	hwe:te	‘wheat, corn’
<i>hwata 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘augur, soothsayer’
<i>hwa:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(a)		
<i>hwealf 2</i>	(N)	f.		‘vault, arch’
<i>hwearf 1</i>	(N)	m.	hwærf 1, wearf 1, hwerf 1	‘crowd, troop, concourse; wharf, embankment’
<i>hwearf 2</i>	(N)	m.	hwarf, hwærf 2, hwerf 2, hweorf, wearf 2	‘exchange, what is exchanged; error, going, distance’
<i>hwearfere ø</i>				
<i>hwega</i>	(Adv)		hwugu	‘about, somewhat’
<i>hwelan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	hwylan (BT)	‘to roar, rage’
<i>hwelpa</i>	(N)	m.	hwelp, hwealp, hwealpa, hwylpa, hwylp, welp	‘whelp, the young of an animal, cub’
<i>hwe:ol</i>	(N)	n.	hweogol, hweohl,	‘wheel, (as instrument of

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			hwegl, hweogl, hweowl, hweowl	torture); circle'
<i>hweorfa</i>	(N)	m.	hwerf 3	'joint; whorl of a spindle'
<i>hwer</i>	(N)	m.	hwær, hwyr, wear 2	'pot, bowl, kettle, caldron'
<i>hwicce</i>	(N)	f.		'locker, chest, trunk'
<i>hwi:l</i>	(N)	f.		'while, time; a long time; hour. nu: hwi:le just now, a while ago. ealle hwi:le all the while. o:ðre hwi:le...o:ðre hwi:le at one time...at another time'
<i>hwilc 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hwylc 1, hwelc 1	'which, what; (indef.) whosoever, whichever; any (one), some (one). swa: hw.swa:. whosoever, whatever'
<i>hwinsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to whine'
<i>hwiscettan</i> ø				
<i>hwisprian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to whisper, murmur'
<i>hwistle</i>	(N)	f.		'reed, whistle, pipe'
<i>hwi:t 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'white; bright, radiant, glistening, flashing, clear, fair'
<i>hwi:t 2</i>	(N)	n.		'whiteness, white food; white of egg'
<i>hwi:ta</i> ø				
<i>hwi:tel</i>	(N)	m.	hwytel, wi:tel	'blanket, cloak'
<i>hwo:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		'to threaten'
<i>hwurful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'fickle'
<i>hwyrfing</i> ø				
<i>hy:d 1</i>	(N)	f.	hi:d 2	'hide, skin. hy:de ðolian to undergo a flogging'
<i>hydele</i> (BT)	(N)	f.		'the name of a plant'
<i>hygdig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hegdig, hy:dig 2	'heedful, thoughtful, careful; chaste, modest'
<i>hyge</i>	(N)	m.	hige	'thought, mind, heart, disposition, intention; courage; pride'
<i>hygele:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hegele:as, higele:as	'thoughtless, foolish, rash; unbridled, extravagant'
<i>hyldan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to flay, skin'
<i>hyldo</i>	(N)	f.	hield 2, helde 2, hyldu	'favour, grace, kindness, protection; allegiance, loyalty, reverence'
<i>hyll 1</i>	(N)	mf.	hyl 2	'hill'
<i>hylte</i> (BT)	(N)	m.		'a wood, shrubbery'
<i>Hymbre</i>	(N)	sbpl.		'Northumbrians'
<i>hymele</i>	(N)	f.	humele	'hop plant'
<i>hy:pe</i>	(N)	f.	hi:epe	'heap'
<i>hy:r</i>	(N)	f.	hi:r, hy:rig	'hire, wages; interest, usury'

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<i>hy:ra</i>	(N)	m.	he:ra, hy:rra	‘follower, mercenary; servant, hireling; dependant’
<i>hyrdel</i>	(N)	m.	hyrðil	‘hurdle, frame’
<i>hyrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to imitate’
<i>hyrne</i>	(N)	f.		‘angle, corner’
<i>hyrst</i>	(N)	m.	hryst	‘hillock, height, wood, wooded eminence’
<i>hyse</i>	(N)	m.	hisse, hosse, hysse	‘son, youth, young man, warrior; shoot, scion’
<i>hyspan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	hespan, hispan	‘to mock, scorn, deride, revile, reproach’
<i>hy:ðð</i>	(N)	f.	hy:ððo, hy:ð 2, hu:ð 3	‘gain, advantage’
<i>i:del 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	y:del	‘worthless, useless, vain; empty, desolate, bare, void, destitute, devoid (of); idle, unemployed’
<i>i:eg</i>	(N)	f.	i:g, e:g, e:ig, igg, æ:g 2	‘island’
<i>ieldian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	yldian	‘to put off, delay’
<i>ieldo</i>	(N)	f.	ield, ældo, eldo, ildo, yldo, ieldu, yldu, ild	‘age; period; old age, old people; an age of the world’
<i>ierfe</i>	(N)	n.	ærfe, irfe, erfe, yrfe	‘heritage, bequest, property; cattle’
<i>iermð</i>	(N)	f.	iermðu, ermð, ermðu, earmð, earmðu 2, eormð, eormðu, yrmð, yrmðu	‘misery, distress, poverty; disease; crime; reproach’
<i>ierming</i>	(N)	m.	erming, eorming, yrming	‘person of no account, poor wretch’
<i>ierre 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	irre 1, yrre, earre 1, corre 1	‘wandering, erring, perverse, depraved; angry, fierce’
<i>i:eðe 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘easy, good-natured, pleasant’
<i>i:eðe 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	e:ðe 1	‘barren, waste, desolate’
<i>i:fig</i>	(N)	n.	i:fegn, y:fig	‘ivy’
<i>incuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to come in, go into, enter’
<i>incund</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘interior, internal, inward, secret’
<i>infaran 1</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to enter’
<i>ingangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)	ingeongan	‘to go in, enter’
<i>inge:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to pour in, fill’
<i>ingehygd</i>	(N)	f.	ingehy:d, ingehi:d	‘consciousness, mind, conscience, sense, understanding; meaning, intention, purpose, design’
<i>inlaðian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to invite’
<i>inlendisc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘native, indigenous’
<i>inn 1</i>	(N)	n.	in 2, ing 7	‘dwelling, apartment, lodging, chamber, house; quartering’

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				oneself (of soldiers)'
<i>inn 2</i>	(Adv)		in 3, ing 3	'in, into, inwards, within, inside of; inwardly. inn to into. inn to: is used with words of granting to indicate the grantee'
<i>inswo:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)	onswo:gan	'to invade'
<i>inwit 1</i>	(N)	n.	inwid 2	'evil, deceit'
<i>i:sen 1</i>	(N)	n.	i:sern 2, i:ren 2, y:sen 2, y:sern 2	'iron; iron instrument; fetter; iron weapon, sword; ordeal of red-hot iron'
<i>la:c</i>	(N)	nf.	læ:c 2	'play, sport; strife, battle; sacrifice, offering; gift, present; booty; message'
<i>la:can</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(a)		'to move up and down, leap, jump, swing, fly; play (instrument); play upon, delude; fight, contend'
<i>la:cnung</i>	(N)	f.	læ:cnung	'healing, cure; medicament, remedy'
<i>lacu</i>	(N)	f.		'stream; pool, pond'
<i>la:d</i>	(N)	f.		'course, journey; leading, carrying; maintenance, support; clearing from blame or accusation, purgation, exculpation'
<i>læccung</i>	(N)	f.	leccung	'reproach'
<i>læ:ce</i>	(N)	m.	læ:ca, le:ce, ly:ce	'physician, doctor; leech'
<i>læ:cedo:m</i>	(N)	m.	le:cedo:m	'medicament, medicine; healing, salvation'
<i>læ:cere ø</i>				
<i>læ:den 1</i>	(N)	n.	le:den 3, le:oden 1, ly:den 1	'Latin; any foreign language'
<i>læ:dend</i>	(N)	m.		'bringer; excuser, apologist'
<i>læ:dnes</i>	(N)	f.		'bringing forth'
<i>læ:fer</i>	(N)	f.		'rush, reed, iris, gladiolus; metal plate'
<i>læ:n 1</i>	(N)	nf.	la:n 2	'loan, borrowings, lease, grant, gift, present, benefit'
<i>læ:nung ø</i>				
<i>læppa</i>	(N)	m.	lappa	'lappet, piece, section, lobe, portion, district'
<i>læ:rend</i>	(N)	m.		'misleader, instigator'
<i>læ:s 1</i>	(N)	n.		'less, lest'
<i>læ:s 2</i>	(N)	f.		'pasture; (blood-)letting'
<i>læ:st 1</i>	(N)	f.	læ:rest	'performance, fulfilment'
<i>læ:ste</i>	(N)	f.		'last (for the foot)'
<i>læt 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hlæt	'slow; slack, lax, negligent; late'
<i>læ:ta ø</i>				

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<i>læ:tere</i> ø				
<i>læ:ttu</i> ø				
<i>læ:ð</i>	(N)	n.	le:ð	‘a division of a county containing several hundreds, lathe; landed property? (meadow) land?’
<i>læ:w</i>	(N)	f.	le:w, le:aw	‘injury’
<i>la:f</i>	(N)	f.	læ:f 1	‘what is left, remnant, legacy, relic, remains, rest; relict, widow. to: la:fe alone. to: la:fe be:on to remain over. wæ:pna, daroða l. survivors of battle. hamora la:fa results of forging, swords’
<i>laga</i>	(N)	m.		‘law’
<i>lagu</i> 1	(N)	f.	lah	‘law, ordinance, rule, regulation; right, legal privilege; district governed by the same laws’
<i>la:m</i>	(N)	n.		‘loom, clay, earth’
<i>lama</i> 1	(Adj)	wk.only	loma 1	‘crippled, lame, paralytic, weak’
<i>lamb</i>	(N)	n.	lemb, lomb, lomber, lamp	‘lamb’
<i>land</i>	(N)	n.	lond	‘earth, land, soil; territory, realm, province, district; landed property; country (not town); ridge in a ploughed field’
<i>landa:gende</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘owning land’
<i>landgemæ:re</i>	(N)	n.		‘boundary, limit, frontier’
<i>lang</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	long, leng 2	‘long, tall; lasting’
<i>langian</i> 1	(Vb)	wk.II	longian	‘to long for, yearn after, grieve for, be pained; lengthen, grow longer; summon’
<i>langmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘constant, patient’
<i>langsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	longsum	‘long, lasting, tedious, protracted’
<i>lanu</i>	(N)	f.	lane, lonu, lone	‘lane, street’
<i>la:r</i>	(N)	f.		‘lore, learning, science, art of teaching, preaching, doctrine; study; precept, exhortation, advice, instigation; history, story; cunning’
<i>la:re:ow</i>	(N)	m.	la:row, la:ruwa, la:ruw, la:rðe:aw, la:rðe:ow	‘teacher, master, preacher’
<i>la:rlē:as</i> ø				
<i>la:st</i>	(N)	m.	læ:st 2, le:st, le:ast	‘sole of foot; spoor, footprint, track, trace; gait, step. on la:st(e) behind, after, in pursuit of. on l. lecgan to follow. la:stas lecgan to go’

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<i>lata</i>	(N)	m.		‘slow person’
<i>latu</i>	(N)	f.		‘delay’
<i>la:tte:ow</i>	(N)	m.	la:tte:owa, læ:tte:ow, læ:tte:owa, la:dte:ow, la:dðe:ow, la:te:ow, la:tðe:ow, la:tuw, la:ðe:ow, la:ððe:ow	‘leader, guide, general’
<i>la:ð</i>	(N)	n.		‘pain, harm, injury, misfortune; insult, annoyance, harmful thing’
<i>laðu ø</i>				
<i>la:ðwende</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘hateful, hostile, bad’
<i>le:ac</i>	(N)	n.	læ:c 1, le:c 2, le:oc	‘leek, onion, garlic, garden- herb’
<i>le:af</i>	(N)	n.	li:f 3, læ:f 2, le:of 1, le:f 2	‘leaf, shoot; pl. foliage; sheet of paper’
<i>le:ah 1</i>	(N)	m.	le:ag 2, le:g 2, le:h, le:age	‘piece of ground, lea, meadow’
<i>leahtor</i>	(N)	m.	lehtor, leahter	‘vice, sin, offence, crime, fault; reproach; disease, injury’
<i>leahtric</i>	(N)	m.	lectric	‘lettuce’
<i>le:an 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘reward, gift, loan, compensation, remuneration, retribution’
<i>le:an 2</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		‘to blame, reproach’
<i>le:ap</i>	(N)	m.		‘basket; basket for catching or keeping fish; measure; trunk (body)’
<i>le:as 2</i>	(N)	n.		‘falsehood, lying; untruth, mistake’
<i>le:asbre:d 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	le:asbregd 1	‘lying, false, deceitful’
<i>le:asbre:d 2</i>	(N)	m.	le:asbregd 2	‘cheating, trickery’
<i>le:asferhð</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	le:asfyrhte, lysferht, le:asfyrhð	‘false’
<i>le:asli:ccettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to dissemble’
<i>le:aso:leccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to blandish, flatter’
<i>le:asspell</i>	(N)	n.		‘lie, fiction, fable’
<i>le:asung</i>	(N)	f.		‘leasing, lying, false witness, deceit, hypocrisy, artifice; a lie; empty talk, frivolity, laxity; indemnity?’
<i>le:c 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘look, regard’
<i>leccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to water, irrigate, wet, moisten, slake’
<i>lecg</i>	(N)	f.		‘part of a weapon?, sheath?’

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<i>lecgung</i> ∅				
<i>le:f1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	li:f2, ly:f	'feeble, infirm, weak, injured'
<i>leger</i>	(N)	n.		'lying, illness; lair, couch, bed; grave. clæ:ne legere consecrated grave. on li:fe ge on legere in life and in death'
<i>lencten 1</i>	(N)	m.	læncten 2, lengten 2, lenten 2	'springtime; the fast of Lent'
<i>lengu</i>	(N)	f.	lengo, lenge 2, længe	'length; height'
<i>le:oð</i>	(N)	n.		'song, lay, poem'
<i>le:od 1</i>	(N)	m.	le:oda 1, le:ud 1	'man; wergeld for manslaughter'
<i>le:od 2</i>	(N)	f.	le:ud 2	'people, nation'
<i>le:odan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to spring up, grow; spring from'
<i>le:ode</i>	(N)	fp.	le:oda 2	'men, people, country'
<i>leofa</i> ∅				
<i>le:oh1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	le:ht 1, li:ht 1	'light, not heavy; slight, easy, trifling, inconsiderate; quick, agile; gentle; luminous, bright, light, clear, resplendent, renowned, beautiful'
<i>le:oh2</i>	(N)	n.	le:ht 2, li:ht 2	'light, day-light; power of vision; luminary; world'
<i>le:ohfæt</i>	(N)	n.		'lantern, torch, lamp, light'
<i>le:ohmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'easy-going'
<i>leornere</i>	(N)	m.		'learner, disciple; scholar; reader'
<i>leornung</i>	(N)	f.		'learning, reading, study, meditation; discipleship'
<i>le:osan</i> ∅				
<i>leoðuwa:c</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	liðuwa:c	'with supple limbs, flexible, pliant'
<i>le:ow</i>	(N)	n.	læ:uw	'ham, thigh'
<i>lesan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	lisan	'to collect, pick, select, gather, glean'
<i>lesung</i> ∅				
<i>letic</i> ∅				
<i>leðer</i>	(N)	n.		'hide, skin, leather'
<i>libban</i>	(Vb)	wk.III	leofian, lifgan, lifian, lybban, lyfian	'to live, experience, be, exist'
<i>li:c</i>	(N)	n.		'body; corpse'
<i>liccian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to lick; lap, lick up'
<i>li:cettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	li:ccettan	'to feign, dissimulate; flatter'
<i>li:cettere</i>	(N)	m.	le:cetere, li:ccere, li:ccetere	'deceiver, hypocrite'
<i>lid</i>	(N)	n.		'ship, vessel'

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<i>lida</i>	(N)	m.		‘sailor’
<i>li:eg</i>	(N)	mn.	læ:g 2, le:g 1, li:g	‘fire, flame, lightning’
<i>li:esing 2</i>	(N)	f.	le:sing	‘deliverance, release’
<i>li:f 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘life, existence; life-time. on li:fe, to: li:fe, li:fes alive; way of life (e.g. monastic); place where the life is according to rule, monastery’
<i>lifa ø</i>				
<i>li:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to remain (BT)’
<i>lifen</i>	(N)	f.	leofen	‘sustenance’
<i>lifer</i>	(N)	f.		‘liver; a weight’
<i>liferse:oc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘ill in the liver’
<i>li:fla:d</i>	(N)	f.		‘course of life, conduct’
<i>li:fle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘not endowed with life, lifeless, inanimate; dead’
<i>li:get</i>	(N)	nm.	læ:gt, li:eget, li:git	‘lightning, flash of lightning’
<i>li:hting 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘relief, alleviation, release’
<i>li:hting 2</i>	(N)	f.	le:ohting	‘shining, illumination, light; dawn; lightning’
<i>lim</i>	(N)	n.	lym	‘limb, member; branch; agent, offspring?; bone?’
<i>li:m</i>	(N)	m.		‘anything sticky, lime, mortar, cement, gluten; bird-lime, snare’
<i>li:n</i>	(N)	n.		‘flax, linen, cloth, napkin, towel’
<i>lind</i>	(N)	f.	linde	‘lime-tree, linden; shield (of wood)’
<i>li:ne</i>	(N)	f.		‘line, cable, rope; series, row; rule, direction’
<i>linnan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to cease from, desist, lose, yield up’
<i>liprica ø</i>				
<i>li:ra</i>	(N)	m.	hli:ra, ly:ra	‘any flesh part of the body, muscle, calf of the leg’
<i>liss</i>	(N)	f.	li:s, li:ðs	‘grace, favour, love, kindness, mercy; joy, peace, rest; remission, forgiveness; alleviation; saving (of life)’
<i>litig ø</i>				
<i>lið 1</i>	(N)	nm.	lyð 1	‘limb, member; joint; tip (of finger); point’
<i>lið 2</i>	(N)	n.	lyð 2	‘fleet’
<i>Li:ða</i>	(N)	m.	Li:da	‘name of months June (æ:rra L.) and July (æftera L.)’
<i>li:ðe 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	li:ð 3	‘gentle, soft, calm, mild; gracious, kind, agreeable, sweet’
<i>li:ðend</i>				

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<i>liðere</i>	(N)	f.	liðre, lyðre	‘sling, slinging pouch’
<i>li:ðnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘mildness, softness, gentleness, kindness’
<i>li:xan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	li:xan, ly:xan	‘to shine, flash, glitter, gleam’
<i>lo:</i>	(N)	npl.	loan, lon	‘a strap’
<i>loc 1</i>	(N)	n.	locc 2, locen 1	‘lock, bolt, bar; enclosure, fold, prison, stronghold; bargain, agreement, settlement, conclusion; clause’
<i>loca</i>	(N)	m.		‘enclosure, stronghold; lock (of wool)’
<i>locc 1</i>	(N)	m.	loc 2, locen 2	‘lock (of hair), hair, curl’
<i>lo:cung ø</i>				
<i>lof</i>	(N)	n.	lob	‘praise, glory, repute; song of praise, hymn; protection, help’
<i>loga ø</i>				
<i>loppe</i>	(N)	f.	coppe	‘spider’
<i>lor</i>	(N)	n.	los	‘loss, destruction’
<i>lora ø</i>				
<i>lot</i>	(N)	n.		‘fraud, guile’
<i>lufe</i>	(N)	f.		‘loved home’
<i>lufsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘loving, lovable, pleasant’
<i>lufu</i>	(N)	f.		‘love, strong liking, affection, favour; desire; kind action; love (of God); amicable settlement’
<i>lu:s</i>	(N)	f.		‘louse’
<i>lust 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘desire, appetite; pleasure; (pl) sensuous appetite, lust’
<i>lustbæ:re 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘desirable, pleasant, agreeable, cheerful, joyous; desirous’
<i>lybb</i>	(N)	n.		‘drug, poison, charm’
<i>lybla:c</i>	(N)	nm.		‘occult art, use of drugs for magic, witchcraft’
<i>lyffettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	liffettian	‘to flatter’
<i>lyft</i>	(N)	fmn.	lift	‘air, sky, clouds, atmosphere. on lyfte on high, aloft’
<i>lyre</i>	(N)	m.	lere	‘loss, destruction, damage, hurt’
<i>lyt ø</i>				
<i>ly:t 2</i>	(Adj)	indeclinable	li:t 2	‘little, few’
<i>ly:tel 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘little, not large; unimportant, mean; short (distance, time); not much. Superlat. læ:stleast’
<i>lytig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	letig, lyteg, litig	‘crafty, cunning; prudent’
<i>ly:ðre 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hly:ðre, li:ðre 1, le:ðre 1, ly:ðer	‘bad, wicked, base, mean, corrupt, wretched’
<i>macian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to make, form, construct, do;

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				prepare, arrange, cause; use; behave, fare; compare; transform. macian u:p to put up'
<i>mæcg</i>	(N)	m.	mecg	'man, disciple; son'
<i>mæcga</i>	(N)	m.		'man'
<i>mæ:d</i>	(N)	f.	me:d 2, mæ:dwa 2, mæ:dwe	'mead, meadow, pasture'
<i>mæddre</i>	(N)	f.	mæ:dere, medere	'madder'
<i>mæ:g ø</i>				
<i>mæ:gsibb</i>	(N)	f.		'relationship; affection of relatives'
<i>mægð</i>	(N)	f.	mægeð	'maiden, virgin, girl, woman, wife'
<i>mægden</i>	(N)	n.	mæ:den, me:den	'maiden, virgin; girl; maid, servant'
<i>mægen</i>	(N)	n.	megen, mæg, mægn	'bodily strength, might, main force, power, vigour, valour; virtue, efficacy, efficiency; good deed; picked men of a nation, host, troop, army; miracle'
<i>mægenle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'powerless, feeble, helpless'
<i>mægenðrymm</i>	(N)	m.		'power, might, majesty, greatness, glory; virtue; heavenly host; Christ; heaven'
<i>mæ:l 1</i>	(N)	n.	ma:l 2, me:l	'mark, sign, ornament; cross, crucifix; armour, harness, sword; measure; time, point of time, occasion, season; time for eating, meal, meals; 730 meals in a year'
<i>mæ:l 2</i>	(N)	f.		'talk, conversation; contest, battle'
<i>mæ:le 1</i>	(N)	m.	me:le	'cup, bowl, bucket'
<i>mæ:r ø</i>				
<i>mæ:re 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	me:re	'famous, great, excellent, sublime, splendid'
<i>mæ:re 3</i>	(N)	?		'declaration'
<i>mære ø</i>				
<i>mæ:rels ø</i>				
<i>mæ:rsung</i>	(N)	f.	me:rsung	'fame, report, renown; celebration, festival; exalting, magnifying'
<i>mæ:rð</i>	(N)	f.	ma:rðu, me:rðu, mæ:rðu	'glory, fame; famous exploit'
<i>mæsse</i>	(N)	f.	messe	'mass, Eucharist, celebration of Eucharist; special mass-day, festival of the church'
<i>mæsseæ:fen</i>	(N)	m.		'eve of a festival'
<i>mæssedæg</i>	(N)	m.	mæssandæg	'mass-day, festival'
<i>mæssepre:ost</i>	(N)	m.		'mass-priest, clergyman, high-

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				priest'
<i>mæsten</i>	(N)	n.		'mast, pasture for swine'
<i>mæstling 1</i>	(N)	n.	mæsling, mæslen	'brass'
<i>mæ:ð 1</i>	(N)	f.		'measure, degree, proportion, rate; honour, respect, reverence; what is meet, right, fitness, ability, virtue, goodness; lot, state, rank'
<i>mæ:ð 2</i>	(N)	n.		'cutting of grass'
<i>mæðel</i>	(N)	n.	meðel, mæðl, medel, meðl	'council, meeting, popular assembly; speech, interview'
<i>mæ:wect ø</i>				
<i>ma:ga</i>	(N)	m.		'son, descendant, young man, man'
<i>maga 1</i>	(N)	m.	mage 2	'son, descendant, young man, man'
<i>maga 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mage 1	'powerful, strong; able, competent, having means'
<i>magan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	mugan	'to be able; have permission or power; to be strong, competent, avail, prevail. mæg wið avails against, cures'
<i>magister</i>	(N)	m.	mægister, mægester, mægster	'leader, chief, master, teacher'
<i>mago</i>	(N)	m.	magu	'male kinsman, son, descendant; young man, servant; man, warrior'
<i>ma:l 1</i>	(N)	n.	mæ:l 3	'suit, cause, case, action, terms, agreement, covenanted pay. he: scylode ix scypa of ma:le he paid nine ships out of commission; spot, mark, blemish'
<i>ma:n 1</i>	(N)	n.		'evil deed, crime, wickedness, guilt, sin; false oath'
<i>ma:nful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'wicked, evil, infamous, degraded; fearful, dire'
<i>mancwealm</i>	(N)	m.		'mortality, pestilence, destruction'
<i>mangere</i>	(N)	m.	mancgere	'trader, merchant, broker'
<i>mangestre ø</i>				
<i>mangung</i>	(N)	f.		'trade, business'
<i>manigfeald</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mænigfeald, monigfeald, menigfeald	'manifold, various, varied, complicated; numerous, abundant; plural'
<i>manigte:aw</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mænigte:aw, manigti:we, manigty:we	'skilful, dexterous'
<i>mann</i>	(N)	m.	monn, man, mon	'person (male or female); man; mankind; brave man, hero; vassal, servant; name of the rune for m'

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<i>manung</i>	(N)	f.		‘admonition; claim; place of toll; district for purposes of tribute or taxation, residents in a taxing district’
<i>manðwæ:re</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	monðwæ:re	‘gentle, kind, humane, mild, meek’
<i>marc</i>	(N)	n.		‘a denomination of weight (usu. half a pound), mark (money of account)’
<i>market</i>	(N)	n.	marcet	‘market; market rights’
<i>martir</i>	(N)	m.	martyre, martyr	‘martyr’
<i>ma:se</i>	(N)	f.		‘name of a small bird’
<i>maða</i>	(N)	m.	maðu, mata	‘maggot, worm, grub’
<i>ma:ðmhord</i>	(N)	n.		‘treasure-hoard’
<i>ma:ðum</i>	(N)	m.	ma:ðm, ma:dm, ma:ððum	‘treasure, object of value, jewel, ornament, gift’
<i>ma:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to mow’
<i>meagol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	megol	‘mighty, strong, firm, emphatic, impressive’
<i>meagolmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘earnest, strenuous’
<i>meagolnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘earnestness, strength of will’
<i>mealt 1</i>	(N)	n.	malt 2	‘steeped grain, malt’
<i>mealwe</i>	(N)	f.	malwe, mealewe	‘mallow’
<i>mearca</i>	(N)	m.		‘space marked out’
<i>mearcung</i>	(N)	f.	mærcung, mercung, mercong	‘marking, branding; mark, characteristic; constellation; title, chapter’
<i>mearg 1</i>	(N)	nm.	mærg, merg, mærc 2, mearh 2, mear 1, merig 2	‘marrow, pith; sausage’
<i>meargealla ø</i>				
<i>mearh 1</i>	(N)	m.	mearg 2, mærh, mear 2	‘horse, steed’
<i>mearu</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mæru, meru, myru	‘tender, soft; callow; delicate; frail’
<i>me:ce</i>	(N)	m.		‘sword, blade’
<i>me:d 1</i>	(N)	f.	meard 3	‘meed, reward, pay, price, compensation, bribe’
<i>medeme</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	meodeme	‘middling, average, mean, little; sufficient, considerable, respectable, proper, fit, worthy, trustworthy, perfect’
<i>medemic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘moderate, mediocre; intermediate; simple; worthy’
<i>medmicel 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	medemmicel 1, midmycel 1	‘moderate-sized, short, small, limited, unimportant, slight, mean, poor’
<i>me:do ø</i>				
<i>me:drencynn</i>	(N)	n.		‘mother’s kindred’
<i>me:drenmæ:g</i>	(N)	m.		‘maternal kinsman’

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<i>medtrum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mettrum	‘weak, infirm, sickly, ill; of lower rank’
<i>medu</i>	(N)	mn.	medo, meodu, meodo	‘mead (drink)’
<i>meld</i>	(N)	f.		‘proclamation’
<i>melda</i>	(N)	m.		‘reporter, informer, betrayer’
<i>melde</i>	(N)	f.		‘orache (plant)’
<i>mel tung</i>	(N)	f.		‘digestion’
<i>melu</i>	(N)	n.	mealu, meolu, mela, melo, meluw, meolo	‘meal, flour’
<i>mene</i>	(N)	m.	myne 2, mine 2	‘necklace, collar, ornament, jewel’
<i>menigu</i>	(N)	f.	mænu, manigu, mænigu, menigeo, manigeo, menego, mengeo, mengo, mengu, menio, meniu	‘company, multitude, host’
<i>mennen</i>	(N)	nf.	mennenu, mænnen, mænnenu, minnen, minnenu, menen	‘handmaiden, slave’
<i>mennisc 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	menisc 1, menesc	‘human, natural’
<i>mennisclic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘human; humane’
<i>meolc 2</i>	(N)	f.	milc 2, meoloc 2, meoluc 2, mylc 2	‘milk’
<i>me:owle</i>	(N)	f.		‘maiden, virgin; woman’
<i>merca ø</i>				
<i>mere 1</i>	(N)	m.	mære 2	‘sea, ocean; lake, pond, pool, cistern’
<i>merece</i>	(N)	m.	merce, merice	‘smallage, wild celery’
<i>metan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to measure, mete out, mark off; compare; estimate; pass over, traverse’
<i>mete</i>	(N)	m.	mæt, mæte, meta	‘meat, food’
<i>metele:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘without food’
<i>me:terfers</i>	(N)	n.		‘hexameter verse’
<i>me:tto ø</i>				
<i>me:ðe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘tired, worn out, dejected, sad; troublesome’
<i>micel 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mycel 1, micul 1, myce	‘great, intense, much, many; (of time) long; loud’
<i>micge</i>	(N)	f.		‘urine’
<i>midd</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mid 3	‘mid, middle, midway’
<i>midde 2</i>	(N)	f.		‘middle, centre (only in phr. on middan)’
<i>middel 1</i>	(N)	n.	midel 2	‘middle, centre; waist’

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<i>middel 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	midel 1	'middle, intermediate'
<i>midfeorh 1</i>	(N)	mn.	midfeorwe 2, midferhð 2, midferh 2	'youth, middle age'
<i>Mierce 1</i>	(N)	pl.	Miercan, Mirce 4, Mirca, Myrce 2, Myrcan	'Mercians; Mercia'
<i>miere</i>	(N)	f.	mere 3, mire, myre	'mare'
<i>mierra</i>	(N)	m.	merra	'deceiver'
<i>mierring</i>	(N)	f.	merring, mirring, myrring	'hindering; squandering, waste'
<i>migoða</i>	(N)	m.	micgða, migeða	'urine'
<i>miht 1</i>	(N)	f.	maht, mæht 1, meaht 1, meht 1, mieht 1, myht 1	'might, bodily strength; power, authority, ability; virtue; mighty work, miracle; (pl) Gods, angels'
<i>mihtig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mæhtig, meahtig, myhtig	'mighty, important; able, effective; possible'
<i>milde 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'mild, merciful, kind, generous, gentle, meek'
<i>mildheort</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	miltheort	'merciful, clement, compassionate'
<i>milt</i>	(N)	m.	mylt	'milt, spleen'
<i>milts</i>	(N)	f.	milds, milz	'mercy, compassion, benevolence, kindness, favour, joy'
<i>min</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'evil, harmful; (BT) small; mean, vile'
<i>mint</i>	(N)	f.	minte	'mint'
<i>mirce 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	myrce 1, mierce 2	'murky, dark, black, uncanny, evil'
<i>misfadian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to order amiss'
<i>misfo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		'to make a mistake, be deceived; fail to get'
<i>misli:c</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mistli:c	'unlike, various, manifold; wandering, erratic'
<i>mislimpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to go wrong, turn out badly'
<i>misræ:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		'to advise wrongly; read wrongly'
<i>missenlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	misenlic, misendlic	'various, manifold, different, diverse'
<i>mist</i>	(N)	m.		'mist; dimness (of eyesight)'
<i>mistel</i>	(N)	m.		'mistletoe; basil'
<i>mitta</i>	(N)	m.	mitte 2	'a measure bushel'
<i>mi:ðan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to hide, conceal, keep to oneself, dissemble; conceal oneself, remain concealed; avoid, shun, refrain from'
<i>mo:d</i>	(N)	n.		'courage; arrogance, pride; power, violence'
<i>mo:dig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	mo:di, mo:deg	'spirited, daring, bold, brave, high-souled, magnanimous;

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				impetuous, headstrong; arrogant, proud'
<i>mo:dignes</i>	(N)	f.		'greatness of soul; pride, arrogance, haughtiness'
<i>mo:dle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'spiritless; senseless'
<i>mo:dnes</i>	(N)	f.		'greatness of soul; pride, arrogance, haughtiness'
<i>mo:dor</i>	(N)	f.	mo:ddor, mo:der, mo:dur, mo:ðor	'mother (of animals)'
<i>mo:dse:oc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'sick at heart'
<i>mo:dstaðol</i>	(N)	m.		'principle, character'
<i>mo:dðwæ:re</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'meek'
<i>molde 1</i>	(N)	f.		'sand, mould, dust, soil; land, country; world'
<i>mo:nað</i>	(N)	m.	mo:noð, mo:nð	'month'
<i>mo:naðse:oc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'menstruous; moonsick, lunatic, epileptic'
<i>mo:r</i>	(N)	m.		'moor, morass, swamp; hill, mountain'
<i>more 1</i>	(N)	f.		'carrot, parsnip'
<i>morgen</i>	(N)	m.	mærgen, margen, mergen, merien, merigen, myrgen 2	'morn, morning, forenoon; sunrise; morrow. on mor(gen)ne in the morning, tomorrow'
<i>moru</i>	(N)	f.	more 2	'parsnip, carrot'
<i>morðor</i>	(N)	nm.	morður	'deed of violence, murder, homicide, manslaughter; mortal sin, crime; injury, punishment, torment, misery'
<i>mot</i>	(N)	n.		'mote, speck, atom'
<i>mund 1</i>	(N)	f.		'hand; palm (of the hand, as a measure); trust, security, protection, guardianship; protector, guardian; the king's peace; fine for breach of the laws of protection or guardianship of the king's peace'
<i>mundbyrd</i>	(N)	f.	mundberd	'protection, patronage, help; fine for a breach of the peace'
<i>munt</i>	(N)	m.	mont	'mountain, hill'
<i>munuc</i>	(N)	m.	munec, monuc	'monk (used also of women)'
<i>murc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'dismal, wretched'
<i>murcnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to complain, repine, grieve'
<i>murnan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		'to care, be anxious or fearful about; hesitate; mourn, sorrow, bemoan; long after'
<i>mu:s</i>	(N)	f.		'mouse; muscle (of the arm)'
<i>mu:ð</i>	(N)	m.		'mouth, opening, door, gate'
<i>mu:ða</i>	(N)	m.		'mouth (of a river) estuary; entrance to a house, door'

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<i>my:derce</i>	(N)	f.	me:derce, mi:drece, mu:drica	'money storing-place, chest'
<i>mylen</i>	(N)	mf.	myln	'mill'
<i>myne 1</i>	(N)	m.	mine 1	'memory, remembrance; feeling, affection, love, favour; purpose, desire, wish; memorial. m. witan to love; minnow'
<i>mynegian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to remember, be mindful of; remind; intend; commemorate, mention; exhort, impel, warn; demand payment. +myndgod aforesaid'
<i>mynet</i>	(N)	n.	mynit	'coin, money'
<i>mynetslege</i>	(N)	m.		'minting, coinage'
<i>mynster</i>	(N)	n.	mynstær	'monastery, nunnery; mother- church, minster, cathedral'
<i>myrgô</i>	(N)	f.	mergô, mirgô, myrhô, mirhô	'mirth, joy, pleasure, sweetness (of sound)'
<i>myrge 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	merge, mirge, murge	'pleasing, agreeable; pleasant, sweet'
<i>myrôdra</i>	(N)	m.		'homicide, murderer'
<i>myrôrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II		'to murder'
<i>myrôrung</i>	(N)	f.		'parricide, murder'
<i>nabban</i>	(Vb)	irr.		'not to have, to lack, be without'
<i>naca</i>	(N)	m.		'vessel, boat, ship'
<i>næ:dl</i>	(N)	f.	ne:dl, næ:ðl, ne:tl, ne:ðl, næ:del	'needle'
<i>næ:dre</i>	(N)	f.	ne:dre, ne:ddre, næ:ddre	'adder, snake, serpent, viper'
<i>nægl</i>	(N)	m.	nægel	'nail, peg; finger-nail, toe-nail, claw; plectrum; spear; (in comp.) handle'
<i>næ:m</i>	(N)	f.		'taking, receiving'
<i>næ:mere ø</i>				
<i>næss</i>	(N)	m.	næs 2, ness, næss	'ness, cliff, headland, cape; earth, ground'
<i>nafela</i>	(N)	m.	nafula	'navel'
<i>na:ht 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	næ:ht 1, na:uht 1, na:wht 1, no:ht 1, na:wihht 1, na:wuht 1, niwihht 1, no:wihht 1, no:wuht, no:wyht	'useless, bad, poor'
<i>nama</i>	(N)	m.	noma	'name; reputation; noun'
<i>ne:a ø</i>				
<i>ne:adig ø</i>				
<i>ne:adwi:s 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'needful, fitting, due'
<i>ne:ah 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ne:h 1, ni:h 1,	'near, nigh, close; late'

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			næ:h 1, ny:r, ne:ar 1	
<i>ne:ahgebu:r</i>	(N)	m.	ne:hgebu:r, ne:ahhebu:r, nechebu:r	‘neighbour’
<i>ne:ahmæ:g</i>	(N)	m.		‘near relation’
<i>nearoðanc</i>	(N)	m.	nearuðanc	‘wickedness, evil thought’
<i>nearu 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	naru 2, nearo 2	‘narrow, constricted, limited, petty; causing or accompanied by difficulty, hardship, oppressive; strict, severe’
<i>ne:at</i>	(N)	n.		‘animal, beast, ox; (pl) cattle’
<i>nebba ø</i>				
<i>ne:hð ø</i>				
<i>ne:o</i>	(N)	?		‘a corpse’
<i>ne:od 1</i>	(N)	f.	ni:ed 2, ne:d 2, ny:d 2	‘desire, longing; zeal, earnestness; pleasure, delight’
<i>ne:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	ne:asian, ne:osian	‘to search out, find out, inspect; visit, go to; attack, visit with affliction’
<i>ne:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	ni:otan	‘to use, have the use of, enjoy, employ’
<i>neowol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	niwol, ne:ol, ni:ol, nihol, nihold, niwel, nywel, nywol	‘precipitous; headlong; prone, prostrate; obscure, deep down, abysmal’
<i>nest</i>	(N)	n.		‘nest; young bird, brood; food, provisions, victuals’
<i>netel</i>	(N)	f.	netele, netle	‘nettle’
<i>nett</i>	(N)	n.	nytt 3, hnett, net, ned, nyt 2	‘net; netting, network; spider’s web’
<i>ni:ed 1</i>	(N)	fn.	ne:d 1, ne:ad, ne:od 2, ni:d, ny:d 1	‘need, necessity, compulsion, duty; errand, business; emergency; hardship, distress, difficulty, trouble, pain; force, violence; what is necessary, inevitableness; fetter; name of the rune for n’
<i>ni:edðearf 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘need, necessity, compulsion, force; distress; want, thing needed’
<i>ni:edba:d</i>	(N)	f.	ne:dba:d, ny:dba:d	‘toll, exaction, blackmail; bodily torment’
<i>ni:eten</i>	(N)	n.	ne:aten, ne:ten, ne:oten, ni:ten, ny:ten, nu:ten	‘small animal, beast, cattle’
<i>niht</i>	(N)	f.	næht, neht, neaht, nieht, nyht, næct	‘night (often used in enumerations where modern English uses days), darkness’
<i>nihterne 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘nightly’
<i>nihtsang</i>	(N)	m.		‘compline; book of service for compline’
<i>niming</i>	(N)	f.		‘action of taking’

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<i>nirewett</i>	(N)	n.	nirwett, nyrwett	'narrowness; narrow place, defile, pass; hardness of breathing'
<i>ni:ð</i>	(N)	m.		'strife, enmity, attack, war; evil, hatred, spite; oppression, affliction, trouble, grief'
<i>niðer 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	neoðer 2, nioðer 2, nyðer 2, nieder 2, niðor 2	
<i>niðersti:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to descend'
<i>ni:ðing</i>	(N)	m.		'wretch, villain, coward, outlaw'
<i>ni:we 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ne:owe, ni:ewe, ni:g-, ni:-	'new, fresh, recent, novel, unheard of, untried, inexperienced'
<i>ni:wung</i>	(N)	f.		'rudiment'
<i>no:n</i>	(N)	fn.		'the ninth hour (=3pm); nones (service held at the ninth hour). to: no:n:nes till three o'clock'
<i>norðanwind</i>	(N)	m.		'north wind'
<i>not</i>	(N)	m.		'mark, note'
<i>notu</i>	(N)	f.		'enjoyment, use, advantage, utility; employment, office, discharge of a duty'
<i>no:ð</i>	(N)	f.		'daring, boldness; booty, plunder'
<i>numa ø</i>				
<i>numelnes ø</i>				
<i>nunnanmynster</i>	(N)	n.	nunmynster	'convent, nunnery'
<i>ny:dniman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV	ny:dne:aman	'to take by force, abduct'
<i>nyne ø</i>				
<i>nyten</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'ignorant'
<i>nytlíc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'useful, profitable'
<i>nytt 1</i>	(N)	f.	nyt 1, nytto	'use, utility, advantage; duty, office, employment; supervision, care'
<i>nyttung</i>	(N)	f.	nittung	'profit, advantage'
<i>nytwierðe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	nytwirðe, nytwyrðe	'useful, profitable'
<i>nytwierðlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	nyttwierðlic (Sweet)	'useful, profitable'
<i>ofearmian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to be pitiful'
<i>ofen</i>	(N)	m.		'furnace; oven'
<i>o:fer</i>	(N)	m.	o:for	'border, margin, edge; brink, river-bank, sea-shore'
<i>ofer 2</i>	(Adv)		ofor 3	'above, on high; to or on the other side; from side to side, across; beyond, above (quantity)'
<i>oferðearf</i>	(N)	f.		'great need, extreme distress'

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<i>oferbræ:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to spread over, suffuse, be spread over, overshadow, cover over’
<i>oferci:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to chide sharply’
<i>ofercuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to overcome, subdue, compel, conquer; obtain, attain, reach, overtake’
<i>ofercyme</i>	(N)	m.		‘arrival’
<i>oferdrincan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to drink too much, get drunk’
<i>oferdruncen 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘drunk’
<i>oferetol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ofereotol, oferettol	‘gluttonous’
<i>oferfaran</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to pass, cross, go over; traverse, go through, penetrate; come across, meet with, overtake; pass through, withstand, overcome’
<i>oferfe:ran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to traverse, cross, pass along, over, by or through; come upon, meet with’
<i>oferfeallan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)		‘to attack; fall upon’
<i>oferfle:de</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘in flood’
<i>oferflo:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		‘to flow over, run over, overflow’
<i>oferflo:wedli:ce</i>	(Adv)			‘superfluously (BT)’
<i>oferflo:wend</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘superfluous, excessive’
<i>oferfo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		‘to seize, take prisoner’
<i>oferfunden</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘tested’
<i>oferfyll</i>	(N)	f.	oferfill, oferfyllo, oferfyllu	‘surfeit, gluttony, excess; overplus, resulting liquor’
<i>ofergæ:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	ofergægan (BT)	‘to transgress’
<i>ofergangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		‘to pass over, beyond, across, traverse, cross; transgress, overstep; overrun, overcome, overspread, conquer; come upon, overtake, seize, attack; pass off, pass away, end; overreach’
<i>ofergietan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	ofergitan, ofergytan	‘to forget, disregard, neglect’
<i>ofergitol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ofergittol, ofergeatol, ofergeotol, ofergytol, ofergeatul, ofergeottol	‘forgetful’
<i>oferhebban</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to pass over, omit, neglect’
<i>oferhelian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to cover over, conceal’
<i>oferhi:eran</i>	(Vb)	wk.	oferhi:ran, oferhe:oran, oferhy:ran	‘to overhear, hear; disobey, disregard, neglect’

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<i>oferhle:apan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(b)		‘to jump over, surmount, overcome; pass over’
<i>oferhli:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	oferhli:fian, oferli:fian	‘to tower over, overtop, excel, exceed, surpass’
<i>oferhogian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to despise’
<i>oferhy:re</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘heedless, neglectful’
<i>oferhygd 1</i>	(N)	fn.	oferhigd 2, oferhy:d, oferhygdu	‘pride, conceit, arrogance; high-mindedness’
<i>oferhylum ø</i>				
<i>oferle:oran</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to pass over, or by; transgress, prevaricate’
<i>oferli:ðan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to pass over, sail over’
<i>ofermagan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		‘to prevail’
<i>oferme:dan ø</i>				
<i>ofermicel</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘overmuch, excessive’
<i>ofermo:d 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘proud, overbearing, insolent’
<i>ofermo:dig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	eofermo:dig	‘proud, arrogant’
<i>ofersce:awian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to superintend’
<i>oferse:on</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to see over, overlook, survey, observe, see; despise, neglect’
<i>ofersprecan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to say too much; be abusive’
<i>ofersprecol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘talking too much, tattling, indiscreet’
<i>ofersti:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to climb over, mount, scale, surmount, overcome; surpass, excel, exceed’
<i>oferswi:ðan</i>	(Vb)	wk. w/str.	oferswy:ðan	‘to overpower, overcome, conquer, vanquish; excel, surpass’
<i>oferte:on</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to draw over, cover; finish’
<i>oferwealdan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)		‘to get the better of’
<i>ofetan ø</i>				
<i>offrung</i>	(N)	f.	ofrung	‘presenting to God, oblation, sacrifice; thing presented, offering’
<i>oflæ:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to let go, lay aside, leave behind; let flow’
<i>ofost</i>	(N)	f.	efest 2, obst, ofest, ofst	‘haste, speed, zeal’
<i>ofsettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	ofsættan	‘to beset, oppress, afflict’
<i>ofsittan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to press down, repress, oppress; occupy; hedge in, compass about, besiege; to sit upon’
<i>ofsle:an</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to strike off or out, cut off, destroy; strike down, kill’
<i>ofsti:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to descend; ascend; depart’
<i>ofðryccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	ofðreccan, ofðriccan	‘to press, squeeze; oppress, afflict, repress, destroy’

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				occupy forcibly'
<i>o:læ:cung</i>	(N)	f.	a:nlæ:cung	'conspiratio'
<i>o:leccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	o:læccan, o:liccan	'to soothe, caress, flatter; please, charm, propitiate'
<i>om</i>	(N)	m.		'rust'
<i>o:me ø</i>				
<i>ona:sendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to send into, implant in, impart to'
<i>ona:settan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to set upon, place on, impress upon'
<i>onæ:lan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:æ:lan, inæ:lan, anæ:lan	'to set fire to, ignite, heat, inspire, incite, inflame, burn, consume'
<i>onbærnan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	a:bærnan	'to kindle, ignite, heat, excite, inspire, inflame, burn'
<i>onbecuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		
<i>onberan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		'to carry off, plunder; diminish, weaken'
<i>onbi:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to remain, wait; wait for, await, expect; attend upon, wait on'
<i>onbi:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	onbe:gan, onbi:egan	'to subdue, subjugate'
<i>onbla:wān</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		'to blow on or into, inspire, breathe; puff up'
<i>onbring</i>	(N)	m.		'instigation'
<i>onbryrd</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'excited, fired, ardent; contrite'
<i>onbyrgan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	onbergan, onbirgan, onbyrgan 2	'to taste, eat'
<i>onci:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	onceigan, onci:egan	'to call upon, invoke'
<i>oncna:wān</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)	ancna:wān	'to understand, know, perceive, observe; acknowledge, confess, disclose'
<i>oncunnan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	a:cunnan	'to know; reproach, blame, accuse'
<i>ondæ:lan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to infuse'
<i>ondo:n 2</i>	(Vb)	irr.	ando:n 2	'to put on (clothes)'
<i>ondræ:dan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	a:dræ:dan	'to dread, fear; be afraid'
<i>oneardian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to inhabit'
<i>o:nettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to hasten, hurry forward, be quick; be busy, brisk; anticipate'
<i>onfæðman ø</i>				
<i>onfeall</i>	(N)	m.	onfell	'swelling'
<i>onfindan 1</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	anfindan	'to find out, learn, perceive, feel, notice, observe, discover; experience, suffer'

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<i>onflyge</i>	(N)	m.		‘infectious disease’
<i>onfo:n 2</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)	anfo:n	‘to take, receive, accept; stand sponsor; harbour, favour unrighteously; take hold of; undertake (a duty), undergo (a rite); begin; conceive. onfangenum gebede after engaging in prayer’
<i>onfo:nd</i>	(N)	m.		‘undertaker, supporter’
<i>onfunden</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘experienced’
<i>ongalan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to recite (a charm)’
<i>ongangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		‘to approach, enter into; attack’
<i>onge:anhwyrfan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	aghwyrfan, a:ge:nwhyrfan, a:ge:nhwierfan	‘to turn again, return’
<i>onge:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to infuse, impregnate’
<i>ongeci:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to call upon, invoke’
<i>ongeli:c</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	angeli:c	‘like, similar’
<i>ongietan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	angitan, angytan, ongetan, ongeotan, ongitan, ongytan	‘to grasp, seize; understand, learn, recognise, know, distinguish, judge, consider; see, perceive; discover; hear; feel, experience; know carnally’
<i>onginnan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	a:ginnan, agynnan, anginnan	‘to begin, attempt, endeavour, try hard; attack, assail; act’
<i>onhebban</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	inhebban	‘to raise up, erect, lift up, exalt; leaven; begin; take away’
<i>onhetan ø</i>				
<i>onhieldan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	inheldan, onhæ:ldan, onhildan, onhyldan	‘to bend, bend down, lean, recline, incline; decline, sink; fall away’
<i>onhni:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	onnhni:gan	‘to bend down, bow, worship’
<i>onhre:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to fall upon, rush upon’
<i>onhri:nan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to touch, lay hold of’
<i>onhwerfan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	onhwyrfan, onhwierfan	‘to turn, change, turn round’
<i>onhyrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	onherian	‘to emulate, imitate’
<i>onhyscan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	onhiscan	‘to mock at, vilify, reproach; detest; deceive’
<i>oniernan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	onyrnan	‘to give way, open (of a door); currere; incurre; pour forth’
<i>onli:esan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	onle:san, only:san	‘to loosen, set free, release’
<i>onli:htan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	onle:ohtan, only:htan	‘to illuminate, give light to, enlighten; restore to sight; shine’
<i>onlo:cian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to look on, behold’

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<i>onlu:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to bow, incline, bend down’
<i>onmearca</i>	(N)	m.	inmearca	‘inscription’
<i>onorōðian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to inspire’
<i>onræ:s</i>	(N)	m.	onhræ:s	‘onrush, assault, attack’
<i>onri:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to ride (on a raid, etc.)’
<i>onsacan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to contest, dispute, strive against, resist, repel; attack; refuse, deny, contradict, refute; exculpate, excuse oneself; renounce’
<i>onsægan</i> Ø				
<i>onsce:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	onsce:tan, ansce:tan, ansce:otan, unsce:otan	‘to open’
<i>onscunian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	anscunian, onsceonian, onscynian	‘to shun, avoid, fear, detest, hate; put away, reject, despise; irritate’
<i>onsecgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.III	a:secgan 2	‘to renounce, deny; offer sacrifice; impute; inform’
<i>onsittan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to seat oneself in, occupy; oppress’
<i>onspringan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to spring forth, originate, rise, burst forth, burst asunder’
<i>onstæppan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	instæppan 2	‘to walk, go’
<i>onstyrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II		‘to move, rouse, disturb, stir, agitate, excite’
<i>onte:on</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to draw to oneself, assume, undertake; pull, pull out; untie’
<i>ontendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	ontyndan	‘to kindle, set fire to, inflame’
<i>ontimber 1</i>	(N)	?		‘material; cause, occasion’
<i>onty:nan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	æ:ty:nan, onte:nan, unte:nan, unti:nan, untly:nan, a:ty:nan 2	‘to open, reveal, display’
<i>onðwe:an</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	inðwe:an	‘to wash’
<i>onwacan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to awake; arise, be born’
<i>onwæcnan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	a:wæcnan 2, onwacnian, onwæcnian 2, onwecnan, onwecnian	‘to awake; arise, spring, be born’
<i>onweald 1</i>	(N)	mf.	onwæ:ld, anweald 2, onwald 2	‘authority, power, rule, sway, command; jurisdiction, territory’
<i>onwealg</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	onwalh, onwealh, anwlo:h	‘whole, sound, entire, uninjured, safe’
<i>onwega:dri:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to drive away’
<i>onweggewite</i>	(N)	nm.		‘departure’

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<i>onwendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to change, exchange; upset, end, overturn, turn aside, avert; change for the better, amend; change for the worse, pervert; transgress; deprive; return'
<i>onweorpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	onwurpan	'cast in one's teeth, accuse; turn or throw aside; begin the web'
<i>onwre:on ø</i>				
<i>onwunian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to inhabit, remain'
<i>open</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'open, exposed; evident, well-known, public, manifest, plain, clear; open to re-trial'
<i>o:ra 2</i>	(N)	m.		'a coin of Danish origin'
<i>o:ret</i>	(N)	m.		'contest, battle'
<i>orc</i>	(N)	m.		'pitcher, crock, cup; demon'
<i>orce:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'inviolable, unimpugned, unassailed'
<i>orda:l</i>	(N)	mn.	orde:l	'ordeal'
<i>ore (BT)</i>				
<i>orf</i>	(N)	n.		'cattle, live stock'
<i>orfeorme</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	yrfeorme, orfyreme	'destitute of, lacking; empty, useless; squalid, filthy'
<i>organa</i>	(N)	f.	organe 2	'musical instrument'
<i>orgel</i>	(N)	?	orgol, orgello	'pride'
<i>ormæ:te 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	orma:te, orme:te, orme:tte	'boundless, huge, excessive, intense'
<i>ormo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'despondent, despairing, hopeless'
<i>orsorg</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	orsorh	'unconcerned, without care or anxiety, safe'
<i>ortre:owe (BT)</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'distrustful, without confidence'
<i>ortru:wian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to despair, doubt'
<i>orðanc 1</i>	(N)	mn.	orðonc 2	'intelligence, understanding, mind; cleverness, skill; skilful work, mechanical art'
<i>orwe:ne</i>	(Adj)	indeclinable	orwe:na	'hopeless, despairing of; despaired of, desperate'
<i>orweg</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	horwig	'difficult of access (BT)'
<i>ostre</i>	(N)	f.		'oyster'
<i>oðhle:apan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(b)	æthle:apan	'to escape'
<i>oðhri:nan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	æthri:nan	'to touch; move'
<i>oði:ewan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	æti:ewan, oðe:wan, oðe:awan, oðe:owan, oði:wan, oðy:wan, a:te:owan,	'to show; show oneself, appear'

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			ati:ewan, a:ti:wian, aty:wian, ata:wian, ætæ:wian, æty:wian, æty:wian, oðti:ewan, e:ti:ewan, e:ati:ewan, e:oti:ewan, i:ti:wian, y:ti:wian	
<i>oðspurnan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	oðspeornan, ætspornan, ætspurnan	‘to dash against; to strike against, stumble, go wrong; rebel’
<i>oðwi:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	ætwi:tan	‘to charge with, blame, reproach with, taunt’
<i>oxa</i>	(N)	m.		‘ox’
<i>pa:d</i>	(N)	f.		‘covering, coat, cloak’
<i>pæ:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to cheat, deceive’
<i>pæð</i>	(N)	mfn.	pað, paðu	‘path, track; valley’
<i>panne</i>	(N)	f.	ponne	‘pan’
<i>pa:pa</i>	(N)	m.		‘pope’
<i>pening</i>	(N)	m.	pæneg, pæning, peaneg, pending, peneng, peneg, penig, pennig, penning	‘penny, coin, money; pennyweight’
<i>penn</i>	(N)	m.	pen	‘pen, fold’
<i>pi:c</i>	(N)	m.		‘point, pointed tool, pick, pickaxe’
<i>pi:e</i>	(N)	f.	pe:o	‘parasite’
<i>pi:l</i>	(N)	m.		‘a pointed object, spike, nail, shaft, stake; arrow, dart, javelin; (pl) hairs of plants’
<i>pi:le</i>	(N)	f.		‘mortar’
<i>pi:n</i>	(N)	f.		‘pain, anguish, torture’
<i>pi:pe</i>	(N)	f.		‘pipe, tube; wind instrument; channel; tube for drinking sacramental wine from chalice’
<i>pi:pere</i>	(N)	m.		‘piper’
<i>pise</i>	(N)	f.	peose, piose, pyse, pyose	‘pea’
<i>plætt</i>	(N)	m.		‘slap, smack’
<i>plante</i>	(N)	f.		‘plant, shoot’
<i>plega</i>	(N)	m.	plæga, plaga	‘quick motion, movement, exercise; play, festivity, drama, game, sport, battle; gear for games; applause’
<i>ple:on</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to expose to danger, adventure oneself’
<i>pliht</i>	(N)	m.		‘peril, risk, danger, damage’

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<i>pohha</i>	(N)	m.	poha, pohcha, pocca	‘pocket, bag’
<i>po:l</i>	(N)	m.		‘pool’
<i>port 1</i>	(N)	mn.		‘port, harbour; town (esp. with market rights or with a harbour)’
<i>portic</i>	(N)	mn.		‘portico, porch, vestibule, sanctuary, chapel’
<i>pott</i>	(N)	m.		‘pot’
<i>prafost</i>	(N)	m.	pra:fost, profost, prafast, prafest, prafast	‘officer, provost (of a monastery)’
<i>pre:dician</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to preach’
<i>pre:dicung</i>	(N)	f.		‘preaching’
<i>pre:on</i>	(N)	m.	pre:an	‘fibula, pin, brooch’
<i>pre:ost</i>	(N)	m.	pre:ast, pre:est, pri:ost	‘priest, presbyter’
<i>prica</i>	(N)	m.		‘prick, point, spot, dot; small portion of space or time’
<i>pri:n ø</i>				
<i>pru:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	pru:t	‘proud, arrogant’
<i>pry:to</i>	(N)	f.	pry:t, pry:te, pre:de, pry:de, pri:t, pry:te	‘pride, haughtiness, pomp’
<i>psalterium ø</i>				
<i>pu:ca</i>	(N)	m.		‘goblin’
<i>pull</i>	(N)	mf.	pyll	‘pool, creek’
<i>pund</i>	(N)	n.		‘pound (in weight or in money), pint; weight’
<i>pundern</i>	(N)	n.		‘pair of scales; plumb-line’
<i>pu:te ø</i>				
<i>pynd</i>	(N)	sb.		‘cistern?, lake?’
<i>pyngan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	pingan	‘to prick’
<i>pytt</i>	(N)	m.	pitt	‘pit, hole, well, grave; pustule’
<i>raca</i>	(N)	m.	racu 2, ræce	‘rake’
<i>racente:ah</i>	(N)	f.	racete:age	‘chain, fetter’
<i>racu 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘exposition, explanation, observation; reason, argument; account, narrative; rhetoric; comedy’
<i>ra:d 1</i>	(N)	f.	ry:d	‘ride, riding, expedition, journey; raid; modulation; name of the rune for r’
<i>ræ:can 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to reach out, stretch out; offer, present, give, grant; procure?; extend’
<i>ræ:d 1</i>	(N)	m.	ra:d 2, re:d 2	‘advice, counsel; resolution, deliberation, plan, way, design; council, conspiracy; decree, ordinance; wisdom,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				sense, reason, intelligence; gain, profit, benefit, good fortune, remedy'
<i>ræ:d 3</i>	(N)	n.	re:d 3, ræ:do	'reading lesson'
<i>ræ:de</i>	(N)	f.	re:de 2	'reading lesson'
<i>ræ:den</i>	(N)	f.	re:den, ræ:din, ræ:dden	'condition, terms, stipulation; rule, government, direction; estimation'
<i>ræ:dere</i>	(N)	m.		'reader, lector (ecclesiastical order); scholar, diviner, expounder, interpreter'
<i>ræ:dfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'resolute, wise'
<i>ræ:ding</i>	(N)	f.		'reading, a reading (passage read), lesson, narrative; consideration, consultation, counselling'
<i>ræ:dingbo:c</i>	(N)	f.		'lectionary, book of the lessons'
<i>ræ:pe ø</i>				
<i>ræ:s</i>	(N)	m.	hræ:s	'rush, leap, jump, running; onrush, storm, attack'
<i>ræsc</i>	(N)	m.		'shower'
<i>ræscetung (BT)</i>	(N)	f.		'sparkling, gleaming, coruscation'
<i>ræsn</i>	(N)	n.		'plank, beam, wall-plate, raising piece'
<i>ræ:swa 1</i>	(N)	m.		'leader, counsellor, ruler, guide; chief, prince, king'
<i>ræ:swan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	ræ:sian, ræ:swian, re:sian	'to think, consider, conjecture, suspect'
<i>ragu</i>	(N)	f.	rægu	'lichen'
<i>ramm</i>	(N)	m.	romm, ram, rom	'ram (sheep); engine of war; zodiacal sign'
<i>ra:n</i>	(N)	n.		'open robbery, rapine'
<i>rand</i>	(N)	m.	rond, hrand	'border, edge?; boss of shield, rim of shield; shield, buckler'
<i>ra:p</i>	(N)	m.		'rope, cord, cable'
<i>re:ad</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ræ:d 2, re:d 1	'red (of gold)'
<i>re:af</i>	(N)	n.	re:f, hre:af, ræ:f	'plunder, booty, spoil; garment, armour, vestment'
<i>re:afol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'rapacious'
<i>re:c</i>	(N)	m.		'smoke'
<i>reccend</i>	(N)	m.		'ruler, guide'
<i>reccere</i>	(N)	m.		'teacher, ruler, director; interpreter'
<i>reced</i>	(N)	nm.	ræced, recyd	'building, house, palace, hall; triclinium'
<i>re:cele:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	reccle:as	'reckless, careless, negligent'
<i>re:cels</i>	(N)	m.	re:cel, ri:cels, ry:cels	'incense, frankincense'
<i>recen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	recon	'ready, prompt, quick; rapid,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				violent'
<i>recennes</i>	(N)	f.		'a narrative, history (BT)'
<i>regn</i>	(N)	m.	re:n, hri:n, rægn, reng	'rain; showers of rain'
<i>regol</i>	(N)	m.	reogol, regul	'rule, regulation, canon, law, standard, pattern; monastic code of rules; ruler (instrument)'
<i>renc</i>	(N)	f.	renco, rænc, rænco, rencu	'pride, ostentation'
<i>re:ocan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to emit vapour, steam or smoke, reek; stink'
<i>re:oce</i> ø				
<i>re:odan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to redden, stain with blood; kill?'
<i>re:ofan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to rend, break'
<i>re:on</i>	(N)	?		'mourning, lament'
<i>re:ost</i>	(N)	?		'rest (part of a plough)'
<i>reps</i>	(N)	m.	ræps, ryps	'response (in a church service)'
<i>repsung 1</i>	(N)	f.	ræpsung 2, hrebsung	'a division of the night'
<i>rest</i>	(N)	f.	ræst	'rest, quiet, repose, sleep; grave'
<i>resu</i> ø				
<i>re:tu</i>	(N)	f.		'joy'
<i>re:ðe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	hre:ðe, ræ:ðe, re:aðe, re:de 1, roeðe	'(of persons) fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe; (of things) terrible, dreadful; zealous'
<i>rib</i>	(N)	n.	ribb	'rib; Soul'
<i>rible</i> ø				
<i>ridda</i>	(N)	m.		'rider, horseman, horse- soldier'
<i>ri:ca</i>	(N)	m.		'influential man, ruler'
<i>ri:ce 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ri:ece 1	'strong, powerful; great, mighty, of high rank; rich'
<i>ri:ce 2</i>	(N)	n.	ri:ece 2	'rule, reign, power, might, authority, empire. fo:n to: ri:ce to ascend the throne; kingdom, nation, diocese; reign (period of time)'
<i>ri:ceter</i>	(N)	n.	ri:cetere, ri:cceter, ri:ccetere	'force, might, power, rule, dominion, glory, greatness; ambition; tyranny, oppression, violence; arrogance'
<i>ri:csian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	ri:hsian	'to bear rule, reign, govern, tyrannize; dominate, prevail'
<i>ri:da</i> ø				
<i>ri:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to ride*'; move about, swing, rock, ride (at anchor); float, sail; chafe (of fetters)'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ri:f</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘violent, fierce, ravenous, noxious’
<i>rife ø</i>				
<i>rift 1</i>	(N)	n.	rihte, ryft 2, ryfte	‘cloak, veil, curtain’
<i>rifter</i>	(N)	m.		‘reaping-hook, sickle, scythe’
<i>rihtgele:afful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘orthodox’
<i>rihtgeset</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘duly appointed, canonical’
<i>rihtracu</i>	(N)	f.	ryhtracu	‘correct account; right reason’
<i>rihtwi:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘righteous, just; right, justifiable’
<i>rima</i>	(N)	m.	reoma	‘rim, verge, border, coast’
<i>ri:nan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	regnan, rignan	‘to rain; send down, or fall, like rain’
<i>rinc</i>	(N)	m.		‘man, warrior, hero’
<i>rind</i>	(N)	f.	rinde, hrind	‘rind, bark, outside; crust’
<i>ringestre ø</i>				
<i>ri:pa</i>				
<i>risc</i>	(N)	f.	risce, rece, resce, ryse, rysce, hrisc, recse, rics, rix	‘rush’
<i>ri:ð</i>	(N)	fm.	ry:ð	‘rivulet, stream’
<i>ri:ðig</i>	(N)	n.		‘streamlet’
<i>rocc</i>	(N)	m.		‘over-garment, rochet’
<i>ro:d</i>	(N)	f.	hro:d	‘rood, cross, gallows; crucifix; rood (land measure); plot of land of a square rod’
<i>rodd</i>	(N)	m?		‘rod, stick (to beat with)’
<i>rodor</i>	(N)	m.	rador, hroder, roder	‘ether, sky, heavens, firmament’
<i>ro:f 2</i>	(N)	?		‘array, number’
<i>ro:p</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘liberal’
<i>rop 1</i>	(N)	?	hrop 1	‘broth’
<i>ro:se</i>	(N)	f.	rose, hro:se	‘rose’
<i>ro:t 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘glad, cheerful, bright; noble, excellent’
<i>ro:wend</i>	(N)	m.	ro:rend	‘rower; sailor’
<i>ro:ðor</i>	(N)	n.	ro:ðer 2	‘oar, scull’
<i>ru:de 2</i>	(N)	f.	ru:te 2	‘rue’
<i>ru:mgiful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ru:mgiful	‘bountiful’
<i>ru:mheort</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘large-hearted, generous; free from care’
<i>ru:mmod</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ru:mo:d	‘liberal, lavish, kind’
<i>ru:n</i>	(N)	f.		‘mystery, secrecy, secret; counsel, consultation; council; runic character, letter; writing’
<i>ru:st</i>	(N)	m.	ro:st	‘rust; moral canker’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ry:metle:as ø</i>				
<i>ryne</i>	(N)	mn.	rene, hryne, rynu	‘running, onward course; flux, flow (water, blood); period of time, cycle, course of life; expanse, extent; orbit’
<i>rynel 2</i>	(N)	m.		‘runner, messenger’
<i>ry:ric ø</i>				
<i>sa:cerd</i>	(N)	mf.	sæcerd	‘priest, priestess’
<i>sa:da</i>	(N)	m.		‘snare, cord, halter’
<i>sacan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to struggle, dispute, disagree, wrangle, fight; accuse, blame, bring a criminal or civil action against any one, lay claim to’
<i>sacc 1</i>	(N)	m.	sæcc 3, sac 2	‘sack, bag’
<i>sadol</i>	(N)	m.	sadel, sadul	‘saddle’
<i>sæ:</i>	(N)	mf.	se: 2	‘sheet of water, sea, lake, pool’
<i>sæc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sac 3	‘offensive, odious; guilty’
<i>sæcc 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘strife, contest’
<i>sæcc 2</i>	(N)	m.	sacc 2	‘sackcloth’
<i>sæd</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sated with, weary of, satiated, filled, full’
<i>sæ:d</i>	(N)	n.	se:d	‘seed; fruit, offspring, posterity; sowing; growth’
<i>sæl</i>	(N)	n.	sel	‘room, hall, castle’
<i>sæ:l 1</i>	(N)	mf.	se:l 3	‘time, season, opportunity, occasion, condition, position; prosperity, happiness, joy. on sæ:lum happy. to: sæ:les in due time’
<i>sæp</i>	(N)	n.	sep	‘sap, juice’
<i>sæ:t</i>	(N)	f.		‘lurking-place; snare, gin?’
<i>sæ:ta</i>	(N)	m?	se:ota	‘holding of land’
<i>saga 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘story, narrative’
<i>sa:gol</i>	(N)	m.	sa:gel, sa:hl	‘club, cudgel, stick, staff, pole’
<i>sagu</i>	(N)	f.	saga 2	‘saw (tool)’
<i>samnere ø</i>				
<i>samod 1</i>	(Adv)		samed, somod	‘simultaneously, at the same time, together; entirely; also, as well, too’
<i>sand 1</i>	(N)	f.	sond 1	‘action of sending, embassy, mission, deputation; message; (also m.) messenger, ambassador; sending, service, course of food, repast, mess, victual’
<i>sand 2</i>	(N)	n.	sond 2	‘sand, gravel; sandy shore, sea-shore, beach’
<i>sang</i>	(N)	m.	song 3, sanc	‘noise, song, singing; psalm,

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				poem, lay'
<i>sangere</i>	(N)	m.	songere, singere	'singer, poet'
<i>sa:pe</i>	(N)	f.		'soap, salve'
<i>sa:r 1</i>	(N)	n.	swo:r 2	'bodily pain, sickness; wound, sore, raw place; suffering, sorrow, affliction'
<i>sa:r 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	swo:r 1	'sore, sad, grievous, painful, wounding'
<i>sa:rig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'sorry, grieved, sorrowful'
<i>sa:rnes</i>	(N)	f.		'affliction, distress, suffering, pain, grief'
<i>sa:wend</i>	(N)	m.		'sower'
<i>sa:were</i>	(N)	m.		'sower'
<i>sa:wlian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to expire'
<i>scacol ø</i>				
<i>scamle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'shameless, impudent, immodest'
<i>scamol</i>	(N)	m.	scæmol, scemol, sceamol, sceomol, scomol, scamel, scamul, scemel, sceamul	'stool, footstool, bench, table (of money-changers)'
<i>scamu</i>	(N)	f.	sceamu, sceomu, scomu	'shame, confusion; disgrace, dishonour; insult; shameful circumstance; modesty; private parts. s. do:n to inflict injury'
<i>scanca</i>	(N)	m.	sconc	'shank, shin, leg; ham?'
<i>scandlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sceandlic, scondlic	'shameful, disgraceful, vile, unchaste'
<i>sceacan (BT)</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to brandish'
<i>scead</i>	(N)	n.	scad, scæd, sced	'shadow, shade; shelter, protection; stye'
<i>sce:ad</i>	(N)	n.	sca:d	'separation, distinction; discretion, understanding, argument; reason, reckoning, account, statement; accuracy; art, manner, method'
<i>sceadu</i>	(N)	f.	scadu, scada	'shade, shadow, darkness; shady place, arbour; shelter; scene'
<i>sceadwian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	scadwian, sceadewian	'to protect'
<i>sceafa (BT)</i>	(N)	m.		'a plane'
<i>sceaft</i>	(N)	m.	scæft, sceft	'staff, pole, shaft; spear-shaft, spear'
<i>scealc</i>	(N)	m.		'servant, retainer, soldier, subject, member of a crew; man, youth'
<i>scealu</i>	(N)	f.	scalu	'shell, husk; scale (of a balance); dish'
<i>sce:ap</i>	(N)	n.	scæ:p, sce:p, sci:p	'sheep'

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<i>sce:apheord</i>	(N)	f.	sce:aphyrd	‘flock of sheep’
<i>scear</i>	(N)	mn.	scær, scer	‘ploughshare’
<i>scea:ra</i> \emptyset				
<i>sceard</i> 1	(N)	n.		‘incision, cleft, gap; potsherd’
<i>scearp</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	scarp, scærp	‘sharp, pointed, prickly; acute, keen, active, shrewd; severe, rough, harsh; biting, bitter, acid; brave’
<i>sce:arra</i>	(N)	fp.	sce:ara, scerero, sceruru	‘shears, scissors’
<i>scearu</i> 1	(N)	f.	scaru 1, scæru, scyru	‘shearing, shaving, tonsure’
<i>sce:at</i>	(N)	m.		‘corner, angle, edge, point, promontory; quarter, district, region, surface (of the earth); lap, bosom, fold; napkin, sheet, covering, cloak, garment; inlet, creek’
<i>sce:ata</i>	(N)	m.		‘angle, corner; bosom, lap, lower part of a sail; napkin’
<i>sceatt</i>	(N)	m.	scætt, scett	‘property, treasure, coin, money, wealth; payment, price, tribute, bribe, reward; rent, mortgage-money; money of account, denarius, twentieth part of a shilling’
<i>sce:að</i>	(N)	f.	scæ:ð 1, sce:ð 1	‘sheath; spike, nail’
<i>sceaða</i>	(N)	m.	scaða, sceoða	‘injurious person, criminal, thief, assassin; warrior, antagonist; fiend, devil; injury’
<i>sceaðan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		‘to scathe, injure, hurt, crush, oppress, disturb’
<i>sceaðig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	scæðig	‘injurious’
<i>sce:awere</i>	(N)	m.		‘spectator, observer, watchman, spy; mirror’
<i>sce:awung</i>	(N)	f.	sca:wung	‘seeing, surveying, inspection, scrutiny, examination, contemplation; respect, regard; show, spectacle, appearance; toll on exposure of goods’
<i>scelfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	scielfan	‘to totter, shake’
<i>scelle</i>	(N)	?	scielle, scele	‘cutting off, separation; discretion’
<i>scenc</i>	(N)	m.	scænc	‘cup; cupful’
<i>scendung</i>	(N)	f.	scending	‘reproach, affliction’
<i>sceorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to scarify, gnaw’
<i>sceorp</i>	(N)	n.	scorp	‘ornament, clothing; equipment, fittings (for a ship?)’
<i>sceot</i> \emptyset				
<i>sce:re</i> \emptyset				
<i>scerwen</i> (BT)	(N)	?	scerpen	‘a scattering, sharing, giving’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>sciold</i>	(N)	m.	sceld, scild, scyld	'shield; protector; part of a bird's plumage?'
<i>sciell 1</i>	(N)	f.	scel 2, scell 2, scill 1, scyl 1, scyll	'shell; shell-fish; scale'
<i>scilling</i>	(N)	m.	scylling	'shilling (consisting of a varying number of pence), silver coin'
<i>sci:ma</i>	(N)	m.		'ray, light, brightness, effulgence, splendour; twilight, gloom'
<i>sci:nan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	scy:nan	'to shine, flash; be resplendent'
<i>scinn</i>	(N)	n.	sci:n, scienn	'spectre, illusion, phantom, evil spirit; magical image; skin; (BT) brightness, shine'
<i>scip</i>	(N)	n.	scyp 2	'ship'
<i>scipe</i>	(N)	m.		'pay, wage; position, rank'
<i>sciphere</i>	(N)	m.	scipehere	'naval force, fleet (usu. hostile), squadrom; crew of a warship'
<i>sci:r 1</i>	(N)	f.	scy:r 3	'office, appointment, charge, authority, supremacy; district, diocese, see, province, shire, parish; tribe'
<i>sci:rmann</i>	(N)	m.	scy:rmann, sci:resmann, sci:rigmann	'governor of a shire, prefect, sheriff, steward, procurator, official; inhabitant of a district'
<i>sci:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	scy:tan	'to shoot (of a plant); to flourish'
<i>scofl</i>	(N)	f.	scobl, sceofol	'shovel'
<i>sco:h</i>	(N)	m.	sco:, sce:o 2, sce:oh 2	'shoe'
<i>sco:l</i>	(N)	f.	scolu 2	'school'
<i>sco:lere</i>	(N)	m.	sco:liere	'scholar, learner'
<i>scolu 1</i>	(N)	f.	sceolu	'troop, host, multitude; shoal (of fishes)'
<i>scop</i>	(N)	m.	sceop	'singer, poet'
<i>scort</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sceort, scyrt	'short, not long, not tall; brief'
<i>scre:ad</i>	(N)	f.	scre:ade	'shred, cutting, scrap'
<i>scre:pan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to become dry, withered'
<i>scrift</i>	(N)	m.	scryft	'prescribed penalty or penance; absolution; confessor; judge. to: scrifte ga:n to go to confession'
<i>scriftsci:r</i>	(N)	f.		'confessor's area of jurisdiction; diocese'
<i>scripel ø</i>				
<i>scriptor ø</i>				
<i>scri:ðan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to go, move, glide'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>scru:d</i>	(N)	n.		‘clothing, dress; garment, vestment’
<i>scru:tnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	scru:dnian, stru:tnian	‘to examine, scrutinize, consider’
<i>scua</i>	(N)	m.	scuwa	‘shadow, shade, darkness; protection; (BT) a devil, a demon’
<i>scu:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	sce:ofan	‘to shove, thrust, push; push with violence, urge, impel; push out, expel, deliver up; display; to move to, go’
<i>sculan</i>	(Vb)	irr.	sceolan	‘to be obliged (shall*, have to, must, must needs, bound to, ought to); owe’
<i>sculdor</i>	(N)	m.	sculdra, sculdur	‘shoulder’
<i>scu:r</i>	(N)	m.	sce:or	‘shower, storm, tempest, trouble, commotion, breeze; shower of blows or missiles’
<i>scy:an</i>	(Vb)	wk.	scy:n 2	‘to suggest, persuade, prompt, incite, tempt’
<i>scyfe</i>	(N)	m.	scefe, scife	‘shove, pushing, precipitation, furtherance, instigation. to: + s. headlong’
<i>scyldig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sceldig, scildig	‘guilty, criminal, sinful; liable, responsible, in debt to’
<i>scylf</i>	(N)	m.	scylp	‘crag, ledge, shelf; pinnacle, turret, tower’
<i>scyndan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	scendan	‘to hurry, hasten, drive forward, impel; incite, exhort’
<i>scyp 1</i>	(N)	m.	scep	‘patch’
<i>scy:r 1</i>	(N)	?		‘a hut’
<i>scyte</i>	(N)	m.	sce:te 3	‘shooting, hurling; dart’
<i>scy:te</i>	(N)	f.	sce:te 1, sci:ete 2, sci:te 1	‘sheet, linen cloth’
<i>scyttan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to bolt, shut to; discharge, pay off’
<i>scyttels</i>	(N)	m.	scettels, scittels, scytels	‘bolt, bar’
<i>sealf</i>	(N)	f.	salf, salb, sealf, self 2, seolf 2, sielf, silf 2, sylf 2	‘salve, ointment, unguent, medicament’
<i>sealm</i>	(N)	m.	psealm, psalm, salm	‘psalm, song’
<i>sealmsang</i>	(N)	m.		‘psalm; composition or singing of psalms; psalter; one of the canonical hours’
<i>sealt 1</i>	(N)	n.	salt 2	‘salt’
<i>sealtan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)	saltan	‘to salt’
<i>sealtian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	saltian	‘to dance’
<i>se:am 1</i>	(N)	m.	se:om	‘burden, load; bag; harness of a beast of burden; duty of furnishing beasts of burden’
<i>se:am 2</i>	(N)	m.		‘seam, suture, junction’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>searo 1</i>	(N)	n.	searu, syru 1	‘art, skill, cleverness, cunning; device, trick, snare, ambushade, plot, treachery; work of art, cunning device, engine (of war); armour, war-gear, trappings’
<i>se:að</i>	(N)	m.	sæ:ð	‘hole, pit; well, cistern, spring, fountain, lake’
<i>se:aw</i>	(N)	m.	se:a	‘sap, juice, moisture’
<i>seax</i>	(N)	n.	sæx, sex 2	‘knife, hip-knife, short sword, dirk, dagger’
<i>Seaxe</i>	(N)	mp.		‘Saxons’
<i>secg 1</i>	(N)	m.	segg 1	‘sedge, reed, rush, flag’
<i>secg 3</i>	(N)	m.	segg 2	‘man, warrior, hero; ocean’
<i>secge</i>	(N)	f.		‘speech’
<i>sefa</i>	(N)	m.	seofa, siofa	‘mind, spirit, understanding, heart’
<i>segl 1</i>	(N)	mn.	segel 2, seigl, swegl 2	‘sail; veil, curtain; pillar of cloud’
<i>seglung</i>	(N)	f.		‘sailing’
<i>segn</i>	(N)	mn.	segen, seign	‘sign, mark, token; ensign, banner’
<i>segnung</i>	(N)	f.	se:nung	‘blessing, consecration’
<i>seht 1</i>	(N)	mf.	seht 2, seht 3, saht 2	‘settlement, arrangement, agreement; friendship, peace’
<i>seld</i>	(N)	n.	sæld	‘hall, palace, residence; seat, throne, dais’
<i>selde</i>	(N)	f.		‘vestibule’
<i>sele</i>	(N)	m.		‘hall, house, dwelling, prison’
<i>selen</i>	(N)	f.	sylen 1, sælen 2, sellen	‘grant, gift; tribute; munificence’
<i>self 1</i>	(PRON)	wk.&st.	seolf 1, silf 1, sylf 1	‘self; own’
<i>selfde:ma</i>	(N)	m.	sylfde:ma	‘sarabaita, monk living subject only to his own rules’
<i>se:oc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sick, ill, diseased, feeble, weak; wounded; morally sick, corrupt; sad, troubled’
<i>se:ocan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to be ill, fall ill’
<i>se:ocnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘sickness, disease; a disease’
<i>seofian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	sefian, seafian, sifian, syfian	‘to sigh, lament’
<i>seofung</i>	(N)	f.		‘lamentation’
<i>seohhe</i>	(N)	f.	seocche	‘sieve’
<i>seohtre</i>	(N)	f.	sihtre	‘drain, ditch’
<i>seolfor</i>	(N)	n.	silfor, siolfor, sulfor, sylfor, silofr, sylfer, sylfur, sylofr, sulfer, seolfer	‘silver’
<i>seono</i>	(N)	f.	seonu, senu, seno,	‘sinew’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			sino, siono, sinu	
<i>se:oung</i> ø				
<i>se:oða</i> ø				
<i>serc</i>	(N)	m.	syrç, syric	‘sark, shirt; corslet, coat of mail’
<i>serce</i>	(N)	f.	syrce, sierce, syrice	‘sark, shirt; corslet, coat of mail’
<i>sester</i>	(N)	m.	seoster, syster, sæster, seoxter	‘a certain measure of bulk; vessel pitcher’
<i>seten</i>	(N)	f.	setin, sæten	‘set, shoot, slip; plantation; occupied (tilled?) land’
<i>setl</i>	(N)	n.	sætil, sætl, seatl, seotl, sitl, sotl, seatul, seotol 1, sotel, sotol, sedl, setel, setol, seðl, seðel	‘seat, stall, sitting, place, residence; throne, see; seige. to setl ga:n to set (of the sun)’
<i>setlgang</i>	(N)	m.	setgong	‘setting, sinking’
<i>setnung</i> ø				
<i>settend</i>	(N)	m.		‘creator, ordainer’
<i>sibb</i>	(N)	f.	sybb, syb, sib	‘relationship; love, friendship; peace, happiness’
<i>sibsumnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘peace, concord; brotherly love’
<i>si:c</i>	(N)	n.	sic	‘small stream’
<i>si:can</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to sigh, yearn for’
<i>si:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘ample, wide, broad, large, vast’
<i>sicettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to sigh, groan, mourn’
<i>sicor</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sicer	‘sure, certain, trustworthy; secure’
<i>sida</i> ø				
<i>sideful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sydeful	‘decorous, modest, pure, virtuous, honest’
<i>siden</i> ø				
<i>sidu</i>	(N)	m.	seodu, seodo, sido, siodo	‘custom, practice, manner, habit, rite; manners, morality, good conduct, purity’
<i>si:en</i>	(N)	f.	se:on 2, si:n, sy:n	‘power of sight, sight, vision; pupil eye’
<i>sierwung</i>	(N)	f.	searwung, syrwung, syrewung	‘plotting, artifice, trap, snare, treachery’
<i>sife</i>	(N)	n.	syfe, sibi	‘sieve’
<i>sige 1</i>	(N)	m.	syge 2	‘victory, success, triumph’
<i>sige 2</i>	(N)	m.		‘sinking, setting (of the sun)’
<i>sigefæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sigefest	‘victorious, triumphant’
<i>sigel 1</i>	(N)	m?n?	sægel 1, segel 1, sægl, segl 2, sygel	‘sun; name of the rune for s’
<i>sigle 1</i>	(N)	n.	sigel 3, sægel 3,	‘necklace, collar’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			sigele 2	
<i>sigor</i>	(N)	m.	sygor, siogor	‘victory, triumph’
<i>sigorfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘victorious’
<i>sihte</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘marshy?’
<i>sihð</i>	(N)	f.		‘thing seen, vision’
<i>sinc</i>	(N)	n.	sync	‘treasure, riches, gold, valuables, jewel’
<i>sinewealt</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sineweald, seonewealt, synewealt, sinewælt, sinowalt, sinuwealt, sinwealt, sonwald	‘round, globular, concave; circular, cylindrical’
<i>singal</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘perpetual, everlasting; continuous, constant; daily’
<i>sinoð</i>	(N)	f.	senoð, seonoð, synoð, seonod	‘synod, council, meeting, assembly’
<i>si:ð 1</i>	(N)	m.	sy:ð 1, si:ðð 1	‘going, motion, journey, errand; departure, death; expedition, undertaking, enterprise; road, way; time, turn, occasion’
<i>si:ðe</i>	(N)	m.	sigdi, sigðe	‘scythe’
<i>slæd</i>	(N)	n.	slad, sled, slead	‘valley, glade’
<i>slæ:p 1</i>	(N)	m.	sla:p, sle:p, sle:ap	‘sleep; sleepiness, inactivity; death’
<i>slæ:ple:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sleepless’
<i>slæ:por</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sla:por	‘drowsy, sleepy’
<i>slaga</i>	(N)	m.		‘slayer, homicide; executioner’
<i>sla:h</i>	(N)	f.	sla:g, sla:	‘sloe (fruit of the blackthorn)’
<i>sla:pol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sla:pel, sla:pul	‘somnolent, lethargic’
<i>sla:w</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	slæ:w, sle:aw	‘slow, sluggish, torpid, lazy’
<i>sleac</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘slack, remiss, lax, sluggish, indolent, languid; slow, gentle, easy’
<i>sleacmo:d ø</i>				
<i>sleacor ø</i>				
<i>sle:an</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	sla:n	‘to strike, beat, stamp, coin (money), forge (weapons); throw, cast; sting (snake); pitch (tent); strike across (country), dash, break, rush, come quickly; slay*, kill. wæl +s. to slaughter; cast into chains’
<i>slege 1</i>	(N)	m.	slæge 1	‘beating, blow, stroke; slaying, slaughter, murder; crash, impact, clap (of thunder); destruction, defeat; (weaver’s) slay’

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<i>slege 2</i>	(N)	n.	slæge 2	‘the handle of an axe?’
<i>sli:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to slide, glide, slip, fall, fall down; fail, err, lapse, Sol; pass away, be transitory or unstable’
<i>slide</i>	(N)	m.		‘sliding, slip, fall’
<i>slidor 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	slid, sliddor 1	‘slippery’
<i>sli:efe</i>	(N)	f.	sle:fe, sli:fe, sly:fe, sle:f, sli:f	‘sleeve’
<i>slieht</i>	(N)	m.	slæht, sleaht, sleht, sliht, slyht	‘stroke, slaughter, murder, death; animals for slaughter’
<i>slincan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to slink, creep, crawl’
<i>slipor</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘slippery, filthy; unsteady, shifty’
<i>slite 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘slit, rent, tear, bite’
<i>slitnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘desolation, destruction, tearing up’
<i>sli:ðan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to injure, wound’
<i>slop ø</i>				
<i>slu:ma</i>	(N)	m.		‘slumber’
<i>slu:pan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		‘to slip, glide, move softly’
<i>slyppe</i>	(N)	f.	sloppe	‘paste’
<i>smæc</i>	(N)	m.	smec	‘smack, taste; scent, odour’
<i>smæl</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	smal, smel	‘thin, slender, narrow; fine’
<i>smæll</i>	(N)	m.	smiell	‘slap, smack’
<i>smalian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to become thin’
<i>smearht</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘smarting, painful’
<i>sme:alic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘searching, exhaustive, careful; exquisite, choice’
<i>sme:aðancol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘subtle’
<i>smedma</i>	(N)	m.	smeodma, smeoduma, smidema	‘fine flour, pollen meal’
<i>smelt 1</i>	(N)	m.	smylt	‘sardine, smelt’
<i>sme:ocan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to emit, smoke; fumigate’
<i>smeortan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		‘to smart’
<i>smeoru</i>	(N)	n.	smeru, smeoruw, smera	‘ointment, fat, grease, lard, tallow, suet’
<i>sme:ðe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘smooth, polished, soft; suave, agreeable; not harsh (of the voice); lenitive’
<i>smicer</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	smicor	‘beauteous, elegant, fair, tasteful’
<i>smirels</i>	(N)	m.	smerels, smyrels	‘ointment, salve’
<i>smirung</i>	(N)	f.	smerwung, smerung, smyrung, smirgung	‘ointment, unguent; unction; smearing, greasing’

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<i>smi:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to daub, smear, soil, pollute, defile’
<i>smið</i>	(N)	m.		‘handicraftsman, smith, blacksmith, armourer, carpenter’
<i>smiððe</i>	(N)	f.	<i>smeðe</i>	‘smithy, forge’
<i>smoc</i>	(N)	m.		‘smock, shift’
<i>smoh</i> ø				
<i>smu:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to creep’
<i>smylte 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	<i>smilte 1, smolte 1</i>	‘mild, peaceable, calm; cheerful; prosperous’
<i>snæ:d 3</i>	(N)	f.		‘piece, morsel, slice, portion of food’
<i>snægl</i>	(N)	m.	<i>snegl, snægel, snæl, sne:l, snegel</i>	‘snail’
<i>snell</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	<i>snel</i>	‘smart, ready, rapid, keen, fresh, brisk, active, strong, bold’
<i>sne:owan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	<i>sno:wán</i>	‘to hasten, go’
<i>sni:can</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to sneak along, creep, crawl’
<i>sni:te</i>	(N)	f.		‘snipe’
<i>snofl</i>	(N)	?	<i>snofol</i>	‘phlegm, mucus’
<i>snotor</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	<i>snotter, snottor, snottra, snoter</i>	‘clever, prudent, intelligent, discerning’
<i>snyrian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	<i>snirian</i>	‘to hasten, hurry’
<i>sny:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to blow the nose’
<i>sny:tels</i> ø				
<i>so:ca</i> ø				
<i>so:cn</i>	(N)	f.	<i>so:c</i>	‘seeking, question, inquiry, case, cause; visit, resort; attack; refuge, asylum, sanctuary; the exercise of judicial power, jurisdiction, right of inquisition, right of taking fines, revenue; district in which a <i>so:cn</i> was exercised’
<i>o:fte 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	<i>se:fte</i>	‘soft, mild, gentle; quite, calm, tranquil, undisturbed; luxurious; agreeable’
<i>sogeða</i>	(N)	m.	<i>sogoða</i>	‘hiccough, eructation’
<i>sol 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘mud, wet sand, wallowing-place, slough’
<i>solor</i>	(N)	m.	<i>solere, salor, solar</i>	‘loft, upper room; palatium, hall, dwelling; raised platform’
<i>so:m</i>	(N)	f.		‘arbitration, agreement, reconciliation’
<i>song 1</i>	(N)	sb.		‘bed’
<i>sopa</i>	(N)	m.		‘sup, sip’
<i>sorg</i>	(N)	f.	<i>sorh</i>	‘sorrow, pain, grief, trouble, care, distress, anxiety’

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<i>sorgle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘free from sorrow or care’
<i>sott 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sot 1	‘foolish, dull, stupid’
<i>so:ð 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘truth, justice, righteousness, rectitude; reality, certainty. to: so:ðe, to: so:ðum in truth, truly, truthfully, accurately. to: so:ðan, ðurh so:ð verily, in truth’
<i>so:ðfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	so:ðfest	‘true, trustworthy, honest; just, righteous’
<i>spa:ca</i>	(N)	m.		‘spoke (of wheel, etc.); spoke-bone (radius)’
<i>spær</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sparing’
<i>spæ:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to spit, spew’
<i>spane</i>	(N)	f.		‘teat’
<i>spann</i>	(N)	f.	span, sponn	‘span (measure)’
<i>spa:tl</i>	(N)	n.	spæ:tl, spa:ðl, spa:dl, spa:ld	‘spittle, saliva’
<i>spearca</i>	(N)	m.	spærca, sperca	‘spark’
<i>spearwa</i>	(N)	m.	sparwa, spearewa, speara, spearuwa	‘sparrow; calf (of the leg)’
<i>speca ø</i>				
<i>spe:d</i>	(N)	f.		‘luck, success, prosperity; riches wealth, abundance; opportunity, power, faculty; (only in dp. spe:dum) speed, quickness, on s. fluently, skilfully; offspring?’
<i>spe:dig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘lucky, prosperous, rich; plenteous, abundant; powerful’
<i>spelian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to be substitute for, represent’
<i>spell</i>	(N)	n.	spel	‘narrative, history, story, fable; speech, discourse, homily; message, news; statement, observation’
<i>spellung</i>	(N)	f.		‘speech, conversation, narrative, discourse’
<i>spendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to spend’
<i>spere</i>	(N)	n.		‘spear, javelin, lance; stitching pain’
<i>spic</i>	(N)	n.	spec	‘fat bacon’
<i>spild</i>	(N)	m.	spilð	‘annihilation, ruin’
<i>spilling</i>	(N)	f.		‘waste’
<i>spind</i>	(N)	wk.&st.	swind	‘fat’
<i>spinel</i>	(N)	f.	spinil, spinl, splin	‘spindle; the thread of a spindle?’
<i>spinn ø</i>				
<i>spitel</i>	(N)	m.		‘small spade, dibble’
<i>spittan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to dig in with a spud’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>spi:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to spit, spit out, spew, vomit’
<i>spiwe</i>	(N)	m.		‘vomiting’
<i>spi:wing</i>	(N)	f.	spe:owing, spi:wung	‘spewing’
<i>splott</i>	(N)	m.		‘spot, blot; patch (of land)’
<i>spo:n</i>	(N)	m.		‘sliver, chip, shaving’
<i>sponung</i> ø				
<i>spor</i>	(N)	n.	swor 1	‘spoor, track, trail, footprint; trace, vestige’
<i>sporetan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to kick’
<i>spo:wnes</i> ø				
<i>spræ:c</i>	(N)	f.	spre:c, spæ:c, spe:c	‘language; speech, power of speech; statement, narrative, fable, discourse, conversation; eloquence; report, rumour; decision, judgment; charge, suit; point, question; place for speaking’
<i>spræ:ce</i>	(N)	f.		‘talk, discourse’
<i>spræ:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to spread’
<i>spranca</i>	(N)	m.		‘shoot, slip, branch’
<i>sprecul</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sprecel, sprecol	‘talkative’
<i>spre:ot</i>	(N)	m.	spreut	‘pole, pike, spear’
<i>spring</i>	(N)	m.	spryng	‘spring, source; sprinkling; ulcer; flux’
<i>spru:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		
<i>spryttan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to sprout, come forth, spring, germinate, yield fruit; incite’
<i>sprytting</i>	(N)	f.	spretting, spritting	‘shoot, sprout; increase’
<i>spura</i>	(N)	m.	spora	‘spur’
<i>spure</i>	(N)	f.		‘heel’
<i>spyrran</i>	(Vb)	wk.	sperran, spierran	‘to strike’
<i>staca</i>	(N)	m.		‘pin, stake’
<i>stæf</i>	(N)	m.		‘staff, stick, rod; pastoral staff; (often in pl.) letter, character, writing; document; (pl.) letters, literature, learning; Sunday letter (in computation)’
<i>stæl</i>	(N)	n.		‘place, spot. on stale in place of, instead of. on stale be:on stand in (good) stead, be a help to; situation, condition’
<i>stæ:ning</i>	(N)	f.		‘stoning’
<i>stæpe</i>	(N)	m.	stape, stepe	‘going, gait, step, pace; spoor; power of locomotion; short distance, measure of length; step, stair; pedestal, socket; grade degree. in s. instantly’

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<i>stær</i>	(N)	m.		‘starling’
<i>stæð</i>	(N)	n.		‘shore, river-bank’
<i>sta:n</i>	(N)	m.		‘stone, rock; gem; calculus; milestone’
<i>sta:nwyrht</i>	(N)	f.		‘stone structure’
<i>stam</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	stom	‘stammering’
<i>stampe ø</i>				
<i>stapa</i>	(N)	m.		‘grasshopper, locust’
<i>stapol</i>	(N)	m.	stapel, stapul	‘basis, trunk of a tree, post, prop, support, stay, pillar, column; threshold? market and court?; steps up to a house door’
<i>staðol</i>	(N)	m.	steaðol, staðel, staðul, stæ:l, stalað, steaðel, steaðul	‘base, foundation, support; station, position state, condition; stability, security; firmament, heavens; underside of a turf; estate, farm’
<i>staðolfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘fixed, firm, steadfast’
<i>stealc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘lofty, steep, precipitous’
<i>stealdan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)		‘to possess, own’
<i>steall</i>	(N)	mn.	stall, stæll, stal	‘standing, place, position, state; stall (for cattle), stable; fishing ground’
<i>ste:am</i>	(N)	m.	ste:m, sti:em	‘steam, moisture, exhalation; steaming fluid, blood’
<i>stecan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		
<i>stede</i>	(N)	m.	styde	‘place, site, position station; firmness, standing, stability, steadfastness, fixity; strangury. of s. immediately’
<i>stedefæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘steadfast, steady, firm’
<i>stedig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sterile’
<i>stefn 1</i>	(N)	f.	stæfn 1, stebn, stefen, stemn 1	‘voice, sound’
<i>stefn 2</i>	(N)	m.	stæfn 2, stebn, stemn 2	‘message, summons, turn (of military service), time; a body of men who take a turn at work, the English military force?. ni:wan stefne anew, again; stem, trunk; foundation, root; prow or stern of a vessel’
<i>stefna</i>	(N)	m.	stæfna	‘prow or stern of a ship’
<i>stela</i>	(N)	m.	stæla, steola	‘stalk; support’
<i>stenc</i>	(N)	m.	stænc	‘odour; scent, fragrance; stench, stink’
<i>steng</i>	(N)	m.	stæng	‘stake, pole, bar, rod, staff, cudgel’
<i>ste:or 1</i>	(N)	f.	sty:r	‘steering, direction, guidance; rule, regulation; restraint,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				discipline, correction; penalty, fine, punishment'
<i>ste:ora</i>	(N)	m.	sti:era, sti:ora, sty:ra	'steersman, pilot, guider, director'
<i>steorfa</i>	(N)	m.		'pestilence; carrion'
<i>steorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to die'
<i>steorra</i>	(N)	m.	stearra, sterra	'star'
<i>steort</i>	(N)	sm.	stert	'tail; spit of land, cape; plough-tail'
<i>steorwige</i>	(N)	n.		'astrology'
<i>sticca</i>	(N)	m.	stecca	'stick; peg, pointer; spoon'
<i>sticol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sticul, sticel 2	'lofty, sharp, abrupt, steep; arduous, rough; scaly; biting'
<i>sti:g</i>	(N)	fm.		'narrow path, way, footpath, track, road, course, line'
<i>stige</i>	(N)	m.		'ascent, descent'
<i>stigel</i>	(N)	f.	stigol, stihl	'stile'
<i>stille 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'still, quiet, calm, stable, fixed; gentle; silent; secret'
<i>stilling ø</i>				
<i>stincan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa	stingan 2	'to emit a smell, stink, exhale; sniff; rise (of dust, vapour, etc.)'
<i>stingan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to sting, stab, pierce, push through, thrust. st. on lay claim to, usurp'
<i>stirc</i>	(N)	n.	stiorc, styrc, styric	'calf'
<i>sti:ð</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'stiff, thick, rigid, hard, firm, strong; resolute, brave; stubborn, unrelenting, austere, strict, fierce, harsh, cruel'
<i>stoc</i>	(N)	n.		'place, house, dwelling'
<i>stocc</i>	(N)	m.		'stock, stump, stake, post, log; stocks; trumpet'
<i>stod</i>	(N)	mf.		'post'
<i>stodl</i>				
<i>sto:l</i>	(N)	m.		'stool, chair, seat; throne; bishop's see'
<i>stoppa</i>	(N)	m.		'bucket, pail'
<i>sto:r 1</i>	(N)	m.		'incense, frankincense'
<i>sto:w</i>	(N)	f.		'spot, site, station, locality, position; (holy) place'
<i>stra:cian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to stroke'
<i>stræc 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	stræ:c 1, strec 1	'firm, strict, severe, stern, rigid, obstinate, hard; strenuous, vehement, violent'
<i>stræ:l 1</i>	(N)	fm.	stræ:le, stre:al 1, stre:l 1	'arrow, dart, missile'
<i>stræ:t</i>	(N)	f.	stre:t	'street, high road; bed'

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<i>strand</i>	(N)	n.		‘strand, sea-shore’
<i>strang</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	strong	‘strong, powerful, able, firm, bold, brave; constant, resolute, strenuous; strict, severe; arduous; violent’
<i>stre:am</i>	(N)	m.		‘stream, flood, current, river; (pl) sea’
<i>stre:aw</i>	(N)	n.	stre:w, stre:ow, stre:., stre:a	‘straw, hay’
<i>streccan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to stretch; spread out, prostrate; reach, extend’
<i>stregdan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.	stre:dan	‘to strew, sprinkle, disperse, scatter, scatter straggle; to spread, extend’
<i>streng l</i>	(N)	m.		‘string, cord, rope, ligature, sinew; (in pl.) tackle, rigging; lineage, race’
<i>strengô</i>	(N)	f.	strengôu, strængô, strenô	‘strength, force, vigour; ability, superiority; firmness, fortitude; manhood, mature years; violence’
<i>strengu</i>	(N)	f.	streng 2, strengo	‘strength, power, vigour, ability; firmness, fortitude; virtue’
<i>stri:dan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to stride’
<i>stricel</i>	(N)	m.		‘fount, breast, teat; implement for smoothing corn in a measure? rope?’
<i>stru:dere</i>	(N)	m.		‘robber’
<i>stry:nd</i>	(N)	f.	stri:end	‘generation, line of inheritance, race, stock, tribe’
<i>stry:ndan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to waste’
<i>studdian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to look after, be careful for’
<i>studu</i>	(N)	f.	stuôu	‘column, pillar, post, buttress’
<i>stund</i>	(N)	f.		‘short space of time, moment, period, time; hard time; hour; signal. stunde now, at once, from time to time’
<i>stunt</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘dull, stupid, foolish’
<i>stybb</i>	(N)	m.	stebb, stubb	‘stump’
<i>stycce</i>	(N)	n.	sticce 2	‘piece, portion, bit, fragment; mite (small piece of money). ymbe s. after a short time’
<i>sty:fcian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	sti:fcian, styfcian stifcian	‘to root up, extirpate’
<i>styrung</i>	(N)	f.	sterung, stiring	‘moving, motion; disturbance, commotion; exercise’
<i>su:can (BT)</i>	(Vb)			‘to suck’
<i>sufel</i>	(N)	n.	sufol, sufl, sulf, syfol	‘relish eaten with bread’
<i>su:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	su:can	‘to suck, suck in; have hiccough?’
<i>su:ge ø</i>				

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<i>sugga</i>	(N)	m.	sucga	‘a kind of bird, titlark?, wagtail?’
<i>sugu 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘sow’
<i>suht</i>	(N)	f.	syht	‘illness’
<i>su:l</i>	(N)	sfm.	sulh, sull, suluh	‘plough; furrow, gully; a measure of land’
<i>sumor</i>	(N)	m.	sumar, semer, sumur, sumer	‘summer’
<i>Sunnandæg</i>	(N)	m.	Sunnadæg, Synnadæg	‘Sunday’
<i>sunu</i>	(N)	m.		‘son, descendant; the Son; young of animals’
<i>su:r</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sour, tart, acid; made sour, fermented’
<i>su:ræppel ø</i>				
<i>su:re</i>	(N)	f.		‘sorrel’
<i>su:sl</i>	(N)	nf.	su:sel	‘misery, torment, torture’
<i>swæ:p</i>	(N)	?		‘enticement, persuasion, deceit’
<i>swæ:pa ø</i>				
<i>swæ:pe ø</i>				
<i>swæ:r 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	swa:r 1, swe:r 2	‘heavy, sad; oppressive, grievous; sluggish, inactive, weak’
<i>swæ:rmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘indolent, sluggish’
<i>swæ:sende</i>	(N)	n.	swe:sende	‘food, meal, dinner, banquet, dainties; blandishments’
<i>swæð</i>	(N)	n.	sweð	‘footprint, track; trace, vestige’
<i>swamm</i>	(N)	m.	swomm, swom	‘fungus, mushroom; sponge’
<i>swa:n</i>	(N)	m.		‘herdsman, swineherd, peasant; swain, youth, man, warrior’
<i>swangettan ø</i>				
<i>swangor</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	swongor	‘heavy, inert’
<i>swa:pa ø</i>				
<i>swara ø</i>				
<i>swaru (BT)</i>	(N)	n.	answer; sweat, perspiration, used of other moisture that comes from the body.	
<i>swa:t</i>	(N)	n.	swo:t 2	‘sweat, perspiration, exudation; blood; foam; toil; labour’
<i>swaðu</i>	(N)	f.	sweðu, swæðu	‘footstep, track, pathway; trace, vestige; scar’
<i>swéalwe</i>	(N)	f.	swalwe, swealewe, swolwe, swalewe	‘swallow’
<i>swearcian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	swarcian (BT), swa:rcian (BT),	‘to become dark’

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			swearcan (BT)	
<i>swearcmo:d ø</i>				
<i>swearm</i>	(N)	m.	swerm	‘swarm, multitude’
<i>swear</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	swært	‘swarthy, black, dark; gloomy; evil, infamous’
<i>swefan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		‘to sleep, slumber, rest; sleep in death; cease’
<i>sweflen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	swæflen	‘sulphurous, of brimstone’
<i>swefn</i>	(N)	n.	swefen, swæfen	‘sleep; dream, vision’
<i>swe:g</i>	(N)	m.	swæ:g, sweig, swoeg, swo:g	‘sound; noise, clamour, tumult; melody, harmony, tone; voice; musical instrument; persona’
<i>swe:gan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to make a noise, sound, roar, crash: import, signify’
<i>swegen ø</i>				
<i>swelan</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to burn, be burnt up; inflame (of wound)’
<i>swelge ø</i>				
<i>sweng</i>	(N)	m.		‘stroke, blow, cut, thrust’
<i>swe:or 2</i>	(N)	m.	swehor 2, swe:r 5, swo:r 4	‘father-in-law’
<i>sweord</i>	(N)	n.	sword, swurd, swyrd	‘sword’
<i>sweostor</i>	(N)	f.	suster, swester, swister, swuster, swyster, swustor, swustur, swostor	‘sister; nun’
<i>swe:ot</i>	(N)	n.		‘troop, army, company, body, swarm’
<i>sweotol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	switol, swutol, swytol, swytel, sweotol, seotol 2, sutol, sutul, swital, switel, swotol, sweotul	‘distinct, clear, evident, manifest, open, public’
<i>swe:te 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sweet, pure, fragrant, pleasant, agreeable; beloved, dear; fresh (not salt)’
<i>swæðel</i>	(N)	m.	swæðel, sweoðel, sweoðol 2	‘swaddling band, bandage, binding’
<i>swæðian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to swathe, wrap (BT)’
<i>swic</i>	(N)	n.	swæc 2, swec 2	‘illusion; deceit, treachery’
<i>swica</i>	(N)	m.		‘deceiver, traitor, betrayer’
<i>swice 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘escape, end; procrastination, delay; offence, snare, treachery, deceit’
<i>swicol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sweocol	‘guileful, false, deceitful’
<i>swi:cung</i>	(N)	f.		‘deceit, fraud, deception; stumbling-block, offence’
<i>swi:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to revolve, sweep, wend; intervene’

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<i>swift</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	swyft	‘swift, quick’
<i>swi:ge 1</i>	(N)	f.	swigge 2, swy:ge 2	‘silence, stillness, rest’
<i>swi:ge 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	swigge 1, swy:ge 1	‘still, quiet, silent, taciturn’
<i>swilc</i>	(PRON)		swælc, swelc, swylc	‘such a one, he, the same; such; (as a relative) which. swilc...hwilc such...as; so...as. swilc...swilc so much (many)...as; as much (many)...as’
<i>swilian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	swillan	‘to swill, wash, wash out, gargle’
<i>swi:ma</i>	(N)	m.		‘vertigo, dizziness; swoon’
<i>swi:n</i>	(N)	n.	swy:n	‘wild-boar, pig, hog. (pl.) swine; boar-image (on a helmet)’
<i>swingan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to beat, strike, smack, whip, scourge, flog, chastise, afflict; swing oneself, fly. sw. on twa: to divide by a blow’
<i>swinge</i>	(N)	f.	swynge	‘stroke, blow, stripe; chastisement’
<i>swingell</i>	(N)	f.	swingelle, swingele	‘whip, scourge, rod; stroke, stripe, blow; affliction’
<i>swinsian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	swynsian	‘to sound melodiously, make melody, sing’
<i>swi:ð</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	swy:ð	‘strong, mighty, powerful, active; severe, violent’
<i>swi:ðlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘intense, excessive, severe, violent; immense; effective’
<i>swi:ðmo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘stout-hearted, brave; insolent, arrogant’
<i>swo:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		‘to sound, roar, howl, rustle, whistle, rattle’
<i>swol</i>	(N)	n.	swor 2	‘heat, burning, flame, glow’
<i>swo:rettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to breathe hard, pant, yawn, sigh’
<i>swo:t 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sweet’
<i>swyle</i>	(N)	m.	swile	‘tumour, swelling’
<i>sy:ferlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	se:ferlic	‘neat, cleanly, pure, sober, moderate’
<i>sy:fernes</i>	(N)	f.		‘cleanliness, purity, sobriety, moderation’
<i>sy:fre</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	se:fre, si:fre, sy:fer	‘clean, pure, chaste, sober, abstinent, temperate’
<i>syle</i>	(N)	?	sylen 2, syl	‘miry place, wallowing-place’
<i>symbol 1</i>	(N)	n.	symel, syml 2, simel 2	‘feast-day, festivity, revel, feast; festival, holy day; solemn office’
<i>symbolnes</i>	(N)	f.		‘festival, feasting, festivity; festal character; solemn assembly, solemn office’
<i>synderlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	senderlic,	‘singular, separate, special,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			sinderlic	peculiar, private; remote'
<i>synn</i>	(N)	f.	senn, sinn, syn	'injury, mischief, enmity, feud; sin, guilt, crime'
<i>synnig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	sinnig	'guilty, punishable, criminal: sinful'
<i>synnignes</i>	(N)	f.		'sinfulness, guilt'
<i>tacan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to take, seize. t. on to touch'
<i>ta:cen</i>	(N)	n.	ta:con, ta:cun	'token, symbol, sign, signal, mark, indication, suggestion; portent, marvel, wonder, miracle; evidence, proof; standard, banner'
<i>ta:cn</i>	(N)	n.		'token, symbol, sign, signal, mark, indication, suggestion; portent, marvel, wonder, miracle; evidence, proof; standard, banner'
<i>tæ:cing</i>	(N)	f.	tæ:cung	'teaching, instruction; doctrine; direction, injunction, command, rule'
<i>tæfl</i>	(N)	fn.	tæfel, tefl, tefel, tefil, tebl	'cube, die, game with dice or tables'
<i>tægel</i>	(N)	m.	tægl, tegl, tegel	'tail'
<i>tæl</i>	(N)	f.	tal 1, tel	'number'
<i>tæ:l</i>	(N)	f.	ta:l	'blame, reproach, calumny, abuse; blasphemy; disgrace'
<i>tæ:lwierðlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'reprehensible, blameworthy'
<i>tæ:nel</i>	(N)	m.	te:nel, ti:nel, tæ:nil, te:nil	'wicker basket'
<i>tæppa</i>	(N)	m.		'tap, spigot'
<i>tæppere</i>	(N)	m.		'tapster, tavern-keeper'
<i>tæ:sel</i>	(N)	f.		'teasel (plant)'
<i>talú</i>	(N)	f.	tal 2, tala 2	'tale, series, calculation; list; statement, deposition, relation, communication, narrative; fable, tale, story; accusation, action at law'
<i>ta:n 1</i>	(N)	m.	ta: 2, ta:he 2	'twig, rod, switch, branch; rod of divination'
<i>ta:nhlyta</i>	(N)	m.		'soothsayer, augur, diviner'
<i>ta:were ø</i>				
<i>ta:wu</i>	(N)	np.	ta:wa	'apparatus, implements; genitalia'
<i>te:afor 1</i>	(N)	n.	te:apor 1, te:ofor 1	'red, red lead, vermilion, purple; pigment, salve'
<i>te:ag 1</i>	(N)	f.	tæ:g 1, te:g 1, te:ah 1, ty:g 1	'cord, band, thong, fetter'
<i>te:ag 2</i>	(N)	f.	tæ:g 2, te:g 2, te:ah 2, ty:g 2	'case, chest; enclosure'
<i>te:am</i>	(N)	m.	te:m, ty:m	'descendant, family, race, line; child-bearing; brood; company, band; team (of

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				horses, oxen, etc.); vouching to warranty, right of jurisdiction in matters of warranty'
<i>te:ar</i>	(N)	m.	tæhher, tæ:r, teagor, tehher, teher, te:r	'drop; tear; what is distilled from anything in drops, nectar'
<i>teart</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'sharp, rough, severe'
<i>telg</i>	(N)	m.	tælg	'dye, colour, tincture'
<i>telga</i>	(N)	m.	tælla	'twig, branch, bough, shoot; pole, stock'
<i>temprung</i>	(N)	f.		'tempering, moderation'
<i>tendan ø</i>				
<i>teohhian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	teochian, te:ogan, teohian, tihian, tihhian, tiohhian, tyhhian, teohchian (BT)	'to determine, intend, propose; consider, think, judge, estimate'
<i>te:on 1</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to accuse, censure; proceed against successfully'
<i>te:on 2</i>	(N)	n.		'injury, hurt, wrong; accusation, reproach, insult, contumely; anger, grief, malice; enmity; hostility'
<i>te:ona</i>	(N)	m.		'injury, hurt, wrong; accusation, reproach, insult, contumely; anger, grief; malice; enmity, hostility'
<i>teoru</i>	(N)	n.	teru, teoro, tero, tyro, tearo	'tar, bitumen, distillation from a tree, resin, gum, balsam; wax form the ear'
<i>te:oða</i>	numeral	wk.only	te:ðe, teogeða, teogoða, te:ða	'tenth. te:oðan dæ:l tenth part'
<i>te:oðung</i>	(N)	f.	te:oðing, ti:ðing	'division into ten, decimation, tenth part, tithe, tithing; band, of ten men'
<i>te:ung ø</i>				
<i>tewestre ø</i>				
<i>ti:ber</i>	(N)	n.	ti:fer	'offering, sacrifice, victim'
<i>ti:d</i>	(N)	f.	ty:d	'time, period, season, while; hour; feast-day, festal-tide; canonical hour or service. o:n ti:de at the proper time'
<i>ti:dlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'timely, seasonable, opportune; temporal; temporary'
<i>ti:edernes</i>	(N)	f.	te:dernes, ti:dernes, ty:dernes 2	'frailty (of body or soul)'
<i>ti:edre</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ti:eder, te:dre, ti:dre, ty:dre, ti:der, ty:der	'weak, frail, infirm; faint-hearted; fleeting'
<i>tigel</i>	(N)	f.	tigele, tigoł, tigołe, tigl 1, tigle	'earthen vessel, crock, pot, potsherd; tile, brick; slabs for

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			2, tigule	roofing'
<i>tiht 1</i>	(N)	m.	tyht 2	'charge, crime'
<i>tihle</i>	(N)	f.	tyhtle	'accusation, suit, charge'
<i>til 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	tyl 1	'good, apt, suitable, useful, profitable; excellent; brave; abounding'
<i>tilia</i>	(N)	m.	tiligea, tiliga, tyla, tyligea, tyliga	'tiller, workman, hind, labourer, farmer, husbandman'
<i>ti:ma</i>	(N)	m.	ti:ema	'time, period, space of time; lifetime; fixed time; favourable time, opportunity; a metrical unit'
<i>timpana</i>	(N)	m.		'timbrel'
<i>ti:ning ø</i>				
<i>tintreg</i>	(N)	n.	tintreg, tyntreg	'torture, torment, punishment'
<i>tirgan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	tergan, tiergan, tyrgan	'to worry, exasperate, pain, provoke, excite'
<i>ti:r</i>	(N)	m.	ty:r	'fame, glory, honour, ornament; name of the rune for t; name of a planet and a god (Mars)'
<i>ti:tul</i>	(N)	m.		'title, superscription'
<i>to:æty:can</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	to:æte:can, to:æte:acan	'to increase'
<i>to:beran</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		'to carry, remove, carry off, purloin; scatter, dissipate, distract, destroy; swell; separate'
<i>to:berstan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc		'to burst apart, go to pieces; cause to burst apart, shatter'
<i>to:bla:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		'to blow to pieces, blast, scatter; puff up, inflate, distend'
<i>to:bræ:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	to:bre:dan 2	'to spread abroad, disperse, scatter; spread out, extend; open, dilate; multiply'
<i>to:bry:tan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	to:brittian, to:bryttian	'to break in pieces, destroy; be repentant'
<i>to:cna:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		'to know, acknowledge, recognise, distinguish, discern'
<i>to:cuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		'to come, arrive'
<i>to:cwy:san</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	to:cwi:san	'to crush utterly, grind to pieces, bruise, destroy; be crushed'
<i>to:cyme</i>	(N)	m.	to:cime	'coming, advent, arrival'
<i>to:da:l</i>	(N)	n.	to:dæ:l	'partition, division separation; difference, distinction, discretion; dispersion; comma, dividing point, clause, section, period'
<i>to:dæ:lan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	to:de:lan	'to divide, separate, scatter, disperse; dismember, cut off,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				destroy; distribute; discriminate, distinguish; be divided; express, utter'
<i>to:dræ:fan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to scatter, disperse, separate, drive out or apart'
<i>to:faran</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to be scattered, disperse, separate, disappear'
<i>to:fle:on</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to be dispersed, fly apart, burst'
<i>to:flo:wan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		'to flow down or apart, be split, melt; flow away, ebb; flow to, pour in; distract'
<i>to:fo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		
<i>to:forlæ:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)	to:forle:tan	'to dismiss'
<i>toga ø</i>				
<i>to:gangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII		'to go away, pass away'
<i>to:ge:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to pour away, spill; spread; exhaust'
<i>to:gei:ecan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	to:gee:can, to:gey:can	'to add to, increase'
<i>to:gelaðian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to invite along'
<i>to:hopian ø</i>				
<i>to:i:ecan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	to:e:can 1, to:y:can	'to increase'
<i>to:l</i>	(N)	n.	tolh	'tool, instrument, implement; weapon'
<i>to:læ:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		'to disperse, relax, release'
<i>tolcettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'be luxuriant, wanton'
<i>toll</i>	(N)	mn.	tol	'impost, toll, tribute; passage- money; rent; act or right of taking toll'
<i>toln</i>	(N)	f.		'toll, custom, duty'
<i>to:ly:san</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	to:le:san, to:li:esan	'to dissolve, loosen, relax; unhinge, separate, break open'
<i>to:mearcian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to distinguish, describe, note down, enrol'
<i>tord</i>	(N)	n.		'piece of excrement, dung, filth'
<i>torht 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'bright, radiant, beautiful, splendid, noble, illustrious'
<i>torn 1</i>	(N)	n.		'anger, indignation; grief, misery, suffering, pain'
<i>torr 1</i>	(N)	m.	tor 1	'rock, crag'
<i>torr 2</i>	(N)	m.	tor 2	'tower, watch-tower'
<i>to:sce:ad</i>	(N)	n.		'distinction, difference'
<i>to:sce:adan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(a)	to:sca:dan	'to part, separate, scatter, divide; set at variance; discern, discriminate, distinguish, decide; differ; express'
<i>to:settan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to dispose'
<i>to:sli:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to tear asunder, rend, wound,

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<i>to:slu:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		break open, open; interrupt; separate, scatter, destroy; distract; be different 'to slip away, be relaxed, fall to pieces, open, dissolve; melt (with fear); be paralysed. to:slopen relaxed, loose, dissolute'
<i>to:so:cn</i>	(N)	n.		'visiting'
<i>to:stencan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	to:stæncan	'to scatter, disperse, drive apart, drag along; nullify, destroy; perish'
<i>to:twæ:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.	to:twe:aman, to:twe:man, to:twy:man	'to separate, divide, dis sever; distinguish; break up, break in pieces, dissolve; scatter; defer, postpone; divorce'
<i>to:ð</i>	(N)	m.		'tooth, tusk. to:ðum onty;nan to utter'
<i>to:ðe:nian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to attend upon, serve'
<i>to:ðindan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to swell up, inflate, puff up; be arrogant'
<i>to:weard 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	to:ward 1, to:werd 1, to:word 1, to:wyrd 2	'facing, approaching, impending; future'
<i>to:weorpan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	to:werpan, to:wurpan, to:wyrpan	'to cast down, break in pieces, dissipate, blot out, destroy; throw out'
<i>to:wri:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to describe'
<i>træf</i>	(N)	n.		'tent, pavilion; dwelling, building'
<i>traht</i>	(N)	m.		'text, passage; exposition, treatise, commentary'
<i>trahtere</i>	(N)	m.	trahtnere, tractere	'expounder, commentator, expositor'
<i>trahtnung</i>	(N)	f.	trahtnung, tratung	'explanation, exposition, commentary'
<i>trede</i>	(N)	f.		'press (for wine, etc.)'
<i>trega</i>	(N)	m.		'misfortune, misery, trouble, grief, pain'
<i>trendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to turn round, revolve, roll'
<i>trendel</i>	(N)	n.	trændel, tryndel	'sphere, circle, ring, orb; circus'
<i>tre:ow 1</i>	(N)	n.	tre:, tre:a, tre:o 2, tre:u 2, tri:w 2, tre:w 2, tru:w 1	'tree; wood, timber; beam, log, stake, stick; wood, grove; tree of the cross, cross, Rood'
<i>tre:ow 2</i>	(N)	f.	tru:w 2, try:w, tre:owe 2, tre:o 3, tre:u 3, tre:u, tre:w 3, tri:w 3	'truth, fidelity, faith, trust, belief; pledge, promise, agreement, treaty; favour, grace, kindness'
<i>trod</i>	(N)	n.		'track, trace'
<i>trog</i>	(N)	m.	troh	'hollow vessel, trough, tray; canoe, boat'
<i>trum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'firm, fixed, secure, strong, sound, vigorous, active;

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				trustworthy'
<i>trymian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	tremman, treman, tremegan, trymman	'to strengthen, fortify, confirm, comfort, exhort, incite; set in order, arrange, prepare, array, arm; become strong; be arrayed; give (hostages); testify, attest'
<i>trymð</i>	(N)	f.	trimð	'strength, support, staff, prop'
<i>tu:dor</i>	(N)	n.	tu:der, tu:dder, tu:ddor	'offspring, descendant, issue'
<i>tumbian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to tumble, leap, dance'
<i>tu:n</i>	(N)	m.		'enclosure, garden, field, yard; farm, manor; homestead, dwelling, house, mansion; group of houses, village, town. on tu:n ga:n to appear to men'
<i>tunge</i>	(N)	f.		'tongue; speech, language. on halre tungan unequivocally?, viva voce?'
<i>tungeðrum</i>	(N)	?		'tongue-ligament'
<i>tunglen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'starry '
<i>tungol</i>	(N)	nm.	tungel, tungul	'luminary, star, planet, constellation'
<i>tunne</i>	(N)	f.		'tun, cask, barrel'
<i>turf</i>	(N)	f.		'turf, sod, soil; greensward'
<i>tu:sc</i>	(N)	m.	tu:x, twux	'grinder, canine tooth'
<i>twicce ø</i>				
<i>twiccian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to pluck, gather; catch hold of'
<i>twig</i>	(N)	n.	twiga 1	'twig, branch, shoot, small tree'
<i>twiræ:de</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	twioræ:de, twyræ:de	'uncertain; disagreeing'
<i>twiseht</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	twyseht	'disunited, discordant'
<i>twislian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to fork, divide into two'
<i>twislung</i>	(N)	f.	twiflung	'division, partition; difference'
<i>twispræ:c</i>	(N)	f.		'double speech, deceit, detraction'
<i>twist (BT)</i>	(N)	?		'a branch, fork?'
<i>ty:dernes 1</i>	(N)	f.	tyddernes	'branch'
<i>tyge</i>	(N)	m.	tige, tege	'drawing together, pulling, tug, pull; leading (water); draught (of water); inference, statement'
<i>tyhtend</i>	(N)	m.		'inciter, instigator'
<i>tyhting</i>	(N)	f.	tihting, teting	'incitement, impulse, instigation, exhortation, suggestion, instruction, advice; enticement, allurements'
<i>ty:ning (BT)</i>				

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<i>tyrnan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	turnian	‘to turn, move round, revolve; to run, revolve’
<i>tyrwa</i>	(N)	m.	tyrewa, tyrewe	‘tar, resin’
<i>tyslian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to put on’
<i>ðæc</i>	(N)	n.	ðeac	‘covering, roof of a building; thatch’
<i>ðæcele</i>	(N)	f.	ðacele, ðecele, ðæccille, ðæcile, fæcele 2	‘torch, lamp, light’
<i>ðæslic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘suitable, congruous; harmonious; fair, elegant’
<i>ðancmettian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to think over, deliberate’
<i>ðearf 1</i>	(N)	f.	ðærf 3, ðarf, ðerf 2, ðyrf 2, ðorf 2	‘need, necessity, want, behoof. to: ðearfe as is needed; according to what is needed; benefit, profit, advantage, utility; trouble, hardship, privation, distress, danger; duty, employment’
<i>ðearfend</i>	(N)	m.	ðearfigend, ðorfend, ðorfigend	‘poor man’
<i>ðearflic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ðaforlic, ðaroflic	‘profitable, useful, convenient, necessary’
<i>ðearlwi:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘strict, severe, relentless’
<i>ðearm</i>	(N)	m.	ðarm, ðerm	‘gut, entrail’
<i>ðe:aw 1</i>	(N)	m.	ða:w 1	‘usage, custom, habit, conduct, disposition; (in pl.) virtues, (good) manners, morals, morality’
<i>ðe:awfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘decorous, moral virtuous, honourable; gentle’
<i>ðegn</i>	(N)	m.	degn, ðægn, ðegen, ðægen, ðegin, ðæ:n, ðe:n, ðeng	‘servant, minister, retainer, vassal, follower, disciple; freeman, master (as opposed to slave); courtier, noble (official, as distinguished from hereditary); military attendant, warrior, hero’
<i>ðegu (BT)</i>	(N)f	f.		‘a taking, accepting’
<i>ðel</i>	(N)	n.	ðell	‘board, plank, (metal) plate’
<i>ðe:nestre</i>	(N)	f.		‘servant, handmaiden’
<i>ðe:nung</i>	(N)	?	ðe:gnung	‘service, ministry; (pl) attendants, retinue; use; church service, mass-book; meal-time, meal’
<i>ðenning</i>	(N)	f.		‘stretching, extension’
<i>ðe:od 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘people, nation, tribe; region, country, province; men, war-troop, retainers; language; (in pl.) Gentiles’
<i>ðe:od 2</i>	(N)	?		‘fellowship’
<i>ðe:odsum ø</i>				

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<i>ðe:of 1</i>	(N)	m.	ðæ:f 1, ðe:af, ðe:f 1, ðy:f 1	‘criminal, thief, robber’
<i>ðe:of 2</i>	(N)	f.	ðæ:f 2, ðe:f 2, ðy:f 2	‘theft’
<i>ðeorf 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ðærf 2, ðerf 1, ðorf 1, ðearf 4, ðorof 1	‘unleavened; fresh? skim? (milk)’
<i>ðeorf 2</i>	(N)	n.	ðærf 4, ðerf 3, ðorf 3, ðearf 3, ðorof 2	‘unleavened bread’
<i>ðe:ostor</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ðe:ostre 2, ði:estre, ði:stre, ðy:stre, ðeoster, ðy:ster	‘dark, gloomy; sad, mournful’
<i>ðe:ostorful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ðystorful	‘dark, dusky’
<i>ðe:ostru</i>	(N)	f.	ði:stru, ði:estru, ðy:stru, ðe:ostre 3, ðre:ostru	‘darkness, gloom’
<i>ðe:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II	ðe:atan, ðu:tan	‘to roar, howl; sound forth, resound, murmur’
<i>ðe:ote</i>	(N)	f.		‘torrent, fountain, cataract, waterfall; conduit, pipe’
<i>ðe:ow 1</i>	(N)	fm.	ða:w 2, ðe:owa, ðe:a 1, ðe:aw 2, ðe:o, te:ow	‘servant, slave’
<i>ðe:owdo:m</i>	(N)	m.	ðe:ado:m, ðe:awdo:m	‘slavery, servitude, service, vassalage, subjection; divine service’
<i>ðe:owe</i>	(N)	f.	ðe:owen, ðe:owene, ðe:owin, ðe:owu	‘female slave, handmaiden’
<i>ðe:owot</i>	(N)	n.	ðe:owæt, ðe:owet, ðe:owut, ðe:owt	‘service, ministry, servitude, bondage’
<i>ðe:owtling</i>	(N)	m.	ðe:owetling	‘servant, slave’
<i>ðicce 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘thick, viscous, solid; dense, stiff, numerous, abundant; hazy, gloomy; deep’
<i>ðigen</i>	(N)	f.	ðin, ðy:n, ði:en, ðy:an	‘receiving, taking (of food or drink), eating; food or drink’
<i>ðilian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	ðelian, ðillian, ðylian	‘to lay with planks, board over’
<i>ðiling</i>	(N)	f.	ðyling	‘boarding, floor; table’
<i>ði:nen</i>	(N)	f.	ði:enen, ðignen, ði:nnen	‘maid-servant, handmaid; mid-wife’
<i>ðing</i>	(N)	n.	ðinc	‘thing, creature; object, property; cause, motive, reason; law-suit; event, affair, act, deed, enterprise; condition, circumstances; contest, discussion, meeting, council, assembly’
<i>ðingræ:den</i>	(N)	f.		‘intercession, pleading, mediation, intervention’
<i>ði:sa ø</i>				
<i>ðise ø</i>				

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<i>ðistel</i>	(N)	m.	ðystel	‘thistle’
<i>ðoft</i>	(N)	f.	ðofte	‘bench for rowers’
<i>ðolebyrde</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘patient’
<i>ðolle</i>	(N)	f.		‘saucepan; instrument on which a martyr was burnt’
<i>ðolmo:d 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ðolemo:d 1	‘forbearing, patient’
<i>ðolmo:dnes</i>	(N)	f.	ðolemo:dnes (BT)	‘forbearance, patience’
<i>ðone ø</i>				
<i>ðorn</i>	(N)	m.	ðyrn	‘thorn, thorn-bush; name of the rune for ð’
<i>ðoterian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	ðotorian	‘to cry, howl, lament’
<i>ðracu</i>	(N)	f.		‘pressure, fury, storm, violence; onrush, attack’
<i>ðræ:d</i>	(N)	m.	ðre:d, ðre:t 2	‘thread’
<i>ðræ:ge ø</i>				
<i>ðrafung</i>	(N)	f.		‘reproof, correction’
<i>ðra:g</i>	(N)	f.	ðra:h	‘space of time, time, while, period, season; occasion; evil times; paroxysm. ðra:ge for a time, some time, long time. ðra:gum at times, sometimes. ealle ðra:ge all the time, continually. some ðra:ge at times’
<i>ðre:a</i>	(N)	mfh.	ðra:, ðra:wu	‘threat, menace, abuse; rebuke, castigation; oppression, attack; calamity, throe’
<i>ðre:agung</i>	(N)	f.	ðræ:gung, ðræ:ging, ðre:awung, ðræ:wung, ðre:ang, ðre:aung, ðri:dung	‘threatening, reproof, correction’
<i>ðre:ani:ed</i>	(N)	f.	ðre:ane:d, ðre:any:d	‘affliction, misery, distress, calamity’
<i>ðre:apian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to reprove, correct’
<i>ðre:at</i>	(N)	m.	ðre:ot, ðre:t 1	‘press, crowd, throng, host, troop; oppression, coercion, calamity; threatening’
<i>ðre:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to vex, weary’
<i>ðri:e</i>	numeral		ðry:., ðrig, ðri, ðri:	‘three’
<i>ðri:st 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ðri:ste 2	‘daring, rash, bold; audacious, shameless’
<i>ðrosm</i>	(N)	m.	ðearsm, ðryosm	‘smoke, vapour’
<i>ðrote</i>	(N)	f.	ðrotu, ðrota	‘throat’
<i>ðro:were</i>	(N)	m.		‘sufferer, martyr’
<i>ðro:wung</i>	(N)	f.	ðro:ung	‘suffering; passion, martyrdom; painful symptom; anniversary of martyrdom’
<i>ðru:h</i>	(N)	fmn.	ðry:h, ðu:rh	‘pipe, trough; tomb, coffin’

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<i>ðrum ø</i>				
<i>ðrustfell</i>	(N)	n.		‘leprosy’
<i>ðru:t ø</i>				
<i>ðru:tian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘swell with pride or anger, threaten’
<i>ðrymm</i>	(N)	m.	<i>ðremm, ðrim, ðrym</i>	‘multitude, host, troop; torrent; force, power, might, ability; glory, majesty, splendour’
<i>ðrymma</i>	(N)	m.	<i>ðremma</i>	‘brave man, hero’
<i>ðry:ð</i>	(N)	f.	<i>ðri:ð, ðry:ðo, ðry:ðu</i>	‘might, power, force, strength; majesty, glory, splendour; multitude, troop, host’
<i>ðu:f</i>	(N)	m.		‘tuft; banner, standard, crest’
<i>ðung</i>	(N)	m.		‘a poisonous plant, wolf’s-bane, aconite, nightshade?’
<i>ðunor</i>	(N)	m.	<i>ðunar, ðuner, ðunur, ðunnur</i>	‘thunder; thuncer-clap; the god Thunder, Thor; Jupiter’
<i>ðurfan</i>	(Vb)	str. w/wk.		‘to need, be required; must, have occasion to; want, be needy; be under an obligation, owe’
<i>ðurhfaran</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to pass through, traverse, penetrate, pierce’
<i>ðurhlo:cian ø</i>				
<i>ðurhte:on</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to carry or put through; finish, fulfil, carry out, effect; draw, drag; continue; afford; undergo’
<i>ðurhwunian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to abide continuously, remain, continue, settle down; persevere, hold out, be steadfast’
<i>ðurhwunung</i>	(N)	f.		‘perseverance, persistency; continued residence’
<i>ðwang</i>	(N)	mf.	<i>ðwæng, ðweng, ðwong</i>	‘thong, band, strap, cord; phylactery’
<i>ðwe:al</i>	(N)	n.	<i>ðwæ:l, ðwe:l, ðwe:hl, hwe:al</i>	‘washing, bath, laver; soap; ointment’
<i>ðwe:ora</i>	(N)	m.		‘depravity; perversity (BT)’
<i>ðy:fel</i>	(N)	m.	<i>ðe:fel, ðy:ðel</i>	‘shrub, bush, copse, thicket’
<i>ðynne</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	<i>ðinne</i>	‘thin; lean; not dense; fluid, tenuous; weak, poor’
<i>ðyrel 1</i>	(N)	n.	<i>ðy:rel 2, ðirel, ðyrl 2, ðryl 2, ðerl</i>	‘hole, opening, aperture, perforation’
<i>ðyrne</i>	(N)	f.		‘thorn-bush, bramble’
<i>ðyssa ø</i>				
<i>u:ht</i>	(N)	m.		‘twilight, dusk, early morning, dawn; nocturns. on u:htan at day-break. to: u:hates towards dawn’
<i>u:hata</i>	(N)	m.		‘the last part of the night, the time just before daybreak; an ecclesiastical term, the time at

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				which the earliest of the seven canonical services was held, the time of nocturns'
<i>una:cumendlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	una:cumenlic	'unbearable, unattainable, impossible'
<i>una:ly:fed</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'not allowed, unlawful, illicit'
<i>una:rwurðian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	una:rweorðian	'to dishonour'
<i>una:wemmed</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'unstained, spotless'
<i>unæ:t</i>	(N)	f.		'gluttony'
<i>unæðele</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'of low birth, ignoble, base'
<i>unberende</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unbærende	'unbearable; unfruitful, barren'
<i>unclæ:ne</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'unclean'
<i>uncu:ð</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	uncy:ð	'unknown, strange, unusual; uncertain; unfriendly, unkind, rough; uncouth'
<i>unde:adlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'immortal, for all eternity'
<i>under 2</i>	(Adv)			'beneath, below, underneath'
<i>underðe:od</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'subjected, subject; assistant, suffragan'
<i>underdelfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to dig under, undermine, break through'
<i>underdrifan ø</i>				
<i>underfangen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'neophyte'
<i>underfo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		'to receive, obtain, take, accept; take in, entertain; take up, undertake, assume, adopt; submit to, undergo; steal'
<i>underhlystan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'subaudire, to supply an omitted word'
<i>undersce:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to prop up, sustain, support; intercept, pass under'
<i>undersingan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'succinere'
<i>understandan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	understandan	'to understand, perceive; observe, notice, take for granted; subsistere'
<i>underwreðian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	underwreðian, underwriðan, underwryðan	'to support, sustain, uphold, strengthen, establish'
<i>une:aðe 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	uny:ðe 1, unæ:aðe 1, unge:aðe 1	'not easy, difficult, hard, disagreeable, grievous'
<i>une:aðelic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'difficult, hard, impossible; troublesome'
<i>unfæger</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'not beautiful, unlovable, deformed, ugly, hideous'
<i>unfæstræ:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'unstable, inconstant'
<i>unfe:re</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'disabled, invalided'
<i>unfulfremed</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'imperfect'
<i>ungedafenlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ungedæftenlic, ungedafniendlic, ungede:felic, ungede:flic	'improper, unseemly; unseasonable, troublesome'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ungehende</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ungehænde	‘remote’
<i>ungelæ:red</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘untaught, illiterate, unlearned, ignorant, rude’
<i>ungele:afful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unle:afful	‘unbelieving; incredible’
<i>ungele:afsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unbelieving’
<i>ungeli:c</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unlike, different, dissimilar, diverse’
<i>ungeme:de</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unbearable, unpleasant’
<i>ungemet</i>	(N)	n.	ongemet, ungemæt	‘excess, superfluity; immensity; want of moderation’
<i>ungemetfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘not moderate, intemperate, excessive; very firm’
<i>ungemetlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘immeasurable, immense; excessive, immoderate, violent’
<i>ungemo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘discordant, dissentient, quarrelsome’
<i>ungera:d 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ungeræ:d 1, angeræ:d	‘ignorant, foolish, unskilled, unfit; at variance, wrong, discordant, dissentient; illconditioned, rude’
<i>ungery:de 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘rough, boisterous’
<i>ungesæ:lig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unhappy, unfortunate’
<i>ungesce:adwi:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unintelligent, irrational, imprudent, foolish’
<i>ungescre:pe 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ungescræ:pe 1	‘inconvenient, useless’
<i>ungesibsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘quarrelsome, contentious’
<i>ungestæððig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unsteady, inconstant, unstable, fickle’
<i>ungetæ:se 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ungete:se	‘troublesome, inconvenient’
<i>ungetre:owe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ungetri:we, ungetri:ewe, ungetru:we, ungetry:we	‘untrue, faithless’
<i>ungeðwæ:re 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ongeðwæ:re 1, ungetwæ:re 1, ungeðwe:re 1, unðwæ:re 1	‘disagreeing, quarrelsome, troublesome, stubborn, vexatious, undutiful, irreverent’
<i>ungewemmed</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unspotted, unblemished, undefiled, uninjured’
<i>ungewidere</i>	(N)	n.		‘bad weather, storm’
<i>ungewitful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unwise, senseless, mad’
<i>ungewitt</i>	(N)	n.		‘folly, madness’
<i>ungewittig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘irrational, foolish, mad’
<i>unglæd</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unglad	‘cheerless, dull; unglad’
<i>ungle:aw</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unglæ:w	‘ignorant, foolish, unwise’
<i>unhæ:lu</i>	(N)	f.	unhæ:l 2	‘sickness, unsoundness; mischief, evil’
<i>unhi:ersum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unhy:rsym	‘disobedient’

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<i>unleoðuwa:c</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unliðewa:c, unleoðewa:c, unliðowa:c	‘inflexible, rigid, stubborn’
<i>unmæ:te</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘excessive, immense, great, vast; countless, innumerable’
<i>unmihtig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unmæhtig, unmehtig, ungemihtig, unmyhtig	‘weak, powerless; impossible’
<i>unmihtiglic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unmæhtiglic	‘weak; impossible’
<i>unmilts</i>	(N)	f.		‘severity, anger’
<i>unmo:d</i>	(N)	n.		‘depression’
<i>unnyt 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unnytt 2, onnytt 1, onnyt, unnet 1	‘useless, unprofitable’
<i>unnytlíc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘useless, unprofitable, foolish’
<i>unriht 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unreht 1, unryht 1, ungeriht 1	‘wrong, unrighteous, wicked, false; unlawful; unright’
<i>unrihtæ:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to fornicate, commit adultery’
<i>unrihtwi:f</i>	(N)	n.		‘unlawful consort, mistress’
<i>unrihtwi:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unrighteous, wrong, unjust’
<i>unro:t</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sad, dejected; displeased, angry’
<i>unsæ:l</i>	(N)	m.		‘unhappiness’
<i>unscæððig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unscæððig	‘innocent’
<i>unscæðful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unscæðful, unscæðful	‘innocent’
<i>unscearp</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘not sharp (of wine)’
<i>unscylð</i>	(N)	f.		‘innocency’
<i>unscylðig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unscildig	‘guiltless, innocent; not responsible’
<i>unseht 1</i>	(N)	mfh.	unsæht 2	‘discord, disagreement, quarrel’
<i>unsideful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unsydeful	‘immodest, unchaste’
<i>unsmæ:ðe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unsmæ:ðe	‘not smooth, uneven, rough, scabby’
<i>unsnoter</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unsnoter, unsnottor	‘unwise’
<i>unso:ðfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘untruthful; unjust, unrighteous’
<i>unstaðolfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	understæðolfæst	‘unstable, unenduring, weak, fickle’
<i>unstæððig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unstable, irr., weak, frivolous, wanton’
<i>unstill</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘moving, changeable, restless, inquiet, uneasy’
<i>unstyðful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unstedeful, onstedeful	‘inconstant, apostate’
<i>unti:me</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘ill-timed, unfortunate’
<i>unto:dæ:led</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘undivided, individual, indivisible, inseparable; unshared’

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<i>untre:owe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	untrī:we, untry:we	‘untrue, unfaithful’
<i>untrumnes</i>	(N)	f.	untrymnes	‘weakness, sickliness, infirmity, illness’
<i>unðæslic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	onðæslic, untæslic	‘inappropriate, unseemly, unbecoming, absurd’
<i>unðro:wigendlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unðro:wendlic (BT)	‘unsuffering’
<i>unwær</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘incautious, careless, unthinking, foolish; unaware, unexpected. on un-wær, - waran, -warum unawares, unexpectedly (BT)’
<i>unwæstmbære</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unfruitful, barren’
<i>unwæstmfæst</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘barren’
<i>unwemme</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	onwæmme, onwemme	‘unblemished, unstained, uninjured; inviolate’
<i>unweorð 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unwurð 1, unwyrð 1, unwierðe 2, unwurðe 1, unwearð 1, unwyrðe 1	‘unworthy; poor, mean, of low estate; worthless; contemptible, ignoble’
<i>unwi:s</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unwise, foolish, ignorant, uninformed; insane’
<i>unwittig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unconscious, ignorant, stupid; unwitty’
<i>unwlitig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unwliteg	‘unsightly, deformed, disfigured, ill-favoured’
<i>unwynsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	unwinsum	‘unpleasant’
<i>u:p</i>	(Adv)		upp	‘up; up stream, up country (inland); upwards. læ:tan u:p to put ashore. u:p forlæ:tan divide’
<i>u:pa:hafen</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘exalted’
<i>u:pa:ri:san</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to rise up’
<i>u:pa:springan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		‘to spring up, arise’
<i>u:pa:sti:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to rise, ascend’
<i>u:pcuman</i>	(Vb)	str.IV		‘to come up, arise’
<i>u:pgangan ø</i>				
<i>u:phebban</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to lift up, raise up, exalt; rise in the air, fly’
<i>u:psti:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to move up, rise, ascend’
<i>u:pwearp ø</i>				
<i>u:tdræ:f</i>	(N)	f.		‘decree of expulsion’
<i>u:tdri:fan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to drive out or away, expel, scatter, disperse’
<i>u:tfaran</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		‘to go out’
<i>u:tangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII		‘to go out’
<i>u:tlæ:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to lead out, bring out’
<i>u:tsce:otan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		‘to abut on; suffer to escape, aid the escape of’

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<i>u:tsiht</i>	(N)	f.	u:tsihte	'flux, diarrhoea'
<i>u:tspi:ung</i> \emptyset				
<i>u:ðwitian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to study philosophy'
<i>wa:ð</i>	(N)	f.		'wandering, journey; pursuit, hunt, hunting, chase'
<i>wa:c 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	we:ce	'weak, soft, feeble, effeminate, cowardly, timid, pliant; slender, frail; insignificant, mean, poor; bad, vile'
<i>wacan 1</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to awake, arise, be born, originate'
<i>wa:cmo:d 1</i>	(N)	n.		'faint-hearted, cowardly; weak-minded, irresolute'
<i>wa:cung</i> \emptyset				
<i>wæcca</i> \emptyset				
<i>wæcce</i>	(N)	f.	wæcc, wacu	'watch, vigil, wakefulness'
<i>wæ:d</i>	(N)	f.	we:d, we:de 2	'robe, dress, apparel, clothing, garment, covering; sail'
<i>wæ:delnes</i>	(N)	f.	we:delnes, wæ:dlnes, wæ:ðelnes, we:ðelnes	'poverty'
<i>wæ:dl</i>	(N)	f.	we:dl, we:ðl	'poverty; barrenness'
<i>wæ:dla 2</i>	(N)	sb.		'beggar, poor man'
<i>wæ:fan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to clothe'
<i>wæ:fer</i> \emptyset				
<i>wæ:g 1</i>	(N)	m.	wa:g 3, we:g 7	'motion; water; wave, billow, flood, sea'
<i>wæ:ge 1</i>	(N)	f.	we:g 1	'weight, scales, balance; wey (of cheese, wool, etc.); pensum, burden'
<i>wæ:ge 2</i>	(N)	n.	we:ge, we:g 2	'cup, chalice'
<i>wægn</i>	(N)	m.	wægen, wæ:n, wagn, we:n 2	'carriage, wain, waggon, chariot, cart, vehicle. wæ:n; wæ:nes ði:xl the constellation of the Great Bear'
<i>wæl 1</i>	(N)	n.	hwæl 2, wel 2, weall 3, wall 1, wal, wæll 1, weal 3	'slaughter, carnage. w. +sle:an to slaughter; field of battle; (usu. in pl.) dead bodies'
<i>wælgrim</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'fierce, violent, bloody, cruel; fateful, dire'
<i>wælhre:ow</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wælhre:aw, wælræ:w, wæltre:ow	'cruel, fierce, savage, blood-thirsty'
<i>wæ:pen</i>	(N)	n.	wæ:mn, wæ:pn, we:pen, we:pn, we:pned 2	'weapon, sword; pl. arms; membrum virile'
<i>wæ:pned 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wæ:pend 1, wæ:pned 1, we:pned 1	'male'
<i>wæ:pnedmann</i>	(N)	m.	wæ:pmann,	'male, man'

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<i>wær 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wæ:pnmann, we:pman	‘wary, cautious, prudent; aware of; ready, prepared, attentive’
<i>wæ:r 2</i>	(N)	f.	wæ:re, we:r	‘faith, fidelity; keeping, protection; agreement, treaty, compact, pledge, covenant; bond (of friendship)’
<i>wærc</i>	(N)	m.	wræc 3, wearc, werc 2, wyrc 2	‘pain, suffering, anguish’
<i>wærlic 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘careful, wary, circumspect’
<i>wæsc</i>	(N)	f.	wesc	‘ablution, washing’
<i>wæsce 0</i>				
<i>wæsma 0</i>				
<i>wæstm</i>	(N)	mn.	westm, westem, wæstm, wæsðm, weastm	‘growth, increase; plant, produce, offspring, fruit; result, benefit, product; interest, usury; abundance; stature, form, figure’
<i>wæstmbæ:re</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘fruitful’
<i>wæstmberende</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘fertile’
<i>wæ:t 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wa:t 3, we:t 2, hwe:t	‘wet, moist, rainy’
<i>wæ:ta</i>	(N)	m.		‘wetness, moisture, humours, fluid, water; drink; sap; urine’
<i>wæ:te</i>	(N)	f.		‘wetness, moisture, humours, fluid, water; drink; sap; urine’
<i>wæter</i>	(N)	n.	weter, wætter, water	‘water; sea’
<i>wæterle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘waterless’
<i>wæterse:oc</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘dropsical’
<i>wæ:ða 0</i>				
<i>wa:fian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to be agitated, astonished, amazed, gaze at, wonder at, admire; hesitate’
<i>wa:g 1</i>	(N)	m.	wæ:g 2, we:g 5, wa:h 2	‘wall’
<i>wagian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	weagian	‘to move, shake, swing, totter’
<i>wa:grift</i>	(N)	n.	wæ:gryft, wa:greft, wa:gryft, wa:hriht	‘tapestry, vail, curtain’
<i>wa:send</i>	(N)	m.	wæ:send	‘weasand, windpipe, gullet’
<i>walu</i>	(N)	f.		‘ridge, bank; rib, comb (of helmet); weal, mark of a blow; metal ridge on top of helmet, like that on Sutton Hoo helmet’
<i>wamm 1</i>	(N)	mn.	womm 2, wæm 1, wam 2, wem 2	‘stain, spot, scar; disgrace, defect, defilement, sin evil, crime; injury, loss, hurt, misfortune’

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<i>wan</i>	(Adj)	rarelyinflecte d	won 1, wana 2	‘wanting, deficient, lacking, absent’
<i>wana 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘lack, want, deficiency. w. be: on to lack, fail’
<i>wand</i>	(N)	f?		‘mole (animal)’
<i>wa:nere ø</i>				
<i>wa:nian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to complain, bewail, lament, bemoan’
<i>wang 1</i>	(N)	m.	wong, wæng, weng	‘plain, mead, field, place; world’
<i>wange</i>	(N)	n.	wenge, wonge, wænge, wang 2	‘jaw, cheek’
<i>wanha:l</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wannha:l	‘unsound, weak, ill, maimed’
<i>wanhafol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘needy’
<i>wa:r 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘sea-weed; sand’
<i>wara (BT)</i>	(N)	m.		‘an inhabitant’
<i>warnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	wearnian, warenian	‘deny (oneself, etc.)’
<i>waroð</i>	(N)	n.	warað, wearð 3, worð 2, wearoð, weroð, wareð, waruð, wearod, warð	‘shore, strand, beach’
<i>waru</i>	(N)	f.		‘ware, article of merchandise; shelter, protection, care, custody, guard, defence, vindication’
<i>wa:sa ø</i>				
<i>wascan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI	wacsan, wacxan, wæscan, wahsan, waxan, weahxan, weaxan, wexan	‘to wash, cleanse; bathe, lave’
<i>We:alas</i>	(N)	mp.	We:allas, Wa:las	‘the Welsh; Wales. West We:(a)las West-Welsh, Cornish’
<i>We:alcynn</i>	(N)	n.		‘the Welsh kin’
<i>weald 1</i>	(N)	m.	wald 1, wold 1	‘weald, forest, wood, grove; bushes, foliage’
<i>weald 2</i>	(N)	m.	wald 2, wold 2	‘power, dominion, mastery; groin’
<i>wealda ø</i>				
<i>wealdend 1</i>	(N)	m.	waldend 1	‘leader, controller, ruler, lord, king (often of God)’
<i>wealh</i>	(N)	m.	walh, we:al	‘foreigner, stranger, slave; Briton, Welshman; shameless person’
<i>weall 1</i>	(N)	m.	wall 3, wæll 3, weal 1	‘wall, dike, earthwork, rampart, dam; rocky shore, cliff’
<i>weallan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)		‘swarm; flow. u:p w. to rise (of a river)’
<i>wealtan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(c)		

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<i>we:amo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘ill-humoured, angry’
<i>weard 1</i>	(N)	fm.	ward 4	‘watching, ward, protection, guardianship; advance post; waiting for, lurking, ambushcade’
<i>weard 2</i>	(N)	m.	ward 2, werd, wyrd 2	‘keeper, watchman, guard, guardian, protector; lord, king; possessor’
<i>wearg 1</i>	(N)	m.	werg 1, wearh 1, wyrg 2	‘(wolf), accursed one, outlaw, felon, criminal’
<i>wearg 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	werg 2, werig, wyrig 2, wearh, wyrg 1	‘wicked, cursed, wretched’
<i>wearm</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wyrm 2, weorm 1, worm 1, wurm 1	‘warm’
<i>wearr</i>	(N)	m.	warr, wærr, weorr, wær 4, war, wear 1, wearh 2	‘callosity’
<i>wearriht</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	we:ariht	‘wart, knotty’
<i>weart</i>	(N)	f.	wearte, wart, warte, wert 1, werte	‘wart’
<i>weax</i>	(N)	n.	wex, wæx, wexe	‘wax’
<i>web</i>	(N)	n.	webb, wæb, wæbb	‘web, weft; woven work, tapestry’
<i>webba</i>	(N)	m.		‘weaver’
<i>wecg</i>	(N)	m.	wæcg, wegg	‘wedge; mass of metal, lump; piece of money’
<i>wedd</i>	(N)	n.	wædd, wed	‘pledge, agreement, covenant, security; dowry’
<i>we:denheort 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘mad, insane’
<i>weder 1</i>	(N)	n.	wæder 1, weðer 2, widor	‘weather, air; sky, firmament; breeze, storm, tempest’
<i>wefan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	weofan	‘device, contrive, arrange’
<i>weg</i>	(N)	m.	wæg, woeg, oeg, weag, wi: 2, weig, wig	‘way, direction; path, road, highway; journey; course of action. ealne w. (ealneg) adv. always; on weg (a:weg) adv. away; be wege on the way (to)’
<i>wegle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘out of the way, erroneous; without a road’
<i>wela</i>	(N)	m.	wæla, wala, weala, weola	‘weal, prosperity happiness, riches’
<i>weldo:n</i>	(Vb)	irr.		‘to do well; benefit, satisfy, please’
<i>welgecwe:me</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘well-pleasing’
<i>welgeli:cwirðe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘well-pleased, acceptable’
<i>wellung ø</i>				
<i>welwillende</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘well-wishing, benevolent, kindly, good’
<i>we:man</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to sound, be heard; announce’

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<i>we:mend</i>	(N)	m.		‘herald, declarer’
<i>we:n 1</i>	(N)	fm.		‘belief, hope, opinion, expectation, supposition; probability; estimation. w. is ðæt perhaps; name of the rune for w’
<i>wend</i>	(N)	m.		‘what turns up, an event’
<i>wengel ø</i>				
<i>wenn 1</i>	(N)	mf.	wæn 1, wen 2	‘wen, tumour’
<i>we:oce</i>	(N)	f.		‘lamp or candle-wick’
<i>we:od</i>	(N)	n.		‘herb, grass; weed’
<i>we:ofod</i>	(N)	nm.	we:afod, we:ofed, we:obed, we:obud, we:ofud, wi:bed, wi:ebed, wi:gbed, wi:ggebed, wi:ohbed	‘altar’
<i>weorc</i>	(N)	n.	werc 1, worc, weoruc, wyr 1	‘work, labour, action, deed; exercise; affliction, suffering, pain, trouble, distress; fortification. weorcum with difficulty’
<i>weorð 1</i>	(N)	n.	werð, wearð 2, wirð 2, worð 4, wurðe 2, wurð, wyrð 2, ward 3, weorðe 2, wierðe 2, wyrðe 1	‘worth, value, amount, price, purchase-money, ransom’
<i>weorðful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wurðful	‘worthy, honourable, honoured, glorious, good’
<i>weorðlic</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wurðlic, wyrðlic, wyrðelic	‘important, valuable, splendid; worthy, estimable, honourable, distinguished, exalted; fit, becoming’
<i>weorðmynd</i>	(N)	fmn.	weorðmynt, wurðmynd, wurðmynt, wyorðmynd	‘honour, dignity, glory; mark of distinction’
<i>weorðnes</i>	(N)	f.	werðnes, wierðnes, worðnes, wurðnes, wyrðnes	‘worth, estimation; splendour, rank, honour; integrity’
<i>weorðscipe</i>	(N)	m.	worðscipe, wurðscipe	‘worth, respect, honour, dignity, glory; advantage, good; distinction (in behaviour)’
<i>weorðung</i>	(N)	f.	wurðung	‘honouring, distinction, honour, glory; celebration, worship; excellence; ornament’
<i>wer 1</i>	(N)	m.	wær 3, weor, were 1	‘male being; man; husband; hero’
<i>wer 3</i>	(N)	m.	wær 6, were 3	‘weir, dam, fish-trap; catch, draught’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>we:rig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wæ:rg, we:reg, we:ri, wyrig 1	‘weary, tired, exhausted, miserable, sad; unfortunate’
<i>werod 1</i>	(N)	n.	weorod 2, wered 1, weorad 2, weored 2, wyred 2, weorud 2, werud 2, word 4, worod 1, worud 2	‘throng, company, band, multitude; host, army, troop, legion’
<i>werod 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	weorod 1, wered 2, weorad 1, weored 1, weorud 1, werud 1, word 3, wyred 1, worud 1	‘sweet’
<i>werodle:as ø</i>				
<i>wesan</i>	(Vb)	irr.	wisan, weosan	‘to be; happen’
<i>west</i>	(Adv)		wæst	‘westwards, west, in a westerly direction’
<i>we:ste</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘waste, barren, desolate, deserted, uninhabited, empty. we:ste land waste land, desert’
<i>we:sten 1</i>	(N)	nmf.	we:stern 2	‘waste, wilderness, desert’
<i>westende</i>	(N)	m.		‘west end’
<i>we:ðe</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘sweet, mild, pleasant’
<i>wibba</i>	(N)	m.		‘crawling thing, beetle’
<i>wi:c</i>	(N)	nf.	wy:c	‘dwelling-place, lodging, habitation, house, mansion; village, town; (pl.) entrenchments, camp, castle, fortress; street, lane; bay, creek’
<i>wicca 1</i>	(N)	m.		‘wizard, magician, soothsayer, astrologer’
<i>wicce</i>	(N)	f.	wycce	‘witch’
<i>wiccung</i>	(N)	f.	wicgung	‘enchantment’
<i>wi:ce</i>	(N)	f.	wy:ce	‘office, function; officer’
<i>wicga</i>	(N)	m.	wicca 2, wigga	‘insect, beetle’
<i>wi:cing</i>	(N)	m.	wi:ceng, wi:gcyng	‘pirate, viking’
<i>wicnes ø</i>				
<i>wi:cnian</i>	(Vb)	wk.		‘to attend upon’
<i>wi:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘wide, vast, broad, long. w. and si:d far and wide. to: wi:dan ealdre, to: wi:dan fe:ore, wi:dan fyrhð for ever’
<i>wi:dgil</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wi:dgill, wi:dgel, wi:dgiel, wi:dgal, wi:dgyl	‘wide-spread, broad, extensive; wandering’
<i>wi:dl</i>	(N)	mn?	wi:dðil, wi:ðl	‘impurity, filth, defilement’
<i>wielen</i>	(N)	f.	wilen, wylen, wiln, wealhen	‘foreign woman, female slave’

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<i>wiell</i>	(N)	m.	wiella, well 1, will 2, wyll 2, wæl 2, weall 4, wall 2 wæll 2, wel 3, wella 1, wil 1	‘well, fountain, spring’
<i>wielle</i>	(N)	f.	wille, wylle, welle, wilie 2	‘well, fountain, spring’
<i>wielm</i>	(N)	m.	walm, wælm, welm, weolm, wilm, wylm	‘boiling, swelling, sur, billow, current, stream; burning, flame, inflammation; fervour, ardour, zeal’
<i>wiergen</i> ø				
<i>wiernan</i>	(Vb)	wk.	weornan, wernan, wirnan, wyman	‘to withhold, be sparing of, deny, refuse, reject, decline; forbid, prevent from’
<i>wi:f</i>	(N)	n.		‘woman, female, lady; wife’
<i>wifel 1</i>	(N)	m.	wefl 2, wibil, wiebel	‘weevil, beetle’
<i>wi:festre</i> ø				
<i>wi:fle:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		‘unmarried’
<i>wi:fmann</i>	(N)	m.	wi:fmonn, wimman, wi:man	‘woman; female servant’
<i>wifre</i> ø				
<i>wi:g 1</i>	(N)	n.	we:g 3, we:og 1, we:oh 1, wi: 1, wigg 1, wi:h 1	‘strife, contest, war, battle; valour; military force, army’
<i>wi:g 2</i>	(N)	n.	we:g 4, we:og 2, we:oh 2, wi: 3, wi:h 2	‘idol, image’
<i>wiga</i>	(N)	m.		‘fighter; man; the Holy Spirit?’
<i>wi:gan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		‘to fight, make war’
<i>wi:gend</i>	(N)	m.	wi:ggend	‘warrior, fighter’
<i>wigle</i>	(N)	n.		‘divination’
<i>wiglere</i>	(N)	m.	wyglere, weohlere	‘soothsayer, wizard’
<i>wigung</i> ø				
<i>wiht 1</i>	(N)	fn.	wuht 1, wyht, uht 1, wiaht	‘wight, person, creature, being; whit, thing, something, anything’
<i>wilige</i>	(N)	f.	wylige, wilege, wileg, wilie 1	‘basket’
<i>will 1</i>	(N)	n.		‘mind, will, determination, purpose. sylfes willum of one’s own accord; desire, wish, request; joy, delight, pleasure; desirable thing, valuable’
<i>willa 1</i>	(N)	m.	will 4	‘mind, will, determination, purpose. sylfes willum of one’s own accord; desire, wish, request; joy, delight, pleasure; desirable thing,

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				valuable'
<i>willa 2</i>	(N)	m.	wælla, wella 2, wylla, will 3	'fountain, spring'
<i>willan</i>	(Vb)	irr.	wællan 1, wyllan 2	'to will, be willing, wish, desire; (denoting habit, repetition) to be used to; to be about to; (sign of the future tense) shall, will'
<i>willen 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'willing, desirous'
<i>wilsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	willsum	'desirable, delightful; ready, willing, voluntary, spontaneous; devoted'
<i>wi:n</i>	(N)	n.		'wine'
<i>wince</i>	(N)	f.		'winch, pulley'
<i>wind</i>	(N)	m.		'wind'
<i>wine</i>	(N)	m.	wyne	'friend, protector, lord; retainer'
<i>winewincle</i>	(N)	f.	pinewincle	'periwinkle (shell-fish)'
<i>winter</i>	(N)	mn.		'winter; pl. (in computing time) years'
<i>wi:r</i>	(N)	m.	wy:r	'wire, metal thread, wire- ornament; myrtle'
<i>wirf 0</i>				
<i>wise 0</i>				
<i>wi:s 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'wise, learned; sagacious, cunning; sane; prudent, discreet, experienced'
<i>wi:sa</i>	(N)	m.		'leader, director'
<i>wi:sdo:m</i>	(N)	m.	wy:sdo:m	'wisdom, knowledge, learning; experience'
<i>wi:se 1</i>	(N)	f.	wi:s 2	'wise, way, fashion, custom, habit, manner; testamentary disposition; business, affair, thing, matter; condition, state, circumstance; reason, cause; direction; melody; idiom'
<i>wi:se 3</i>	(N)	f.	wy:se	'sprout, stalk'
<i>wist</i>	(N)	f.		'being, existence; well-being, abundance, plenty; provision, nourishment, subsistence, food, meal, feast, delicacy'
<i>wistle</i>	(N)	?		'a pipe'
<i>wi:te</i>	(N)	n.		'punishment, torture, plague, injury; penalty, fine; contribution, in money or food, to sustenance of king or his officers; woe, misery, distress'
<i>wi:tiga</i>	(N)	m.	wi:tiga, wi:tga, wihtga	'wise man; lawyer; prophet, soothsayer; prophecy'
<i>wi:tele:as</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'without punishment or fine'
<i>wi:tnung</i>	(N)	f.		'torment, torture, punishment,

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				purgatory'
<i>witol</i> ø				
<i>wituma</i>	(N)	m.	wetuma, weotuma, wytuma 2, wetma	'dowry'
<i>wiðce:osan</i>	(Vb)	str.II		'to reject'
<i>wiðcweðan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to speak against, contradict, gainsay, oppose, resist; forbid, refuse, deny; reject, renounce'
<i>wiðer</i> 2	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'hostile'
<i>wiðer</i> 3	(Adv)			'against'
<i>wiðercoren</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'rejected, reprobate, wicked'
<i>wiðercwedol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wiðercweðol	'opposing, contradicting'
<i>wiðercweðan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to withstand'
<i>wiðerme:do</i>	(N)	f.		'antagonism; perversity; adversity'
<i>wiðermo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'unwilling, contrary'
<i>wiðerræ:de</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wiðræ:de	'contrary, opposed, adverse, perverse, rebellious; disadvantageous; disagreeable, unpleasant'
<i>wiðersacian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to renounce, become apostate; blaspheme'
<i>wiðerstandan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to resist'
<i>wiðerweard</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'contrary, perverse, adverse; rebellious, hostile; inconsistent; unfavourable, noxious, bad'
<i>wiðerwinn</i>	(N)	n.		'contest'
<i>wiðerwinnan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to revolt'
<i>wiðfeohtan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIc		'to fight against, rebel'
<i>wiðlæ:dan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to lead away, remove, rescue'
<i>wiðmetan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to compare with, liken to'
<i>wiðmetennes</i>	(N)	f.		'comparison'
<i>wiðsacan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to forsake, abandon, renounce, refuse, deny; oppose, strive against'
<i>wiðsettan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to withstand, resist; condemn'
<i>wiðsprecan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to contradict, gainsay; converse; revile; speak with'
<i>wiððe</i>	(N)	f.		'cord, band, thong, fetter'
<i>wlaco</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wlacu, wlæc 1	'tepid, lukewarm, cool'
<i>wlæffettan</i> ø				
<i>wlæ:tung</i>	(N)	f.	wla:tung 2, wle:tung	'nausea; disfigurement'
<i>wla:tung</i> 1	(N)	f.		'sight, spectacle'
<i>wlenc</i>	(N)	f.	wlenco, wlencu, wlænc 2, wlenco	'pride, arrogance, haughtiness; glory, pomp, splendour'

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				bravado; prosperity, riches, wealth'
<i>wlita</i>	(N)	m.		'countenance'
<i>wli:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.I		'to gaze, look, observe'
<i>wlite</i>	(N)	m.	wlitu	'brightness; appearance, form, aspect, look, countenance; beauty, splendour, adornment'
<i>wlitig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'radiant, beautiful, fair, comely'
<i>wo:d</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	f	'senseless, mad, raging; blasphemous'
<i>woffian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	worfian	'to shout, rave, blaspheme'
<i>wo:gian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to woo, court, marry'
<i>wo:h 1</i>	(N)	n.	we:o 3, wo: 2, wo:g 2	'bending, crookedness; error, mistake; perversity, wrong, iniquity, depravity. on w. wrongly, wickedly, '
<i>wo:h 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	we:o 1, wo: 1, wo:g 1	'bent, awry, twisted, crooked; uneven, rough; wrong, perverse, evil, depraved, bad, unjust; false (weight)'
<i>wo:hful</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'wicked'
<i>wolcen</i>	(N)	nm.	welcn, weolcn, wolc, wolcn	'convolutio, ball, lump; cloud; sky, heavens'
<i>wo:ma</i>	(N)	m.	wo:m	'noise, howling, tumult; terror, alarm. swefnes w. dream-tumult, vision; eloquence?'
<i>wo:p</i>	(N)	m.		'cry, shrieking, weeping, lamentation'
<i>word 1</i>	(N)	n.	wurd 2	'word, speech, sentence, statement; command, order; subject of talk, story, news, report; fame; promise; verb, (incarnate) word'
<i>wordlian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	wurdlian	'to talk, commune; conspire'
<i>wordsnoter</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wordsnotor	'eloquent, wise in words'
<i>wo:rigan</i>	(Vb)	wk.		'to roam, wander; move round, totter, crumble to pieces'
<i>worn</i>	(N)	m.	wearn 2, weorn	'large amount, number; troop, company, multitude, crowd; progeny'
<i>woruld</i>	(N)	f.	weruld, weoruld, wiaruld, worold, weoreld, weorld, weorold, werold, wiarald, world, wyrld	'world, age; men, humanity; way of life, life; long period of time, cycle, eternity. to: worulde a: on worulda world, in woruld worulde world without end, for ever'
<i>wo:s 1</i>	(N)	n.	wo:r 2	'sap, juice'
<i>wo:sa ø</i>				
<i>wo:ð</i>	(N)	f.		'sound, noise; voice, song, poetry; eloquence'
<i>wode ø</i>				

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>wracu</i>	(N)	f.	wrecu, wraco	'revenge, vengeance, persecution, enmity; punishment, penalty; cruelty, misery, distress, torture, pain. on <i>ða</i> : wrace in retaliation'
<i>wræc 1</i>	(N)	n.	wrec	'misery; vengeance, persecution; exile'
<i>wræc 2</i>	(N)	?		'what is driven'
<i>wræcca</i>	(N)	m.	wrecca, wræca	'wretch; fugitive, outcast, exile; adventurer, stranger; sojourner'
<i>wræ:d</i>	(N)	f.	wræ:ð 1, wra:ð 3, wre:oð 1	'band, bandage, wreath; bundle; band, flock'
<i>wræ:ne</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wre:ne	'unbridled, loose, lustful'
<i>wræ:nnes</i>	(N)	f.		'luxury, lust, wantonness'
<i>wra:sen</i>	(N)	f.	wræ:sen	'band, tie, chain'
<i>wra:ð 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'wroth, furious, angry, hostile; terrible, horrible; grievous, harsh, bitter, malignant, evil, cruel'
<i>wraðu</i>	(N)	f.	wraðu	'prop, help, support, maintenance'
<i>wraxlere</i>	(N)	m.		'wrestler'
<i>wraxlian</i>	(Vb)	wk.	wræxlian, wræ:stlian (Sweet), wra:xlian (Sweet)	'to wrestle'
<i>wreacan</i>	(Vb)	str.V	wræcan, wræccan, wreccan 2, wreocan	'to drive, impel, push; press forward, advance; fulfil, accomplish; utter, deliver, pronounce; expel, banish, persecute; wreak, revenge, avenge, punish'
<i>wreccan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to awake, arouse'
<i>wrecel</i> ø				
<i>wreçnes</i>	(N)	f.	wræçnes	'vengeance; wickedness'
<i>wrenc</i>	(N)	m.		'wile, stratagem, trick, deceit; modulation, melody, song'
<i>wrigels</i>	(N)	mn.	wyrgels	'covering, cloak, veil'
<i>wrigennes</i>	(N)	f.	wrigennes	'a covering'
<i>wringan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIa		'to wring, twist'
<i>wringe</i>	(N)	f.		'(oil-)press'
<i>wrist</i>	(N)	f.	wyrst	'wrist'
<i>wri:ting</i>	(N)	f.		'writing'
<i>wriða</i>	(N)	m.		'band, thong, bridle; collar, ring'
<i>wro:ht 1</i>	(N)	f.	wro:ht 1	'blame, reproach, accusation, slander; fault, crime, sin, injustice; strife, enmity, anger, contention, dispute; hurt, injury, calamity, misery'

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<i>wro:tan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(f)		‘to root up’
<i>wucu</i>	(N)	f.	wuce, wicu, wiecu, wiocu, wiece, uce, ucu, weocu, wice 2	‘week’
<i>wudu</i>	(N)	m.	widu, wiodu, udu, weadu, weodo, weodu, wude	‘wood, forest, grove; tree; the Cross, Rood; wood, timber; ship; spear-shaft’
<i>wuduwa</i>	(N)	m.	wydewa	‘widower’
<i>wuldor</i>	(N)	n.	wulder, wuldur	‘glory, splendour honour; praise, thanks; heaven’
<i>wuldorfæstlic</i> ø				
<i>wulf</i>	(N)	m.	ulf	‘(he)wolf; wolfish person, devil’
<i>wund 1</i>	(N)	f.		‘wound, sore, ulcer; wounding, injury’
<i>wundor</i>	(N)	n.	wondor, wunder, wundur	‘wonder, miracle, marvel, portent, horror; wondrous thing, monster’
<i>wunenes</i>	(N)	f.	wununes	‘dwelling, habitation; perseverance’
<i>wunung</i>	(N)	f.		‘act of dwelling, living; dwelling, habitation’
<i>wurma</i>	(N)	m.	wyrma	‘purple-fish; any dye, woad, purple; a plant used for dyeing’
<i>wurða</i> ø				
<i>wurðung</i> ø				
<i>wylf</i>	(N)	f.		‘she-wolf’
<i>wylwan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	wylian, wylan (DOE), wylwian 2, wælwian, wælwian, welwan, welwian, wielwan, wielwian, wilian, wilwian, wilwan	‘to roll, roll together; compound, join’
<i>wyndre:am</i>	(N)	m.		‘jubilation, joyful sound’
<i>wynn</i>	(N)	f.	wenn 2, wæn 2, wen 1, wunn, wyn	‘joy, rapture, pleasure, delight, gladness’
<i>wynsum</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wensum, winsum, wunsum	‘winsome, pleasant, delightful, joyful, merry; kindly’
<i>wyrcean</i>	(Vb)	str.		
<i>wyrcend</i>	(N)	m.	wircend	‘worker, doer’
<i>wyrd 1</i>	(N)	f.	weord, wurd 1	‘verbosity’
<i>wyrdelic</i> ø				
<i>wyrdig</i> ø				
<i>wyrdnes</i>	(N)	f.		condition, state
<i>wyrgcwedol</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	wergcwedol, wiergcwedol	‘ill-tongued, given to cursing’
<i>wyrhta</i>	(N)	m.	werhta, wryhta,	‘wright, artist, labourer,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			wyrcta	worker, maker, creator'
<i>wyrm 1</i>	(N)	m.	weorm 2, worm 2, wurm 2	'reptile, serpent, snake, dragon; worm, insect, mite; poor creature'
<i>wyrt</i>	(N)	f.	wert 2, wirt, weort, wort, wurt	'herb, vegetable, plant, spice; crop; root; wort (brewing)'
<i>wyrtrenc</i>	(N)	m.		'herbal drink, medicine'
<i>wyrtgemang</i>	(N)	n.	wyrtgemeng	'mixture of herbs, spices, perfume'
<i>wyrtrum</i>	(N)	m.	wyrttruma, wyrtruma, wirtruma	'root, root-stock; origin, beginning, stock'
<i>y:ce</i>	(N)	fm.	i:ce	'toad, frog'
<i>y:ddisc</i>	(N)	n?	y:disc, e:ddisc	'household stuff, furniture, possessions'
<i>yfel 1</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	eofel	'bad, ill; evil, wicked, wretched'
<i>yfelwillende</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.		'vicious'
<i>ymbceorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb		'to circumcise'
<i>ymbclyppan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I	ymbclyppan	'to embrace, clasp'
<i>ymbbeardian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to dwell round'
<i>ymbfaran</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to surround; to travel round'
<i>ymbfo:n</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		'to surround, encompass, embrace, grasp, seize'
<i>ymbgangan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII		'to go round, surround'
<i>ymbhe:awan ø</i>				
<i>ymbhringan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		'to surround, fence round; wind round'
<i>ymbhweorfan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	ymbhwerfan, ymbhwurfan	'to turn round, revolve; go round, encompass; tend, cultivate'
<i>ymbhy:dig</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	ymbhe:dig, ymbhygdig	'anxious, solicitous, careful, suspicious; to be observed, needing attention'
<i>ymbiernan</i>	(Vb)	str.IIIb	ymbeornan, ymbiornan, ymbyrnan	'to run round; surround'
<i>Ymbren</i>	(N)	n.		'Ember-tide, ember-day'
<i>Ymbrendæg</i>	(N)	m.	Ymbrigdæg	'Ember-day'
<i>ymbisce:awian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		'to look round'
<i>ymbse:on 1</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to look round'
<i>ymbset</i>	(N)	n.	ymbsetl	'siege'
<i>ymbstittan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to set round, surround, invest, besiege; sit over, reflect upon'
<i>ymbisni:ðan</i>	(Vb)	str.I	embsni:ðan	'to circumcise'
<i>ymbspannan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(d)		'to span or clasp round, embrace'
<i>ymbsprecan</i>	(Vb)	str.V		'to speak about'
<i>ymbstandan</i>	(Vb)	str.VI		'to stand around, surround'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ymbstandennes</i>	(N)	f.	ymbstandnes	‘encompassing; guardianship (Sweet)’
<i>ymbswa:pan</i>	(Vb)	str.VII(e)		‘to sweep round, environ; envelop, clothe’
<i>ymbtrymian</i>	(Vb)	wk.I&II	ymbtrymman	‘to surround; fortify, protect’
<i>ymbðreodian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II	ymbðrydian	‘to deliberate’
<i>ymbwendan</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to turn round; turn away, avert’
<i>ymbwla:tend ø</i>				
<i>ymbwla:tian</i>	(Vb)	wk.II		‘to contemplate’
<i>yype 2</i>	(Adj)	wk.&st.	uppe 2	‘evident, known, manifest’
<i>yrð</i>	(N)	f.	earð 1, ierð	‘ploughing, tilling; standing corn, crop, produce’
<i>yrfenuma</i>	(N)	mf.	yrfenama	‘heir, successor’
<i>yrfeweard</i>	(N)	m.	ierfeweard	‘heir, son’
<i>y:tan 1</i>	(Vb)	wk.I		‘to drive out, banish; squander, dissipate’
<i>y:ð 1</i>	(N)	f.	e:ð 3	‘wave, billow, flood; sea; liquid, water’

APPENDIX 4. THE ADJUNCTS OF COMPOUND NOUNS

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>abbod</i>	(N)	(m.)	abbad, abbud, abbot	‘abbot’
<i>a:c</i>	(N)	(f.)	æ:c 1	‘oak, ship of oak, name of the rune for a’
<i>a:d</i>	(N)	(mn.)		‘heap, funeral pile, pyre, fire, flame’
<i>a:delā</i>	(N)	(m.)	a:del	‘mud, dirt, filthy place’
<i>a:dl</i>	(N)	(fn.)	a:ld, a:ðl, a:ðol	‘disease, infirmity, sickness’
<i>æ: 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	æ:w 3, a: 2	‘law (divine or human), custom, covenant. butan æ: outlaw, (esp. in pl.) rite, ceremony; faith, religion;. unrihte æ: false religion. Cri:stes æ: gospel; scriptures, revelation; marriage; (lawful) wife’
<i>æcer</i>	(N)	(fp.)	acer, æcur, ecer	‘field, cultivated land, a certain quantity of land, strip of ploughland, acre, crop’
<i>æcern</i>	(N)	(n.)	æccyrn, æcirn, æceren, æcren	‘nut, mast of trees, acorn’
<i>æcs</i>	(N)	(f.)	æx 1, acs, æhx, æsc 2, eax 2, æxs	‘axe, pickaxe, hatchet’
<i>æ:dre 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	æ:ddre 1, æ:dr 1, æ:ðre 1, e:ðr 1	‘artery, vein, pulse, nerve, sinew; pl. veins, kidneys; runlet of water, fountain, spring, stream’
<i>æfesn</i>	(N)	(f.)	æbesn, æfesen, æfese, æfesa	‘relish, dainty, special pasturage, pannage; the charge for special pasturage’
<i>æ:fen</i>	(N)	(nm.)	e:fen, æ:fyn, e:fern	‘even, evening, eventide, eve, to: æ:fenes till evening’
<i>æ:g 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	æig	‘egg’
<i>æ:ht 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	e:ahht	‘possessions, goods, lands, wealth, cattle, serf, ownership, control’
<i>æ:l</i>	(N)	(m.)	e:l 1	‘eel’
<i>æ:lc 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘each; any’
<i>æ:led</i>	(N)	(m.)	æld	‘fire, firebrand, æ: weccan to kindle a fire’
<i>ælf</i>	(N)	(mf.)	ielƿ, ylf, ylfe	‘elf, sprite, fairy, goblin, incubus’
<i>ælmesse</i>	(N)	(f.)	ælmes, ælmysse	‘alms, almsgiving’
<i>æ:metta</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘leisure, rest’
<i>æ:mette</i>	(N)	(f.)	æ:mytte	‘emmet, ant’
<i>æ:nett (BT)</i>				
<i>æppel</i>	(N)	(m.)	æpl, apl, appel, apple, eapel, eapl, epl, eppel	‘any kind of fruit, fruit in general; apple; apple of the eye, ball, anything round’
<i>æ:r 1</i>	(Adv)		e:ar 9, e:r 4	‘ere, before that, soon, formerly, before-hand, previously, already, lately, till. on æ:r; æ:r ðissum previously, formerly, beforehand. to: æ:r too soon. æ:r oððe æfter sooner or later. hwonne æ:r how soon, when. hwe:ne æ:r just before. on ealne æ:rne mergen very early in

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				the morning. ne æ:r ne siððan neither sooner nor later. æ:r and sið at all times'
<i>æ:r 3</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	e:r 5, e:ar 4	'early, former'
<i>æ:rende</i>	(N)	(n.)		'errand, message; mission; answer, news, tidings'
<i>æ:rist</i>	(N)	(mfn.)	æ:ryst, are:st, æ:rest, e:rist, æ:rost, æ:rst, æ:st 1, a:rist	'rising; resurrection, awakening'
<i>ærn</i>	(N)	(n.)	earn 2, ern 2	'dwelling, house, building, store, closet'
<i>æsc 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		'ash-tree; name of the rune for æ; spear, lance; ship'
<i>æscstede</i>	(N)	(m.)		'place of battle'
<i>æspe 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	æsp 1, æps 2	'aspen-tree, white poplar'
<i>æ:t</i>	(N)	(mfn.)	e:t 1	'eatables, food, meat, flesh; æ:t and wæ:t food and drink; the act of feeding, eating'
<i>æðele</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	æðel	'noble, aristocratic, excellent, famous, glorious; splendid, fine, costly, valuable; lusty, young; pleasant, sweet-smelling'
<i>æðelferðing ø</i>				
<i>æ:wda</i>	(N)	(m.)		'witness, compurgator'
<i>æ:we 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	æ:w 1, e:aw 2	'lawful; married; born of the same marriage'
<i>æ:wisc 1</i>	(N)	(nf.)	æ:wisce	'offence, shame, disgrace, dishonour'
<i>æ:wisc 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'disgraced, shameless, indecent'
<i>a:gen</i>	(N)	(n.)	æ:gen	'property, own country'
<i>a:gend</i>	(N)	(m.)		'owner, possessor, master, lord, se a.: the Lord'
<i>a:glæ:c</i>	(N)	(n.)	a:glæ:c, a:clæ:c, æ:glæ:c	'trouble, distress, oppression, misery, grief'
<i>a:l</i>	(N)	(n.)		'fire, burning'
<i>alor</i>	(N)	(m.)	aler, alr	'alder'
<i>ambiht 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	embiht 1, ombiht 1, ymbiht 1, ambeht 1, ambyht, anbiht 1, embeht 1, oembeht 1, onbeht 1, onbiht 1	'office, service; commission, command, message'
<i>ambiht 2</i>	(N)	(m.)	embiht 2, ombiht 2, ymbiht 2, ambeht 2, ambyht, anbiht 2, embeht 2, oembeht 2, onbeht 2, onbiht 2	'attendant, messenger, officer'
<i>a:midan</i>	(Adp)		onmiddan, middan	'amid, in the midst, at the middle of'
<i>a:n 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.)	æ:n 1	'a, an; alone, sole, only; lonely; singular, unique; single, each, every one, all; any. a:n and (æfter) a:n one by one. a:nes hwæt some single thing, a part'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ana</i> \emptyset				
<i>anan</i> \emptyset				
<i>anbid</i>	(N)	(n.)	onbid	'waiting, expectation, hope; interval'
<i>ancor</i>	(N)	(m.)	ancer, ancra 1, oncer, oncor	'anchor'
<i>a:ncor</i>	(N)	(m.)	a:ncora	'anchorite, hermit; anchor'
<i>a:ndrence</i> \emptyset				
<i>andfeng</i>	(N)	(m.)	ondfeng, anfeng, onfeng	'seizing, receiving, taking; defence, defender, attack, assault; revenue, means; illegal occupation (of land)'
<i>andgiet</i>	(N)	(n.)	ondgiet, andget, andgit, andgyt, ondgit, ongit	'understanding, intellect; knowledge, perception; sense, meaning; one of the five senses; plan, purpose'
<i>Andre:a</i> \emptyset				
<i>ang</i> \emptyset				
<i>angel 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	angil, ongel 1	'angle, hook, fish-hook'
<i>Angel 3</i>	(N)	(n.)	Engel 2, Ongel 2, Ongol	'Anglen, a district in Schleswig, from which the Angles came'
<i>apulder</i>	(N)	(fm.)	apuldor, apuldre, apuldur	'apple-tree'
<i>a:r 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		'messenger, servant, herald, apostle, angel'
<i>a:r 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	æ:r 8, e:ar 8	'oar'
<i>a:r 3</i>	(N)	(f.)	æ:r 5, a:re, e:ar 6	'honour, worth, dignity, glory, respect, reverence; grace, favour, prosperity, benefit, help; mercy, pity; landed property, possessions, revenue; ecclesiastical living, benefice; ownership; privilege'
<i>a:r 4</i>	(N)	(n.)	æ:r 6, e:ar 7	'ore, brass, copper'
<i>arcebiscope</i>	(N)	(m.)	ærcebiscope, ercebiscope, arcebyscope, arcebiscep, arcebisceop	'archbishop'
<i>asce</i>	(N)	(f.)	æsce, acse, axe, æxe, ahse, asca	'(burnt) ash, dust (of the ground)'
<i>assa</i>	(N)	(m.)		'he-ass'
<i>a:te</i>	(N)	(f.)	æ:te	'oats; wild oats, tares'
<i>a:tor</i>	(N)	(n.)	a:ttor, a:tr, æ:tor, æ:ttor, a:ter, a:tter, a:tur, æ:tter	'poison, venom, gall'
<i>a:ð</i>	(N)	(m.)		'oath, (judicial) swearing; fine for an unsuccessful oath'
<i>a:ðum</i>	(N)	(m.)		'son-in-law; brother-in-law'
<i>a:weg</i>	(Adv)		onweg 2	'away, forth, out'
<i>bæc 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	bec 1	'back. on b. backwards, behind, aback. on b. settan, læ:tan to neglect. ofer b. backwards, back. under b. behind, backwards, back. ofer b. bu:gan to turn back, flee. clæ:ne b. habban to be straightforward, honest'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>bæ:l</i>	(N)	(n.)		'fire, flame; funeral pyre, bonfire'
<i>bær</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'bare, uncovered; naked, unclothed'
<i>bæ:r 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	bæ:re 1, be:r 1	'bier; handbarrow, litter, bed'
<i>bærn 0</i>				
<i>bæð</i>	(N)	(n.)	bað, beð	'bath, action of bathing; laver; liquid in which one bathes, medicinal spring. ganotes b. gannet's bath (i.e. the sea)'
<i>balsam</i>	(N)	(n.)	balzam 1	'balsam, balm'
<i>ba:n</i>	(N)	(n.)		'bone, tusk; the bone of a limb'
<i>bana 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	bona 1	'killer, slayer, murderer; the devil; f. murderess'
<i>ba:r</i>	(N)	(m.)	bæ:r 3	'boar'
<i>ba:t</i>	(N)	(fm.)		'boat, ship, vessel'
<i>be</i>	(Adp)		bi 1, bi: 1, big	'by, near, in, on, upon, with, along, at, to; in, about, before, while, during; for, because of, in consideration of, by means of, through, in conformity with, in imitation of; concerning, in reference to; on penalty of'
<i>beadu</i>	(N)	(f.)	beado	'war, battle, fighting, strife'
<i>be:ag</i>	(N)	(m.)	bæ:g, be:g, bæ:h, be:ah, be:h, bi:g	'ring (As ornament or as money), coil, bracelet, collar, crown, garland; treasure things; a treasured thing (sword)'
<i>bealu 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		'cale, harm, injury, destruction, ruin, evil, mischief; wickedness, malice; a noxious thing'
<i>bealu 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'baleful, deadly, dangerous, wicked, evil'
<i>be:am 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	be:om	'tree; beam, rafter, piece of wood; cross, gallows; ship; column, pillar; sunbeam; metal girder'
<i>be:an</i>	(N)	(f.)	bi:en	'bean, pea, legume'
<i>bearhtm 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	breahm 2, brehtm, breohtm, bryhtm, bærhtm, beorhtm	'brightness, flash; twinkling (of an eye), instant'
<i>bearm 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	barm 1, bierm 1	'lap, bosom, breast; middle, inside; possession'
<i>bearn 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	barn, beorn 2	'child, son, descendant, offspring, issue. le:oda b. children of men, mid bearne pregnant'
<i>bebod</i>	(N)	(n.)		'command, injunction, order, decree. ða: bebodu the (ten) commandments'
<i>bedd</i>	(N)	(n.)	bed, bædd	'bed, couch, resting-place; garden-bed, plot'
<i>beger</i>	(N)	(n.)	begir	'berry'
<i>beha:t</i>	(N)	(n.)		'promise, vow; threat'
<i>behre:owsung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'repentance, penitence'
<i>belle</i>	(N)	(f.)	bell	'bell'
<i>benc</i>	(N)	(f.)		'bench'
<i>benn</i>	(N)	(f.)	ben	'wound, mortal injury'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>be:o</i>	(N)	(f.)	bi 2, bi: 2	‘bee’
<i>be:od</i>	(N)	(m.)	be:ad, bi:ad	‘table; bowl, dish’
<i>be:or</i>	(N)	(n.)	be:ar	‘strong drink, beer, mead’
<i>beorc</i>	(N)	(f.)	berc, birc, byrc, beorce, birce, byrce, byric	‘birch; name of the rune for b’
<i>beorg</i>	(N)	(m.)	beorh, beoruh, berg	‘mountain, hill; mound, barrow, burial place’
<i>beorht 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	berht 2, byrht 2	‘bright, shining, brilliant, light, clear; clear-sounding, loud; excellent, distinguished, remarkable, beautiful, magnificent, noble, glorious; pure, sublime, holy, divine’
<i>beorma</i>	(N)	(m.)	bearn 3	‘barm, yeast, leaven’
<i>beorn 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘man; noble, hero, chief, prince, warrior; rich man’
<i>bera</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘bear’
<i>bere</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘barley’
<i>bereærn</i>	(N)	(n.)	bærn, bearn 2, beren 3, berern, bern, byren 3	‘barn’
<i>beren 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	byren 4	‘of barley’
<i>berig</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘berry’
<i>beswic</i>	(N)	(n.)	biswic	‘treachery, deceit; snare’
<i>betwe:onan 1</i>	(Adp)		betwe:onum 2, betwi:num	‘between, among, amid, in the midst’
<i>betwux 1</i>	(Adp)		betuoxn, betux, betuh, betweoh, betweox, betwixt, butueoh, betwih, betweohs, betweoxn, betwihs, betwuht, betwix, betwuxt, betwisc	‘between, among, amongst, amidst; during’
<i>bi:d</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘lingering, hesitation, delay, halt. on bid wrecen brought to bay’
<i>bi:eme</i>	(N)	(f.)	be:me 1, bi:me 1, by:me 1, be:am 2	‘trumpet; tablet, billet’
<i>bill</i>	(N)	(n.)	bil	‘bill, chopper, battle-axe, falchion, sword’
<i>bisceop</i>	(N)	(m.)	biscep, biscop, biscup, bisp, bysceopby:sting	‘bishop; high-priest, chief priest (Jewish), heathen priest’
<i>bisceopha:d</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘bishophood, office of bishop, ordination as bishop, episcopate, bishopric’
<i>bismer</i>	(N)	(nmf.)	bysmer, bysmor, bismor	‘disgrace, scandal, shame, mockery, insult, reproach, scorn; filthiness, defilement. to: bismere ignominiously, shamefully; blasphemy, infamous deed’
<i>bi:spell</i>	(N)	(n.)	bigspell	‘example, proverb; parable, fable, allegory, story’
<i>biter</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	bitor, bitter, bittor, byter	‘bitter, sharp, cutting; stinging; exasperated, angry, embittered;

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				painful, disastrous, virulent, cruel'
<i>bla:c</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	blæ:c	'bright, shining, glittering, flashing; pale, pallid, wan'
<i>blæc 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	blac 2, bleac 2, blec 2	'black, dark'
<i>blæc 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	blac 1, bleac 1, blec 1	'ink'
<i>blæ:cern</i>	(N)	(n.)		'lamp, candle, light, lantern'
<i>blæ:d 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	ble:d 2	'blowing, blast; inspiration; breath, spirit; life, mind; glory, dignity, splendour; prosperity, riches, success'
<i>blæ:dre</i>	(N)	(f.)	ble:dre, blæ:ddre, blæ:dder	'blister, pimple; bladder'
<i>blæst</i>	(N)	(m.)	blæs	'blowing, blast (of wind), breeze; flame'
<i>ble:tsung</i>	(N)	(f.)	bloedsung, ble:tsing, bletsung (DOE)	'consecration; blessing, benediction; favour (of God)'
<i>blo:d</i>	(N)	(n.)	blo:t	'blood; vein'
<i>blo:dlæ:s</i>	(N)	(f.)	blo:dlæ:swu	'blood-letting, bleeding'
<i>blo:stm</i>	(N)	(mf.)	blo:stma, blo:sa, blo:sma	'blossom, flower, fruit'
<i>bo:c</i>	(N)	(fn.)		'beech-tree; beech-nut; book, writing, Bible; deed, charter, conveyance. Cri:stes b. gospel'
<i>bodung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'message, recital, preaching; interpretation; assertiveness'
<i>bo:g</i>	(N)	(m.)	bo:ga, bo:gh, bo:h	'arm, shoulder; bough, twig, branch; offspring'
<i>boga</i>	(N)	(m.)	boge	'bow (weapon); arch, arched place, vault; rainbow; folded parchment'
<i>bold</i>	(N)	(n.)	botl, blod	'house, dwelling-place, mansion, hall, castle, temple'
<i>bolt</i>	(N)	(m.)		'bolt; cross-bow for throwing bolts or arrows'
<i>bo:nda</i>	(N)	(m.)	bu:nda, bunda (Sweet)	'householder; freeman, plebeian; husband'
<i>bord</i>	(N)	(n.)	beord	'board, plank; table; side of a ship; ship; shield. innan, u:tan bordes at home, abroad'
<i>borg</i>	(N)	(m.)	borh	'pledge, security, bail, debt, obligation; bondsman; debtor'
<i>box</i>	(N)	(mn.)		'box-tree; box, case'
<i>brac ø</i>				
<i>bra:d 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	bre:d 2	'broad, flat, open, extended, spacious, wide; ample, copious'
<i>bra:d 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	bre:d 4	'breadth'
<i>bra:dla:st ø</i>				
<i>bræ:d 2</i>	(N)	(m.)	brægd, bre:d 3, bregd, brygd 2	'trick, fraud, deceit, craft'
<i>bræ:de</i>	(N)	(m.)		'roast meat'
<i>brægd (BT)</i>				
<i>brægen</i>	(N)	(n.)	bregen, bragen, brægn	'brain'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>brand</i>	(N)	(m.)	brond	‘fire, flame; brand, torch; sword, weapon. brand Healfdenes Hrothgar’
<i>bred</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘surface; board, plank; tablet’
<i>brego</i>	(N)	(m.)	breogo, brega, bregu	‘ruler, chief, king, lord. b. engla, mancynnes God’
<i>bre:mel</i>	(N)	(m.)	bræ:mel, bræmbel, bre:mbeł, bre:mber, bre:mer	‘brier, bramble, blackberry bush’
<i>bre:ost</i>	(N)	(nmf.)		‘breast, bosom; stomach, womb; mind, thought, disposition; ubertas’
<i>bre:r</i>	(N)	(f.)	bræ:r	‘brier, bramble’
<i>bri:del</i>	(N)	(m.)	bry:del, bri:dels	‘bridle, rein, curb, restraint’
<i>brim</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘surf, flood, wave, sea, ocean, water; sea-edge, shore’
<i>bro:c 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘breeches; the breech?’
<i>bro:c 2</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘brook, torrent’
<i>bro:m</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘broom, brushwood’
<i>brocc</i>	(N)	(m.)	broc 3	‘badger’
<i>bro:ga</i>	(N)	(m.)	bro:ha	‘terror, dread, danger’
<i>bru:</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘brow, eye-brow, eye-lid, eye-lash’
<i>bru:n</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘brown, dark, dusty; having metallic lustre, shining’
<i>brycg</i>	(N)	(f.)	brig, brygc	‘bridge’
<i>bry:d 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	bre:d 1, bri:d	‘bride, betrothed or newly-married woman, wife, consort. bry:des wæ:de wedding garment; (young) woman’
<i>bryne</i>	(N)	(m.)	byrne 3, brene	‘burning, conflagration; fire, flame, heat; inflammation, burn, scald; torch; fervour, passion’
<i>Bryt</i>	(N)	(m.)	Bret, Brit, Brytt	‘Briton, Breton’
<i>Bryten 1</i>	(N)		Breten, Breoten 1, Briten, Broten, Bryton	‘Britain’
<i>bryten 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	breoten 2, breoton	‘spacious, roomy’
<i>bucca</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘buck, he-goat, male deer’
<i>bu:r</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘bower, apartment, chamber; storehouse, cottage, dwelling’
<i>burg</i>	(N)	(f.)	burh, byrig, birig, buruh	‘a dwelling or dwellings within a fortified enclosure, fort, castle; borough, walled town’
<i>burgwaran</i>	(N)	(fp.)	burgwaru	‘inhabitants of a burg, burghers, citizens’
<i>burn</i>	(N)	(f.)	byrne 4	‘brook, stream; spring or well water’
<i>butere</i>	(N)	(f.)	butre	‘butter; milk for buttermaking’
<i>bydel</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘beadle, apparitor, warrant officer; herald, forerunner; preacher’
<i>byden</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘measure, bushel; bucket, barrel, vat, tub’
<i>byrg ø</i>				
<i>byrgels</i>	(N)	(m.)	bergels, birgels	‘tomb’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>byrgen</i>	(N)	(f.)	birgen, burgen	'burying place, grave, sepulchre; burial'
<i>byrne</i>	(N)	(f.)	beorne	'corslet'
<i>byrðen</i>	(N)	(f.)	byrden	'burden, load, weight; charge, duty'
<i>bytt 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	bitt 1, byt, bytte	'bottle, flagon; cask'
<i>cæ:g</i>	(N)	(f.)	cæ:ge	'key (lit. and fig.); solution, explanation'
<i>cærse</i>	(N)	(f.)	cerse, cresse, cressa	'cress, water-cress'
<i>ca:lend</i>	(N)	(m.)		'the beginning of month; month, Men; span of life'
<i>cancer</i>	(N)	(m.)	cancor	'cancer'
<i>candel</i>	(N)	(fn.)	condel, candol	'lamp, lantern, candle'
<i>Candelmesse</i>	(N)	(f.)		'Candlemas, the feast of the Purification'
<i>cannon</i>	(N)	(sbp.)		'reed, cane'
<i>cantel</i>	(N)	(mn.)		'buttress, support'
<i>cantere</i>	(N)	(m.)		'singer'
<i>cantic</i>	(N)	(m.)		'canticle, song'
<i>capitol</i>	(N)	(m.)	capitel, capitul, capitula	'chapter (cathedral or monastic); chapter (division of a book), lesson; anthem'
<i>carc ø</i>				
<i>carcern</i>	(N)	(n.)	carcærn	'prison, jail'
<i>carig</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	cearig, cerig, cerge	'sorrowful, anxious; grievous'
<i>carl</i>	(N)	(m.)		'man'
<i>caru</i>	(N)	(f.)	cearu	'care, concern, anxiety, sorrow'
<i>cassuc</i>	(N)	(m.)		'hassock, sedge'
<i>castel 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	cæstel 1, ceastel 1	'castle, fort; walled enclosure?'
<i>castel 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	cæstel 2, ceastel 2	'town, village'
<i>cawl 2</i>	(N)	(m.)	ca:w1, cawel 2, caul 2, cel, ceowl 2	'cole, kale, cabbage'
<i>ce:ace</i>	(N)	(f.)	ce:ce, ceice, ce:oce	'cheek, jaw, jawbone'
<i>ceaf1</i>	(N)	(m.)	cealf 2, ceacl	'jaw, cheek, jaw-bone, cheek-bone; hale'
<i>ceafor</i>	(N)	(m.)	cefor, cafor	'cock-chafer, beetle'
<i>cealc</i>	(N)	(m.)	calc 2, celc 2	'chalk, lime, plaster; chalkstone, pebble'
<i>cealer</i>	(N)	(m.)	calwer, cealfre, cealre, ceoldre 2	'galmaria, pressed curds, jelly of curds or whey'
<i>cealf 1</i>	(N)	(nm.)	cælf, celf, calf, cielf	'calf'
<i>ce:ap</i>	(N)	(m.)	ce:p, cy:p, cipp 2, cy:o, ci:p, ci:ep	'cattle; purchase, sale, traffic, bargain, gain; payment, value, price; goods, possessions, property; market. de:op c. high price. bu:tan ce:ape gratis'
<i>ce:apung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'traffic, trade'
<i>ce:ast</i>	(N)	(f.)	ce:st, cæ:st, ce:as	'strife, quarrelling, contention; reproof'
<i>ceaster</i>	(N)	(f.)	cæster, cester, ceastre	'castle, fort, town; heaven, hell'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ceder</i>	(N)	(nmf.)		'cedar'
<i>celmert</i> \emptyset				
<i>cenning</i> 1	(N)	(f.)		'procreation; parturition, birth; declaration in court'
<i>Cent</i>	(N)	(f.)		'Kent'
<i>ce:ol</i>	(N)	(m.)		'ship'
<i>ceole</i>	(N)	(f.)	cele 1	'throat; gorge, chasm; beak of ship'
<i>ceorf</i> \emptyset				
<i>ceorſing</i> \emptyset				
<i>ceorl</i>	(N)	(m.)		'churl, layman, peasant, husbandman; freeman of the lowest class; man; husband; hero, noble man'
<i>ceosel</i>	(N)	(m.)	cisel, cysel, cisil, ceosol 2	'gravel, sand, shingle'
<i>chor</i>	(N)	(m.)	chora	'dance, choir (singers); church-choir (place)'
<i>ciele</i>	(N)	(m.)	cele 2, cile, cyle	'coolness, cold, chill, frost'
<i>cifes</i>	(N)	(f.)	ciefes, cefes, cyfes	'concubine, harlot'
<i>cild</i>	(N)	(n.)	cyld 1	'child, infant; a youth of gentle birth'
<i>cilfor</i> \emptyset				
<i>cimbala</i>	(N)	(m.)	cimbal, cymbala	'cymbal'
<i>cimban</i>	(Vb)	(str.IIIa)		'to join (BT)'
<i>cinn</i> 1	(N)	(n.)	cin 1	'chin'
<i>ci:pe</i>	(N)	(f.)	ci:epe	'onion'
<i>circul</i>	(N)	(m.)	circol	'circle; cycle, zodiac'
<i>cirice</i>	(N)	(f.)	cierice, cyrice	'church, religious community; church (building), temple; congregation (non-Christian)'
<i>ciricsceat</i>	(N)	(m.)		'church-scot, church-due at Martinmas'
<i>cirse</i> (BT)	(N)	(f.)		'a cherry'
<i>citel</i>	(N)	(m.)	cetel, cytel, cetil	'kettle, cauldron'
<i>clædur</i>	(N)	(?)	cleadur, clader	'rattle'
<i>clæ:fre</i>	(N)	(f.)	clæ:bre, clæ:fre, clæ:fer	'clover, trefoil'
<i>clæ:te</i>	(N)	(f.)		'bur, burdock, clivers'
<i>clæ:ð</i>	(N)	(m.)	clæ:ð	'cloth; clothes, covering, sail. under Cri:stes clæ:ðum in baptismal garments'
<i>cleric</i>	(N)	(m.)	clerc, clerec, cleroc, clerus, cliroc	'clerk in holy orders; clerk in minor orders, educated person'
<i>clif</i>	(N)	(n.)	clyf	'cliff, rock, promontory, steep slope'
<i>cliðe</i>	(N)	(f.)		'burdock'
<i>clod</i> \emptyset				
<i>chlufu</i>	(N)	(f.)		'clove (of garlic, etc.), bulb, tuber'
<i>clu:stor</i>	(N)	(n.)	clauſter, clu:ster	'lock, bar, barrier; enclosure, cloister, cell, prison'
<i>cna:w</i> \emptyset				

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cne:orism</i>	(N)	(f.)	cne:orniss, cne:oriss, cne:oris, cne:ores	'generation, posterity, family, tribe, nation, race'
<i>cne:ow</i>	(N)	(n.)	cne:o, cne:w	'knee; step in a pedigree, generation'
<i>cniht</i>	(N)	(m.)	cnæht, cneht, cneoht, cnieht, cnyht	'boy, youth; servant, attendant, retainer, disciple, warrior; boyhood; junior member of a guild'
<i>cocc</i>	(N)	(m.)	coc	'cock, male bird'
<i>co:cer ø</i>				
<i>co:cor ø</i>				
<i>codd</i>	(N)	(m.)	god 2	'cod, husk; bag; scrotum'
<i>cofa</i>	(N)	(m.)		'closet, chamber; ark; cave, den'
<i>Co:fer ø</i>				
<i>coite ø</i>				
<i>col</i>	(N)	(n.)		'coal, live coal'
<i>colt</i>	(N)	(m.)		'colt'
<i>cord ø</i>				
<i>corn</i>	(N)	(n.)		'corn, grain; seed, berry; a corn-like pimple, corn'
<i>cot</i>	(N)	(n.)	cott	'cot, cottage, bed-chamber, den'
<i>cradol</i>	(N)	(m.)	cradel	'cradle, cot'
<i>cræft</i>	(N)	(m.)	creft	'physical strength, might, courage; science, skill, art, ability, talent, virtue, excellence; trade, handicraft, calling; work or product of art; trick, fraud, deceit; machine, instrument; in pl. great numbers, hosts?'
<i>cræt</i>	(N)	(n.)	crat, ceart 2, creat	'cart, waggon, chariot'
<i>cramming ø</i>				
<i>cran</i>	(N)	(m.)		'crane'
<i>cranic</i>	(N)	(m.)		'record, chronicle'
<i>cra:wa</i>	(N)	(m.)		'crow, raven'
<i>cring</i>	(N)	(?)	gring	'downfall, slaughter'
<i>crisma</i>	(N)	(m.)		'chrism, holy oil; chrisome-cloth; anointing'
<i>Cri:st</i>	(N)	(m.)		'Anointed One, Christ'
<i>cri:sten 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'Christian. <i>ða</i> : cri:stnan the English as opposed to the Danes'
<i>Cri:stesmæ:l</i>	(N)	(mn.)	Cri:stesme:l, Cri:stelmæ:l	'(Christ's mark), the cross. wyrcan C. to make the sign of the cross'
<i>crocc</i>	(N)	(f.)		'crock, pot, vessel'
<i>cro:g</i>	(N)	(m.)	cro:h 2	'crock, pitcher, vessel'
<i>cropp</i>	(N)	(m.)	croppa, crop	'cluster, bunch; sprout, flower, berry, ear of corn; crop (of a bird); kidney, pebble'
<i>cruet ø</i>				
<i>crypel 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	creopel, crepel, cripel	'crippel; narrow passage, burrow, drain'
<i>cu:</i>	(N)	(f.)		'cow'
<i>cucler</i>	(N)	(m.)	cuculer, cuclere,	'spoon, spoonful'

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			cuceler, cucelere 2, cucere	
<i>cuma</i>	(N)	(mf.)		‘stranger, guest. cu:mena hu:s, inn, wi:cung inn, guest-chamber’
<i>cumbol</i>	(N)	(n.)	cambol, cumbl 1, cumbor, cumbul, cuml 1, combol	‘sign, standard, banner’
<i>cwe:n</i>	(N)	(f.)	cwæ:n	‘woman; wife, consort; queen, empress, royal princess; Virgin Mary’
<i>cwealm</i>	(N)	(mn.)	cwelm, cwylm	‘death, murder, slaughter; torment, pain; plague, pestilence’
<i>cweart</i> ∅				
<i>cweartern</i>	(N)	(n.)	cwartern, cwærtern, cwertern	‘prison’
<i>cwene</i>	(N)	(f.)	cwine, cwyne	‘woman; female serf, quean, prostitute’
<i>cweorn</i>	(N)	(f.)	cweorne, cwern, cwyrn	‘quern, hand-mill, mill’
<i>cwic 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	cuc, cucu 2, cwuc 2, cwucu, cwyc 2	‘quick, living, alive’
<i>cwicbe:am</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘aspen, juniper’
<i>cwide</i>	(N)	(m.)	cwyde, cwiðe, cwyðe	‘speech, saying, word, sentence, phrase, proverb, argument, proposal, discourse, homily; opinion; testament, will, enactment, agreement, decree, decision, judgement’
<i>cwild</i>	(N)	(mf.)	cwyld, cwield	‘destruction, death, pestilence, murrain’
<i>cycene</i>	(N)	(f.)	cycen 2, cicene	‘kitchen’
<i>cyll</i>	(N)	(f.)	cille 2, cylle 1	‘skin, leather bottle, flagon, vessel, censer’
<i>cynig</i>	(N)	(m.)	cing, cining, cuning, cyneg, cyng, cynig, cyne 1, cenning 2	‘king, ruler; God, Christ; Satan’
<i>cynn 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	cin 2, cinn 2, cyn	‘kind, sort, rank, quality; family, generation, offspring, pedigree, kin, race, people; gender, sex; propriety, etiquette’
<i>cynn 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘becoming, proper, suitable’
<i>cyprus</i> ∅				
<i>cyre</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘choice, free-will’
<i>cy:se</i>	(N)	(m.)	cæ:se, ce:se, ci:ese, ci:se	‘cheese’
<i>cystel</i>	(N)	(f.)	cistel 2, cysten, cisten	‘chestnut-tree’
<i>cyt</i> ∅				
<i>dæ:d 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	de:d 1	‘deed, action, transaction, event’
<i>dæ:dbo:t</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘amends, atonement, repentance, penitence’
<i>dæg</i>	(N)	(m.)	deag, deg, doeg	‘day, life-time; Last Day; name of the rune for d. andlangne d. all day long. dægēs or on d. by day. to: dæge to-day. d. æ:r the day before.

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				sume dæge one day. ofer midne d. afternoon. on his dæge in his time. dægēs and nihtes by day and by night. lange on d. far on, late in the day. emnihtes d. equinox. ealle dagas always. ær dæge ond æfter dæge in perpetuity'
<i>dægma:l</i>	(N)	(nm.)		'horologe, dial'
<i>dægred:d</i>	(N)	(n.)	dægred, dædræ:d, dæ:re:d	'day-break, dawn'
<i>dæ:l</i>	(N)	(m.)		'portion, part, share, lot; division, separation; quantity, amount; region, district; part of speech, word. d. wintra a good number of years. be dæ:le in part, partly. be healfum dæ:le by half. be æ:nigum dæ:le at all, to any extent. be ðæ:m dæ:le to that extent. cy:ðan be dæ:le to make a partial statement. sume dæ:le, be sumum dæ:le partly'
<i>daroð</i>	(N)	(m.)	dareð, darað, deareð, dearoð	'dart, spear, javelin. daroða la:f those left by spears, survivors of a battle'
<i>de:að</i>	(N)	(m.)	de:oð, dæ:ð	'death, dying; cause of death; in pl. manes, ghosts'
<i>de:aw</i>	(N)	(mn.)		'dew'
<i>Dene 1</i>	(N)	(mp.)		'the Danes'
<i>denn</i>	(N)	(n.)	den 1, denu 2	'den, lair, cave; swine-pasture'
<i>de:ofol</i>	(N)	(mn.)	de:oful	'a devil, demon, false god; the devil; diabolical person'
<i>de:ofolgielð</i>	(N)	(n.)	de:ofolgild, de:ofolgeld, de:ofolgyld	'devil-worship, idolatry; idol, image of the devil'
<i>de:or 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	de:r 1, dy:r 1	'animal, beast (usu. wild); deer, reindeer'
<i>de:ore 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	de:or 3	'dear, beloved; precious, costly, valuable; noble, excellent'
<i>di:acon</i>	(N)	(m.)	dæ:con, de:acon	'deacon, minister, Levite'
<i>di:c</i>	(N)	(mf.)		'dike, trench, ditch, moat; an earthwork with a trench'
<i>di:erling ø</i>				
<i>dierne 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	dærne 2, derne 2, dyrne-	'hidden, secret, obscure, remote; deceitful, evil, magical'
<i>dierne 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	dærne 1, derne 1, dyrne	'secret'
<i>dihht</i>	(N)	(n.)	dyht	'arrangement, disposal, deliberation, purpose; administration, office; direction, command, prescription; conduct'
<i>dim</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	dim	'dim, dark, gloomy, obscure; blurred, faint; wicked; wretched, grievous'
<i>disc</i>	(N)	(m.)	dix	'dish, plate, bowl'
<i>do:gor</i>	(N)	(mn.)	do:ger	'day'
<i>dohtor</i>	(N)	(f.)	dohtar, dohter	'daughter, female descendant'

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<i>dol 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘foolish, silly; presumptuous’
<i>dol 2</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘folly’
<i>dolg</i>	(N)	(nm.)	dolh	‘wound, scar, cut, sore; boil, tumour’
<i>do:m</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘doom, judgement, ordeal, sentence; decree, law, ordinance; custom; justice, equity; opinion, advice; choice, option, free-will; condition; authority, supremacy, majesty, power, might; reputation, dignity, glory, honour, splendour; court, tribunal, assembly; meaning, interpretation’
<i>dop ø</i>				
<i>doppa ø</i>				
<i>dor</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘door, gate; pass’
<i>dræge</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘drag-net’
<i>dre:am</i>	(N)	(m.)	dri:m	‘joy, gladness, delight, ecstasy, mirth, rejoicing; melody, music, song, singing’
<i>drenc</i>	(N)	(m.)	drinca, drince	‘drink, drinking, draught; drowning’
<i>dre:or</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘blood’
<i>dropa</i>	(N)	(m.)	drapa	‘a drop; gout; humour, cholera’
<i>druncen 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘refreshed, elate (with drink), drunk; drunken, drunk’
<i>dry:</i>	(N)	(m.)	dre:a, dre:., dri:	‘magician, sorcerer; sorcery’
<i>dryhten</i>	(N)	(m.)	drihten	‘ruler, king, lord, prince; the Lord, God, Christ’
<i>drync</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘drink, potion, draught, drinking’
<i>duguð</i>	(N)	(m.)	dugað, dugeð, dugod	‘body of noble retainers, people, men, nobles, the nobility; host, multitude, army; the heavenly host; strength, power; excellence, worth; magnificence, valour, glory, majesty; assistance, gift; benefit, profit, wealth, prosperity, salvation; what is fit or seemly, decorum’
<i>du:n 1</i>	(N)	(fm.)		‘down, moor, height, hill, mountain. of du:ne down, downwards’
<i>duru</i>	(N)	(f.)	dure, ðuru	‘door, gate, wicket’
<i>du:st</i>	(N)	(n.)	dust, du:sð	‘dust’
<i>dweorg</i>	(N)	(m.)	dwirg, dwerg, dweorh	‘dwarf’
<i>dyrst (BT)</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘tribulation’
<i>dy:ð</i>	(N)	(f.)	du:ð	‘fuel, tinder’
<i>e:a 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	æ:a, e:aw 1, æ: 2	‘water, stream, river’
<i>e:ad</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘riches, prosperity, good fortune, happiness’
<i>e:age</i>	(N)	(n.)	e:ge, e:go	‘eye; aperture, hole’
<i>eal ø</i>				
<i>e:aland</i>	(N)	(n.)	e:alond	‘island; maritime land, sea-board’

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<i>eald</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	ald	‘old, aged, ancient, antique, primeval; elder, experienced, tried; honoured, eminent, great’
<i>ealdor 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	aldor 1, eldor 1, ealdur	‘elder, parent; pl. ancestors; civil or religious authority, chief, leader, master, lord, prince, king; source; primitive’
<i>ealdor 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	aldor 2, eldor 2, e:ador	‘life, vital part; age, old age; eternity. on ealdre to: ealdre for ever, always. a:wa to: ealdre, to: wi:dan ealdre for ever and ever’
<i>ealh</i>	(N)	(m.)	alh	‘temple’
<i>eall 1</i>	(Adj)	(str.only)	eal 3, æl 2, all 1, al 1	‘all, every, entire, whole, universal; pl. all men’
<i>ealu</i>	(N)	(n.)	ealo, aloð, eala	‘ale, beer’
<i>e:ar 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	æhher 1, æ:r 7, a:r 6, eher 1, geher 1, e:r 1	‘ear (of corn)’
<i>e:ar 2</i>	(N)	(m.)	æ:r 9, eher 2, a:r 5, æhher 2, geher 2	‘wave, sea, ocean’
<i>e:are</i>	(N)	(n.)	e:ar 5	‘ear’
<i>eard</i>	(N)	(m.)	yrð	‘native place, country, region, dwelling-place, estate, cultivated ground; earth, land; condition, fate’
<i>earfoðe 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	earfeðe 1	‘hardship, labour, trouble, difficulty, suffering, torment, torture’
<i>earfoðe 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	earfeðe 2	‘hard, difficult, troublesome’
<i>earh 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘arrow’
<i>earm 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	arm 1, ærm	‘arm (of the body, sea, etc.); foreleg; power’
<i>earn 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘eagle’
<i>earnung</i>	(N)	(f.)	ærnung	‘merit, reward, consideration, pay; labour’
<i>ears</i>	(N)	(m.)	ærs	‘fundament, buttocks’
<i>e:ast 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘east, easterly’
<i>e:astan</i>	(Adv)		æ:stan, e:stan 2	‘from the east, easterly’
<i>e:astannorðan</i>	(Adv)			‘from the north-east’
<i>e:astansu:ðan</i>	(Adv)			‘from the south-east’
<i>e:astnorð</i>	(Adv)			‘north-easterly’
<i>E:astre</i>	(N)	(f.)	E:astro, E:astru, E:aster	‘Easter; Passover; spring’
<i>e:astsu:ð</i>	(Adv)			‘south-eastwards’
<i>e:aðe 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	e:ðe 2, e:oðe 1, e:að 1, e:ð 1, y:ð	‘easy; smooth, agreeable, kindly; easily moved’
<i>eaxl</i>	(N)	(f.)	eaxel, æxl, æxel, eaxle, ehsl, esl	‘shoulder’
<i>eced</i>	(N)	(mn.)	æced	‘acid, vinegar’
<i>ecg</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘edge, point; weapon, sword, battle-axe’
<i>edisc</i>	(N)	(m.)	edesc	‘enclosed pasture, park’
<i>edmæ:le</i>	(N)	(n.)	edme:le	‘religious festival’
<i>edwi:t</i>	(N)	(n.)	edwi:d	‘reproach, shame, disgrace, scorn, abuse’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>efen 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	æfen 1, efn 2, emn 1	‘even, equal, like, level; just, true; calm, harmonious, equable’
<i>efes</i>	(N)	(f.)	efesc, æfisc, æfse 1, yfes	‘eaves (of a house), brim, brink, edge, border (of a forest), side’
<i>eft</i>	(Adv)		æft	‘again, anew, a second time; then, thereupon, afterwards, hereafter, thereafter; back; likewise, moreover’
<i>ege</i>	(N)	(m.)	æge, eige	‘awe, fear, terror, dread; overawing influence, cause of fear’
<i>egesa</i>	(N)	(m.)	ægsa, egsa	‘awe, fear, horror, peril, monstrous thing, monster, horrible deed’
<i>e:gor</i>	(N)	(nm.)	e:agor, e:ogor	‘flood, high tide’
<i>egðe</i>	(N)	(f.)	egde, egeðe, egide, egiðe, eiðe	‘harrow, rake’
<i>ele</i>	(N)	(mn.)		‘oil’
<i>elebe:am</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘olive-tree; elder?, privet?, elm-tree?’
<i>ell</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘the letter l’
<i>ellen 1</i>	(N)	(nm.)		‘zeal, strength, courage; strife, contention. on e. boldly’
<i>ellen 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	ellærn 1, ellarn 1, elle 1, ellern	‘elder-tree’
<i>ellor</i>	(Adv)			‘elsewhere, elsewhere, to some other place. e. londes in another land’
<i>elm</i>	(N)	(m.)	helm 2, halm 1	‘elm, elm-tree’
<i>eln</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘fore-arm, ell (A foot and a half to two feet)’
<i>elpend</i>	(N)	(m.)	ylpend, elpent	‘elephant’
<i>em</i>	(N)	(m?)		‘the letter m’
<i>ende</i>	(N)	(m.)	ande, eonde	‘end, conclusion; boundary, border, limit; quarter, direction; part, portion, division; district, region; species, kind, class; death; æt (ðæm) e. finally’
<i>enge 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	ange 1, ænge 1	‘narrow, close, straitened, constrained; vexed, troubled, anxious; oppressive, severe, painful, cruel’
<i>engel 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	ængel, angel 2	‘angel, messenger’
<i>Englan</i>	(N)	(mp.)	Engle	‘the Angles (As opposed to the Saxons); the English generally’
<i>Englisc</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	Onglisc	‘English. on E. in (the) English (language)’
<i>ent</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘giant’
<i>eodor</i>	(N)	(m.)	eador 2, eder, edor, eodur	‘hedge, boundary; limit, region, zone; enclosure, fold, dwelling, house; prince, lord’
<i>eofor</i>	(N)	(m.)	eafor 3, efor, eofer, efer, eobor, eofur, ofor 1	‘boar, wild boar; boar-image on a helmet’
<i>eoh</i>	(N)	(m.)	eh	‘war-horse, charger; name of the rune for e’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>eolh</i>	(N)	(m.)	elho, elch, elh, eola, eolc	‘elk, name of a rune’
<i>eorcnan</i> <i>ø</i>				
<i>e:ored</i>	(N)	(nf.)	e:orod	‘troop, band, legion, company; chariot?’
<i>eorl</i>	(N)	(m.)	heorl	‘brave man, warrior, leader, chief; man; earl, nobleman (origly. a Danish title=the native ealdorman)’
<i>eormen</i> (BT)	(Adj)			‘universal, immense, whole, general’
<i>eorðe</i>	(N)	(f.)	eorð 1, earð 2, earðe, eorðu	‘ground, soil; earth, mould; world; country, land, district’
<i>eoten</i>	(N)	(m.)	eoton	‘giant, monster, enemy’
<i>eotol</i> (BT)	(N)	(f.)		‘Italy’
<i>e:owde</i>	(N)	(fn.)	e:de, e:do, e:ode, e:owede, e:owode, y:de	‘flock (of sheep), herd’
<i>e:owu</i>	(N)	(f.)	e:awu, e:owe, e:we, e:owo	‘ewe’
<i>erlung</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘ploughing’
<i>ersc</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘stubble-field’
<i>esne</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘labourer, slave, servant, retainer; youth, man; scholar’
<i>esol</i>	(N)	(mf.)	æsul, asal, asald, eysel, eosol, eosul, esul, ysel, ysl 2	‘ass’
<i>e:st</i>	(N)	(mf.)	æ:st 2, ost	‘favour, grace, bounty, kindness, love; pleasure; harmony, consent; (usu in pl.) delicacies; history?, origin?’
<i>ete</i> (BT)	(N)	(m.)		‘eating’
<i>e:ðel 1</i>	(N)	(mn.)	æ:ðel, oe:ðel	‘country, native land, ancestral home; name of the rune for oe; hwæ:les e.: the sea’
<i>fa:cen</i>	(N)	(n.)	fa:cn	‘deceit, fraud, treachery, sin, evil, crime; blemish, fault (in an object)’
<i>fæ:hð</i>	(N)	(f.)	fæ:hðe, fæ:hðo, fæ:hðu	‘hostility, enmity, violence, revenge, vendetta’
<i>fæder</i>	(N)	(m.)	fædur, feder, feadur	‘father; male ancestor; the Father, God; (in pl.) parents. eald f. grandfather. ðridda, fe:owerða f. etc. great-grandfather, great-great- grandfather, etc’
<i>fæderen</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘paternal’
<i>fæ:mne</i>	(N)	(f.)	fe:mne, fæ:fne	‘maid, virgin, bride’
<i>fæ:r 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	fe:r 1	‘calamity, sudden danger, peril; sudden attack; terrible sight ‘
<i>færeld</i>	(N)	(nm.)	færeld, færelt	‘way, journey, track, passage, expedition; retinue, company; course of life, conduct; movement, progress, power of locomotion; vehicle; the Passover’
<i>fæst 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	fæsð 2	‘fast, fixed, firm, secure; constant, steadfast; stiff, heavy, dense; obstinate, bound, costive; enclosed, closed, watertight; strong, fortified;

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				reputable?, standard?
<i>fæsten</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘fastness, stronghold, fortress; cloister; enclosure, prison; fastener’
<i>fæsting</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘commendation, trust, guardianship; quartering (of the king’s servants)’
<i>fæt</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘vat, vessel, jar, cup; casket; division’
<i>fæ:t 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘plate, beaten out metal (especially gold), gold ornament’
<i>fæ:ted 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘ornamented with gold’
<i>fæ:tt 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	fe:tt 2, fæ:t 2	‘fat, fatted’
<i>fæðm</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘outstretched or encircling arms, embrace, grasp; protection; interior, bosom, lap, breast, womb; fathom, cubit; power; expanse, surface’
<i>fa:g 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	fa:h 3	‘variegated, spotted, dappled, stained, dyed; shining, gleaming; tessellated’
<i>fa:h 2</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘foe, enemy, party to a blood-feud’
<i>fald</i>	(N)	(m.)	falæd, falod, falud	‘fold, stall, stable, cattle-pen’
<i>fann</i>	(N)	(f.)	fane 1, fone, fon	‘winnowing, fan’
<i>fant</i>	(N)	(m.)	font	‘fount, font; baptismal water’
<i>faroð</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘shore; stream’
<i>faru</i>	(N)	(f.)	fare	‘way, going, journey, course; expedition, march; procession, retinue, companions; life, proceedings, adventures; movable possessions’
<i>faðe</i>	(N)	(f.)	faðu	‘father’s sister, paternal aunt’
<i>fearh</i>	(N)	(m.)	færh, ferh, fe:ar	‘little pig, hog’
<i>fearn</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘fern’
<i>fearr 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	fear 1	‘beast of burden, ox, bull’
<i>feax</i>	(N)	(n.)	fex, fæx	‘hair, head of hair’
<i>fe:dels</i>	(N)	(m.)	fe:desl	‘feeding, keep; fatted animal (bird?)’
<i>fe:fer</i>	(N)	(mn.)	fæ:r 2, fe:r 2, fe:for, fe:fur	‘fever’
<i>fel</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	felo, fæle	‘fell, cruel, savage’
<i>fela 1</i>	(Adj)	(uninfl.)	feala 1, feola 1, fala 2, fealo 2, feolu 1	‘many, much’
<i>feld</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘open or cultivated land, plain; battlefield. on clæ:num felda in the open field (of battle)’
<i>fell</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘fell, skin, hide; garment of skin’
<i>feldu:n</i>	(N)	(m.)	feldu:n	‘privy, dunghill’
<i>fenn</i>	(N)	(nm.)	fen, fæn, feon	‘mud, mire, dirt; fen, marsh, moor; the fen country’
<i>feoh</i>	(N)	(n.)	fe:a 1, feah, fe:awa 2, feh, fe:o, fi:o, fiah	‘cattle, herd; movable goods, property; money, riches, treasure. wið licgendum fe:o for ready money; name of the rune for f’
<i>fe:ond</i>	(N)	(m.)	fi:end, fy:nd	‘adversary, foe, enemy; fiend, devil; the Devil’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>feorh</i>	(N)	(mn.)	feorhe, fe:or 1, feorg	‘life, principle of life, soul, spirit. to: wi:dan fe:ore for eternity, for ever. f. gesellan, a:giefan to die; living being, person’
<i>feorm</i>	(N)	(f.)	farm, færm, form, fyrm 2	‘food, provision, sustenance; entertainment, meal, feast, supper; goods, possessions; stores; rent in kind; profit, benefit; tilling; disposal’
<i>feorr 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	fearr 2, fear 2, feor 1, fyr 1, fyrr 1	‘far, remote, distant’
<i>fe:orða (BT)</i>	(Adj)			‘the fourth, quartus’
<i>fe:ower</i>	(num)		fe:wer, fe:uor, fe:or 2, feðer 2, fiðer 1	‘four; four times’
<i>fe:owerti:ene</i>	(num)		fe:owertene	‘fourteen’
<i>fe:re</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘able to go, fit for (military) service’
<i>ferhð</i>	(N)	(mn.)	ferð, færð, fyrhð, feorð, ferht 2, firhð	‘mind, intellect, soul, spirit; life; person; crowd. wi:dan f. eternally, for ever’
<i>fetel</i>	(N)	(m.)	fetels	‘belt’
<i>fetor</i>	(N)	(f.)	feotor, feter	‘fetter, shackle; check, restrain’
<i>fe:ðe</i>	(N)	(n.)	fæ:ðe	‘power of locomotion, walking, gait, pace’
<i>feðer 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	fæðer, fiðer 2	‘feather; pl. wings, pen’
<i>fi:c</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘fig, fig-tree, (fig-disease); venereal ulcer, hemorrhoids’
<i>fi:f</i>	(num)			‘five’
<i>fi:fel</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘(huge) sea-monster, giant’
<i>fi:ftig</i>	(num)			‘fifty’
<i>fierd</i>	(N)	(f.)	færd, ferd, feord, fyrd, fird	‘national levy or army; military expedition, campaign; camp’
<i>filed</i>	(N)	(sb)		‘curdled milk’
<i>fileðe</i>	(N)	(n.)	filiðe	‘hay’
<i>finger</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘finger’
<i>finol</i>	(N)	(m.)	fenol, finul, finyl, finug, finel	‘fennel’
<i>firen</i>	(N)	(f.)	fyren	‘transgression, sin, crime; outrage, violence; torment, suffering’
<i>firgen (BT)</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘a mountain, mountain woodlands’
<i>first 1</i>	(N)	(mn.)	ferst, fierst 1, fyrst 1	‘period, space of time, time, respite, truce’
<i>first 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	fierst 2, fyrst 2	‘ceiling, (inner) roof; ridge-pole’
<i>fisc</i>	(N)	(m.)	fyx, fix	‘fish’
<i>fiter ø</i>				
<i>fiðerfe:te (BT)</i>	(Adj)			‘four-footed’
<i>flæ:sc</i>	(N)	(n.)	flæ:sc	‘flesh; body (As opposed to soul); carnal nature; living creatures’
<i>flæð ø</i>				
<i>fla:n 1</i>	(N)	(mf.)		‘barb, arrow, javelin, dart’
<i>fle:a 1</i>	(N)	(mf.)	fle:o, fle:ah 3	‘flea’
<i>fle:am</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘flight. on f. gebrengan to put to flight. on f. weorðan to flee’

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<i>fleaðe 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	fleaðor	‘water-lily’
<i>fleax</i>	(N)	(n.)	flæx, flex, flæsc	‘flax, linen’
<i>flehtré (BT)</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘a hurdle’
<i>fle:oge</i>	(N)	(f.)	fle:ge 2, fly:ge, fle:ohé	‘any winged insect, fly’
<i>fle:ot</i>	(N)	(m.)	fle:at 2, fli:et	‘water, sea, estuary, river; raft, ship’
<i>flett</i>	(N)	(n.)	fled, flet	‘floor, ground; dwelling, hall, mansion’
<i>fli:ema</i>	(N)	(m.)	fle:ma, fli:ma, fly:ma	‘fugitive, exile, outlaw, Godes f. excommunicate person’
<i>flocc</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘flock, company, troop’
<i>flo:d</i>	(N)	(mn.)		‘mass of water, flood, wave; flow (of tide as opposed to ebb), tide, flux, current, stream; the Flood, Deluge’
<i>flo:r</i>	(N)	(fm.)		‘floor, pavement, ground; bottom (of a lake, etc.)’
<i>flot</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘deep water, sea; on flot(e) afloat’
<i>flyge</i>	(N)	(m.)	flige	‘flight’
<i>flyhte</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘patch’
<i>fo:dder 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	fo:ddor 1, fo:ddur 1, fo:ter, fo:dor (DOE)	‘fodder, food; darnel, tares’
<i>folc</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘folk, people, nation, tribe; a collection or class of persons, laity; troop, army’
<i>folde</i>	(N)	(f.)	feolde	‘earth, ground, soil, terra firma; land, country, region; world’
<i>fo:r 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘going, course, journey, expedition; way, manner of life’
<i>foran 2</i>	(Adv)		forn 4	‘before, in front, forward; to the front. foran ongean opposite. fo:ran to: opposite; beforehand’
<i>ford</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘ford; waterway’
<i>forfang</i>	(N)	(n.)	forefeng, forfeng	‘capture, (legal) seizure, recovery of cattle or other property; reward for rescuing property’
<i>forlegis</i>	(N)	(f.)	forleges, forliges	‘prostitute, adulteress’
<i>forliger 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	forligere	‘adultery, fornication, wantonness, immorality’
<i>forliger 2</i>	(N)	(mf.)	forli:r	‘whoremonger, adulterer; fornicatress, adulteress’
<i>forweard 1</i>	(N)	(?)	forðweard 4, foreweard 5	‘beginning, front; heading, title, chapter’
<i>fo:stor</i>	(N)	(m.)	fo:ster, fo:stur	‘sustenance, maintenance, food, nourishment’
<i>fo:t</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘foot (As limb and as measure)’
<i>fox</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘fox’
<i>fracoð 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	fraced 1, fraceð 1, fracod 1, fracud, fracuð 1, fræcuð	‘insult, contumely, disgrace; wickedness’
<i>fræ:t</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘perverse, proud, obstinate; shameful’
<i>fre:a 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	fre:o 3, fri:a	‘ruler, lord, king, master; the Lord,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				Christ, God; husband'
<i>frec</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	fræc, fric	'greedy; eager, bold, daring; dangerous'
<i>fre:o 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	fre:a 2, fre:oh 3, fri:, fri:g 3, fri:o 3, fry: 3, fri:ð 2	'free; glad, joyful; noble, illustrious'
<i>fre:ols 1</i>	(N)	(mn.)		'freedom, immunity, privilege; feast-day, festival; charter of freedom'
<i>fre:ols 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'free, festive'
<i>fre:ond</i>	(N)	(m.)	fre:nd, fri:and	'friend, relative; lover'
<i>fre:ot</i>	(N)	(m.)	fre:od 2	'freedom. fre:otes ðolian to be reduced to slavery'
<i>frettan</i>	(Vb)	(weak 1)	fretan	'to feed upon, consume'
<i>Fri:g ø</i>				
<i>frið</i>	(N)	(mn.)	fryð	'peace, tranquility, security, refuge. f. niman to make peace; privilege of special protection, and penalty for the breach of it; restoration of rights (to an outlaw)'
<i>friðu</i>	(N)	(fm.)	freoðu, friðo, freðo, freoðo	'peace, safety, protection; refuge, asylum'
<i>frum 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'primal, original, first'
<i>fugel</i>	(N)	(m.)	fugol	'fowl, bird'
<i>fu:le</i>	(Adv)			'fouly'
<i>full 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	ful 2	'full, filled, complete, perfect, entire, utter; swelling, plump'
<i>fulwiht</i>	(N)	(mfn.)	fulluht, fulwuht	'baptism, Christianity'
<i>furh</i>	(N)	(f.)	furuh	'furrow, trench'
<i>fu:s</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'striving forward, eager for, ready for, inclined to, willing, prompt; expectant, brave, noble; ready to depart, dying'
<i>fyld</i>	(N)	(m.)		'fold, crease'
<i>fyrn</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	firm	'former, ancient'
<i>fy:r</i>	(N)	(n.)	fi:r	'fire, a fire'
<i>fy:ren</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'of fire, fiery; on fire, burning, flaming'
<i>fyr 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	fyr 2	'furze, gorse, bramble'
<i>fy:st</i>	(N)	(f.)	fe:st	'fist'
<i>fyxen</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	fixen	'of a fox'
<i>ga:d 2</i>	(N)	(f.)		'goad, point, arrow-head, spear-head'
<i>gærs</i>	(N)	(n.)	græs 2	'grass, blade (of grass), herb, young corn, hay, plant; pasture'
<i>gærstu:n</i>	(N)	(m.)		'grass-enclosure, meadow'
<i>gafol 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	gæfol 1, geafol 1, gefol 1, gaful 1, gæfel 1, gafel 1, geafl 1, geaful 1, gofol 1	'tribute, tax, duty, due, debt; interest, usury, profit, rent'
<i>gaga:tes</i>	(N)	(m.)		'agate, jet'
<i>gagel</i>	(N)	(m?)	gagelle, gagolle,	'gale, bog-myrtle'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			gagol 2	
<i>gagol 3</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	ge:agl 3	‘gay, light, wanton; proud, wicked’
<i>ga:l 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	gagol 1, ge:agl 2, ge:ahl 1	‘lust, luxury, wantonness, folly, levity’
<i>galdor</i>	(N)	(n.)	gealdor	‘sound, song, incantation, spell, enchantment’
<i>gamen</i>	(N)	(n.)	gomen	‘sport, joy, mirth, pastime, game, amusement’
<i>gang</i>	(N)	(m.)	geong 2, gong, iong 1, geng 2	‘going, journey, progress, track, footprint; flow, stream, way, passage, course, path, bed; drain, privy; (in pl.) steps, platform, stage; legal process’
<i>gangel (BT)</i>	(N)	(?)		‘going’
<i>ga:r 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	ga:re 1	‘spear, dart, javelin’
<i>ga:ra</i>	(N)	(m.)	ga:r 3, go:r	‘corner, point of land, cape, promontory; strip of cloth, saddle cloth’
<i>ga:s ø</i>				
<i>ga:st</i>	(N)	(m.)	gæ:st, gæ:sð, ge:st	‘breath; soul, spirit, life; good or bad spirit, angel, demon; Holy Ghost; man, human being’
<i>ga:t</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘she-goat’
<i>ge:ac 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘cuckoo’
<i>(ge)ærnan 1</i>	(Vb)	(weak 1)		‘to run, ride, gallop; (+) to ride, run to, reach, gain by running or riding’
<i>ge:agl 1</i>	(N)	(mn.)	ge:ahl 2, i:agul	‘jaws, throat, gullet’
<i>gealga 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	galga	‘gallows, cross’
<i>gealla</i>	(N)	(m.)	galla, gella, ealla	‘gall, bile; a galled place on the skin’
<i>ge:ar</i>	(N)	(nm.)	ge:r, gæ:r	‘year. to: geare in this year; yearly tribute; name of the rune for g’
<i>gearcung</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘preparation’
<i>geard 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘yard, fence, enclosure, court, residence, dwelling, land. in geardum at home, in the world; hedge’
<i>gearn</i>	(N)	(n.)	gern	‘yarn, spun wool’
<i>gearo 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	geara 1, gearu, gare 1, gearwe 4, iara 1, earo 1, earu 1	‘prepared, ready, equipped, finished’
<i>gearwe 3</i>	(N)	(f.)	garwe, gærwe, garuwe 1, geara 3	‘yarrow’
<i>geat</i>	(N)	(n.)	gæt, get, gat, geatu	‘gate, door, opening’
<i>gebæ:dan</i>	(Vb)	(weak 1)	gebe:dan	‘to force, constrain, impel; to require, exact’
<i>gebæc</i>	(N)	(n.)	gebec	‘bakemeats, baking’
<i>gebann 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	geban, gebonn	‘proclamation, summons, command; indiction (cycle of 15 years)’
<i>(ge)be:acen</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)be:cen, (ge)bi:ecn	‘beacon, sign, token, phenomenon, portent, apparition; standard, banner; audible signal’
<i>(ge)bearu</i>	(N)	(m.)	(ge)bæro,	‘grove, wood’

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			(ge)beoro, (ge)beora	
<i>(ge)bed</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)bæd, (ge)bead, (ge)beod	‘prayer, supplication; religious ordinance, service’
<i>(ge)be:n</i>	(N)	(f.)	(ge)bo:ne	‘prayer, request; compulsory service; favour’
<i>gebeorg</i>	(N)	(n.)	gebeorh, gebeoruh, geberg	‘protection, defence, refuge’
<i>(ge)beorðor</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)berðor, (ge)borðor, (ge)burðor, (ge)byrðor	‘child-bearing, child-birth; what is born, foetus, offspring’
<i>(ge)be:ot</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘boastful speech, boast, threat; on b. boastfully; promise, vow, command; peril, danger’
<i>(ge)ble:o</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)bleoh	‘colour; appearance, form’
<i>(ge)blo:t</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)blo:d	‘sacrifice’
<i>(ge)bræ:c</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)bræ:ceo, (ge)bre:c	‘catarrh, cough’
<i>(ge)bre:dan 1</i>	(Vb)	(str.IIIc)		‘to move quickly, pull, shake, swing, throw (wrestling), draw (sword), drag; bend, weave, braid, knit, join together; change colour, vary, be transformed; bind, knot; move, be pulled; flash. up b. bring up (A charge)’
<i>(ge)bre:owan</i>	(Vb)	(str.II)		‘to brew’
<i>(ge)bro:ðor</i>	(N)	(m.)	(ge)bro:der, (ge)bro:ðar, (ge)bro:ðer, (ge)bro:ður	‘brother; (+/-) bro:ðor, bro:ðru fellowman, co-religionist, monk’
<i>(ge)bry:san</i>	(Vb)	(weak 1)	(ge)bri:esan, (ge)bri:esian, (ge)bry:sian	‘to bruise, crush, pound; season’
<i>gebyrd 1</i>	(N)	(fn.)	gebyrde 2, gebieter, gebyrdu, gebyrdo	‘birth, descent, parentage, race; offspring; nature, quality, rank; fate’
<i>(ge)camp 1</i>	(N)	(mn.)	(ge)comp 1	‘combat, battle, struggle, warfare’
<i>(ge)ce:osan</i>	(Vb)	(str.II)		‘to choose, seek out, select; decide, test; accept, approve’
<i>(ge)clæ:nsung</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘cleansing, purifying, chastening, castigation, expiation; purity, chastity’
<i>(ge)costung</i>	(N)	(f.)	(ge)costnung	‘temptation, testing, trial, tribulation’
<i>(ge)cu:ð</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘known, plain, manifest, certain; well known, usual; noted, excellent, famous; intimate, familiar, friendly, related’
<i>gecwed</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘declaration’
<i>(ge)cynd</i>	(N)	(nf.)	(ge)cind, (ge)cund, (ge)cyndo, (ge)cyndu, (ge)cynn	‘origin, generation, birth; race, species; place by nature; nature, kind, property, quality; character; offspring; gender; genitalia’
<i>(ge)da:l</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘division, separation, sharing, giving out; distinction, difference; destruction; share, lot’

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<i>(ge)de:ad</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	(ge)dæ:d, (ge)de:d	‘dead’
<i>gedelf</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘digging, excavation; what is dug, trench, quarry, canal’
<i>(ge)dryht</i>	(N)	(f.)	(ge)driht	‘multitude, army, company, body of retainers, nation, people; pl. men’
<i>(ge)du:fan</i>	(Vb)	(str.II)		‘to duck, dive’
<i>(ge)dwæ:s 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘dull, foolish, stupid’
<i>(ge)dwild</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)dwylđ, (ge)dwield	‘wandering; error, heresy’
<i>gedwol</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘heretical’
<i>geardung</i>	(N)	(f.)	geardung	‘living, abode, tabernacle’
<i>(ge)etan</i>	(Vb)	(str.V)	(ge)eatan, (ge)eotan	‘to eat; devour, consume; feed; provision oneself’
<i>(ge)fæsten</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)fæst, (ge)fæstern	‘fast (Abstinence from food); firmament, sky’
<i>(ge)feng</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘grip, grasp, embrace; capture; prey, booty’
<i>(ge)feoht</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)fæht, (ge)fiht, (ge)fyht, (ge)feaht, (ge)feht	‘action of fighting; fight, battle; strife’
<i>(ge)fiell</i>	(N)	(mn.)	(ge)fæll, (ge)fell, (ge)feall, (ge)fyll, (ge)fel, (ge)fill, (ge)fyl, (ge)fal	‘fall, destruction; death, slaughter; precipice, case, inflection’
<i>(ge)flit</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘strife; dispute, contention; scandalum. to: +fli:tes emulously’
<i>gefo:g 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘joining, joint; suitability’
<i>(ge)fro:for</i>	(N)	(fmn.)	(ge)fro:fer, (ge)fro:fur	‘consolation, joy, refuge; compensation, help, benefit’
<i>(ge)fylling</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘filling; completion’
<i>gegadere</i>	(Adv)	(wk.&str.)	gegegadre, gegædere, gegædre, gegegador, gegeador	‘together’
<i>(ge)gaf (BT)</i>	(Adj)			‘base, wanton, lewd’
<i>(ge)gearwung</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘preparation; working; parasceve’
<i>(ge)gield</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)geld, (ge)geold, (ge)geold, (ge)gyld	‘guild, brotherhood; idol, god’
<i>(ge)gierela</i>	(N)	(m.)	(ge)gerela, (ge)girela, (ge)gyrela	‘dress, apparel, adornment; banner’
<i>(ge)gierwan</i>	(Vb)	(wk.I&II)	(ge)gearwan, (ge)gerwan, (ge)gyrwan, (ge)gierwian, (ge)gærwian, (ge)girwan, (ge)gearwian	‘to prepare; cook; deck, dress, clothe, adorn; direct’
<i>gegrind</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘impact, crash’
<i>(ge)hæft 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘bond, fetter; captive, slave, servant; bondage, imprisonment, affliction; seizing, thing seized’
<i>(ge)ha:lgung</i>	(N)	(f.)	(ge)hæ:lgung	‘hallowing, consecration; sanctuary’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>(ge)ha:t</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘promise, vow’
<i>(ge)healdend</i>	(N)	(m.)	(ge)haldend	‘protector, guardian, ruler, king, lord, God; economical person’
<i>(ge)he:awan</i>	(Vb)	(str.VII (b))		‘to hew, hack, strike, cleave, cut, cut down, kill; make by hewing. æftan h. to slander’
<i>(ge)hi:eran</i>	(Vb)	(weak)	(ge)he:ran, (ge)hi:ran, (ge)hy:ran	‘to hear, listen (to); obey, follow; accede to, grant; be subject to, belong to, serve’
<i>(ge)hield</i>	(N)	(f.)	(ge)hæld, (ge)held, (ge)heold, (ge)hild, (ge)hyld	‘keeping, custody, guard, protection; loyalty, fidelity; observance, observation, watching; secret place; protector, guardian’
<i>(ge)hilde</i>	(N)	(fn.)	(ge)hilt, (ge)helt	‘handle, hilt (of sword)’
<i>gehlot</i>	(N)	(n.)	gehlodd, gehlott	‘selection by lot, choice, decision’
<i>(ge)hrif</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)rif	‘belly, womb’
<i>(ge)hyht</i>	(N)	(mf.)	(ge)heht, (ge)hiht	‘hope, trust; joy, exultation; desire, expectation’
<i>(ge)la:ð</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘hated, hateful, hostile, malignant, evil; loathsome, noxious, unpleasant’
<i>(ge)le:as</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘false, faithless; untruthful, deceitful; lax, vain, worthless’
<i>(ge)le:of</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘dear, valued, beloved, pleasant, agreeable’
<i>geli:c 2</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘something like another thing; similitude’
<i>gelod ø</i>				
<i>gema:d</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘silly, mad’
<i>(ge)mæ:g 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	(ge)me:g 1, (ge)me:i 1, (ge)me:ig 1	‘male kinsman, parent, son, brother, nephew, cousin; compatriot’
<i>(ge)mæ:gð 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	(ge)mæ:geð 1, (ge)my:gð 1	‘family group, clan, tribe, generation, stock, race, people; province, country’
<i>(ge)mæ:gð 2</i>	(N)	(?)	(ge)mæ:geð 2, (ge)mæ:hð, (ge)my:gð 2	‘longing, ambition; greed’
<i>(ge)mæ:re</i>				
<i>(ge)mearc</i>	(N)	(f.)	(ge)mærc, (ge)merc, (ge)mirc	‘mark, sign, line of division; boundary, limit, term, border; defined area, district, province. to:ðæs +mearces ðe in the direction that’
<i>(ge)met</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)mett	‘measure (vessel or amount); act of measuring, appointed share, quantity; space, distance; boundary, limit; manner, degree, way; ability, adequacy, capacity; rule, law; mood; metre; moderation. ealle +mete in all respects. on +met in vain. na:num +m. by no means, on no account’
<i>(ge)mo:d</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘heart, mind, spirit, mood, temper’
<i>(ge)mo:t</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)me:t	‘moot, society, assembly, court, council, synod. + m. wyrcan to take

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				counsel; litigation; (+) conflict, encounter'
<i>(ge)mynd</i>	(N)	(fn.)	(ge)mind, (ge)mund	'memory, remembrance; memorial, record; act of commemoration; thought, purpose; consciousness, mind, intellect, on +m. niman to recollect'
<i>ge:n 1</i>	(Adv)		ge:na 1, gegn 1, gi:en 1, ge:an 1, ge:ana 1, ge:no, ge:nu, gi:ena 1	'yet, now, still, again; further, besides, also, moreover; hitherto; (BT) again; contra'
<i>genacod 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	genacud 1, genæcod 1, genæcud 1, genæced 1, genæcad 1, gehnacod	'naked, nude, bare; empty; not fully clothed'
<i>(ge)næglian</i>	(Vb)	(weak)		'to nail, fasten with nails'
<i>gene:at</i>	(N)	(m.)		'companion, follower (esp. in war); dependant, vassal, tenant who works for a lord'
<i>(ge)ner</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)near, (ge)neru, (ge)nerere	'refuge, protection'
<i>ge:o</i>	(Adv)		gi:u, gi:o, gy:u, i:o, i:u	'once, formerly, of old, before, already, earlier'
<i>geoc</i>	(N)	(m.)	giuc, ioc, iuc	'yoke; yoke of oxen, etc.; a measure of land; consort'
<i>geofon</i>	(N)	(n.)	geofen, gifon, gyfon, gifen	'ocean, sea, flood'
<i>geoguð</i>	(N)	(f.)	geogoð, geogað, eogoð, gegoð, gigoð, iugoð	'youth; young people; junior warriors (As apposed to duguð); young cattle'
<i>Ge:ol</i>	(N)	(n.)	Geohol, Ge:ohhol, Ge:hhol	'Yule-tide, Christmas. æ:rra Ge:ola December. æftera Ge:ola January'
<i>geolu</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	gelo	'yellow'
<i>ge:omor</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	gi:omor, ge:omur	'troubled, sad, miserable'
<i>geond 2</i>	(Adv)		gend, giend, gind, gynd, gand, gond, eond	'yonder, thither'
<i>ge:osceaft</i>	(N)	(m.)		'destiny, fate'
<i>ge:otend</i>	(N)	(m.)		'artery'
<i>gera:d 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'conditioned, circumstanced, disposed, adapted; wise, clever, skilful; straight'
<i>(ge)ræ:de</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'prepared, ready, ready for riding (horse); skilled, simple'
<i>(ge)re:fa</i>	(N)	(m.)	(ge)re:afa	'high official, reeve, steward, sheriff, count (comes), prefect, consul'
<i>(ge)reord 1</i>	(N)	(fn.)		'voice; language, speech'
<i>(ge)reord 2</i>	(N)	(f.)		'sustenance, food; meal, feast'
<i>(ge)reordung</i>	(N)	(f.)	(ge)rerding	'refection, meal'
<i>gerid</i>	(N)	(n.)		'riding, food'
<i>(ge)riht 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	(ge)reht 2, (ge)reoht 2, (ge)riht 2, (ge)ryht	'straight, erect, direct; right, proper, fair, just, equitable, lawful, permissible; upright, righteous;

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			2	true, correct; fitting, appropriate; real, genuine; right (As opposed to left)
<i>(ge)ri:m</i>	(N)	(n.)		'number, counting, reckoning; a calendar, numeral'
<i>(ge)ri:p</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>(ge)ry:p</i>	'harvest; cut corn, sheaf; ripeness, maturity'
<i>(ge)ru:m 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'roomy, wide, long, spacious, ample, large, liberal; unoccupied; unfettered, open, unrestricted, loose; noble, august'
<i>(ge)ry:ne</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>(ge)re:ne, (ge)ri:ne</i>	'mystery, dark saying; mystic rite; sacrament; sacramental elements'
<i>gesce:ad</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	<i>gesca:d</i>	'reasonable, prudent; calculated'
<i>(ge)sceap</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>(ge)scap, (ge)scep</i>	'shape, form, created being, creature; creation; dispensation, fate; condition; sex; genitalia'
<i>(ge)sce:awian</i>	(Vb)	(wk.II)		'to look, gaze, see, behold, observe; inspect, examine, scrutinize; have respect to, look favourably on; look out, look for, choose; decree, grant, exhibit, display'
<i>(ge)scyld 1</i>	(N)	(fm.)	<i>(ge)sceld 2, (ge)scyldo, (ge)scyldu</i>	'offence, fault, crime, guilt, sin; obligation, liability, due, debt'
<i>(ge)set</i>	(N)	(n.)		'seat, habitation; entrenchment, camp, stall, fold; setting (of the sun)'
<i>(ge)sibb 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'related, akin'
<i>(ge)si:de</i>	(N)	(f.)		'side'
<i>gesi:ð 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>gesy:ð 1</i>	'comrade, companion; follower, retainer, warrior; count, thane'
<i>(ge)snid</i>	(N)	(n.)		'slice; cutting; slaughter'
<i>(ge)snyttru</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>(ge)snyteru, (ge)snytro, (ge)snytru</i>	'wisdom, cleverness, prudence, sagacity, intelligence'
<i>(ge)sta:l</i>	(N)	(n.)		'plaint, accusation, confession?; contention'
<i>(ge)stalu</i>	(N)	(f.)		'stealing, robbery, theft; stolen article; fine for stealing'
<i>gesund</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'sound (i-sound), safe, whole, uninjured, healthy, prosperous'
<i>(ge)sweotolung</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>(ge)switolung, (ge)swutolung, (ge)swytolung</i>	'manifestation, Epiphany; definition, explanation, exposition, declaration; written testimony, evidence'
<i>(ge)swinc</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>(ge)swing</i>	'toil, work, effort; hardship; the produce of labour'
<i>getæl 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>getel 1, geteal</i>	'number, series; numeral; number of people, tribe; catalogue; reckoning, estimation, opinion'
<i>(ge)teld</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>(ge)tæld, (ge)teald</i>	'tent, pavilion, tabernacle'
<i>(ge)timber</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>(ge)timbor</i>	'timber, building material; act of building; building, structure; trees, woods'
<i>getinge</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'fluent, eloquent; skilful'

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<i>(ge)ðanc</i>	(N)	(m.)	(ge)ðonc, (ge)ðong	‘thought, reflection, sentiment, idea; mind, will, purpose; grace, mercy, favour, pardon; thanks, gratitude; pleasure, satisfaction; reward, recompense. Gode ð. thanks (be) to God. Godes ðances through the mercy of God. Drihtnes ðances according to the will of the Lord. mi:nes ðances by my favour, of my own will. on ð. willingly, gladly. an ðance acceptable, pleasant. de:ofla ðances in honour of devils. to:ðance for the sake of’
<i>geðinge</i>	(N)	(n.)	geðyng	‘meeting, council; arrangement, agreement, covenant; intercession; fate’
<i>(ge)ðræc</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)ðrec	‘throng; pressure, force, violence; equipment’
<i>(ge)wæd</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘ford, water, sea, ocean’
<i>geweald</i>	(N)	(n.)	gewald	‘might, power, possession; control, command, dominion; bridle; protection; subjection; groin; pudenda; muscles of the neck?. (his) gewealdes of his own accord, intentionally’
<i>gewill</i>	(N)	(n.)	gewell, gewile	‘will, wish, desire’
<i>gewind</i>	(N)	(n.)	gewend	‘winding thing, winding path; woven thing’
<i>(ge)windan</i>	(Vb)	(str.IIIa)		‘to wind, plait, curl, twist; unwind; whirl, brandish, swing; turn, fly, leap, start, roll, slip, go; busy oneself with; delay, hesitate; roll up; repair’
<i>(ge)winn</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)win	‘toil, labour, trouble, hardship; profit, gain; conflict, strife, war’
<i>(ge)wite (BT)</i>				
<i>(ge)witnes</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘knowledge, witness, testimony; a witness. ni:wa gew. the New Testament’
<i>(ge)witt</i>	(N)	(n.)	(ge)wit	‘understanding, intellect, sense; knowledge, consciousness; conscience’
<i>(ge)writ</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘letter, book, treatise; scripture, writing; charter, document, deed’
<i>(ge)wyrð</i>	(N)	(fn.)	(ge)weord, (ge)wurd	‘fate, chance, fortune, destiny; Fate, the Fates, Providence; event, phenomenon, transaction, fact; deed. (+) condition; pleasure’
<i>gicela</i>	(N)	(m.)	gicel, gycela, gycel, gecel, gecile	‘icicle, ice’
<i>gielp</i>	(N)	(mn.)	gelp, gilp 2, gylp	‘boasting, pride, arrogance; fame, glory’
<i>gierd</i>	(N)	(f.)	geard 2, gird, gyrd, gerd, ierd	‘yard, rod, staff, twig; measure of length. g. landes an area of land about one-fourth of a hide’
<i>giest</i>	(N)	(m.)	gæst, gest, gist 2, gyst 1, gast	‘guest; stranger’

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<i>giestran</i>	(Adv)		gestran, giestron	'yesterday'
<i>gif 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	geof 1, gyf 1, gib 1, gief 1	'gift, grace'
<i>gift</i>	(N)	(nf.)	gyft	'gift, portion, marriage gift (by the bridegroom), dowry. (pl.) nuptials, marriage'
<i>gi:gant</i>	(N)	(m.)		'giant'
<i>gimm</i>	(N)	(m.)	giem, gymm, gim	'precious stone, gem, jewel; sun, star'
<i>gið ø</i>				
<i>glæs 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		'glass'
<i>gle:d</i>	(N)	(f.)	gloed, led	'glowing coal, ember, fire, flame; an instrument of torture'
<i>gli:w</i>	(N)	(n.)	gle:ow, gle:o, gli:g, gli:o, gli:u	'glee, pleasure, mirth, play, sport; music: mockery'
<i>gli:wung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'boisterous laughter, mockery'
<i>glo:f 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	glo:fe	'glove, pouch; foxes g. foxglove'
<i>gnorn 2</i>	(N)	(m.)		'sadness, sorrow, trouble'
<i>gnyrn</i>	(N)	(f.)	gnorn 3	'sadness, mourning, calamity; wrong, insult, fault, blemish'
<i>God 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		'God, image of a god; God, the (Christian) Deity; godlike person'
<i>go:d 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'good (of persons or things), virtuous; desirable, favourable, salutary, pleasant; valid, efficient, suitable; considerable, sufficiently great'
<i>go:d 2</i>	(N)	(n.)		'good thing, advantage, benefit, gift; good, goodness, welfare; virtue, ability, doughtiness; goods, property, wealth'
<i>godcund</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'religious, sacred, divine, spiritual, heaven-sent'
<i>godspel</i>	(N)	(n.)		'gospel, glad tidings; one of the four gospels; the gospel (for the day)'
<i>godwebb 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		'fine cloth, purple; fine clothes; curtain; flag'
<i>gold</i>	(N)	(n.)		'gold'
<i>goldhord</i>	(N)	(nm.)		'treasure of gold, treasury'
<i>gors</i>	(N)	(m.)	gorst, gost	'gorse, furze; juniper, rhamnus'
<i>go:s</i>	(N)	(f.)		'goose'
<i>græ:g</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	gre:g, gri:g	'grey'
<i>græf 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	graf	'cave, grave, trench'
<i>græf 2</i>	(N)	(n.)		'style for writing'
<i>græft</i>	(N)	(mfn.)		'graven image, carved object, sculpture'
<i>græs 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		'grass'
<i>gram 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	grom 1	'angry, cruel, fierce; oppressive, hostile'
<i>grammatic</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'grammatical'
<i>gre:at</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	græt, gre:t	'great, tall, thick, stout, massive; coarse'

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<i>gre:ot</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘grit, sand, earth’
<i>gre:ting</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘greeting; present’
<i>gri:ma</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘mask, helmet; ghost’
<i>grimm</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	grim	‘fierce, savage; dire, severe, bitter, painful’
<i>grinde</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘shingle’
<i>grist ø</i>				
<i>grið</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘truce, (temporary) peace; protection of the person, asylum, sanctuary, guarantee of safety’
<i>grorn 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘sorrow, sadness’
<i>grorn 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘sad, agitated’
<i>grund</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘ground, bottom; foundation; abyss, hell; plain, country, land, earth; sea, water’
<i>gryre</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘horror, terror; fierceness, violence; horrible thing’
<i>guma</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘man, lord, hero’
<i>gu:ð</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘combat, battle, war’
<i>gylden</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	gelden, gilden, gylten	‘golden’
<i>gylt</i>	(N)	(m.)	gelt, gilt, gielt	‘guilt, sin, offence, crime, fault’
<i>gyr 2</i>	(N)	(?)		‘fir-tree’
<i>gyrdel</i>	(N)	(m.)	gerdel	‘girdle, belt, zone; purse’
<i>gyrn</i>	(N)	(mn.)	gryn	‘sorrow, misfortune’
<i>gyte</i>	(N)	(m.)	gytt	‘pouring forth, shedding; flood’
<i>ha:</i>	(N)	(m.)	ha:n 2	‘oar-thole, rowlock. æt ha: for each roar, or each oarsman’
<i>ha:d</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘person, individual character, individuality; degree, rank, order, office (especially holy office); condition, state, nature, character, form, manner; sex; race, family, tribe; choir’
<i>ha:dung</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘consecration, ordination. ha:dunge underfo:n to take the veil’
<i>hæ:lnes</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘salvation, safety; sanctuary’
<i>hæcc 1</i>	(N)	(fm.)	hæc 1, hæcce 3	‘grating, hatch, half-gate’
<i>hæfer</i>	(N)	(m.)	hefer, heber	‘he-goat’
<i>hæg (BT)</i>	(N)	(?)		‘a fence; a hag, an enclosure’
<i>hæleð</i>	(N)	(m.)	heleð	‘man, hero, fighter’
<i>hæ:lu</i>	(N)	(f.)	hæ:l 2, hæ:le, he:lo, hæ:lo	‘health; prosperity; safety, salvation; healing, cure’
<i>hæ:med</i>	(N)	(n.)	hæ:met, hæ:með, he:med, he:með	‘cohabitation; marriage; adultery, fornication’
<i>hæ:r</i>	(N)	(n.)	ha:r 2, he:r 2	‘hair; a hair’
<i>hærfest</i>	(N)	(m.)	herfest	‘autumn, harvest time; August. h. handful handful of corn (A due belonging to the husbandman on an estate)’
<i>hæ:ring</i>	(N)	(m.)	he:ring 1, hi:ering 2	‘herring’

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<i>hæ:wen</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	he:wen, he:awen	‘blue, purple, azure, green’
<i>hærn 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘wave, tide; sea, ocean’
<i>hæsel</i>	(N)	(m.)	hæsl	‘hazel shrub’
<i>hæ:ð 1</i>	(N)	(mn.)		‘heath, untilled land, waste; heather’
<i>hæ:ða</i>	(N)	(m.)	hæ:ð 2	‘heat, hot weather’
<i>hæ:ðen 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	he:ðen 1	‘heathen, heathenish, pagan’
<i>hæ:ðen 2</i>	(N)	(m.)	he:ðen 2	‘gentile, heathen man (especially of the Danes)’
<i>hafoc</i>	(N)	(m.)	heafoc, hæfuc, hafuc, heafuc, heced 2	‘hawk’
<i>hagol</i>	(N)	(mn.)	hagal, hægol, hegol, hagel, hegel	‘hail; hail-shower, hailstorm; name of the rune for h’
<i>hagosteald 2</i>	(N)	(m.)	hehstald 2, hehsteald 1	‘unmarried man attached to a court, bachelor, young man, young warrior, liege man’
<i>hagu ø</i>				
<i>ha:lig 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘holy, consecrated, sacred; venerated; godly, saintly; ecclesiastical; pacific, tame’
<i>ha:ligdo:m</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘holiness, righteousness, sanctity; holy place, sanctuary, chapel; relics, holy things; holy office; sacrament; holy doctrines’
<i>ha:ls</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘salvation’
<i>ha:lsung</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘exorcism; augury, divination; entreaty’
<i>ha:m 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘village, hamlet, manor, estate; home, dwelling, house; region, country’
<i>hamm 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	ham 2	‘piece of pasture-land, enclosure, dwelling’
<i>hamor</i>	(N)	(m.)	homor, hamer, hamur	‘hammer’
<i>hana</i>	(N)	(m.)	hona	‘cock’
<i>hancre:d</i>	(N)	(m.)	hancræ:d, hangræ:d	‘cock-crow’
<i>hand 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	hond	‘hand; side (in defending position); power, control, possession, charge; agency; person regarded as holder or receiver of something. bra:d h. palm. on h. ga:n to yield. swi:ðre, winstre h. right, left hand. on gehwæðere h. on both sides. on h. a:giefan, to: handa læ:tan to hand over (to). on handa sellan to give a pledge, promise, bargain. to: handa healdan hold (land) of another. wel on h. favourably. ymb hand at once. ba:m handum twa:m zealously’
<i>hang ø</i>				
<i>ha:r 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘hoar, hoary, grey, old’
<i>hara</i>	(N)	(m.)	hær	‘hare’
<i>ha:t 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘hot, flaming; fervent, excited; intense, violent; inspiring?’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				attractive?’
<i>he:af</i>	(N)	(m.)	he:of 2	‘lamentation, wailing’
<i>he:afod</i>	(N)	(n.)	hæ:fd, hæ:fed, he:afed, he:afud, he:ofod	‘head; top; source, origin; chief, leader; capital (city). he:afdes ðolian to forfeit life’
<i>he:ah 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	he:ag 2, he:a 1, he:h	‘high, tall, lofty; high-class, exalted, sublime, illustrious, important; proud, haughty; deep; right (hand)’
<i>he:ahde:or</i>	(N)	(n.)	he:ador, he:ade:or	‘stag, deer’
<i>he:ahsæ:</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘high sea, the deep’
<i>heald 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	hield 1	‘keeping, custody, guard, protection; observance, observation, watch; protector, guardian’
<i>healf 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	half 2	‘half; side; part’
<i>healfpenig ø</i>				
<i>healh</i>	(N)	(m.)	heal 1, hal 1, heall 2, halc	‘corner, nook, secret place; small hollow in a hill-side or slope’
<i>heall 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	heal 3	‘hall, dwelling, house; palace, temple, law-court’
<i>heall 3</i>	(N)	(m.)	heal 2, hal 2	‘rock’
<i>healm 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	halm 2, hælm	‘hulm, stalk, straw, stubble; culmen, thatched roof?, harvest- land?’
<i>heals</i>	(N)	(m.)	hals	‘neck; prow of a ship’
<i>healsere ø</i>				
<i>heard 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	hard 1	‘hard, harsh, severe, stern, cruel (things and persons); strong, intense, vigorous, violent; hardy, bold; resistant’
<i>hearg</i>	(N)	(m.)	hearga, hærg, hærga, herg, herga, herh, hearh, herig	‘temple, altar, sanctuary, idol; grove’
<i>hearm 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	herm	‘damage, harm, injury, evil, affliction; grief, pain; insult, calumny’
<i>hearm 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	hearme	‘harmful, malignant, evil’
<i>hearpe</i>	(N)	(f.)	hærpe	‘harp’
<i>heaðu (BT)</i>	(N)	(?)		‘war (only found in compounds)’
<i>he:dd ø</i>				
<i>heden</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘robe, hood, chasuble’
<i>hefeld</i>	(N)	(n.)	hebeld	‘thread (for weaving)’
<i>hege</i>	(N)	(m.)	heage, hegge 2	‘hedge, fence’
<i>he:la</i>	(N)	(m.)	hæ:la	‘heel’
<i>hell</i>	(N)	(f.)	hyll 2, hel 1, hill, hyl 1	‘Hades; hell, place of torment, Gehenna’
<i>helle</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘hell’
<i>hellewi:te</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘hell-pains, torment’
<i>helm 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	healm 2, halm 3	‘protection, defence, covering, crown; summit, top (of trees); helmet; protector, lord’
<i>helpend</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘helper’
<i>heng ø</i>				

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hengen</i>	(N)	(f.)		'hanging; cross; rack, torture; imprisonment'
<i>henn</i>	(N)	(f.)	hænn, hen	'hen'
<i>he:of 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		'wailing, mourning, grief'
<i>he:ofung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'lamentation, mourning'
<i>heofon</i>	(N)	(mf.)	hefen 2	'sky, firmament; heaven; the power of heaven'
<i>heolor</i>	(N)	(f.)	helor, heoler, heolur, helur	'scales, balance'
<i>heolstor 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	heolster, helustr 1	'dark, shadowy'
<i>heonon</i>	(Adv)		heonun hinan heonan hinon	'hence, from here, away; from now. h. forð henceforth'
<i>he:opa</i>	(N)	(m.)		'bramble'
<i>heorot</i>	(N)	(m.)	heart 3, heorut, heort	'hart, stag'
<i>heorotbrembel</i>	(N)	(m.)	herutberge	'buckthorn'
<i>heorte</i>	(N)	(f.)		'heart (organ), breast, soul, spirit; will, desire; courage; mind, intellect; affections'
<i>heorð</i>	(N)	(m.)	herð, eorð 2	'hearth, fire; house, home'
<i>heoru</i>	(N)	(m.)	heoro	'sword'
<i>he:r 1</i>	(Adv)			'here, in this place; in this world; at this point of time, at this date; now; towards this place, hither'
<i>here</i>	(N)	(m.)	herge, herige	'predatory band, troop, army, host, multitude, (se h. almost always=the Danish army); battle, war, devastation'
<i>he:re 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		'dignity, importance?'
<i>heregeatu</i>	(N)	(fn.)		'war-gear, military equipment; heriot'
<i>herigend</i>	(N)	(m.)		'flatterer'
<i>herðan</i>	(N)	(pl.)		'testiculi'
<i>hete</i>	(N)	(m.)	heate	'hate, envy, malice, hostility, persecution, punishment'
<i>hice</i>	(N)	(?)	yce	'name of a bird, parruca'
<i>hi:d 1</i>	(N)	(fn.)	hy:d 2, hi:gid	'a hide of land (About 120 acres, but amount varied greatly)'
<i>hider</i>	(Adv)		hidere 2, hieder, hyder, hidres?	'hither, to this side, on this side'
<i>hi:eg</i>	(N)	(n.)	he:g, hi:g, hy:g	'hay, cut grass'
<i>hielde</i>	(N)	(f.)	helde 3, hylde	'slope, declivity'
<i>hierde</i>	(N)	(m.)	heorde 2, hirde, hyrde, hiorde	'shepherd, herdsman; guardian, keeper; pastor'
<i>hi:ering 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	he:ring 2	'hearing, hearsay'
<i>hierste</i>	(N)	(f.)	herste, hyrste	'frying-pan; gridiron'
<i>hiersting</i>	(N)	(f.)	hyrsting	'frying, burning; frying-pan?'
<i>hild</i>	(N)	(f.)		'war, combat'
<i>hind</i>	(N)	(f.)	hynd	'hind (female deer)'
<i>hinder 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'after (thought), sad, sinister (thought)?'
<i>hinder 2</i>	(Adv)			'behind, back, after, in the farthest part, down'

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<i>hinsi:ð</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>hinsi:ð</i>	‘departure, death’
<i>hi:red</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>heord 3, he:ored, hi:ered, hy:red, he:orod, hi:ored</i>	‘household, family, retinue; brotherhood, company’
<i>hi:w 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>he:ow, hi:ew, hi:ow 1, hy:w, he:o 2, hiu 1</i>	‘appearance, form, species, kind; apparition; hue, colour; beauty; figure of speech’
<i>hi:w 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>hi:ow 2, he:o 3, hiu 2</i>	‘fortune’
<i>hi:wcu:ð</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	<i>hi:ewcu:ð</i>	‘domestic, familiar, well-known’
<i>hlæd</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘heap? burden?’
<i>hlæ:der</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>hlæ:dder, hlæ:ddre</i>	‘ladder, steps’
<i>hlæst</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘burden, load, freight. holmes h. finny tribe’
<i>hla:f</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘loaf, cake, bread, food; sacramental bread’
<i>hla:fmæsse</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>hla:mmæsse</i>	‘Lammas (August 1)’
<i>hla:ford</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>hla:ford</i>	‘lord, master, ruler; husband; the Lord, God’
<i>hland</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>hlond, hlom</i>	‘urine’
<i>hle:ap (BT)</i>	(N)	(?)		‘a leap, run’
<i>hle:o</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>hle:ow, hli:w</i>	‘covering, refuge, defence, shelter, protection; protector, lord’
<i>hle:or</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘cheek; face, countenance’
<i>hle:oðor</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘noise, sound, voice, song; hearing’
<i>hleahtor</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>hleahtor, hlæhter, hleahter, hlehter</i>	‘laughter, jubilation; derision’
<i>hlenor ø</i>				
<i>hlid 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>hlið 2, hlyd</i>	‘lid, covering, door, gate, opening’
<i>hli:ep</i>	(N)	(mf.)	<i>hly:p, hle:p</i>	‘leap, bound, spring, sudden movement; thing to leap from; place to leap over?; waterfall’
<i>hli:n ø</i>				
<i>hlinc</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘ridge, bank, rising ground, hill’
<i>hlo:se</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>lo:se</i>	‘pigsty; lewze’
<i>hlo:ð</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘troop, crowd, band; booty, spoil; complicity with a band of robbers’
<i>hnutu</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>nytu, nutu</i>	‘nut’
<i>ho:c</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘hook; angle’
<i>hocc</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>hoc</i>	‘mallow’
<i>hof</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘enclosure, court, dwelling, building, house, hall; temple, sanctuary’
<i>ho:f</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘hoof’
<i>ho:h</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>ho:</i>	‘hough, heel. on h. behind; point of land; headland’
<i>ho:l</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘calumny, slander; malice?, envy?’
<i>hol 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘hollow, concave; depressed, lying in a hollow’
<i>hol 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>holl</i>	‘hollow place, cave, hole, den; perforation, aperture’
<i>hold 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘gracious, friendly, kind, favourable; true, faithful, loyal;

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				devout; acceptable, pleasant'
<i>holding</i> ø				
<i>holen</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'of holly'
<i>holm</i>	(N)	(m.)		'wave, sea, ocean, water, (in prose, esp. in place-names) island (esp. in a river or creek)'
<i>holt</i>	(N)	(nm.)		'forest, wood, grove, thicket; wood, timber'
<i>ho:p</i>	(N)	(m.)		'hoop?'
<i>ho:r</i>	(N)	(n.)		'adultery'
<i>hor</i> ø				
<i>hord</i>	(N)	(nm.)		'hoard, treasure'
<i>hordere</i>	(N)	(m.)		'treasurer, chamberlain, steward'
<i>horh</i>	(N)	(mn.)	horg, horu	'phlegm, mucus; dirt, defilement, uncleanness'
<i>horn</i>	(N)	(m.)		'horn (musical instrument, drinking-horn, cupping-horn), beast's horn; projection, pinnacle'
<i>hornung</i> ø				
<i>hors</i>	(N)	(n.)		'horse'
<i>hose</i>	(N)	(f.)		'hose'
<i>hosp</i>	(N)	(m.)		'reproach, insult; blasphemy'
<i>hræ:c</i> ø				
<i>hræd</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	hræde, hræð, hred, hreð, ræd	'quick, nimble, ready, active, alert, prompt'
<i>hræfn</i> 1	(N)	(m.)	hræfn 1, hrefen, hræmm 2, hræ:m 2, hrem, hremm, hremn, ræfen, ræm, remn	'raven; sign of the raven (the Danish banner)'
<i>hrægl</i>	(N)	(n.)	hrægel, hregl, ræ:gel, rægl	'dress, clothing; vestment; cloth, sheet; armour; sail'
<i>hrætel</i> ø				
<i>hræ:w</i> 1	(N)	(nm.)	hra:w 2, hre:aw 2, hra: 1, hræ:, ræ:w 2	'living body; corpse, carcase, carrion'
<i>hramsa</i>	(N)	(m.)	hramso, hromsa, ramesa	'onion, garlic'
<i>hran</i>	(N)	(m.)	hron	'whale'
<i>hra:n</i>	(N)	(m.)		'reindeer'
<i>hre:ac</i>	(N)	(m.)		'rick, heap, stack'
<i>hre:od</i>	(N)	(n.)	re:od 3	'reed, rush'
<i>hre:odan</i>	(Vb)	(str.II)	hre:oðan	'to adorn (only in pp. (+/-) hroden)'
<i>hre:re</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'lightly boiled'
<i>hre:ð</i>	(N)	(mn.)		'victory, glory'
<i>hreðer</i>	(N)	(m.)	hraðer, hræðer, hreðor	'breast, bosom; heart, mind, thought; womb'
<i>hri:m</i>	(N)	(m.)		'rime, hoar-frost'
<i>hring</i>	(N)	(m.)	hrincg, ring	'ring, link of chain, fetter, festoon; anything circular, circle, circular group; border, horizon; (pl.) rings of gold (As ornament and as money); corslet, circuit (of a year),

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				cycle, course; orb, globe; sound?, flood? (of tears) 'made of rings'
<i>hringed</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		
<i>hrið</i>	(N)	(m.)	hruð	'fever'
<i>hri:ðer</i>	(N)	(n.)	hri:ð 2, hry:ðer, hru:ðer, ry:ðer	'neat cattle, ox, bull, cow, heifer'
<i>hro:f</i>	(N)	(m.)		'roof, ceiling; top, summit; heaven, sky'
<i>hro:st</i>	(N)	(m.)		'perch, roost'
<i>hrycg</i>	(N)	(m.)	hricg, hryg, hrig, hryc, ricg, ricig, rycg	'back, spine; ridge, elevated surface'
<i>hrycgmearg</i>	(N)	(n.)	hrycgmeard, hricgmearg, hricgmeard	'spinal marrow'
<i>hund 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		'hundred; (in comp.) decade'
<i>hund 2</i>	(N)	(m.)		'hound, dog'
<i>hundred 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	hundrað, hundreð	'hundred (number); hundred (political district), hundred-court, assembly of the men of a hundred. hundredes ealdor, mann head of the hundred court, centurion'
<i>hungor</i>	(N)	(m.)	hunger, hungur, ungor	'hunger, desire; famine'
<i>hunig</i>	(N)	(n.)		'honey'
<i>huntoð</i>	(N)	(m.)	huntað, huntnoð, huntnold, huntnað	'hunting, what is caught by hunting, game, prey'
<i>huntung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'hunting; a hunt, chase; what is hunted, game'
<i>hu:s</i>	(N)	(n.)		'house; temple, tabernacle; dwelling-place; inn; household; family, race'
<i>hu:sc</i>	(N)	(n.)	hu:cs, hu:cx, hu:x	'mockery, derision, scorn, insult'
<i>hu:sel</i>	(N)	(n.)	hu:sul, hu:sl	'houses, Eucharist; the Host; a sacrifice'
<i>hwæl 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		'whale, walrus'
<i>hwæt 3</i>	(Pron)	(n.)		'who; what; (indef.) any one, some one, anything, something; each. swa: hwa: swa: whosoever. swa: hwæt swa: whatsoever. to: hwæ:m wherefore'
<i>hwæ:te</i>	(N)	(m.)	hwe:te	'wheat, corn'
<i>hwamm 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	hwomm, wæm 2	'corner, angle, prominence; porch'
<i>hwega</i>	(Adv)		hwugu	'about, somewhat'
<i>hweorfa</i>	(N)	(m.)	hwerf 3	'joint; whorl of a spindle'
<i>hwer</i>	(N)	(m.)	hwær, hwyr, wear 2	'pot, bowl, kettle, caldron'
<i>hwete ø</i>				
<i>hwe:ol</i>	(N)	(n.)	hweogol, hweohl, hwegl, hweogl, hweowl, hweowol	'wheel, (As instrument of torture); circle'
<i>hwi:l</i>	(N)	(f.)		'while, time; a long time; hour. nu: hwi:le just now, a while ago. ealle hwi:le all the while. o:ðre

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				hwi:le...o:ðre hwi:le at one time...at another time'
<i>hwi:t 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'white; bright, radiant, glistening, flashing, clear, fair'
<i>hwi:te</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'white'
<i>hwi:ting (BT)</i>	(N)	(f.)		'whiting, chalk and size'
<i>hwi:tle:ad ø</i>				
<i>hwyrf ø</i>				
<i>hwyrft (BT)</i>	(N)	(m.)		'a turn, revolution, going, course, orbit, circuit, orb, circle'
<i>hy:d 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	hi:d 2	'hide, skin. hy:de ðolian to undergo a flogging'
<i>hyge</i>	(N)	(m.)	hige	'thought, mind, heart, disposition, intention; courage; pride'
<i>hyll 1</i>	(N)	(mf.)	hyl 2	'hill'
<i>hynden</i>	(N)	(f.)		'community of 100 men'
<i>hype</i>	(N)	(m.)		'hip'
<i>hypeba:n</i>	(N)	(n.)		'hip-bone'
<i>hy:r</i>	(N)	(f.)	hi:r, hy:rig	'hire, wages; interest, usury'
<i>hyrne</i>	(N)	(f.)		'angle, corner'
<i>hyse</i>	(N)	(m.)	hisse, hosse, hysse	'son, youth, young man, warrior; shoot, scion'
<i>hy:ð 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	hu:ð 2, hy:d 3	'landing-place, harbour, creek, port'
<i>i:del 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	y:del	'worthless, useless, vain; empty, desolate, bare, void, destitute, devoid (of); idle, unemployed'
<i>i:delgild</i>	(N)	(n.)		'vain worship, idolatry'
<i>i:eg</i>	(N)	(f.)	i:g, e:g, e:ig, igg, æ:g 2	'island'
<i>ieldra</i>	(N)	(sbpl.)	yldra	'parents, ancestors'
<i>ierfe</i>	(N)	(n.)	ærfe, irfe, erfe, yrfe	'heritage, bequest, property; cattle'
<i>i:fig</i>	(N)	(n.)	i:fegn, y:fig	'ivy'
<i>ille ø</i>				
<i>innan 2</i>	(Adv)		innane, innon	'within, inside, in'
<i>inne 1</i>	(Adv)			'in, inside, within, in-doors'
<i>innod</i>	(N)	(mf.)	inna, innað, inneð, ionnað	'inside, entrails, stomach, womb, breast, heart'
<i>inspi:der ø</i>				
<i>inwit 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	inwid 2	'evil, deceit'
<i>inwit 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	inwid 1, inwidd (Sweet), inwitt (Sweet)	'wicked, deceitful'
<i>i:s</i>	(N)	(n.)	hi:s	'ice; (pl.) pieces of ice; name of the rune for i'
<i>i:sen 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	i:sern 2, i:ren 2, y:sen 2, y:sern 2	'iron; iron instrument; fetter; iron weapon, sword; ordeal of red-hot iron'
<i>i:w 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	e:ow 3, i:ow, i:uih 3	'yew, yew-tree'
<i>la:c</i>	(N)	(nf.)	læ:c 2	'play, sport; strife, battle; sacrifice, offering; gift, present; booty; message'

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<i>la:d</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘course, journey; leading, carrying; maintenance, support; clearing from blame or accusation, purgation, exculpation’
<i>la:drinc</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘conductor, escort’
<i>læ:ce</i>	(N)	(m.)	læ:ca, le:ce, ly:ce	‘physician, doctor; leech’
<i>læ:den 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	le:den 3, le:oden 1, ly:den 1	‘Latin; any foreign language’
<i>læ:den 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	le:den 2, ly:den 2, le:oden 2	‘Latin’
<i>læfer</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘rush, reed, iris, gladiolus; metal plate’
<i>læ:n 1</i>	(N)	(nf.)	la:n 2	‘loan, borrowings, lease, grant, gift, present, benefit’
<i>læppa</i>	(N)	(m.)	lappa	‘lappet, piece, section, lobe, portion, district’
<i>læ:ring (BT)</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘instruction, teaching’
<i>læt 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	hlæt	‘slow; slack, lax, negligent; late’
<i>læ:w</i>	(N)	(f.)	le:w, le:aw	‘injury’
<i>lagu 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	lah	‘law, ordinance, rule, regulation; right, legal privilege; district governed by the same laws’
<i>lagu 2</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘water, flood, sea, ocean; name of the rune for l’
<i>la:m</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘loom, clay, earth’
<i>lama 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.)	loma 1	‘crippled, lame, paralytic, weak’
<i>land</i>	(N)	(n.)	lond	‘earth, land, soil; territory, realm, province, district; landed property; country (not town); ridge in a ploughed field’
<i>lang</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	long, leng 2	‘long, tall; lasting’
<i>la:r</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘lore, learning, science, art of teaching, preaching, doctrine; study; precept, exhortation, advice, instigation; history, story; cunning’
<i>la:re:ow</i>	(N)	(m.)	la:row, la:ruwa, la:ruw, la:rðe:aw, la:rðe:ow	‘teacher, master, preacher’
<i>la:st</i>	(N)	(m.)	læ:st 2, le:st, le:ast	‘sole of foot; spoor, footprint, track, trace; gait, step. on la:st(e) behind, after, in pursuit of. on l. lecgan to follow. la:stas lecgan to go’
<i>la:ð</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘pain, harm, injury, misfortune; insult, annoyance, harmful thing’
<i>laur</i>	(N)	(m.)	lauwer, lawer	‘laurel, bay, laver’
<i>le:ac</i>	(N)	(n.)	læ:c 1, le:c 2, le:oc	‘leek, onion, garlic, garden-herb’
<i>le:actu:n</i>	(N)	(m.)	le:ahtu:n, le:htu:n	‘kitchen-garden, garden of herbs’
<i>le:ad</i>	(N)	(n.)	le:d	‘lead; leaden vessel, cauldron; an instrument of torture’
<i>le:af</i>	(N)	(n.)	li:f 3, læ:f 2, le:of 1, le:f 2	‘leaf, shoot; pl. foliage; sheet of paper’
<i>le:an 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘reward, gift, loan, compensation, remuneration, retribution’
<i>le:as 2</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘falsehood, lying; untruth, mistake’

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<i>le:asung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'leasing, lying, false witness, deceit, hypocrisy, artifice; a lie; empty talk, frivolity, laxity; indemnity?'
<i>leahtor</i>	(N)	(m.)	lehtor, leahter	'vice, sin, offence, crime, fault; reproach; disease, injury'
<i>le:aðor</i>	(N)	(n.)		'soap, soda'
<i>le:f1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	li:f 2, ly:f	'feeble, infirm, weak, injured'
<i>lencten 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	læncten 2, lengten 2, lenten 2	'springtime; the fast of Lent'
<i>lencten 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	læncten 1, lengten 1, lenten 1	'pertaining to Lent'
<i>lendenu</i>	(N)	(np.)	lændenu	'loins'
<i>le:o</i>	(N)	(mf.)	le:a 1, li:o	'lion, lioness'
<i>le:od 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	le:oda 1, le:ud 1	'man; wergeld for manslaughter'
<i>le:od 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	le:ud 2	'people, nation'
<i>le:oh1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	le:ht 1, li:ht 1	'light, not heavy; slight, easy, trifling, inconsiderate; quick, agile; gentle; luminous, bright, light, clear, resplendent, renowned, beautiful'
<i>le:oh2</i>	(N)	(n.)	le:ht 2, li:ht 2	'light, day-light; power of vision; luminary; world'
<i>leornung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'learning, reading, study, meditation; discipleship'
<i>le:oð</i>	(N)	(n.)		'song, lay, poem'
<i>leger</i>	(N)	(n.)		'lying, illness; lair, couch, bed; grave. clæ:ne legere consecrated grave. on li:fe ge on legere in life and in death'
<i>leðer</i>	(N)	(n.)		'hide, skin, leather'
<i>li:c</i>	(N)	(n.)		'body; corpse'
<i>lid</i>	(N)	(n.)		'ship, vessel'
<i>li:eg</i>	(N)	(mn.)	læ:g 2, le:g 1, li:g	'fire, flame, lightning'
<i>li:f 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		'life, existence; life-time. on li:fe, to: li:fe, li:fes alive; way of life (e.g. monastic); place where the life is according to rule, monastery'
<i>lifer</i>	(N)	(f.)		'liver; a weight'
<i>li:get</i>	(N)	(nm.)	læ:gt, li:eget, li:git	'lightning, flash of lightning'
<i>lim</i>	(N)	(n.)	lym	'limb, member; branch; agent, offspring?; bone?'
<i>li:m</i>	(N)	(m.)		'anything sticky, lime, mortar, cement, gluten; bird-lime, snare'
<i>li:n</i>	(N)	(n.)		'flax, linen, cloth, napkin, towel'
<i>lind</i>	(N)	(f.)	linde	'lime-tree, linden; shield (of wood)'
<i>li:nen</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'linen, made of flax'
<i>li:nete</i>	(N)	(f.)	li:nece	'linnet'
<i>li:nsæ:d</i>	(N)	(n.)	li:nse:d	'linseed'
<i>list</i>	(N)	(mf.)		'art, cleverness, cunning, experience, skill, craft'
<i>lið 1</i>	(N)	(nm.)	lyð 1	'limb, member; joint; tip (of finger); point'
<i>lið 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	lyð 2	'fleet'

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<i>liðe ø</i>				
<i>loc 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	loc 2, locen 1	'lock, bolt, bar; enclosure, fold, prison, stronghold; bargain, agreement, settlement, conclusion; clause'
<i>loc 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	loc 2, locen 2	'lock (of hair), hair, curl'
<i>lof</i>	(N)	(n.)	lob	'praise, glory, repute; song of praise, hymn; protection, help'
<i>lo:h</i>	(N)	(n.)		'place, stead (only in phr. on his lo:h)'
<i>lot</i>	(N)	(n.)		'fraud, guile'
<i>lotwrenc</i>	(N)	(m.)		'deception, deceit, cunning, artifice, trick'
<i>lufe</i>	(N)	(f.)		'loved home'
<i>lufu</i>	(N)	(f.)		'love, strong liking, affection, favour; desire; kind action; love (of God); amicable settlement'
<i>lund ø</i>				
<i>lungen</i>	(N)	(f.)		'lung'
<i>lu:s</i>	(N)	(f.)		'louse'
<i>lust 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		'desire, appetite; pleasure; (pl) sensuous appetite, lust'
<i>lybb</i>	(N)	(n.)		'drug, poison, charm'
<i>lyft</i>	(N)	(fmn.)	lift	'air, sky, clouds, atmosphere. on lyfte on high, aloft'
<i>lyge 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	lige, lygge	'lie, falsehood'
<i>lyge 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	lycce	'lying, false'
<i>lynis</i>	(N)	(m.)		'linch-pin'
<i>lypen ø</i>				
<i>lyre</i>	(N)	(m.)	lere	'loss, destruction, damage, hurt'
<i>mæ:d</i>	(N)	(f.)	me:d 2, mæ:dwa 2, mæ:dwe	'mead, meadow, pasture'
<i>mæddre</i>	(N)	(f.)	mæ:dere, medere	'madder'
<i>mægden</i>	(N)	(n.)	mæ:den, me:den	'maiden, virgin; girl; maid, servant'
<i>mægen</i>	(N)	(n.)	megen, mæg, mægn	'bodily strength, might, main force, power, vigour, valour; virtue, efficacy, efficiency; good deed; picked men of a nation, host, troop, army; miracle'
<i>mægð</i>	(N)	(f.)	mægeð	'maiden, virgin, girl, woman, wife'
<i>mæ:l 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	ma:l 2, me:l	'mark, sign, ornament; cross, crucifix; armour, harness, sword; measure; time, point of time, occasion, season; time for eating, meal, meals; 730 meals in a year'
<i>mæ:l 2</i>	(N)	(f.)		'talk, conversation; contest, battle'
<i>mæ:re 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	me:re	'famous, great, excellent, sublime, splendid'
<i>mæ:rels ø</i>				
<i>mæring (BT)</i>	(N)	(?)		'a plant name'
<i>mæ:rsung</i>	(N)	(f.)	me:rsung	'fame, report, renown; celebration, festival; exalting, magnifying'
<i>mæsse</i>	(N)	(f.)	messe	'mass, Eucharist, celebration of

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				Eucharist; special mass-day, festival of the church'
<i>mæssepre:ost</i>	(N)	(m.)		'mass-priest, clergyman, high-priest'
<i>mæssere</i>	(N)	(m.)		'priest who celebrates mass'
<i>mæst</i>	(N)	(m.)		'ship's mast; mast, food of swine, acorns, beechnuts'
<i>mæstel ø</i>				
<i>mæsten</i>	(N)	(n.)		'mast, pasture for swine'
<i>mæstling 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	mæsling, mæslen	'brass'
<i>mæ:ð 2</i>	(N)	(n.)		'cutting of grass'
<i>mæðel</i>	(N)	(n.)	meðel, mæðl, medel, meðl	'council, meeting, popular assembly; speech, interview'
<i>mæ:w</i>	(N)	(m.)	me:aw, me:w, me:g	'mew, sea-gull'
<i>ma:ga</i>	(N)	(m.)		'son, descendant, young man, man'
<i>magdala ø</i>				
<i>mago</i>	(N)	(m.)	magu	'male kinsman, son, descendant; young man, servant; man, warrior'
<i>ma:n 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		'evil deed, crime, wickedness, guilt, sin; false oath'
<i>ma:n 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'bad, criminal, false'
<i>mangung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'trade, business'
<i>mann</i>	(N)	(m.)	monn, man, mon	'person (male or female); man; mankind; brave man, hero; vassal, servant; name of the rune for m'
<i>marma</i>	(N)	(m.)		'marble'
<i>marmansta:n</i>	(N)	(m.)	marmelsta:n, marmorsta:n, marmsta:n, mearmsta:n	'marble, piece of marble'
<i>martir</i>	(N)	(m.)	martyre, martyr	'martyr'
<i>masc 1</i>	(N)	(?)		'mash'
<i>ma:ðum</i>	(N)	(m.)	ma:ðm, ma:dm, ma:ððum	'treasure, object of value, jewel, ornament, gift'
<i>mealn (BT)</i>	(N)	(m.)		'sand'
<i>mealt 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	malt 2	'steeped grain, malt'
<i>mearc</i>	(N)	(f.)	mærc 1, merc	'standard; defined area, district, province'
<i>mearg 1</i>	(N)	(nm.)	mærg, merg, mærc 2, mearh 2, mear 1, merig 2	'marrow, pith; sausage'
<i>me:ce</i>	(N)	(m.)		'sword, blade'
<i>me:d 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	meard 3	'meed, reward, pay, price, compensation, bribe'
<i>me:dren 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	me:deren 1, me:dern 1, me:dred, me:odren	'maternal, of a mother'
<i>medu</i>	(N)	(mn.)	medo, meodu, meodo	'mead (drink)'
<i>meld</i>	(N)	(f.)		'proclamation'
<i>mele ø</i>				
<i>melu</i>	(N)	(n.)	mealu, meolu, mela, melo, meluw,	'meal, flour'

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			meolo	
<i>meluhu:s</i>	(N)	(n.)	mealehu:s, melehu:s	‘meal-house’
<i>mene</i>	(N)	(m.)	myne 2, mine 2	‘necklace, collar, ornament, jewel’
<i>mentel</i>	(N)	(m.)	mæntel	‘mantle, cloak’
<i>meolc 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	milc 2, meoloc 2, meoluc 2, mylc 2	‘milk’
<i>meox</i>	(N)	(n.)	meocs, mex, mix, myx	‘filth, dirt, dung’
<i>mere 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	mære 2	‘sea, ocean; lake, pond, pool, cistern’
<i>mersc</i>	(N)	(m.)	mærsc, merisc	‘marsh, swamp’
<i>me:se</i>	(N)	(f.)	me:ose, mi:se, my:se	‘table; what is placed on a table’
<i>mete</i>	(N)	(m.)	mæt, mæte, meta	‘meat, food’
<i>me:ter</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘metre, versification’
<i>metod</i>	(N)	(m.)	meotod, meotud, metud	‘fate; Creator, God, Christ’
<i>mid 1</i>	(Adp)			‘with, in conjunction with, in company with, together with; into the presence of; through, by means of, by; among, in; at (time); in the sight of, opinion of, ‘
<i>middæg</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘mid-day, noon; one of the canonical hours, sext. fram middæge oð no:n from noon to 3pm’
<i>middangeard</i>	(N)	(m.)	middaneard	‘the globe, world, earth; mankind’
<i>midde 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘mid, middle’
<i>middel 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	midel 2	‘middle, centre; waist’
<i>middel 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	midel 1	‘middle, intermediate’
<i>mi:dl</i>	(N)	(n.)	mi:ðl	‘bit (of a bridle); oar-thong’
<i>midnes</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘middle, midst’
<i>midsumor</i>	(N)	(m.)	midsumor	‘midsummer’
<i>midwinter</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘midwinter, Christmas’
<i>miere</i>	(N)	(f.)	mere 3, mire, myre	‘mare’
<i>miht 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	maht, mæht 1, meaht 1, meht 1, mieht 1, myht 1	‘might, bodily strength; power, authority, ability; virtue; mighty work, miracle; (pl) Gods, angels’
<i>mi:l 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘mile’
<i>milisc</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	melisc, mylisc, mylsc, milsc	‘sweet, mild, mulled’
<i>milte</i>	(N)	(mf.)		‘milt, spleen’
<i>mint</i>	(N)	(f.)	minte	‘mint’
<i>mist</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘mist; dimness (of eyesight)’
<i>mistel</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘mistletoe; basil’
<i>mixen</i>	(N)	(f.)	myxen, meoxen	‘dung-heap, dung’
<i>mo:d</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘courage; arrogance, pride; power, violence’
<i>mo:dor</i>	(N)	(f.)	mo:ddor, mo:der, mo:dur, mo:ðor	‘mother (of animals)’
<i>mo:dstaðol</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘principle, character’

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<i>molde 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘sand, mould, dust, soil; land, country; world’
<i>molde 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>molda</i>	‘top of the head’
<i>molegn</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>molign</i>	‘curds’
<i>mo:na</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>mo:ne</i>	‘moon’
<i>mo:nað</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>mo:noð, mo:nð</i>	‘month’
<i>mo:r</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘moor, morass, swamp; hill, mountain’
<i>morgen</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>mærgen, margen, mergen, merien, merigen, myrgen 2</i>	‘morn, morning, forenoon; sunrise; morrow. on <i>mor(gen)ne</i> in the morning, tomorrow’
<i>morð</i>	(N)	(nm.)		‘death, destruction, homicide, murder; deadly sin’
<i>morðor</i>	(N)	(nm.)	<i>morður</i>	‘deed of violence, murder, homicide, manslaughter; mortal sin, crime; injury, punishment, torment, misery’
<i>mucg ø</i>				
<i>mu:l</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘mule’
<i>mund 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘hand; palm (of the hand, as a measure); trust, security, protection, guardianship; protector, guardian; the king’s peace; fine for breach of the laws of protection or guardianship of the king’s peace’
<i>munt</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>mont</i>	‘mountain, hill’
<i>munuc</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>munec, monuc</i>	‘monk (used also of women)’
<i>mu:s</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘mouse; muscle (of the arm)’
<i>must</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘must, new wine’
<i>mu:ð</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘mouth, opening, door, gate’
<i>mycg</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>micg, mygg</i>	‘midge’
<i>mylen</i>	(N)	(mf.)	<i>myln</i>	‘mill’
<i>mylten ø</i>				
<i>myltestre</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>meltestre, miltestre</i>	‘prostitute’
<i>mynet</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>mynit</i>	‘coin, money’
<i>mynster</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>mynstær</i>	‘monastery, nunnery; mother-church, minster, cathedral’
<i>myrgen 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘joy, pleasure’
<i>na:</i>	(Adv)		<i>no:</i>	‘not, no, not at all, not even, never, by no means. <i>na: ðæt a:n</i> not only. <i>na:...na:</i> neither...nor. <i>ne na:</i> nor. <i>na: ma:</i> no more. <i>na: ma:re sb</i> nothing more’
<i>næ:dre</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>ne:dre, ne:ddre, næ:ddre</i>	‘adder, snake, serpent, viper’
<i>næfe ø</i>				
<i>nægl</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>nægel</i>	‘nail, peg; finger-nail, toe-nail, claw; plectrum; spear; (in comp.) handle’
<i>næ:p</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘turnip, rape’
<i>næss</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>næs 2, ness, næssa</i>	‘ness, cliff, headland, cape; earth, ground’
<i>nafela</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>nafula</i>	‘navel’

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<i>nafu</i>	(N)	(f.)	nafa	‘nave (of a wheel)’
<i>na:ht 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	næ:ht 3, na:uht 3, na:wht 3, no:ht 2, na:wihht 2, na:wuht 2, niwihht 2, no:wihht 2, nowuht, nowyht	‘naught, nothing; wickedness, evil- doing’
<i>na:ht 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	næ:ht 1, na:uht 1, na:wht 1, no:ht 1, na:wihht 1, na:wuht 1, niwihht 1, no:wihht 1, no:wuht, no:wyt	‘useless, bad, poor’
<i>na:n 2</i>	(N)	(sb.)		‘none, no one, nothing’
<i>nama</i>	(N)	(m.)	noma	‘name; reputation; noun’
<i>ne:ah 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	ne:h 1, ni:h 1, næ:h 1, ny:r, ne:ar 1	‘near, nigh, close; late’
<i>nearu 1</i>	(N)	(f? n?)	naru 1, nearo 1	‘strait, danger, distress, difficulty. n. <i>ōro:wian</i> to be in straits; confinement, imprisonment; prison, hiding-place’
<i>nearu 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	naru 2, nearo 2	‘narrow, constricted, limited, petty; causing or accompanied by difficulty, hardship, oppressive; strict, severe’
<i>nebb</i>	(N)	(n.)	neb	‘bill, beak, beak-shaped thing; nose; face, countenance, complexion. n. <i>wið</i> n. face to face’
<i>ne:o (BT)</i>	(N)			‘a corpse’
<i>ne:od 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	ni:ed 2, ne:d 2, ny:d 2	‘desire, longing; zeal, earnestness; pleasure, delight’
<i>neorxna ø</i>				
<i>ne:p</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘(BT) lacking, scanty’
<i>nest</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘nest; young bird, brood; food, provisions, victuals’
<i>nett</i>	(N)	(n.)	nytt 3, hnett, net, ned, nyt 2	‘net; netting, network; spider’s web’
<i>newe (BT)</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘the pit of the belly (only in compounds)’
<i>nicor</i>	(N)	(m.)	nicer	‘water-sprite, sea-monster; hippopotamus, walrus’
<i>ni:ed 1</i>	(N)	(fn.)	ne:d 1, ne:ad, ne:od 2, ni:d, ny:d 1	‘need, necessity, compulsion, duty; errand, business; emergency; hardship, distress, difficulty, trouble, pain; force, violence; what is necessary, inevitableness; fetter; name of the rune for n’
<i>ni:eten</i>	(N)	(n.)	ne:aten, ne:ten, ne:oten, ni:ten, ny:ten, nu:ten	‘small animal, beast, cattle’
<i>niht</i>	(N)	(f.)	næht, neht, neaht, nieht, nyht, næct	‘night (often used in enumerations where modern English uses days), darkness’
<i>ni:ð</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘strife, enmity, attack, war; evil, hatred, spite; oppression, affliction, trouble, grief’
<i>niðer 1</i>	(Adv)		neoðer 1, nioðer 1,	‘below, beneath, down,

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			nyðer 1, nieder 1, niðor 1	downwards'
<i>niðer 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	neoder 2, nioðer 2, nyðer 2, nieder 2, niðor 2	
<i>ni:we 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	ne:owe, ni:ewe, ni:g-, ni:-	'new, fresh, recent, novel, unheard of, untried, inexperienced'
<i>no:n</i>	(N)	(fn.)		'the ninth hour (=3pm); nones (service held at the ninth hour). to: no:nes till three o'clock'
<i>norð 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'northern'
<i>norð 2</i>	(Adv)			'in the north, north'
<i>norðan 1</i>	(Adv)			'from the north'
<i>norðane:astan</i>	(Adv)			'from the north-east, north-easterly'
<i>norðanwestan</i>	(Adv)			'from the north-west, north-westerly'
<i>norðe:ast 2</i>	(Adv)			'north-east'
<i>norðwest</i>	(Adv)			'north-west'
<i>nosu</i>	(N)	(f.)	nasu, neosu	'nose'
<i>not</i>	(N)	(m.)		'mark, note'
<i>nunne</i>	(N)	(f.)	nonne	'nun; pagan, priestess, vestal'
<i>of 2</i>	(Adv)			'off, away, absent'
<i>ofen</i>	(N)	(m.)		'furnace; oven'
<i>oferbæc (BT)</i>	(N)t			'the upper part of the back'
<i>offrung</i>	(N)	(f.)	ofrung	'presenting to God, oblation, sacrifice; thing presented, offering'
<i>oflæ:te</i>	(N)	(f.)	ofla:te, ofle:te, ofele:te	'oblation, offering; sacramental wafer'
<i>oft</i>	(Adv)			'often, frequently. oftost symple continually. o. and gelome diligently'
<i>olfend</i>	(N)	(m.)	olbend, olfenda	'camel'
<i>o:lyht ø</i>				
<i>o:m</i>	(N)	(m.)		'rust'
<i>oncy:ðð</i>	(N)	(f.)		'pain, distress of mind'
<i>onfo:n 2</i>	(Vb)	(str.VII (d))	anfo:n	'to take, receive, accept; stand sponsor; harbour, favour unrighteously; take hold of; undertake (A duty), undergo (A rite); begin; conceive. onfangenum gebede after engaging in prayer'
<i>onge:an 1</i>	(Adp)		ange:an 1, a:ge:n 1, a:ge:an (DOE)	'towards, against, opposite to, contrary to; in exchange for'
<i>onge:an 2</i>	(Adv)		onga:n 1, onge:n, ongeagn, ongægn, ongegn, ongæ:n, ongegen, ongend a:ge:n 2, ange:an 2	'opposite, back; again. eft o. back again. o ðæ:t on the other hand, on the contrary'
<i>onri:p ø</i>				
<i>onweg 1</i>	(Adv)		aweg, unweg	'away, forth, out, off, onward, along'
<i>open</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'open, exposed; evident, well-known, public, manifest, plain,

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				clear; open to re-trial'
<i>orc</i>	(N)	(m.)		'pitcher, crock, cup; demon'
<i>ord</i>	(N)	(m.)		'point, spear-point, spear; source, beginning; front, vanguard; chief, prince; (in pl.) first men, the flower'
<i>orda:l</i>	(N)	(mn.)	orde:l	'ordeal'
<i>o:ret</i>	(N)	(m.)		'contest, battle'
<i>orf</i>	(N)	(n.)		'cattle, live stock'
<i>orgel</i>	(N)	(?)	orgol, orgello	'pride'
<i>orlæg</i>	(N)	(n.)	orleg	'fate'
<i>ort ø</i>				
<i>ortgeard</i>	(N)	(m.)	orceard, orcerd, orcgeard, orcird, orcyrd, weortteard	'garden, orchard'
<i>orðanc 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	orðonc 1	'ingenious, skilful'
<i>orweg</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	horwig	'difficult of access (BT)'
<i>ostre</i>	(N)	(f.)		'oyster'
<i>otor</i>	(N)	(m.)	otr, ottor, hotor, oter	'otter'
<i>oxa</i>	(N)	(m.)		'ox'
<i>padde</i>	(N)	(f.)	pade	'toad, frog'
<i>palm</i>	(N)	(m.)	pælm, palma, pealma	'palm-tree; palm-branch'
<i>panne</i>	(N)	(f.)	ponne	'pan'
<i>pa:pa</i>	(N)	(m.)		'pope'
<i>papol ø</i>				
<i>pecg</i>	(N)	(m?)		'pig?'
<i>pening</i>	(N)	(m.)	pæneg, pæning, peaneg, pending, peneng, peneg, penig, pennig, penning	'penny, coin, money; pennyweight'
<i>persic</i>	(N)	(m.)	persoc, persuc	'peach'
<i>peru</i>	(N)	(f.)	pere	'pear'
<i>pi:l</i>	(N)	(m.)		'a pointed object, spike, nail, shaft, stake; arrow, dart, javelin; (pl) hairs of plants'
<i>pill ø</i>				
<i>pi:n ø</i>				
<i>pi:nung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'torment, punishment'
<i>pi:pe</i>	(N)	(f.)		'pipe, tube; wind instrument; channel; tube for drinking sacramental wine from chalice'
<i>pipor</i>	(N)	(m.)	piper	'peeper'
<i>pirie</i>	(N)	(f.)	pirge, pirige, pyrie, pyrige	'pear-tree'
<i>pise</i>	(N)	(f.)	peose, piose, pyse, pyose	'pea'
<i>pistol</i>	(N)	(m.)	pistel	'letter; apostolic letter'
<i>plante</i>	(N)	(f.)		'plant, shoot'
<i>plega</i>	(N)	(m.)	plæga, plaga	'quick motion, movement, exercise;

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<i>plo:g</i>	(N)	(m.)	plo:h	play, festivity, drama, game, sport, battle; gear for games; applause 'what a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, a plough-land'
<i>plu:m</i>	(N)	(f.)		'down?'
<i>plu:me</i>	(N)	(f.)	ply:me	'plum, plum-tree'
<i>pocc</i>	(N)	(m.)		'pock, blister, pustule, ulcer'
<i>po:l</i>	(N)	(m.)		'pool'
<i>por</i>	(N)	(n.)	porr	'leek'
<i>port 1</i>	(N)	(mn.)		'port, harbour; town (esp. with market rights or with a harbour)'
<i>pos ø</i>				
<i>prafost</i>	(N)	(m.)	pra:fost, profost, prafast, prafest, profast	'officer, provost (of a monastery)'
<i>pre:ost</i>	(N)	(m.)	pre:ast, pre:est, pri:ost	'priest, presbyter'
<i>pre:owt ø</i>				
<i>prica</i>	(N)	(m.)		'prick, point, spot, dot; small portion of space or time'
<i>pri:m</i>	(N)	(n?)		'ther first hour (6 am); the service held at 6 am; prime'
<i>pumic</i>	(N)	(m?)		'pumice'
<i>pund</i>	(N)	(n.)		'pound (in weight or in money), pint; weight'
<i>pur ø</i>				
<i>ra:</i>	(N)	(m.)	ra:ha	'roe, roebuck'
<i>racente</i>	(N)	(f.)	racete	'chain, fetter'
<i>ra:d 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	ry:d	'ride, riding, expedition, journey; raid; modulation; name of the rune for r'
<i>ræ:d 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	ra:d 2, re:d 2	'advice, counsel; resolution, deliberation, plan, way, design; council, conspiracy; decree, ordinance; wisdom, sense, reason, intelligence; gain, profit, benefit, good fortune, remedy; help; power, might. to:ræ:de +niman resolve. to:ræ:de ðincan seem advisable'
<i>ræ:de</i>	(N)	(f.)	re:de 2	'reading lesson'
<i>ræ:den</i>	(N)	(f.)	re:den, ræ:din, ræ:dden	'condition, terms, stipulation; rule, government, direction; estimation'
<i>ræ:ding</i>	(N)	(f.)		'reading, a reading (passage read), lesson, narrative; consideration, consultation, counselling'
<i>ræ:pling</i>	(N)	(m.)	ræ:ping	'prisoner, criminal'
<i>ragu</i>	(N)	(f.)	rægu	'lichen'
<i>ramm</i>	(N)	(m.)	romm, ram, rom	'ram (sheep); engine of war; zodiacal sign'
<i>ranc</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'froward, proud, overbearing; noble, brave, strong; ostentatious; full-grown, mature'
<i>rand</i>	(N)	(m.)	rond, hand	'border, edge?; boss of shield, rim of shield; shield, buckler'

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<i>ra:p</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘rope, cord, cable’
<i>re:ad</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	ræ:d 2, re:d 1	‘red (of gold)’
<i>re:am 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘cream’
<i>re:cels</i>	(N)	(m.)	re:cel, ri:cels, ry:cels	‘incense, frankincense’
<i>regn</i>	(N)	(m.)	re:n, hri:n, rægn, reng	‘rain; showers of rain’
<i>regol</i>	(N)	(m.)	reogol, regul	‘rule, regulation, canon, law, standard, pattern; monastic code of rules; ruler (instrument)’
<i>reliquias</i>	(N)	(mp.)		‘relics of saints’
<i>reng</i>	(N)	(f.)	ryng	‘spider, spider’s web’
<i>re:od 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘red, ruddy’
<i>rest</i>	(N)	(f.)	ræst	‘rest, quiet, repose, sleep; grave’
<i>reðe</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘righteous, just’
<i>ri:ce 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	ri:ece 2	‘rule, reign, power, might, authority, empire. fo:n to: ri:ce to ascend the throne; kingdom, nation, diocese; reign (period of time)’
<i>rib</i>	(N)	(n.)	ribb	‘rib; Soul’
<i>rihtæðelo</i>	(N)	(np.)	ryhtæðelo	‘true nobility’
<i>rihting</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘action of guiding aright, direction, order, rule, guidance; correction, reproof; body of rights, privilege? privileged district?; regularis (in computation)’
<i>rinc</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘man, warrior, hero’
<i>rind</i>	(N)	(f.)	rinde, hrind	‘rind, bark, outside; crust’
<i>risc</i>	(N)	(f.)	risce, rece, resce, rysc, rysce, hrisc, recse, rics, rix	‘rush’
<i>ro:d</i>	(N)	(f.)	hro:d	‘rood, cross, gallows; crucifix; rood (land measure); plot of land of a square rod’
<i>rodor</i>	(N)	(m.)	rador, hroder, roder	‘ether, sky, heavens, firmament’
<i>Ro:m</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘Rome’
<i>ropp</i>	(N)	(m.)	rop 2, hrop 2	‘intestines’
<i>ro:se</i>	(N)	(f.)	rose, hro:se	‘rose’
<i>ro:t 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘glad, cheerful, bright; noble, excellent’
<i>ru:n</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘mystery, secrecy, secret; counsel, consultation; council; runic character, letter; writing’
<i>ryge</i>	(N)	(m.)	rige	‘rye’
<i>ryne</i>	(N)	(mn.)	rene, hryne, ryne	‘running, onward course; flux, flow (water, blood); period of time, cycle, course of life; expanse, extent; orbit’
<i>rysel</i>	(N)	(m.)	rysl, rysele, rysle, hlysel, hlysl, hlysele, hrisel, hrysel	‘lard, fat; resin; abdomen’
<i>ryðða</i>	(N)	(m.)	hryðða, riðða	‘a species of dog, mastiff’

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<i>sa:cerd</i>	(N)	(mf.)	sæcerd	‘priest, priestess’
<i>sadol</i>	(N)	(m.)	sadel, sadul	‘saddle’
<i>sæ:</i>	(N)	(mf.)	se: 2	‘sheet of water, sea, lake, pool’
<i>sæ:ba:t</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘sea-boat, vessel, ship’
<i>sæ:d</i>	(N)	(n.)	se:d	‘seed; fruit, offspring, posterity; sowing; growth’
<i>sæl</i>	(N)	(n.)	sel	‘room, hall, castle’
<i>sæp</i>	(N)	(n.)	sep	‘sap, juice’
<i>sætern ø</i>				
<i>samod 1</i>	(Adv)		samed, somod	‘simultaneously, at the same time, together; entirely; also, as well, too’
<i>sand 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	sond 2	‘sand, gravel; sandy shore, sea-shore, beach’
<i>sang</i>	(N)	(m.)	song 3, sanc	‘noise, song, singing; psalm, poem, lay’
<i>sa:p</i>	(N)	(f?)		‘amber, unguent’
<i>sa:r 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	swo:r 2	‘bodily pain, sickness; wound, sore, raw place; suffering, sorrow, affliction’
<i>sa:r 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	swo:r 1	‘sore, sad, grievous, painful, wounding’
<i>sa:rig</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘sorry, grieved, sorrowful’
<i>sa:wol</i>	(N)	(f.)	sa:ul, sa:wel, sa:wul, sa:wł, sa:wle	‘soul, life; spirit; living being’
<i>scald (BT)</i>	(N)	(?)		‘the Schelde’
<i>scamu</i>	(N)	(f.)	sceamu, sceomu, scomu	‘shame, confusion; disgrace, dishonour; insult; shameful circumstance; modesty; private parts. s. do:n to inflict injury’
<i>scanca</i>	(N)	(m.)	sconc	‘shank, shin, leg; ham?’
<i>scand 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	sceand 1, sceond 1, scond	‘ignominy, shame, confusion, disgrace; scandal, disgraceful thing’
<i>sce:ade ø</i>				
<i>sceadu</i>	(N)	(f.)	scadu, scada	‘shade, shadow, darkness; shady place, arbour; shelter; scene’
<i>sceaft</i>	(N)	(m.)	scæft, sceft	‘staff, pole, shaft; spear-shaft, spear’
<i>sceald</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘shallow’
<i>sce:am</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘pale grey or white horse?’
<i>sce:ap</i>	(N)	(n.)	scæ:p, sce:p, sci:p	‘sheep’
<i>scear</i>	(N)	(mn.)	scær, scer	‘ploughshare’
<i>scearn</i>	(N)	(n.)	scærn, scern	‘dung-muck’
<i>scearp</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	scarp, scærp	‘sharp, pointed, prickly; acute, keen, active, shrewd; severe, rough, harsh; biting, bitter, acid; brave’
<i>sce:at</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘corner, angle, edge, point, promontory; quarter, district, region, surface (of the earth); lap, bosom, fold; napkin, sheet, covering, cloak, garment; inlet, creek’
<i>sceatt</i>	(N)	(m.)	scætt, scett	‘property, treasure, coin, money,

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<i>sce:awung</i>	(N)	(f.)	sca:wung	wealth; payment, price, tribute, bribe, reward; rent, mortgage-money; money of account, denarius, twentieth part of a shilling' 'seeing, surveying, inspection, scrutiny, examination, contemplation; respect, regard; show, spectacle, appearance; toll on exposure of goods'
<i>scegð</i>	(N)	(mf.)	scæ:ð 2, scægð, sceigð, scehð, sce:ð 2	'vessel, ship'
<i>scencing</i> ø				
<i>sceððu</i>	(N)	(f.)		'hurt, injury'
<i>sci:d</i>	(N)	(n.)		'thin slip of wood, shingle, billet'
<i>scield</i>	(N)	(m.)	sceld, scild, scyld	'shield; protector; part of a bird's plumage?'
<i>sciell 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	scel 2, scell 2, scill 1, scyl 1, scyll	'shell; shell-fish; scale'
<i>scilling</i>	(N)	(m.)	scylling	'shilling (consisting of a varying number of pence), silver coin'
<i>scinn</i>	(N)	(n.)	sci:n, scienn	'spectre, illusion, phantom, evil spirit; magical image; skin; (BT) brightness, shine'
<i>scinu</i>	(N)	(f.)	scynu	'shin'
<i>scip</i>	(N)	(n.)	scyp 2	'ship'
<i>sci:r 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	scy:r 3	'office, appointment, charge, authority, supremacy; district, diocese, see, province, shire, parish; tribe'
<i>scirfe</i> ø				
<i>sco:h</i>	(N)	(m.)	sco:, sce:o 2, sce:oh 2	'shoe'
<i>sco:l</i>	(N)	(f.)	scolu 2	'school'
<i>scop</i>	(N)	(m.)	sceop	'singer, poet'
<i>scot (BT)</i>	(N)	(n.)		'a shot, a shooting; a shot, missile; a rush, dart; a scot, a contribution, tax'
<i>scra:adung</i>	(N)	(f.)	scra:dung	'shred, cutting, fragment; pruning, trimming'
<i>scrid</i>	(N)	(n.)	scrið	'vehicle, chariot, litter'
<i>scrift</i>	(N)	(m.)	scryft	'prescribed penalty or penance; absolution; confessor; judge. to: scrifte ga:n to go to confession'
<i>scru:d</i>	(N)	(n.)		'clothing, dress; garment, vestment'
<i>scru:dels</i> ø				
<i>scucca</i>	(N)	(m.)	sceocca, scocca	'sprite, evil spirit, demon; the devil'
<i>scu:fan</i>	(Vb)	(str.II)	sce:ofan	'to shove, thrust, push; push with violence, urge, impel; push out, expel, deliver up; display; to move to, go'
<i>sculdor</i>	(N)	(m.)	sculdra, sculdur	'shoulder'
<i>scu:r</i>	(N)	(m.)	sce:or	'shower, storm, tempest, trouble, commotion, breeze; shower of blows or missiles'

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<i>scy:te</i>	(N)	(f.)	sce:te 1, sci:ete 2, sci:te 1	‘sheet, linen cloth’
<i>sealf</i>	(N)	(f.)	salf, salb, sealfe, self 2, seolf 2, sielf, silf 2, sylf 2	‘salve, ointment, unguent, medicament’
<i>sealh</i>	(N)	(m.)	salh, salig, seal	‘willow’
<i>sealm</i>	(N)	(m.)	psealm, psalm, salm	‘psalm, song’
<i>sealmsang</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘psalm; composition or singing of psalms; psalter; one of the canonical hours’
<i>sealt 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	salt 2	‘salt’
<i>sealt 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	salt 1	‘salt, briny’
<i>se:am 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	se:om	‘burden, load; bag; harness of a beast of burden; duty of furnishing beasts of burden’
<i>se:am 2</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘seam, suture, junction’
<i>searo 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	searu, syru 1	‘art, skill, cleverness, cunning; device, trick, snare, ambushade, plot, treachery; work of art, cunning device, engine (of war); armour, war-gear, trappings’
<i>seax</i>	(N)	(n.)	sæx, sex 2	‘knife, hip-knife, short sword, dirk, dagger’
<i>Seaxe</i>	(N)	(mp.)		‘Saxons’
<i>secg 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	segg 1	‘sedge, reed, rush, flag’
<i>secg 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	segg 3	‘sword’
<i>secg 3</i>	(N)	(m.)	segg 2	‘man, warrior, hero; ocean’
<i>segl 1</i>	(N)	(mn.)	segel 2, seigl, swegl 2	‘sail; veil, curtain; pillar of cloud’
<i>segn</i>	(N)	(mn.)	segen, seign	‘sign, mark, token; ensign, banner’
<i>se:l 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘good, great, excellent, clever, skilful; noble, honourable; fitting, fit, advisable; sound, healthy, happy, prosperous’
<i>seld</i>	(N)	(n.)	sæld	‘hall, palace, residence; seat, throne, dais’
<i>selden</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘few, rare’
<i>sele</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘hall, house, dwelling, prison’
<i>self 1</i>	(Pron)	(wk.&str.)	seolf 1, silf 1, sylf 1	‘self; own’
<i>senep</i>	(N)	(m.)	senap, senop, sinop	‘mustard’
<i>seofon</i>	(num)		siofan, syfon, sufon	‘seven’
<i>seolc</i>	(N)	(m.)	seoloc, seoluc, siolc, sioloc, sioluc	‘silk, silken cloth’
<i>seolfor</i>	(N)	(n.)	silfor, siolfor, sulfor, sylfor, silofr, sylfer, sylfur, sylofr, sulfur, seolfer	‘silver’
<i>seolh</i>	(N)	(m.)	scolh	‘seal’
<i>seono</i>	(N)	(f.)	seonu, senu, seno, sino, siono, sinu	‘sinew’
<i>Se:re ø</i>				

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<i>setl</i>	(N)	(n.)	sætil, sætl, seatl, seotl, sitl, sotl, seatul, seotol 1, sotel, sotol, sedl, setel, setol, seðl, seðel	‘seat, stall, sitting, place, residence; throne, see; seige. to setl ga:n to set (of the sun)’
<i>sibb</i>	(N)	(f.)	sybb, syb, sib	‘relationship; love, friendship; peace, happiness’
<i>si:d</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘ample, wide, broad, large, vast’
<i>si:de 2</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘silk’
<i>si:dling ø</i>				
<i>sige 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	syge 2	‘victory, success, triumph’
<i>sigel 1</i>	(N)	(m? n?)	sægel 1, segel 1, sægl, segl 2, sygel	‘sun; name of the rune for s’
<i>sigor</i>	(N)	(m.)	sygor, siogor	‘victory, triumph’
<i>simbel 1</i>	(Adv)		simel, siml 1, symbel 2, syml	‘always, continually’
<i>sinc</i>	(N)	(n.)	sync	‘treasure, riches, gold, valuables, jewel’
<i>sinder</i>	(N)	(n.)	synder 2, sindor	‘cinder, dross, scoria, slag’
<i>singal</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘perpetual, everlasting; continuous, constant; daily’
<i>sinoð</i>	(N)	(f.)	senoð, seonoð, synoð, seonod	‘synod, council, meeting, assembly’
<i>Sion ø</i>				
<i>sise ø</i>				
<i>si:ð 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	sy:ð 1, si:ðð 1	‘going, motion, journey, errand; departure, death; expedition, undertaking, enterprise; road, way; time, turn, occasion. on a:nne si:ð at one and the same time. o:ðre si:ðe... o:ðre si:ðe on one occasion... on another; conduct, way of life, manner; fate, destiny, experience, hap, fortune’
<i>si:ð 2</i>	(Adv)		si:ðð 2, sy:ð 2	‘late, afterwards’
<i>si:ðe</i>	(N)	(m.)	sigdi, sigðe	‘scythe’
<i>sixhynde</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘belonging to the class whose wergeld was 600 shillings’
<i>sixtig 1 (BT)</i>	(N)			‘sixty’
<i>sixtg 2 (BT)</i>	(Adj)			‘sixty’
<i>slæ:p 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	sla:p, sle:p, sle:ap	‘sleep; sleepiness, inactivity; death’
<i>sla:h</i>	(N)	(f.)	sla:g, sla:	‘sloe (fruit of the blackthorn)’
<i>sla:hðorn</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘blackthorn’
<i>sla:w</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	slæ:w, sle:aw	‘slow, sluggish, torpid, lazy’
<i>slecg</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘(sledge-)hammer, mallet’
<i>slege 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	slæge 1	‘beating, blow, stroke; slaying, slaughter, murder; crash, impact, clap (of thunder); destruction, defeat; (weaver’s) slay’
<i>sli:efe</i>	(N)	(f.)	sle:fe, sli:fe, sly:fe, sle:f, sli:f	‘sleeve’
<i>slihat</i>	(N)	(m.)	slæht, sleaht, sleht,	‘stroke, slaughter, murder, death;

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			sliht, slyht	animals for slaughter'
<i>slyp</i> ∅				
<i>sly:pe</i> ∅				
<i>smæl</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	smal, smel	'thin, slender, narrow; fine'
<i>smæ:te</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'pure, refined'
<i>sme:a</i> ∅				
<i>sme:ag</i> ∅				
<i>smeoru</i>	(N)	(n.)	smeru, smeoruw, smera	'ointment, fat, grease, lard, tallow, suet'
<i>smirung</i>	(N)	(f.)	smerwung, smerung, smyrung, smirgung	'ointment, unguent; unction; smearing, greasing'
<i>smið</i>	(N)	(m.)		'handicraftsman, smith, blacksmith, armourer, carpenter'
<i>snæ:d</i> 2	(N)	(m.)	sna:d	'detached area of woodland'
<i>snæ:del</i>	(N)	(m.)		'great gut'
<i>snæ:ding</i>	(N)	(f.)		'meal, snack'
<i>sna:w</i>	(N)	(m.)	sna:wa, sna:	'snow; snow-storm'
<i>so:cn</i>	(N)	(f.)	so:c	'seeking, question, inquiry, case, cause; visit, resort; attack; refuge, asylum, sanctuary; the exercise of judicial power, jurisdiction, right of inquisition, right of taking fines, revenue; district in which a so:cn was exercised'
<i>so:l</i>	(N)	(n.)		'sun'
<i>sol</i> 1	(N)	(n.)		'mud, wet sand, wallowing-place, slough'
<i>so:n</i>	(N)	(m.)		'sound, music. be so:ne aloud, loudly'
<i>sopa</i>	(N)	(m.)		'sup, sip'
<i>sorg</i>	(N)	(f.)	sorh	'sorrow, pain, grief, trouble, care, distress, anxiety'
<i>sott</i> 1	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	sot 1	'foolish, dull, stupid'
<i>so:ð</i> 1	(N)	(n.)		'truth, justice, righteousness, rectitude; reality, certainty. to: so:ðe, to: so:ðum in truth, truly, truthfully, accurately. to: so:ðan, ðurh so:ð verily, in truth'
<i>so:ð</i> 2	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'true, genuine, real; just, righteous'
<i>spær</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'sparing'
<i>spearwa</i>	(N)	(m.)	sparwa, spearewa, speara, spearuwa	'sparrow; calf (of the leg)'
<i>spe:d</i>	(N)	(f.)		'luck, success, prosperity; riches wealth, abundance; opportunity, power, faculty; (only in dp. spe:dum) speed, quickness, on s. fluently, skilfully; offspring'
<i>spell</i>	(N)	(n.)	spel	'narrative, history, story, fable; speech, discourse, homily; message, news; statement, observation'
<i>spere</i>	(N)	(n.)		'spear, javelin, lance; stitching pain'

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<i>spic</i>	(N)	(n.)	spec	‘fat bacon’
<i>spild</i>	(N)	(m.)	spilð	‘annihilation, ruin’
<i>spinel</i>	(N)	(f.)	spinil, spinl, splin	‘spindle; the thread of a spindle?’
<i>spiwe</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘vomiting’
<i>spor</i>	(N)	(n.)	swor 1	‘spoor, track, trail, footprint; trace, vestige’
<i>spræ:c</i>	(N)	(f.)	spre:c, spæ:c, spe:c	‘language; speech, power of speech; statement, narrative, fable, discourse, conversation; eloquence; report, rumour; decision, judgment; charge, suit; point, question; place for speaking’
<i>spræ:ce</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘talk, discourse’
<i>spring</i>	(N)	(m.)	sprung	‘spring, source; sprinkling; ulcer; flux’
<i>spura</i>	(N)	(m.)	spora	‘spur’
<i>stæf</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘staff, stick, rod; pastoral staff; (often in pl.) letter, character, writing; document; (pl.) letters, literature, learning; Sunday letter (in computation)’
<i>stæl</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘place, spot. on stale in place of, instead of. on stale be: on stand in (good) stead, be a help to; situation, condition’
<i>stæpe</i>	(N)	(m.)	stape, stepe	‘going, gait, step, pace; spoor; power of locomotion; short distance, measure of length; step, stair; pedestal, socket; grade degree. in s. instantly’
<i>stæ:r</i>	(N)	(n.)	ste:r	‘story, history, narrative’
<i>stæð</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘shore, river-bank’
<i>sta:n</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘stone, rock; gem; calculus; milestone’
<i>stapol</i>	(N)	(m.)	stapel, stapul	‘basis, trunk of a tree, post, prop, support, stay, pillar, column; threshold? market and court?; steps up to a house door’
<i>staðol</i>	(N)	(m.)	steaðol, staðel, staðul, stæ:l, stalað, steaðel, steaðul	‘base, foundation, support; station, position state, condition; stability, security; firmament, heavens; underside of a turf; estate, farm’
<i>steall</i>	(N)	(mn.)	stall, stæll, stal	‘standing, place, position, state; stall (for cattle), stable; fishing ground’
<i>stede</i>	(N)	(m.)	styde	‘place, site, position station; firmness, standing, stability, steadfastness, fixity; strangury. of s. immediately’
<i>steding</i> ø				
<i>stefn 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	stæfn 1, stebn, stefen, stemn 1	‘voice, sound’
<i>stefn 2</i>	(N)	(m.)	stæfn 2, stebn, stemn 2	‘message, summons, turn (of military service), time; a body of men who take a turn at work, the English military force?. ni:wán

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<i>stela</i>	(N)	(m.)	stæla, steola	stefne anew, again; stem, trunk; foundation, root; prow or stern of a vessel 'stalk; support'
<i>stemping ø</i>				
<i>stenc</i>	(N)	(m.)	stænc	'odour; scent, fragrance; stench, stink'
<i>ste:op ø</i>				
<i>ste:or 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	sty:r	'steering, direction, guidance; rule, regulation; restraint, discipline, correction; penalty, fine, punishment'
<i>ste:or 2</i>	(N)	(m.)		'steer, bullock, young cow'
<i>steorra</i>	(N)	(m.)	stearra, sterra	'star'
<i>ster ø</i>				
<i>stic ø</i>				
<i>sticca</i>	(N)	(m.)	stecca	'stick; peg, pointer; spoon'
<i>stig</i>	(N)	(n.)	stigu	'sty, pen; hall'
<i>stigel</i>	(N)	(f.)	stigol, stihl	'stile'
<i>sti:ð</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'stiff, thick, rigid, hard, firm, strong; resolute, brave; stubborn, unrelenting, austere, strict, fierce, harsh, cruel'
<i>stoc</i>	(N)	(n.)		'place, house, dwelling'
<i>sto:d</i>	(N)	(f.)		'stud (of horses)'
<i>stofa</i>	(N)	(mf.)	stofu	'bath-room'
<i>sto:r 1</i>	(N)	(m.)		'incense, frankincense'
<i>storm</i>	(N)	(m.)	stearm	'tempest, storm; rush, onrush, attack, tumult, disturbance'
<i>stræ:l 1</i>	(N)	(fm.)	stræ:le, stre:al 1, stre:l 1	'arrow, dart, missile'
<i>stræ:t</i>	(N)	(f.)	stre:t	'street, high road; bed'
<i>stre:am</i>	(N)	(m.)		'stream, flood, current, river; (pl) sea'
<i>stre:aw</i>	(N)	(n.)	stre:w, stre:ow, stre:, stre:a	'straw, hay'
<i>stri:c ø</i>				
<i>studu</i>	(N)	(f.)	stuðu	'column, pillar, post, buttress'
<i>stunt</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'dull, stupid, foolish'
<i>styfic ø</i>				
<i>sufel</i>	(N)	(n.)	sufol, sufl, sulf, syfol	'relish eaten with bread'
<i>suhterga</i>	(N)	(m.)	suhtriga	'brother's son, nephew; uncle's son, cousin'
<i>su:l</i>	(N)	(sfm.)	sulh, sull, suluh	'plough; furrow, gully; a measure of land'
<i>sumor</i>	(N)	(m.)	sumar, semer, sumur, sumer	'summer'
<i>sund</i>	(N)	(n.)		'swimmig; capacity for swimming; sea, ocean, water'
<i>sundor</i>	(Adv)		sunder, sundur, synder 1, suner 1	'asunder, apart; severally; differently'

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<i>sunna</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘sun’
<i>sunu</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘son, descendant; the Son; young of animals’
<i>su:sl</i>	(N)	(nf.)	su:sel	‘misery, torment, torture’
<i>su:ð 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	sy:ð 5	‘south, southern’
<i>su:ðan</i>	(Adv)			‘from the south; on or in the south. be s., wi:ð s. south of’
<i>su:ðane:astan</i>	(Adv)			‘in or from the south-east; to the south-east’
<i>su:ðanwestan</i>	(Adv)			‘from the south-west’
<i>su:ðe:ast</i>	(Adv)			‘south-east’
<i>su:ðerne 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘southern, southerly; of southern make’
<i>swæ:r 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	swa:r 1, swe:r 2	‘heavy, sad; oppressive, grievous; sluggish, inactive, weak’
<i>swæ:sende</i>	(N)	(n.)	swe:sende	‘food, meal, dinner, banquet, dainties; blandishments’
<i>swan</i>	(N)	(m.)	swon	‘swan’
<i>swa:n</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘herdsman, swineherd, peasant; swain, youth, man, warrior’
<i>swa:t</i>	(N)	(n.)	swo:t 2	‘sweat, perspiration, exudation; blood; foam; toil; labour’
<i>sweart</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	swært	‘swarthy, black, dark; gloomy; evil, infamous’
<i>swefel</i>	(N)	(m.)	swæfel, swefl	‘sulphur’
<i>swefn</i>	(N)	(n.)	swefen, swæfen	‘sleep; dream, vision’
<i>swe:g</i>	(N)	(m.)	swæ:g, sweig, swoeg, swo:g	‘sound; noise, clamour, tumult; melody, harmony, tone; voice; musical instrument; persona’
<i>swegl 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	swægl, swegel	‘sky, heavens, ether; the sun; music?’
<i>Swe:on</i>	(N)	(pl.)		‘Swedes’
<i>swe:or 1</i>	(N)	(mf.)	swe:r 4, swy:r, swehor 1, swo:r 3	‘pillar, column, prop; bolt, bar’
<i>swe:ora</i>	(N)	(m.)	swi:ra, swi:ora, swu:ra, swy:ra, swo:ra	‘neck, nape’
<i>sweord</i>	(N)	(n.)	sword, swurd, swyrd	‘sword’
<i>sweostor</i>	(N)	(f.)	suster, swester, swister, swuster, swyster, swustor, swustur, swostor	‘sister; nun’
<i>swe:te 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘sweet, pure, fragrant, pleasant, agreeable; beloved, dear; fresh (not salt)’
<i>swic</i>	(N)	(n.)	swæc 2, swec 2	‘illusion; deceit, treachery’
<i>swi:ge 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	swigge 2, swy:ge 2	‘silence, stillness, rest’
<i>swi:n</i>	(N)	(n.)	swy:n	‘wild-boar, pig, hog. (pl.) swine; boar-image (on a helmet)’
<i>swinn</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘melody’
<i>swinsung</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘sound, melody, harmony’
<i>swi:ð</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	swy:ð	‘strong, mighty, powerful, active; severe, violent’

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<i>swo:t 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘sweet’
<i>swylt</i>	(N)	(m.)	swilt	‘death’
<i>sy:l</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘column, pillar, support’
<i>symbel 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	symel, syml 2, simel 2	‘feast-day, festivity, revel, feast; festival, holy day; solemn office’
<i>symering ø</i>				
<i>synn</i>	(N)	(f.)	senn, sinn, syn	‘injury, mischief, enmity, feud; sin, guilt, crime’
<i>Syre (BT)</i>	(N)	(pl.)	Syrie	‘The Syrians’
<i>syrfe</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘service-tree’
<i>ta: 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	ta:he 1	‘toe’
<i>ta:cen</i>	(N)	(n.)	ta:con, ta:cun	‘token, symbol, sign, signal, mark, indication, suggestion; portent, marvel, wonder, miracle; evidence, proof; standard, banner’
<i>ta:cn</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘token, symbol, sign, signal, mark, indication, suggestion; portent, marvel, wonder, miracle; evidence, proof; standard, banner’
<i>tæfl</i>	(N)	(fn.)	tæfel, tefl, tefel, tefil, tebl	‘cube, die, game with dice or tables’
<i>tægel</i>	(N)	(m.)	tægl, tegl, tegel	‘tail’
<i>tæ:l</i>	(N)	(f.)	ta:l	‘blame, reproach, calumny, abuse; blasphemy; disgrace’
<i>tæppel ø</i>				
<i>ta:n 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	ta: 2, ta:he 2	‘twig, rod, switch, branch; rod of divination’
<i>tapor</i>	(N)	(m.)	teapor, taper, tapur, teaper	‘lamp-wick, taper, candle; a feeble light’
<i>te:apor 2</i>	(N)	(?)	te:apor 2, te:ofor 2	‘?’
<i>te:am</i>	(N)	(m.)	te:m, ty:m	‘descendant, family, race, line; child-bearing; brood; company, band; team (of horses, oxen, etc.); vouching to warranty, right of jurisdiction in matters of warranty’
<i>temes ø</i>				
<i>tempel</i>	(N)	(n.)	templ	‘temple’
<i>teol ø</i>				
<i>te:on 2</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘injury, hurt, wrong; accusation, reproach, insult, contumely; anger grief, malice; enmity; hostility’
<i>teosu</i>	(N)	(f.)	tæsu, tesu, tæso, teissu	‘harm, injury, ruin, wrong’
<i>te:oðung</i>	(N)	(f.)	te:oðing, ti:ðing	‘division into ten, decimation, tenth part, tithe, tithing; band, of ten men’
<i>ti:d</i>	(N)	(f.)	ty:d	‘time, period, season, while; hour; feast-day, festal-tide; canonical hour or service. o:n ti:de at the proper time’
<i>ti:en</i>	(num)		te:n, ty:n	‘ten’
<i>tigel</i>	(N)	(f.)	tigele, tigol, tigole, tigl 1, tige 2, tigule	‘earthen vessel, crock, pot, potsherd; tile, brick; slabs for roofing’

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<i>tintreg</i>	(N)	(n.)	tinterg, tyntreg	‘torture, torment, punishment’
<i>ti:r</i>	(N)	(m.)	ty:r	‘fame, glory, honour, ornament; name of the rune for t; name of a planet and a god (Mars)’
<i>titt</i>	(N)	(m.)	tit, tite, tytt	‘teat, nipple, breast’
<i>Ti:w</i>	(N)	(m.)	Ti:, Tiw, Ti:g, Tu: 2, Tuu 2	‘Tiw (northern god of war), Mars; name of the rune for t’
<i>to:cir ø</i>				
<i>toh ø</i>				
<i>toll</i>	(N)	(mn.)	tol	‘impost, toll, tribute; passage-money; rent; act or right of taking toll’
<i>tord</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘piece of excrement, dung, filth’
<i>torn 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘bitter, cruel, grievous’
<i>to:ð</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘tooth, tusk. to:ðum onty;nan to utter’
<i>tow ø</i>				
<i>traht</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘text, passage; exposition, treatise, commentary’
<i>tre:ow 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	tre:, tre:a, tre:o 2, tre:u 2, tri:w 2, tre:w 2, tru:w 1	‘tree; wood, timber; beam, log, stake, stick; wood, grove; tree of the cross, cross, Rood’
<i>tre:ow 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	tru:w 2, try:w, tre:owe 2, tre:o 3, tre:u 3, tre:u, tre:w 3, tri:w 3	‘truth, fidelity, faith, trust, belief; pledge, promise, agreement, treaty; favour, grace, kindness’
<i>tre:owe 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	tre:we, tri:we, tri:ewe, tru:we, try:we, tre:ow 3, tre:o 1, tre:u 1, tre:w 1, tri:w 1	‘true, faithful, honest, trustworthy; genuine’
<i>trinda</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘round lump, ball’
<i>trog</i>	(N)	(m.)	troh	‘hollow vessel, trough, tray; canoe, boat’
<i>tru:ð</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘trumpeter, buffoon, actor’
<i>tu:dor</i>	(N)	(n.)	tu:der, tu:dder, tu:ddor	‘offspring, descendant, issue’
<i>tu:n</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘enclosure, garden, field, yard; farm, manor; homestead, dwelling, house, mansion; group of houses, village, town. on tu:n ga:n to appear to men’
<i>tunge</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘tongue; speech, language. on halre tungan unequivocally?, viva voce?’
<i>tungol</i>	(N)	(nm.)	tungel, tungul	‘luminary, star, planet, constellation’
<i>tungolcræft</i>	(N)	(m.)	tungelcræft	‘star-craft, astronomy’
<i>tunne</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘tun, cask, barrel’
<i>tunsing ø</i>				
<i>turf</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘turf, sod, soil; greensward’
<i>twelfta 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.)		‘twelfth’
<i>twe:ona</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘doubt’
<i>twihynde 2</i>	(N)	(?)	twihinde 2	‘a wergild of 200 shillings’

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<i>twi:n</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘double thread, twist, twine, linen-thread, linen, (byssus)’
<i>tyge</i>	(N)	(m.)	tige, tege	‘drawing together, pulling, tug, pull; leading (water); draught (of water); inference, statement’
<i>tynder</i>	(N)	(f.)	tender, tinder, tunder, tyndre, tyndren	‘tinder, fuel; cautery’
<i>tyrn ø</i>				
<i>ðæc</i>	(N)	(n.)	ðeac	‘covering, roof of a building; thatch’
<i>ðearm</i>	(N)	(m.)	ðarm, ðerm	‘gut, entrail’
<i>ðegn</i>	(N)	(m.)	degn, ðægn, ðegen, ðægen, ðegin, ðæ:n, ðe:n, ðeng	‘servant, minister, retainer, vassal, follower, disciple; freeman, master (As opposed to slave); courtier, noble (official, as distinguished from hereditary); military attendant, warrior, hero’
<i>ðel</i>	(N)	(n.)	ðell	‘board, plank, (metal) plate’
<i>ðe:nest</i>	(N)	(f.)	ðe:onest	‘service, entertainment’
<i>ðe:nung</i>	(N)	(?)	ðe:gnung	‘service, ministry; (pl) attendants, retinue; use; church service, mass-book; meal-time, meal’
<i>ðe:od 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘people, nation, tribe; region, country, province; men, war-troop, retainers; language; (in pl.) Gentiles’
<i>ðe:oden</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘chief of a tribe, ruler, prince, king; God, Christ’
<i>ðe:of 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	ðæ:f 1, ðe:af, ðe:f 1, ðy:f 1	‘criminal, thief, robber’
<i>ðe:of 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	ðæ:f 2, ðe:f 2, ðy:f 2	‘theft’
<i>ðe:oh</i>	(N)	(n.)	ðe:h 2, ði:h, ðegð	‘thigh, hip’
<i>ðe:or</i>	(N)	(m?)		‘inflammation?’
<i>ðeorf 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	ðærf 4, ðerf 3, ðorf 3, ðearf 3, ðorof 2	‘unleavened bread’
<i>ðe:ostor</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	ðe:ostre 2, ði:estre, ði:stre, ðy:stre, ðeoster, ðy:ster	‘dark, gloomy; sad, mournful’
<i>ðe:ow 1</i>	(N)	(fm.)	ða:w 2, ðe:owa, ðe:a 1, ðe:aw 2, ðe:o, te:ow	‘servant, slave’
<i>ðerscel</i>	(N)	(f.)	ðyrscel	‘flail’
<i>ðider</i>	(Adv)		ðæder, ðyder, ðadder, ðædres, ðidres, ðieder, ðiðer	‘on that side, thither, whither. hider and ða. or. hidres ðidres (ðædres) hither and thither; where, wherever’
<i>ði:efe ø</i>				
<i>ðing</i>	(N)	(n.)	ðinc	‘thing, creature; object, property; cause, motive, reason; law-suit; event, affair, act, deed, enterprise; condition, circumstances; contest, discussion, meeting, council, assembly; court of justice; point, respect. mid na:num ðingum (Adv.)’

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				not at all. for his <i>ðingum</i> for his sake. for <i>ðisum ðingum</i> for this reason. be <i>fullum ðingum</i> abundantly. <i>æ:nige ðinga</i> anyhow, in any way, somehow. <i>raðost ðinga</i> at the earliest. <i>ælcas ðinges</i> entirely, in every respect'
<i>ðistel</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>ðystel</i>	'thistle'
<i>ðol</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>ðoll</i>	'thole, oar-pin'
<i>ðorn</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>ðym</i>	'thorn, thorn-bush; name of the rune for <i>ð</i> '
<i>ðræ:l</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>ðre:al 2, ðra:ll 1</i>	'serf, thrall'
<i>ðra:g</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>ðra:h</i>	'space of time, time, while, period, season; occasion; evil times; paroxysm. <i>ðra:ge</i> for a time, some time, long time. <i>ðra:gum</i> at times, sometimes. <i>ealle ðra:ge</i> all the time, continually. <i>sume ðra:ge</i> at times'
<i>ðra:wing ø</i>				
<i>ðre:a</i>	(N)	(mf.n.)	<i>ðra:, ðra:wu</i>	'threat, menace, abuse; rebuke, castigation; oppression, attack; calamity, throe'
<i>ðri:e</i>	(num)		<i>ðry:, ðrig, ðri, ðri:</i>	'three'
<i>ðridæg</i>				
<i>ðridda</i>	(Adj)	(wk.)	<i>ðryddað</i>	'third. <i>ðridde healf</i> two and a half'
<i>ðrimeolce</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>ðrimilce, Trimilchi</i>	'May'
<i>ðriðing</i>	(N)	(?)	<i>ðrihing</i>	'third part of a county, riding'
<i>ðrote</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>ðrotu, ðrota</i>	'throat'
<i>ðro:wung</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>ðro:ung</i>	'suffering; passion, martyrdom; painful symptom; anniversary of martyrdom'
<i>ðrust ø</i>				
<i>ðrymm</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>ðremm, ðrim, ðrym</i>	'multitude, host, troop; torrent; force, power, might, ability; glory, majesty, splendour'
<i>ðry:ð</i>	(N)	(f.)	<i>ðri:ð, ðry:ðo, ðry:ðu</i>	'might, power, force, strength; majesty, glory, splendour; multitude, troop, host'
<i>ðunor</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>ðunar, ðuner, ðunur, ðunnur</i>	'thunder; thuncer-clap; the god Thunder, Thor; Jupiter'
<i>ðunorra:d</i>	(N)	(f.)		'thunder, thundering'
<i>ðu:send</i>	(num)			'thousand'
<i>ðweorh</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	<i>ðwe:or, ðweorg, ðwe:r, ðwerh, ðwi:r, ðwurh, ðwy:r</i>	'cross, transverse, bent, crooked; adverse; angry; perverse, depraved'
<i>ðy:fel</i>	(N)	(m.)	<i>ðe:fel, ðy:ðel</i>	'shrub, bush, copse, thicket'
<i>ðyle</i>	(N)	(m.)		'speaker, orator; jester'
<i>ðynne</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	<i>ðinne</i>	'thin; lean; not dense; fluid, tenuous; weak, poor'
<i>ðyrel 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	<i>ðy:rel 2, ðirel, ðyrl 2, ðryl 2, ðerl</i>	'hole, opening, aperture, perforation'
<i>ufe ø</i>				
<i>u:ht</i>	(N)	(m.)		'twilight, dusk, early morning,

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<i>underburg</i>	(N)	(f.)		dawn; nocturns. on u:htan at day-break. to: u:hates towards dawn'
<i>undern</i>	(N)	(m.)		'suburb'
<i>unfrið</i>	(N)	(m.)		'morning (from 9.00 am to 12.00 noon); the third hour (= 9.00 am, later 11.00 am); service at the third hour'
<i>ungewitt</i>	(N)	(n.)		'breach of peace, enmity, war; state of being outside the king's peace'
<i>unlybba</i>	(N)	(m.)		'folly, madness'
<i>unræ:d</i>	(N)	(m.)		'poisonous drug, poison; witchcraft'
<i>unri:m 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		'folly, foolish plan; crime, mischief, injury, plot, treachery'
<i>unriht 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	unreht 1, unryht 1, ungeriht 1	'countless number, huge host, large quantity, mass'
<i>unrihtæ:med 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	unrihtæ:með	'wrong, unrighteous, wicked, false; unlawful; unright'
<i>unti:d ø</i>				'fornication, adultery'
<i>u:p</i>	(Adv)		upp	'up; up stream, up country (inland); upwards. læ:tan u:p to put ashore. u:p forlæ:tan divide'
<i>u:pa:stigenes</i>	(N)	(f.)	u:pa:stigen, u:pa:sti:gnes	'ascent, ascension, means of going up'
<i>u:t 1</i>	(Adv)			'out; without, outside'
<i>u:t 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		
<i>u:tan</i>	(Adv)		u:ten, u:ton, y:tan 2	'from outside; on the outside, without'
<i>u:tfangene ø</i>				
<i>wa:c 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	we:ce	'weak, soft, feeble, effeminate, cowardly, timid, pliant; slender, frail; insignificant, mean, poor; bad, vile'
<i>wa:d 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	wæ:do 1	'woad'
<i>wæ:d</i>	(N)	(f.)	we:d, we:de 2	'robe, dress, apparel, clothing, garment, covering; sail'
<i>wæ:fer ø</i>				
<i>wæ:fre</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'unstable, unsteady, wavering, wandering, restless; flickering, expiring'
<i>wæ:g 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	wa:g 3, we:g 7	'motion; water; wave, billow, flood, sea'
<i>wæ:ge 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	we:g 1	'weight, scales, balance; wey (of cheese, wool, etc.); pensum, burden'
<i>wægn</i>	(N)	(m.)	wægen, wæ:n, wagn, we:n 2	'carriage, wain, waggon, chariot, cart, vehicle. wæ:n; wæ:nes ði:xl the constellation of the Great Bear'
<i>wæl 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	hwæl 2, wel 2, weall 3, wall 1, wal, wæll 1, weal 3	'slaughter, carnage. w. +sle:an to slaughter; field of battle; (usu. in pl.) dead bodies'
<i>wæ:pen</i>	(N)	(n.)	wæ:mn, wæ:pn, we:pen, we:pn, we:pned 2	'weapon, sword; pl. arms; membrum virile'

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<i>wæ:pned 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	wæ:pend 1, wæ:pened 1, we:pned 1	'male'
<i>wær 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		'wary, cautious, prudent; aware of; ready, prepared, attentive'
<i>wæ:r 2</i>	(N)	(f.)	wæ:re, we:r	'faith, fidelity; keeping, protection; agreement, treaty, compact, pledge, covenant; bond (of friendship)'
<i>wærc</i>	(N)	(m.)	wræc 3, wearc, werc 2, wyrc 2	'pain, suffering, anguish'
<i>wæsc</i>	(N)	(f.)	wesc	'ablution, washing'
<i>wæstm</i>	(N)	(mn.)	westm, westem, wæstm, wæsðm, weastm	'growth, increase; plant, produce, offspring, fruit; result, benefit, product; interest, usury; abundance; stature, form, figure'
<i>wæter</i>	(N)	(n.)	weter, wætter, water	'water; sea'
<i>wæterælf ø</i>				
<i>wa:fung 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	wæfung, we:fung, we:bung	'spectacle, display, pageantry, sight; astonishment'
<i>wa:g 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	wæ:g 2, we:g 5, wa:h 2	'wall'
<i>wamb</i>	(N)	(f.)	womb	'belly, stomach; bowels; heart; womb; hollow'
<i>wamm 1</i>	(N)	(mn.)	womm 2, wæm 1, wam 2, wem 2	'stain, spot, scar; disgrace, defect, defilement, sin evil, crime; injury, loss, hurt, misfortune'
<i>wamm 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	womm 1, wæmm, wæm 3, wam 1, wem 1, wom	'shameful, bad'
<i>wanan ø</i>				
<i>wand</i>	(N)	(f?)		'mole (Animal)'
<i>wang 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	wong, wæng, weng	'plain, mead, field, place; world'
<i>wange</i>	(N)	(n.)	wenge, wonge, wænge, wang 2	'jaw, cheek'
<i>waroð</i>	(N)	(n.)	waroð, wearoð 3, woroð 2, wearoð, weroð, wareð, waruð, wearod, warð	'shore, strand, beach'
<i>wa:se</i>	(N)	(f.)	wo:r 1, wo:se	'mire, marsh'
<i>we:a</i>	(N)	(m.)	wa:wa, we:o 2	'misfortune, evil, harm, trouble; grief, woe, misery; sin, wickedness'
<i>We:alas</i>	(N)	(mp.)	We:allas, Wa:las	'the Welsh; Wales. West We:(A)las West-Welsh, Cornish'
<i>wealc ø</i>				
<i>weald 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	wald 1, wold 1	'weald, forest, wood, grove; bushes, foliage'
<i>weald 2</i>	(N)	(m.)	wald 2, wold 2	'power, dominion, mastery; groin'
<i>wealdend 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	waldend 1	'leader, controller, ruler, lord, king (often of God)'
<i>wealh</i>	(N)	(m.)	walh, we:al	'foreigner, stranger, slave; Briton, Welshman; shameless person'
<i>weall 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	wall 3, wæll 3, weal 1	'wall, dike, earthwork, rampart, dam; rocky shore, cliff'

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<i>weard 1</i>	(N)	(fm.)	ward 4	‘watching, ward, protection, guardianship; advance post; waiting for, lurking, ambushcade’
<i>wearg 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	werg 1, wearh 1, wyrig 2	‘(wolf), accursed one, outlaw, felon, criminal’
<i>wearg 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	werg 2, werig, wyrig 2, wearh, wyrig 1	‘wicked, cursed, wretched’
<i>wearp</i>	(N)	(m.)	warp	‘warp, threads stretched lengthwise in a loom; twig, osier’
<i>we:as</i>	(Adv)			‘by chance, accidentally. mid w. by chance’
<i>weax</i>	(N)	(n.)	wex, wæx, wexe	‘wax’
<i>weaxhla:f</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘wax tablet’
<i>web</i>	(N)	(n.)	webb, wæb, wæbb	‘web, weft; woven work, tapestry’
<i>wecean (BT)</i>	(Vb)	(weak)		‘to rouse from sleep, waken’
<i>wed ø</i>				
<i>we:de 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘raging, mad’
<i>weder 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	wæder 1, weðer 2, widor	‘weather, air; sky, firmament; breeze, storm, tempest’
<i>weg</i>	(N)	(m.)	wæg, woeg, oeg, weag, wi: 2, weig, wig	‘way, direction; path, road, highway; journey; course of action. ealne w. (ealneg) adv. always; on weg (A:weg) adv. away; be ... wege on the way (to)’
<i>wel 1</i>	(Adv)		wæl 3, well 2, weal 2, wil 2	‘well, abundantly; very, very easily, very much; fully, quite; nearly; indeed, to be sure. to: w. gehwæ:r for the most part, nearly everywhere. wella alas!’
<i>wen ø</i>				
<i>wendel ø</i>				
<i>wenn 1</i>	(N)	(mf.)	wæn 1, wen 2	‘wen, tumour’
<i>Wentas</i>	(N)	(mp.)	Wente	‘people of Gwent’
<i>we:od</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘herb, grass; weed’
<i>we:ofod</i>	(N)	(nm.)	we:afod, we:ofed, we:obed, we:obud, we:ofud, wi:bed, wi:ebed, wi:gbed, wi:ggebed, wi:ohbed	‘altar’
<i>weoloc</i>	(N)	(m.)	weluc, weloc, wiloc, wyloc, weolc	‘whelk, cockle, murex; (purple) dye from the murex’
<i>weorc</i>	(N)	(n.)	werc 1, worc, weoruc, wyrc 1	‘work, labour, action, deed; exercise; affliction, suffering, pain, trouble, distress; fortification. weorcum with difficulty’
<i>weorf 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	weoruf, worf	‘beast of burden, cattle’
<i>weorð 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	werð, wearð 2, wirð 2, worð 4, wurðe 2, wurð, wyrð 2, ward 3, weorðe 2, wierðe 2, wyrðe 1	‘worth, value, amount, price, purchase-money, ransom’

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<i>weorðung</i>	(N)	(f.)	wurðung	‘honouring, distinction, honour, glory; celebration, worship; excellence; ornament’
<i>wer 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	wær 3, weor, were 1	‘male being; man; husband; hero’
<i>wer 2</i>	(N)	(m.)	wær 5, wære, were 2	‘the legal money-equivalent of a person’s life, a man’s legal value’
<i>wer 3</i>	(N)	(m.)	wær 6, were 3	‘weir, dam, fish-trap; catch, draught’
<i>wer 4</i>	(N)	(mn?)	wær 7, were 4	‘troop, band’
<i>wergild</i>	(N)	(n.)	wærgild, wergeld, wergyld	‘compensation, value of a man’s life’
<i>wesend</i>	(N)	(m.)	weosend, wesand	‘bison’
<i>west</i>	(Adv)		wæst	‘westwards, west, in a westerly direction’
<i>westan</i>	(Adv)			‘from the west. be westan west of’
<i>westansu:ðan</i>	(Adv)			‘south-west’
<i>we:sten 1</i>	(N)	(nmf.)	we:stern 2	‘waste, wilderness, desert’
<i>we:sten 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	we:stern 1	‘waste, desolate’
<i>westnorð ø</i>				
<i>westsu:ð ø</i>				
<i>wi:c</i>	(N)	(nf.)	wy:c	‘dwelling-place, lodging, habitation, house, mansion; village, town; (pl.) entrenchments, camp, castle, fortress; street, lane; bay, creek’
<i>wicce</i>	(N)	(f.)	wyccce	‘witch’
<i>wi:cing</i>	(N)	(m.)	wi:ceng, wi:gcýng	‘pirate, viking’
<i>wi:d</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘wide, vast, broad, long. w. and si:d far and wide. to: wi:dan ealdre, to: wi:dan fe:ore, wi:dan fyrhð for ever’
<i>wiell</i>	(N)	(m.)	wiella, well 1, will 2, wyll 2, wæl 2, weall 4, wall 2, wæll 2, wel 3, wella 1, wil 1	‘well, fountain, spring’
<i>wielle</i>	(N)	(f.)	wille, wylle, welle, wilie 2	‘well, fountain, spring’
<i>wielm</i>	(N)	(m.)	walm, wælm, welm, weolm, wilm, wylm	‘boiling, swelling, sur, billow, current, stream; burning, flame, inflammation; fervour, ardour, zeal’
<i>wi:f</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘woman, female, lady; wife’
<i>wi:g 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	we:g 3, we:og 1, we:oh 1, wi: 1, wigg 1, wi:h 1	‘strife, contest, war, battle; valour; military force, army’
<i>wi:g 2</i>	(N)	(n.)	we:g 4, we:og 2, we:oh 2, wi: 3, wi:h 2	‘idol, image’
<i>wiht 1</i>	(N)	(fn.)	wuht 1, wyht, uht 1, wiaht	‘wight, person, creature, being; whit, thing, something, anything’
<i>Wiht 3</i>	(N)	(f.)	Wieht	‘Isle of Wight’
<i>wi:l</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘wile, trick’
<i>Wil ø</i>				
<i>wild</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘wild’

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>wilddē:or</i>	(N)	(n.)	wilde:ar, wildedē:or, wilde:or, wilder, wildor	‘wild beast; deer, reindeer’
<i>wilde 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘wild, untamed, uncontrolled; uncultivated, desert’
<i>will 1</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘mind, will, determination, purpose. sylfes willum of one’s own accord; desire, wish, request; joy, delight, pleasure; desirable thing, valuable’
<i>wi:n</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘wine’
<i>wind</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘wind’
<i>windel</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘basket’
<i>windig</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	windwig	‘windy, breezy’
<i>wine</i>	(N)	(m.)	wyne	‘friend, protector, lord; retainer’
<i>wi:ngēard</i>	(N)	(m.)	wi:neard, wi:negeard, wi:ngerd, wi:ngyrđ	‘vineyard; vine?’
<i>winter</i>	(N)	(mn.)		‘winter; pl. (in computing time) years’
<i>wi:r</i>	(N)	(m.)	wy:r	‘wire, metal thread, wire-ornament; myrtle’
<i>wi:s 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘wise, learned; sagacious, cunning; sane; prudent, discreet, experienced’
<i>wist</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘being, existence; well-being, abundance, plenty; provision, nourishment, subsistence, food, meal, feast, delicacy’
<i>wi:te</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘punishment, torture, plague, injury; penalty, fine; contribution, in money or food, to sustenance of king or his officers; woe, misery, distress’
<i>wi:tegunđ</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘prophecy, divination’
<i>witmæres 0</i>				
<i>wi:tnung</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘torment, torture, punishment, purgatory’
<i>wiđer 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘hostile’
<i>wi:đig</i>	(N)	(m.)	wi:đige, wi:đie	‘withē, withy, willow; band, fetter, fillet, garland’
<i>wlite</i>	(N)	(m.)	wlitu	‘brightness; appearance, form, aspect, look, countenance; beauty, splendour, adornment’
<i>wo:d</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)		‘senseless, mad, raging; blasphemous’
<i>Wo:den</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘Woden; Mercury’
<i>wo:h 2</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	we:o 1, wo: 1, wo:g 1	‘bent, awry, twisted, crooked; uneven, rough; wrong, perverse, evil, depraved, bad, unjust; false (weight)’
<i>wo:l</i>	(N)	(mfn.)		‘pestilence, mortality, disease’
<i>wolcen</i>	(N)	(nm.)	welcn, weolcn, wolc, wolcn	‘convolutio, ball, lump; cloud; sky, heavens’
<i>wo:p</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘cry, shrieking, weeping,

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
				lamentation'
<i>word 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	wurd 2	'word, speech, sentence, statement; command, order; subject of talk, story, news, report; fame; promise; verb, (incarnate) word'
<i>word 2</i>	(N)	(?)	wurd 3	'rod, (gooseberry) bush?'
<i>worn</i>	(N)	(m.)	wearn 2, weorn	'large amount, number; troop, company, multitude, crowd; progeny'
<i>worðig</i>	(N)	(m.)	weorðig, wurðig, wyrðig 2	'enclosed homestead, curtilage, farm; street'
<i>woruld</i>	(N)	(f.)	weruld, weoruld, wiaruld, worold, weoreld, weorld, weorold, werold, wiarald, world, wyrlđ	'world, age; men, humanity; way of life, life; long period of time, cycle, eternity. to: worulde a: on worulda world, in woruld worulde world without end, for ever'
<i>wo:ð</i>	(N)	(f.)		'sound, noise; voice, song, poetry; eloquence'
<i>wræc 1</i>	(N)	(n.)	wrec	'misery; vengeance, persecution; exile'
<i>wræð ø</i>				
<i>wra:ð 2</i>	(N)	(f.)		'cruelty; hardship'
<i>wringe</i>	(N)	(f.)		'(oil-)press'
<i>wri:ting</i>	(N)	(f.)		'writing'
<i>wro:ht 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	woroht 1	'blame, reproach, accusation, slander; fault, crime, sin, injustice; strife, enmity, anger, contention, dispute; hurt, injury, calamity, misery'
<i>wucu</i>	(N)	(f.)	wuce, wicu, wiecu, wiocu, wiece, uce, ucu, weocu, wice 2	'week'
<i>wudu</i>	(N)	(m.)	widu, wiodu, udu, weadu, weodo, weodu, wude	'wood, forest, grove; tree; the Cross, Rood; wood, timber; ship; spear-shaft'
<i>wuldor</i>	(N)	(n.)	wulder, wuldur	'glory, splendour honour; praise, thanks; heaven'
<i>wulf</i>	(N)	(m.)	ulf	'(he)wolf; wolfish person, devil'
<i>wulfeshe:afod</i>	(N)	(n.)		'head of a wolf; outlaw'
<i>wull</i>	(N)	(f.)	wul, wulle	'wool'
<i>wund 1</i>	(N)	(f.)		'wound, sore, ulcer; wounding, injury'
<i>wundor</i>	(N)	(n.)	wondor, wunder, wundur	'wonder, miracle, marvel, portent, horror; wondrous thing, monster'
<i>wunung</i>	(N)	(f.)		'act of dwelling, living; dwelling, habitation'
<i>wynn</i>	(N)	(f.)	wenn 2, wæn 2, wen 1, wunn, wyn	'joy, rapture, pleasure, delight, gladness'
<i>wyrd 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	weord, wurd 1	'verbosity'
<i>wyrm 1</i>	(N)	(m.)	weorm 2, worm 2, wurm 2	'reptile, serpent, snake, dragon; worm, insect, mite; poor creature'
<i>wyrms</i>	(N)	(nm.)		'virus, corrupt matter'
<i>wyrt</i>	(N)	(f.)	wert 2, wirt, weort, wort, wurt	'herb, vegetable, plant, spice; crop; root; wort (brewing)'

PREDICATE	CAT.	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>wyrttu:n</i>	(N)	(m.)	wyrtu:n	‘garden’
<i>wy:sc (BT)</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘choice’
<i>yfel 1</i>	(Adj)	(wk.&str.)	eofel	‘bad, ill; evil, wicked, wretched’
<i>yfel 2</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘evil, ill, wickedness, misery’
<i>ylp</i>	(N)	(m.)		‘elephant’
<i>ymbe 3</i>	(Adv)		embe 3, umb 2, umbe 2, ymb 3, yb, oem	‘(of place) around, about, at, upon, near, along; (of time) about, at, after, before. ymb utan about, by, around; (causal, etc.) about, in regard to, concerning, on account of, owing to. <i>ðæs y. li:tel</i> soon after. <i>y. be:on</i> to set about a thing’
<i>Ymbren</i>	(N)	(n.)		‘Ember-tide, ember-day’
<i>ymen</i>	(N)	(m.)	hymen, ymmon, ymn	‘hymn, sacred song’
<i>ynne ø</i>				
<i>ypping</i>	(N)	(f.)		‘manifestation; accumulation, extent, expanse?’
<i>yrfeweard</i>	(N)	(m.)	ierfeweard	‘heir, son’
<i>yrð</i>	(N)	(f.)	earð 1, ierð	‘ploughing, tilling; standing corn, crop, produce’
<i>y:ð 1</i>	(N)	(f.)	e:ð 3	‘wave, billow, flood; sea; liquid, water’

APPENDIX 5. CORPUS OF ANALYSIS

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>abbod</i>	(m.)	abbad, abbud, abbot	'abbot'
<i>abboddo:m</i>	(m.)		'abbatial, jurisdiction'
<i>abbodesse</i>	(f.)	abedisse	'abbess'
<i>abbodha:d</i>	(m.)		'abbatial rank, dignity'
<i>abbodle:ast</i>	(f.)		'lack of an abbot'
<i>abbodri:ce</i>	(n.)		'abbey, abbacy, office or jurisdiction of an abbot (used even of a convent of nuns)'
<i>a:be:ce:de:</i>	(f.)		'ABC, alphabet'
<i>a:bies</i>	(f.)		'silver fir-tree'
<i>a:birging</i>	(f.)	a:biring	'taste'
<i>a:bisgung</i>	(f.)	a:bysgung	'occupation; trouble'
<i>a:blæ:cnes</i>	(f.)		'pallor, gloom'
<i>a:blæ:cung</i>	(f.)		'pallor'
<i>a:bla:wnes</i>	(f.)		'inflation'
<i>a:bla:wnung</i>	(f.)		'inflation'
<i>a:blinnednes</i>	(f.)		'cessation'
<i>a:blinnendnes</i>	(f.)		'cessation'
<i>a:blysung</i>	(f.)		'blushing, shame'
<i>a:bolgennes</i>	(f.)		'irritation'
<i>a:bre:otnes</i>	(f.)		'extermination'
<i>a:broðennes</i>	(f.)		'basennes, cowardice'
<i>a:c</i>	(f.)	æ:c 1	'oak, ship of oak, name of the rune for a'
<i>a:cbe:am</i>	(m.)		'oak-tree'
<i>a:cbearo</i>	(m.)		'oak-grove'
<i>accent</i>	(m.)		'accent'
<i>a:ccynn</i>	(n.)		'a kind of oak'
<i>a:cdrenc</i>	(m.)		'oak-drink, drink made from acorns'
<i>a:ce:ocung</i>	(f.)		'rumination'
<i>a:cennednes</i>	(f.)	a:cennes	'birth'
<i>a:cennend</i>	(m.)		'parent'
<i>a:cennicge</i>	(f.)		'mother'
<i>a:cenning</i>	(f.)		'birth'
<i>a:changra</i>	(m.)		'oak wood on a slope'
<i>a:cholt</i>	(m.)		'an oak wood'
<i>a:cle:af</i>	(n.)		'oak leaf'
<i>a:cmelu</i>	(n.)		'acorn meal'
<i>a:cmistel</i>	(f.)		'mistletoe'
<i>a:colitus</i>	(m.)		'acolyte'
<i>a:crind</i>	(f.)		'oak-bark'
<i>a:cstybb</i>	(m.)		'oak-stump'
<i>a:cta:n</i>	(m.)		'oak-twigg'
<i>a:ctre:o</i>	(n.)		'oak-tree'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>a:cumba</i>	(m.)	a:cuma, a:cum	‘oakum, hards, tow, ashes of oakum, parings, clippings’
<i>a:cumbe</i>	(fn.)	æ:cambe, e:cambe	‘oakum, hards, tow; ashes of oakum; parings, clippings’
<i>a:cumendlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘possibility’
<i>a:cunning</i>	(f.)		‘experience, trial’
<i>a:cwellednes</i>	(f.)	a:cweællenednes	‘slaughter’
<i>a:cweorna</i>	(m.)	a:cwern	‘squirrel’
<i>a:cwudu</i>	(m.)		‘an oak wood’
<i>a:d</i>	(mn.)		‘heap, funeral pile, pyre, fire, flame’
<i>a:de:afung</i>	(f.)		‘deafening, making deaf’
<i>a:delā</i>	(m.)	a:del	‘mud, dirt, filthy place’
<i>a:delse:að</i>	(m.)	adulse:að	‘sewer, sink’
<i>adesa</i>	(m.)	adosa, adsa, eadesa, eaduse	‘adze, hatchet’
<i>adese</i>	(f.)		‘adze, hatchet’
<i>a:dfaru</i>	(f.)		‘way or path to the funeral pile’
<i>a:dfini</i>	(n.)		‘limit (DOE)’
<i>a:dfy:r</i>	(n.)		‘sacrificial fire’
<i>a:dl</i>	(fn.)	a:ld, a:ðl, a:ðol	‘disease, infirmity, sickness’
<i>a:dle</i>	(f.)		‘disease, infirmity, sickness’
<i>a:dle:g</i>	(m.)		‘flame of the funeral pile’
<i>a:dliga</i>	(m.)		‘sick person’
<i>a:dloma</i>	(m.)	a:ðloga 2, a:dlama?	‘one crippled by fire’
<i>a:dlung</i>	(f.)		‘illness’
<i>a:dlðracu</i>	(f.)		‘force of disease’
<i>adreminte</i>	(f.)		‘the herb feverfew: parthenium (BT)’
<i>æ: l</i>	(f.)	æ:w 3, a: 2	‘law (divine or human), custom, covenant. butan æ: outlaw, (esp. in pl.) rite, ceremony; faith, religion; . unrihte æ: false religion. Cri:stes æ: gospel; scriptures, revelation; marriage; (lawful) wife’
<i>æ:bebod</i>	(n.)		‘injunction of the law, command’
<i>æ:be:c</i>	(fp.)		‘books of the law’
<i>æ:bod</i>	(m.)		‘business, statute’
<i>æ:boda</i>	(m.)		‘messenger, preacher’
<i>æ:brecð</i>	(f.)		‘sacrilege’
<i>æbbung</i>	(f.)	ebbung	‘ebbing’
<i>æbs</i>	(f.)	æfse 2, æpse, æps 1	‘fir tree’
<i>æ:bylg</i>	(n.)		‘anger’
<i>æ:bylga</i>	(m.)		‘anger’
<i>æ:bylgnes</i>	(f.)	a:bylgnes, a:blignes	‘anger, offence’
<i>æ:bylgð</i>	(f.)	a:biłhð, a:biłgð,	‘anger’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		æ:bylgðu, æ:bylð,	
		æ:bylygð	
<i>æcelma</i>	(m.)	æ:cilma	‘chilblain’
<i>æ:cen 1</i>	(?)	a:cen	‘a wood of oaks’
<i>æcer</i>	(fp.)	acer, æcur, ecer	‘field, cultivated land, a certain quantity of land, strip of ploughland, acre, crop’
<i>æcerceorl</i>	(m.)		‘rustic, ploughman, armer’
<i>æcerhege</i>	(m.)		‘hedge of a field’
<i>æcermann</i>	(m.)		‘farmer’
<i>æcern</i>	(n.)	æccym, æcim, æceren, æcren	‘nut, mast of trees, acorn’
<i>æcernspranca</i>	(m.)		‘oak sapling?’
<i>æcersæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘seed enough for an acre?’
<i>æcersplott</i>	(m.)		‘an acre’
<i>æcerte:oðung</i>	(f.)		‘tithe of the produce of the soil’
<i>æcerty:ning</i>	(f.)		‘fencing’
<i>æcerweg</i>	(m.)		‘a field-road’
<i>æcerweorc</i>	(n.)		‘field-work’
<i>æcs</i>	(f.)	æx 1, acs, æhx, æsc 2, eax 2, æxs	‘axe, pickaxe, hatchet’
<i>æ:cin</i>	(?)		‘a kind of law?; a tablet of the law’
<i>æ:cræft</i>	(m.)		‘knowledge of law or ordinances, religion’
<i>æ:craftig 2</i>	(?)		‘lawyer, scribe, Pharisee’
<i>æ:cyrf</i>	(m.)		‘(wood-)choppings’
<i>æ:damann</i>	(m.)		‘witness, compurgator’
<i>æ:dre 1</i>	(f.)	æ:ddre 1, æ:dr 1, æ:ðre 1, e:ðr 1	‘artery, vein, pulse, nerve, sinew; pl. veins, kidneys; runlet of water, fountain, spring, stream’
<i>æ:dreseax</i>	(n.)	æ:dderseax, æ:daerseax	‘lancet’
<i>æfdy:ne</i>	(m.)		‘declivity’
<i>æ:fen</i>	(nm.)	e:fen, æ:fyn, e:fern	‘even, evening, eventide, eve, to: æ:fenes till evening’
<i>æ:fencollatio</i>	(?)		‘an evening reading (BT)’
<i>æ:fendre:am</i>	(m.)		‘even-song’
<i>æ:fengebed</i>	(n.)		‘evening service’
<i>æ:fengereord</i>	(n.)		‘evening meal, supper (often used in pl. of one meal)’
<i>æ:fengereordung</i>	(f.)		‘supper’
<i>æ:fengeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘evening work’
<i>æ:fengiefl</i>	(n.)	æ:fengifl	‘evening repast, supper’
<i>æ:fenglo:m</i>	(m.)	æ:fenglo:ma	‘gloaming, twilight’
<i>æ:fenglo:mung</i>	(f.)	ommglo:mung	‘gloaming, twilight’
<i>æ:fenla:c</i>	(n.)		‘evening sacrifice, evening prayer’
<i>æ:fenle:ohht</i>	(n.)		‘evening light’
<i>æ:fenle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘evening song’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>æ:fenlof</i>	(n.)		‘even-song (BT)’
<i>æ:fenmete</i>	(m.)		‘supper’
<i>æ:fenoffrung</i>	(f.)		‘evening sacrifice’
<i>æ:fenræ:dīng</i>	(f.)		‘reading (during the evening meal at a monastery)’
<i>æ:fenrepsung</i>	(f.)		‘nightfall’
<i>æ:fenrest</i>	(f.)	æ:fenræst	‘evening rest’
<i>æ:fensang</i>	(m.)		‘evensong’
<i>æ:fensceop</i>	(m.)		‘evening singer, bard’
<i>æ:fensci:ma</i>	(m.)		‘evening splendour’
<i>æ:fenspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘evening talk’
<i>æ:fensteorra</i>	(m.)		‘the evening star, Hesperus’
<i>æ:fenti:d</i>	(f.)		‘eventide’
<i>æ:fentima</i>	(m.)		‘eventide’
<i>æ:fenðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘evening service, evening repast, supper’
<i>æ:fenðe:owdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘evening service or office’
<i>æferðe</i>	(f.)		‘name of a plant’
<i>æfesn</i>	(f.)	æbesn, æfesen, æfese, æfesa	‘relish, dainty, special pasturage, pannage; the charge for special pasturage’
<i>æfest</i>	(mf.)	æfæst, æfst, efest 1	‘envy, hatred, malice, spite; zeal, rivalry’
<i>æfgælð</i>	(f.)	efgælð	‘superstition’
<i>æfgere:fa</i>	(?)	æfgroefa	‘exactor’
<i>æfgrynde</i>	(n.)		‘abyss’
<i>æfla:st</i>	(m.)		‘a wandering from the way?’
<i>æ:fnung</i>	(f.)	æ:fenung	‘evening, sunset’
<i>æfreda</i>	(m.)		‘what is taken or separated from’
<i>æfsweorc</i>	(n.)	æfesweorc	‘pasturage’
<i>æfteræ:</i>	(f.)	æfterræ:	‘the book of Deuteronomy’
<i>æftercne:oreso</i>	(?)		‘posterity’
<i>æftercyning</i>	(m.)		‘later king’
<i>æfterealu</i>	(n.)		‘small beer’
<i>æfterfolgere</i>	(m.)		‘follower’
<i>æfterfylgednes</i>	(f.)		‘sequel’
<i>æfterfylgend</i>	(m.)		‘follower, successor’
<i>æfterfylgendnes</i>	(f.)		‘succession’
<i>æfterfylgung</i>	(f.)	eftfylgung, æfterfelgung	‘pursuit, sect’
<i>æftergenga</i>	(m.)	æftergengea	‘follower, successor, descendant’
<i>æftergengel</i>	(m.)		‘successor’
<i>æftergengnes</i>	(f.)	æftergancnes, æftergegencednes	‘succession, posterity, inferiority’
<i>æftergyld</i>	(n.)		‘further payment’
<i>æfterhæ:ða</i>	(m.)		‘autumn drought’
<i>æfterle:an</i>	(n.)		‘reward, recompense, restitution, retribution’
<i>æfteronfo:nd</i>	(m.)		‘one about to receive’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>æfterra:p</i>	(m.)	æfteræ:pe	‘crupper’
<i>æfterryne</i>	(m.)		‘an encountering, meeting, running against one (BT)’
<i>æftersang</i>	(m.)		‘(after-song), matins’
<i>æftersingend</i>	(m.)		‘succentor’
<i>æfterspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘after-claim’
<i>æfterweardnes</i>	(f.)		‘posterity’
<i>æfteryld</i>	(f.)	æfteryldo, æfterield, æfterieldo	‘advanced age, old age, after age, later time’
<i>æfðanc</i>	(m.)	æfðanca	‘insult, offence, grudge, displeasure, anger’
<i>æfweardnes</i>	(f.)		‘absence’
<i>æfwela</i>	(f.)		‘decrease of wealth’
<i>æfwyrdelsa</i>	(m.)	æfwerdelsa	‘injury, damage, loss’
<i>æfwyrdla</i>	(m.)	æfwendla, æwyrdla	‘injury, damage, loss; fine for injury or loss’
<i>æfwyrð</i>	(f.)	æfwyrðu	‘degradation, disgrace’
<i>æ:fyrmða</i>	(fp.)		‘sweepings, rubbish’
<i>æ:g 1</i>	(n.)	æig	‘egg’
<i>æ:gerfelma</i>	(f.)		‘egg-skin’
<i>æ:gergelu</i>	(n.)		‘yolk of egg’
<i>æ:gesetnes</i>	(f.)		‘law-giving, the (Old) Testament’
<i>æ:gflota</i>	(m.)		‘seafarer, sailor’
<i>æ:ggemang</i>	(n.)	æ:gmgang	‘egg-mixture’
<i>æ:gift</i>	(f.)	a:gift	‘restitution, repayment’
<i>æ:gli:m</i>	(m.)		‘white of egg’
<i>æ:gmore 1</i>	(f.)		‘root of the eye, socket?’
<i>ægnan</i>	(pl.)		‘awns, sweepings, chaff’
<i>æ:gscill</i>	(f.)	æ:gscyll	‘eggshell’
<i>æ:gweard</i>	(f.)		‘watch on the shore’
<i>æ:gwyrt</i>	(f.)		‘dandelion’
<i>æ:gylt</i>	(m.)	æ:gilt	‘sin, offence’
<i>æ:hi:w</i>	(n.)		‘pallor’
<i>æ:hi:wnes</i>	(f.)		‘pallor’
<i>æ:hly:p</i>	(m.)		‘breach of the peace, assault’
<i>æ:ht 1</i>	(f.)	e:aht	‘possessions, goods, lands, wealth, cattle, serf, ownership, control’
<i>æ:hteland</i>	(n.)		‘territory’
<i>æhtemann</i>	(m.)		‘farmer’
<i>æ:hteswa:n</i>	(m.)		‘swineherd who was a chattel on an estate’
<i>æ:htgesteald</i>	(n.)		‘possession’
<i>æ:htgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘possessions’
<i>æ:htgeweald</i>	(mn.)		‘power, control’
<i>æ:htspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘wealth, riches’
<i>æ:htwela</i>	(m.)		‘wealth, riches’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>æ:l</i>	(m.)	e:l 1	‘eel’
<i>æ:l 1</i>	(m.)	eall 4, eal 1	‘piercer, awl’
<i>æ:læ:dend</i>	(m.)		‘legislator’
<i>æ:læ:rend</i>	(m.)		‘teacher of (God’s) law’
<i>æ:læ:te 1</i>	(n.)		‘desert place’
<i>æ:læ:te 3</i>	(f.)		‘divorced woman’
<i>æ:la:re:ow</i>	(m.)	æ:la:rua	‘teacher of the law, Pharisee’
<i>æ:la:te:ow</i>	(m.)		‘legislator’
<i>æ:lcuht</i>	(n.)	ælcwuht	‘everything’
<i>æ:led</i>	(m.)	æld	‘fire, firebrand, æ:. weccan to kindle a fire’
<i>æ:ledfy:r</i>	(n.)		‘flame of fire’
<i>æ:ledle:oma</i>	(m.)		‘fire-brand’
<i>ælemidde</i>	(f.)	ælmidde	‘exact middle’
<i>æ:lengge 2</i>	(?)	æ:linge	‘weariness’
<i>æ:lengnes</i>	(f.)		‘tediousness’
<i>æ:lepu:te</i>	(f.)		‘eel-pout- burbot’
<i>ælf</i>	(mf.)	ielþ, ylf, ylfe	‘elf, sprite, fairy, goblin, incubus’
<i>ælfɑ:dl</i>	(f.)		‘nightmare’
<i>ælfaru</i>	(f.)	ælfær, ælfer	‘whole army, host’
<i>ælfcyynn</i>	(n.)		‘elfin race’
<i>ælfen</i>	(f.)	elfen	‘nymph, spirit’
<i>æ:lfisc</i>	(m.)	æ:lfix	‘eel’
<i>ælfremedung</i>	(f.)		‘alienatio’
<i>ælfside</i>	(f.)		‘elvish influence, nightmare’
<i>ælfsgoda</i>	(m.)		‘hiccup (Sweet)’
<i>ælfðone</i>	(f.)		‘nightshade’
<i>ælfylce</i>	(n.)	elfylce	‘strange land, foreign band, enemy’
<i>æ:lhyd</i>	(f.)		‘eel receptacle? eel-skin?’
<i>æ:li:f</i>	(n.)	a:li:f	‘eternal life’
<i>ælifn</i>	(f.)		‘sustenance, alum’
<i>æ:ling</i>	(f.)		‘burning, ardour’
<i>ælmesbæð</i>	(n.)		‘gratuitous bath’
<i>ælmesdæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘almsdeed; (BT) a charitable action’
<i>ælmesdo:nd</i>	(?)		‘alms-giver’
<i>ælmesfeoh</i>	(n.)		‘alms, Peter’s pence, Rome-scot’
<i>ælmesgeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘distribution of alms’
<i>ælmesgifa</i>	(m.)	ælmesgyfa	‘giver of alms’
<i>ælmesgifu</i>	(f.)		‘alms, charity’
<i>ælmeshla:f</i>	(m.)	elmeshla:f	‘dole of bread’
<i>ælmesle:oht</i>	(n.)		‘a light in church provided at the expense of a pious layman’
<i>ælmeslond</i>	(m.)	almeslond	‘land granted in frankal-moigne’
<i>ælmesmann</i>	(m.)		‘almsman, bedesman, beggar’
<i>ælmespening</i>	(m.)		‘alms-penny’
<i>ælmesriht</i>	(n.)		‘right of receiving alms’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ælmesse</i>	(f.)	ælmes, ælmysse	‘alms, almsgiving’
<i>ælmessylen</i>	(f.)	ælmesselen	‘almsgiving’
<i>ælmesweorc</i>	(n.)		‘almsdeed’
<i>ælmih̄tig 2</i>	(m.)		‘the Almighty’
<i>ælmih̄tignes</i>	(f.)		‘omnipotence’
<i>ælmyrca</i>	(m.)		‘one entirely black, Ethiopian’
<i>ælwih̄t</i>	(m.)	elwih̄t	‘strange creature, monster’
<i>æ:lnet</i>	(n.)		‘eel net’
<i>æ:melnes</i>	(f.)		‘slackness, sloth, weariness, disgust’
<i>æ:menne 1</i>	(?)		‘solitude’
<i>æ:merge</i>	(f.)	æ:myrie	‘embers, ashes, dust’
<i>æ:metbed</i>	(n.)		‘ant-hill’
<i>æ:methwi:l</i>	(f.)	a:methwi:l	‘leisure’
<i>æ:methyll</i>	(m.)		‘ant-hill’
<i>æ:metla</i>	(m.)		‘one at leisure’
<i>æ:metta</i>	(m.)		‘leisure, rest’
<i>æ:mette</i>	(f.)	æ:mytte	‘emmet, ant’
<i>æ:mtignes</i>	(f.)		‘emptiness’
<i>æ:mu:ða</i>	(m.)		‘cæcum intestinum’
<i>æ:mynd</i>	(f.)	æ:mend	‘jealousy’
<i>æ:netli:f</i>	(n.)		‘solitary life’
<i>æppel</i>	(m.)	æpl, apl, appel, apple, eapel, eapl, epl, eppel	‘any kind of fruit, fruit in general; apple; apple of the eye, ball, anything round’
<i>æppelbearu</i>	(m.)		‘orchard’
<i>æppelcynn</i>	(n.)		‘kind of apple’
<i>æppelcyrnel</i>	(n.)		‘apple-pip’
<i>æppelfæt</i>	(n.)		‘apple-vessel’
<i>æppelhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘fruit storehouse’
<i>æppelscealu</i>	(f.)		‘apple-core’
<i>æppelscre:ada</i>	(np.)		‘apple-parings’
<i>æppeltre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘apple-tree’
<i>æppeltu:n</i>	(m.)		‘fruit garden, orchard’
<i>æppelðorn</i>	(m.)		‘crab-apple tree’
<i>æppelwi:n</i>	(n.)		‘cider’
<i>æpsen 2</i>	(f.)		‘disgrace, shame’
<i>æpsenes</i>	(f.)		‘shame, disgrace’
<i>æ:ra</i>	(m.)		‘scraper, strigil’
<i>æ:ra:dl</i>	(f.)		‘early illness’
<i>æ:ræ:t</i>	(m.)		‘too early eating’
<i>æ:rcwide</i>	(m.)		‘prophecy’
<i>æ:rdæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘former deed’
<i>æ:rdæg</i>	(m.)		‘early morn, dawn; in pl. former days, past times’
<i>æ:rde:að</i>	(m.)		‘premature death’
<i>æ:rendbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘message, letter’
<i>æ:rende</i>	(n.)		‘errand, message; mission; answer, news, tidings’

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<i>æ:rendga:st</i>	(m.)		‘angel’
<i>æ:rendgewrit</i>	(n.)	æ:rendwrit	‘written message, letter’
<i>æ:rendraca</i>	(m.)	æ:renddraca, æ:rendwraca, æ:rendwreca	‘messenger, apostle, ambassador, angel; representative, substitute, proxy’
<i>æ:rendscip</i>	(n.)	æ:rens cip	‘skiff, small boat’
<i>æ:rendsecg</i>	(m.)		‘messenger’
<i>æ:rendspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘message’
<i>æ:rendung</i>	(f.)		‘errand; errand-going; intercession’
<i>æ:rfæder</i>	(m.)		‘forefather’
<i>æ:rgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘ancient treasure’
<i>æ:rgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘work of olden times’
<i>æ:rgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘former strife or trouble, old warfare’
<i>æ:rgewyrht</i>	(n.)		‘former work, deed of old’
<i>æ:riht</i>	(n.)		‘code of law or faith’
<i>æ:ring</i>	(f.)		‘day-break, early morn’
<i>æ:rist</i>	(mf n.)	æ:ryst, are:st, æ:rest, e:rist, æ:rost, æ:rst, æ:st l, a:rist	‘rising; resurrection, awakening’
<i>æ:risthyht</i>	(m.)		‘hope of resurrection’
<i>æ:rmorgen</i>	(m.)	armorgen, æ:rmargen, æ:rmergen, æ:rnemergen, æ:rnemerigen, a:rmorgen	‘dawn, day-break’
<i>æ:rn</i>	(n.)	earn 2, ern 2	‘dwelling, house, building, store, closet’
<i>æ:rnweg</i>	(m.)		‘road for riding on, race-course’
<i>æ:rnung</i>	(f.)	iorning, irning (BT), erning 1 (DOE)	‘running, riding, racing; flow of blood’
<i>æ:rnðegen</i>	(m.)		‘house-officer’
<i>æ:rsceaft</i>	(f.)		‘ancient building’
<i>æ:rwela</i>	(m.)		‘ancient wealth’
<i>æ:rworuld</i>	(f.)		‘ancient world’
<i>æ:s</i>	(n.)		‘food, meat, carrion, bait’
<i>æ:sc 1</i>	(m.)		‘ash-tree; name of the rune for æ; spear, lance; ship’
<i>æ:scbedd</i>	(n.)		‘an ash-plot’
<i>æ:scberend</i>	(m.)		‘spear-bearer, soldier’
<i>æ:sce</i>	(f.)		‘asking, inquiry, search; claim (to insurance money for theft of cattle)’
<i>æ:sceap</i>	(n.)	e:sceap	‘remnant, patch’
<i>æ:sceda</i>	(fp.)		‘refuse’
<i>æ:scegeswa:p</i>	(n.)		‘cinders, ashes’

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<i>æscen 1</i>	(fm.)		‘vessel of ash-wood, bucket, pail, bottle, cup’
<i>æschere</i>	(m.)		‘naval force’
<i>æscholt</i>	(n.)		‘spear of ash-wood, spear-shaft, lance’
<i>æscmann</i>	(m.)		‘ship-man, sailor, pirate’
<i>æscplega</i>	(m.)		‘play of spears, battle’
<i>æscrind</i>	(f.)		‘bark of the ash-tree’
<i>æscsteall 1</i>	(m.)		‘place of battle’
<i>æscstede</i>	(m.)		‘place of battle’
<i>æscstedero:d</i>	(f.)		‘a cross marking a battlefield (BT)’
<i>æscstybb</i>	(m.)		‘stump of an ash-tree’
<i>æscti:r</i>	(m.)		‘glory in war’
<i>æscðracu</i>	(f.)		‘battle’
<i>æscðrote</i>	(f.)	æscðrotu	‘a plant; (Sweet) vervain’
<i>æscwiga</i>	(m.)		‘(spear-)warrior’
<i>æscwyrt</i>	(f.)	æscwert	‘verbena, vervain’
<i>æ:sellend</i>	(m.)	æ:syllend	‘lawgiver’
<i>æ:sli:tend</i>	(m.)		‘law-breaker’
<i>æ:smæl</i>	(?)		‘smallness of the eye; contraction of the pupil’
<i>æ:smogu</i>	(np.)		‘slough (of snake)’
<i>æspe 1</i>	(f.)	æsp 1, æps 2	‘aspen-tree, white poplar’
<i>æspe 2</i>	(f.)	æsp 2	‘aspen-tree, white poplar’
<i>æ:sphangra</i>	(m.)		‘aspen wood’
<i>æsprind</i>	(f.)	æ:psrind	‘aspen bark’
<i>æ:spryng</i>	(nf.)	æ:spreng 1, æ:spring 1, æ:springe 1	‘spring, fountain; departure’
<i>æstel</i>	(m.)		‘some thin kind of board, bookmark’
<i>æ:swæ:pa</i>	(sbpl.)	a:swe:pa	‘sweepings, rubbish’
<i>æ:swic 1</i>	(m.)	e:swic	‘offence, stumbling-block, infamy, seduction, deceit’
<i>æ:swica</i>	(m.)		‘offender, deceiver, hypocrite, traitor’
<i>æ:swice</i>	(m.)		‘violation of God’s laws (or? adultery)’
<i>æ:swicnes</i>	(f.)		‘stumbling-block; reproach’
<i>æ:swicung</i>	(f.)		‘offence, stumbling-block; deceit; sedition’
<i>æ:t</i>	(mfh.)	e:t 1	‘eatables, food, meat, flesh; æ:t and wæ:t food and drink; the act of feeding, eating’
<i>æte:aca</i>	(m.)		‘addition’
<i>æ:tere</i>	(m.)	e:tere	‘eater, glutton’
<i>æ:tern 1</i>	(?)		‘viper’
<i>ætfele</i>	(m.)		‘adhesion’
<i>ætfeŋg</i>	(m.)		‘attaching, distraint’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ætga:re</i>	(n.)		‘spear, dart, javelin’
<i>ætga:r</i>	(m.)	ætga:r	‘spear, dart, javelin’
<i>æ:tgiefa</i>	(m.)	æ:tgeofa, æ:tgifa	‘food-giver, feeder’
<i>æthly:p</i>	(m.)		‘assault’
<i>æthrine</i>	(m.)		‘touch’
<i>æ:ting</i>	(f.)	e:ting	‘eating, pasture?’
<i>æ:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘edibility’
<i>æ:trennes</i>	(f.)		‘poisonous nature’
<i>ætspornung</i>	(f.)	ætspyrning, otsperning	‘offence, stumbling-block, misfortune’
<i>ætspringnes</i>	(f.)		‘failing’
<i>ætprungennes</i>	(f.)	ætsprungen	‘failing’
<i>ætstæl</i>	(m.)	ætsteall 2	‘aid, assistance’
<i>ætstandend</i>	(m.)		‘bystander, attendant’
<i>ætsteall 1</i>	(m.)	æscsteall 2	‘assistance, meeting with hostile intent; station, camp station’
<i>æ:twela</i>	(?)		‘abundance of food, feast’
<i>ætwest 1</i>	(f.)		‘presence’
<i>æty:cnes</i>	(f.)	æte:acnes	‘increase’
<i>æty:wednes</i>	(f.)		‘showing, appearance, manifestation, revelation’
<i>æty:wnes</i>	(f.)		‘showing, manifestation, revelation; apparition; Epiphany’
<i>æty:wung</i>	(f.)		‘manifestation; Epiphany’
<i>æðelborenes</i>	(f.)		‘nobility of birth or nature; inborn nature’
<i>æðelcundnes</i>	(f.)		‘nobleness’
<i>æðelcýning</i>	(m.)		‘noble king’
<i>æðeldugud</i>	(f.)		‘noble retinue’
<i>æðelferðingwyr</i>	(f.)	æðelfyrðingwyr	‘stitch-wort (plant)’
<i>æðeling</i>	(m.)		‘man of royal blood, nobleman, chief, prince; king, Christ, God; man, hero, saint; in pl. men, people’
<i>æðelingha:d</i>	(n.)		‘princely state’
<i>æðelnes</i>	(f.)		‘nobility, excellence’
<i>æðelu</i>	(fn.)	æðelo	‘nobility, family, descent, origin; nature; noble qualities, genius, talents, pre-eminence; produce, growth’
<i>æ:ðm</i>	(m.)	e:ðm	‘air, breath, breathing; vapour; blast’
<i>æ:ðrot</i>	(n.)		‘disgust, weariness’
<i>æ:ðryt 2</i>	(n.)		‘weariness, disgust, tediousness’
<i>æ:ðrytnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘weariness; disgust (DOE)’
<i>æ:wbreca</i>	(m.)	æ:breca, æ:wbyca, æ:wbrica	‘adulterer’
<i>æ:wda</i>	(m.)		‘witness, compurgator’
<i>æ:we 1</i>	(fn.)	æ:w 2, e:aw 3	‘married woman; married’

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			people'
<i>æ:wenbro:ðor</i>	(m.)		'brother by the same marriage'
<i>æ:werd 2</i>	(?)		'regular priest'
<i>æ:weward</i>	(m.)		'priest'
<i>æ:wfæsten</i>	(n.)		'legal or public fast'
<i>æ:wfæstnes</i>	(f.)		'religion, piety'
<i>æ:wicnes</i>	(f.)		'eternity'
<i>æ:wielm</i>	(m.)	æ:welm, æ:wilm, æ:wylm, æ:wielme, æ:wylme, a:wylm, e:awielm	'source, fount, spring, beginning'
<i>æ:wisc 1</i>	(nf.)	æ:wisce	'offence, shame, disgrace, dishonour'
<i>æ:wiscberend</i>	(m.)		'middle finger'
<i>æ:wiscferinend</i>	(m.)		'shameless sinner, publican'
<i>æ:wiscfirina</i>	(m.)		'shameless sinner, publican'
<i>æ:wiscnes</i>	(f.)	e:awiscnes, a:wescnes	'shameless conduct; openness; reverence'
<i>æ:wita</i>	(m.)		'counsellor'
<i>æ:wnung</i>	(f.)	æ:wung	'wedlock'
<i>æ:wul</i>	(?)		'basket with a narrow neck for catching fish'
<i>æ:wyll</i>	(m.)		'stream'
<i>æ:wyrp</i>	(m.)		'what is cast away; an abortion'
<i>æxfaru</i>	(f.)	æscfaru	'apparatus, naval expedition, military expedition'
<i>a:fandung</i>	(f.)		'trial, experience'
<i>a:fangennes</i>	(f.)		'reception, assumption'
<i>a:feormung</i>	(f.)		'scouring, cleansing, purging'
<i>a:fierrednes</i>	(f.)	a:fyrrednes	'removal'
<i>a:fli:egung</i>	(f.)		'driving away'
<i>a:flygennes</i>	(f.)		'attack'
<i>afol</i>	(n.)	abal	'power, might, strength'
<i>a:fremðung</i>	(f.)		'alienation'
<i>a:fulliend</i>	(m.)		'fuller'
<i>a:fundennes</i>	(f.)		'invention, device, discovery'
<i>a:fy:red</i>	(substantive)	a:fy:rd	'eunuch'
<i>ag</i>	(n.)		'wickedness (BT)'
<i>a:ga</i>	(m.)		'proprietor, owner'
<i>a:ge</i>	(f.)		'possessions, property'
<i>agen</i>	(?)		'ear of grain'
<i>a:gen</i>	(n.)	æ:gen	'property, own country'
<i>a:gend</i>	(m.)		'owner, possessor, master, lord, se a.: the Lord'
<i>a:gendfre:a 1</i>	(m.)	a:gendfre:o, a:gendfriga, a:gendfrige	'lord, owner'
<i>a:gendfre:a 2</i>	(f.)	a:ge:nfre:a,	'owner, master, mistress (Sweet)'

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		agendfriga, agendfrige	
<i>a:genland</i>	(n.)		‘land held in absolute possession’
<i>a:gennama</i>	(m.)		‘proper name’
<i>a:gennes</i>	(f.)		‘property’
<i>a:genslaga</i>	(m.)		‘slayer of oneself, suicide’
<i>a:gi:ta</i>	(m.)	a:gi:eta	‘prodigal, spendthrift’
<i>a:gla:cha:d</i>	(m.)		‘state of misery’
<i>a:glæ:c</i>	(n.)	a:gla:c, a:clæ:c, æ:glæ:c	‘trouble, distress, appression, misery, grief’
<i>a:glæ:ca</i>	(m.)	a:gle:ca, æ:clæ:ca, a:hlæ:ca	‘wretch, monster, demon, fierce enemy’
<i>a:glæ:ccræft</i>	(m.)	a:clæ:cræft	‘evil art’
<i>a:glæ:cwi:f</i>	(n.)		‘female monster’
<i>a:gnere</i>	(m.)		‘owner’
<i>a:gnett</i>	(n.)		‘interest, usury’
<i>a:gnetting</i>	(n.)		‘interest, usury’
<i>a:gniend</i>	(m.)	a:hniend	‘owner, possessor’
<i>a:gnung</i>	(f.)	a:genung	‘owning, ownership, possession; claim, declaration or proof of ownership; acquisition’
<i>a:gotenes</i>	(f.)		‘effusion, shedding’
<i>agu</i>	(f.)		‘magpie’
<i>Agustus</i>	(m.)		‘August’
<i>a:gyltend</i>	(m.)		‘debtor’
<i>a:gylting</i>	(f.)		‘guilt, offence’
<i>a:gyltnes</i>	(f.)		‘guilt’
<i>a:hafennes</i>	(f.)		‘rising, lifting up, elevation’
<i>a:heardung</i>	(f.)		‘hardening’
<i>a:hildnes</i>	(?)		‘declinatio’
<i>a:hi:ðend</i>	(m.)		‘a ravager’
<i>a:hredding</i>	(f.)		‘salvation, deliverance’
<i>a:hwæt</i>	(n.)		‘anything’
<i>a:l</i>	(n.)		‘fire, burning’
<i>a:læ:tnes</i>	(f.)	æ:lednes, æ:læ:tnes, a:le:tnes	‘desolation, loss, remission (of sins)’
<i>alb</i>	(f.)		‘white garment, alb’
<i>aldgeddung</i>	(?)		‘an old saying’
<i>a:le:fednes</i>	(f.)		‘infirmity’
<i>alefne 1</i>	(?)		‘alum’
<i>alewe</i>	(f.)	aluwe, alwe	‘aloe’
<i>alexandre</i>	(f.)		‘horse-parsley’
<i>Alleluia</i>	(m.)		‘the Alleluia’
<i>a:lfæt</i>	(n.)		‘cooking vessel, cauldron’
<i>a:lgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘fire-making, tinder’
<i>a:li:esednes</i>	(f.)	a:le:sednes, a:ly:sednes	‘redemption, ransom; remission (of sins)’

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<i>a:li:esend</i>	(m.)	a:le:send, a:ly:send, a:li:send	‘liberator, deliverer, Redeemer’
<i>a:li:esendnes</i>	(f.)		‘redemption, ransom; remission (of sins)’
<i>a:li:esing 1</i>	(f.)		‘redemption, ransom; remission (of sins)’
<i>a:li:esnes 1</i>	(f.)	a:li:snes, a:le:snes, a:ly:snes, a:li:esing 2	‘redemption, ransom; remission (of sins)’
<i>alor</i>	(m.)	aler, alr	‘alder’
<i>alorbedd</i>	(n.)	ælrbedd	‘alder bed’
<i>alordrenc</i>	(m.)		‘an alder-drink (BT)’
<i>alorholt</i>	(nm.)		‘alder-wood’
<i>alorrind</i>	(m.)		‘alder-bark’
<i>alter</i>	(m.)	altare, altar, altre	‘altar’
<i>a:ly:fednes</i>	(f.)		‘granting’
<i>a:m</i>	(m.)	a:mb	‘the reed or slay of a weaver’s loom (BT)’
<i>a:ma:nsumung</i>	(f.)	a:ma:nsumnung	‘excommunication, curse’
<i>amber</i>	(mf.n.)	ember, omber, ambær, ambor, ambur	‘vessel, pail, cask, pitcher, tankard; dry or liquid measure (?four bushels)’
<i>ambiht 1</i>	(n.)	embiht 1, ombiht 1, ymbiht 1, ambeht 1, ambyht, anbiht 1, embeht 1, oembeht 1, onbeht 1, onbiht 1	‘office, service; commission, command, message’
<i>ambiht 2</i>	(m.)	embiht 2, ombiht 2, ymbiht 2, ambeht 2, ambyht, anbiht 2, embeht 2, oembeht 2, onbeht 2, onbiht 2	‘attendant, messenger, officer’
<i>ambihtere</i>	(m.)	embehtere	‘servant’
<i>ambihthe:ra</i>	(?)	ombihte:ra	‘obedient servant’
<i>ambihthu:s</i>	(n.)		‘workshop; (Sweet) office’
<i>ambihtmann</i>	(m.)		‘manservant’
<i>ambihtmecg</i>	(m.)	ombihtmecg, ambehtmecg, ambyhtmecg	‘servant’
<i>ambihtnes</i>	(f.)	embihtnes	‘service’
<i>ambihtscealc</i>	(m.)	anbihtscealc, onbyhtscealc	‘functionary, retainer’
<i>ambihtsecg</i>	(sm.)		‘minister’
<i>ambihtsmið</i>	(m.)		‘court smith or carpenter’
<i>ambihtsumnes</i>	(f.)	embihtsumnes	‘service’

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<i>ambihtðegn</i>	(m.)	ombihtðegn	‘attendant, servant’
<i>amel</i>	(m.)		‘sacred vessel’
<i>ameos</i>	(?)		‘bishop-weed’
<i>a:migdal</i>	(m.)		‘almond’
<i>ampelle</i>	(f.)	ampolle, ampulle	‘flask, vessel’
<i>ampre 1</i>	(?)	ompre	‘varix, tumour, swelling’
<i>ampre 2</i>	(f.)		‘dock, sorrel’
<i>a:nad</i>	(n.)	a:næ:d	‘waste, desert, solitude’
<i>ananbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘spindle-tree’
<i>anawyrm</i>	(m.)		‘intestinal worm’
<i>anbid</i>	(n.)	onbid	‘waiting, expectation, hope; interval’
<i>anbidsto:w</i>	(f.)	onbidsto:w	‘place of meeting’
<i>a:nbu:end</i>	(m.)		‘hermit, anchorite’
<i>anburge</i>	(np.)		‘sureties’
<i>anbyrdnes</i>	(f.)		‘resistance’
<i>anbyrignes</i>	(f.)	onbyrignes 2	‘tasting, taste’
<i>ancle:ow</i>	(n.)	andcle:ow	‘ankle’
<i>ancle:owe</i>	(f.)		‘ankle’
<i>ancor</i>	(m.)	ancer, ancra 1, oncer, oncor	‘anchor’
<i>a:ncor</i>	(m.)	a:ncora	‘anchorite, hermit; anchor’
<i>ancorbend</i>	(m.)	oncerbend	‘cable’
<i>a:ncorli:f</i>	(n.)		‘solitary life’
<i>ancorman</i>	(m.)		‘man in charge of the anchor’
<i>ancorra:p</i>	(m.)	oncorra:p, a:ncyrra:p	‘anchor-rope, cable’
<i>ancorsetl</i>	(n.)		‘prow of a ship’
<i>a:ncorsetl</i>	(n.)	ancersetl	‘hermitage’
<i>a:ncorsetla</i>	(m.)		‘hermit’
<i>a:ncorstow</i>	(f.)		‘solitary place’
<i>ancorstreng</i>	(m.)	ancerstreng	‘cable’
<i>a:ncra</i>	(m.)	ancra 2, o:ncra	‘anchorite, hermit, monk’
<i>anda</i>	(m.)	anoða, ondo, oneða, onoða	‘grudge, enmity, envy, anger, vexation; zeal; injury, mischief; fear, horror’
<i>a:ndaga</i>	(m.)		‘appointed day’
<i>andbita</i>	(m.)		‘feast (of unleavened bread)’
<i>andcwiss</i>	(f.)		‘answer’
<i>andcy:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘evidence’
<i>andefn</i>	(f.)	andefen	‘measure, quantity, amount; capacity, nature’
<i>andetla</i>	(m.)		‘declaration, confession’
<i>andetta</i>	(m.)	ondetta, andætta	‘one who confesses; a. be:on to acknowledge’
<i>andettere</i>	(m.)		‘one who confesses’
<i>andettung</i>	(m.)		‘confession, profession’
<i>andfang</i>	(n.)	onfang	‘acceptance’
<i>andfeng</i>	(m.)	ondfeng, anfeng,	‘seizing, receiving, taking;

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		onfeng	defence, defender, attack, assault; revenue, means; illegal occupation (of land)
<i>andfenga</i>	(m.)		‘receiver, defender, undertaker’
<i>andfenge 2</i>	(m.)		‘undertaker, helper, receptacle’
<i>andfengend</i>	(m.)		‘helper, defender; receiver; gafoles a. tax collector’
<i>andfengnes</i>	(f.)		‘acceptance, receiving, receptacle, acceptableness’
<i>andfengsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘receptacle’
<i>andgiet</i>	(n.)	ondgiet, andget, andgit, andgyt, ondgit, ongit	‘understanding, intellect; knowledge, perception; sense, meaning; one of the five senses; plan, purpose’
<i>andgiete 1</i>	(f.)		‘understanding, intellect; knowledge, perception; sense, meaning; one of the five senses, plan, purpose’
<i>andgietle:ast</i>	(f.)	angitle:ast, andgytle:ast	‘want of understanding’
<i>andgietta:cen</i>	(n.)		‘sensible token, sign’
<i>andhe:afod</i>	(n.)		‘heading, unploughed headland of a field’
<i>andle:an</i>	(n.)	ondle:an	‘retribution, retaliation’
<i>andleofa</i>	(m.)	andliefa, andlifa, andlyfa	‘nourishment, food; money, wages’
<i>andleofen</i>	(f.)	andliofofen, andlifon, andlyfon	‘nourishment, food; money, wages’
<i>andlo:man</i>	(mp.)	andla:man, andgelo:man, a:ndlo:man, andlu:man	‘utensils, implements, vessels’
<i>Andre:asmæsse</i>	(f.)		‘St Andrew’s day (30th Nov.)’
<i>a:ndrencefæt</i>	(?)		‘a cup emptied at one swallow’
<i>andribb</i>	(n.)	anribb	‘breast’
<i>andsaca</i>	(m.)		‘adversary; denier, apostate’
<i>andsæc</i>	(m.)	onsæc 2	‘denial, oath of purgation; refusal; strife, resistance’
<i>andslyht</i>	(m.)	andslyht, handslyht 2, hondslyht 1	‘blow’
<i>andspurnes</i>	(f.)	andspurnes	‘offence’
<i>andsumnes</i>	(f.)	andsundnes, onsumnes, onsundnes, ansundnes (DOE)	‘purity, chastity, virginity’
<i>andswaru</i>	(f.)		‘answer, reply’
<i>andung 1</i>	(f.)		‘jealousy’
<i>andu:strung</i>	(f.)		‘abomination, a thing detested (DOE)’
<i>andweardnes</i>	(f.)		‘presence; present time;

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			dispensation'
<i>andweorc</i>	(n.)		'matter, substance, material; cause'
<i>andwi:g</i>	(m.)		'resistance'
<i>andwi:snes</i>	(f.)		'experience'
<i>andwist</i>	(f.)		'support'
<i>andwlita</i>	(m.)	andwlata, andwleota, andlata, ondwleota, ondliota	'face, forehead, countenance, form'
<i>andwlite</i>	(n.)		'face, forehead, countenance, form'
<i>andwyrde</i>	(n.)		'answer'
<i>andwyrding</i>	(f.)		'conspiracy'
<i>a:netnes</i>	(f.)		'solitude, seclusion'
<i>a:nett</i>	(mn.)	a:net, æ:nytte	'solitude, seclusion'
<i>a:nfealdnes</i>	(f.)		'unity, concord; simplicity'
<i>anfealt</i>	(f.)		'anvil'
<i>anfilt</i>	(n.)	anfilte, onfilte	'anvil'
<i>a:nfloga</i>	(m.)		'lonely flier'
<i>a:nforlæ:tnes</i>	(f.)		'loss, desertion; intermission'
<i>anga</i>	(m.)	onga	'stimulus, sting, goad'
<i>angbre:ost</i>	(n.)		'tightness of the chest, asthma'
<i>angel 1</i>	(m.)	angil, ongel 1	'angle, hook, fish-hook'
<i>Angel 3</i>	(n.)	Engel 2, Ongel 2, Ongol	'Anglen, a district in Schleswig, from which the Angles came'
<i>Angelcynn</i>	(n.)		'the English people; England'
<i>Angelfolc</i>	(n.)		'the English people'
<i>angeltwicce</i>	(fm.)		'a certain worm used as bait, earthworm'
<i>Angelðeod</i>	(f.)		'the English people; England'
<i>Angelwitan</i>	(mp.)	Angolwitan	'English councillors'
<i>a:ngenga 2</i>	(m.)		'solitary goer, isolated one'
<i>a:ngetrum</i>	(n.)		'illustrious company'
<i>a:ngilde 1</i>	(n.)	a:ngeld 1, a:ngyld 1, a:ngylde 1	'single payment or rate of compensation for damage; the fixed price at which cattle and other goods were received as currency'
<i>anginn</i>	(n.)	angyn, onginn, ongien	'beginning; intention, design, enterprise, undertaking; action, onset, attack; rising (of sun); tip (of finger)'
<i>Angle</i>	(mp.)	Ongle	'the Angles or English'
<i>angmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		'sadness, sorrow'
<i>angnægl</i>	(m.)		'corn; a whitlow, a sore under the nail (BT)'
<i>angnere</i>	(m.)	ongnere, ongnora, æ:gmore 2	'corner of the eye'

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<i>angnes</i>	(f.)		‘anxiety, trouble, pain, fear’
<i>angrisla</i>	(m.)	angrysla	‘terror’
<i>angset</i>	(m.)	angseta, ongseta	‘eruption, pustule, carbuncle’
<i>angsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘pain; sorrow, trouble; difficulty, perplexity’
<i>a:nhaga</i>	(m.)	a:nhoga	‘solitary being, recluse’
<i>anhoga</i>	(m.)		‘care, anxiety’
<i>a:nhorn</i>	(m.)	a:nhorna	‘unicorn’
<i>a:nhyrne 1</i>	(m.)		‘unicorn’
<i>anle:c</i>	(m.)	anlæ:c, onle:c	‘respect, regard’
<i>a:nli:pnes</i>	(f.)	onlæ:pnes, a:nle:pnes, a:nly:pnes	‘loneliness’
<i>a:nme:de</i>	(n.)		‘unanimity, concord’
<i>anme:dla</i>	(m.)	onme:dla, onmæ:dla	‘pomp, glory; pride, presumption, arrogance; courage’
<i>anmitta</i>	(m.)	andmitta, handmitta, onmitta	‘weight, balance, scales’
<i>a:nmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘unity, unanimity; steadfastness, resolution’
<i>a:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘oneness, unity; agreement, covenant; solitude’
<i>a:npæð</i>	(m.)		‘narrow path’
<i>a:nræ:dnes</i>	(f.)	æ:nræ:dnis	‘unanimity, agreement, constancy, firmness, diligence’
<i>a:nseld</i>	(n.)		‘lonely dwelling, hermitage’
<i>a:nsetl</i>	(n.)		‘hermitage’
<i>a:nsetla</i>	(m.)		‘anchorite, hermit’
<i>ansi:en 1</i>	(fn.)	onsi:en 2, anse:n, ansi:n, ansy:n, andsy:n, onse:on 2, onsy:n 2	‘countenance, face; form, figure, presence; view, aspect, sight, thing seen; surface’
<i>a:nstandende 2</i>	(?)		‘hermit’
<i>a:nstapa</i>	(m.)		‘lonely wanderer’
<i>a:nsti:g</i>	(f.)		‘path or track, perhaps in some instances specifically a narrow path, or a narrow path of steep grade, a defile’
<i>ansto:r</i>	(?)		‘incense’
<i>ansundnes 2</i>	(f.)	ansumnes	‘soundness, wholeness, integrity’
<i>Antechrist</i>	(m.)	antecri:st (Sweet)	‘Antichrist’
<i>antefn</i>	(m.)	antifon	‘antiphon, anthem’
<i>antefnere</i>	(m.)	antemnere	‘book of antiphons’
<i>a:nti:d</i>	(f.)	andt:i:d	‘a fixed, predetermined or expected time, due time (DOE)’
<i>antre</i>	(f.)	ontre	‘radish’
<i>anung</i>	(f.)	andung 2	‘zeal’
<i>a:nwald</i>	(m.)		‘monarchy’
<i>a:nwalda</i>	(m.)		‘lone ruler’

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<i>anwedd</i>	(n.)		‘security, pledge’
<i>a:nwi:g</i>	(n.)		‘single combat, duel’
<i>a:nwilnes</i>	(f.)	a:nwylnes	‘self-will, obstinacy, persistence; mid a:nwilnesse wantonly, wilfully’
<i>a:nwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘single fine’
<i>a:nwunung</i>	(f.)		‘solitary abode’
<i>apa</i>	(m.)		‘ape’
<i>a:pinsung</i>	(f.)		‘weighing’
<i>apostata</i>	(m.)		‘apostate’
<i>apostol</i>	(m.)	apostel	‘messenger; apostle; disciple’
<i>apostolha:d</i>	(m.)		‘apostleship’
<i>Aprelis</i>	(m.)	Aprilis	‘April’
<i>aprotane</i>	(f.)		‘southernwood, wormwood’
<i>apulder</i>	(fm.)	apuldor, apuldre, apuldur	‘apple-tree’
<i>apuldorri:d</i>	(f.)		‘bark of apple-tree’
<i>apuldortu:n</i>	(m.)	apuldertu:n	‘apple-orchard’
<i>a:r 1</i>	(m.)		‘messenger, servant, herald, apostle, angel’
<i>a:r 2</i>	(f.)	æ:r 8, e:ar 8	‘oar’
<i>a:r 3</i>	(f.)	æ:r 5, a:re, e:ar 6	‘honour, worth, dignity, glory, respect, reverence; grace, favour, prosperity, benefit, help; mercy, pity; landed property, possessions, revenue; ecclesiastical living, benefice; ownership; privilege’
<i>a:r 4</i>	(n.)	æ:r 6, e:ar 7	‘ore, brass, copper’
<i>a:ræ:d 1</i>	(m.)	a:re:d	‘welfare’
<i>a:ræ:dnes</i>	(f.)	a:re:dnes	‘condition, stipulation’
<i>a:ræ:rend</i>	(m.)		‘one who arouses’
<i>a:ræ:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘raising, elevation’
<i>a:rblæd</i>	(n.)		‘oar-blade’
<i>arblast</i>	(m.)		‘cross-bow’
<i>arc 1</i>	(mf.)	earc 2, earce 2, arce 4	‘ark, coffer, chest, box’
<i>arce 1</i>	(m.)	ærce 2, erce 2	‘archiepiscopal pallium’
<i>arce 2</i>	(f.)		‘ark, coffer, chest, box’
<i>arcebiscop</i>	(m.)	ærcebiscop, ercebiscop, arcebiscop, arcebiscep, arcebisceop	‘archbishop’
<i>arcebiscopdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘post of archbishop’
<i>arcebiscopha:d</i>	(m.)	arcebisceopha:d	‘post of archbishop’
<i>arcebiscopri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘archbishopric, post of archbishop’
<i>arcebiscopsto:l</i>	(m.)		‘archiepiscopal see’
<i>arcedi:acon</i>	(m.)		‘archdeacon’

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<i>arceha:d</i>	(m.)	erceha:d	‘post of archbishop’
<i>arceri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘archbishopric’
<i>arcesto:l</i>	(m.)	ærcesto:l	‘archiepiscopal see’
<i>a:rdagas</i>	(mp.)		‘festival days’
<i>a:rfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘virtue, honour, grace, goodness, piety; pity, mercy’
<i>a:rfæt</i>	(n.)		‘brazen vessel’
<i>argentille</i>	(f.)		‘plant of uncertain identification: parsley piert, meadowsweet, clary and silverweed (DOE)’
<i>a:rge:otere</i>	(m.)		‘brass-founder’
<i>a:rgesweorf</i>	(n.)		‘brass filings’
<i>a:rgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘brass-work’
<i>a:rgifa</i>	(m.)		‘giver of benefits’
<i>a:rigend</i>	(mf.)	a:riend	‘benefactor, benefactress’
<i>a:rle:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘wickedness’
<i>a:rle:ast</i>	(f.)	ærle:st	‘disgraceful deed’
<i>a:rloc</i>	(n.)		‘oarlock, rowlock’
<i>armelu</i>	(?)		‘wild rue’
<i>arodnes</i>	(f.)		‘spirit, boldness’
<i>arodscipe</i>	(m.)		‘energy, dexterity’
<i>a:rsa:pe</i>	(f.)		‘verdigris’
<i>a:rsmið</i>	(m.)		‘coppersmith’
<i>a:rstæf</i>	(m.)	ærstæf	‘support, assistance, kindness, benefit, grace’
<i>a:rðegn</i>	(m.)		‘servant’
<i>a:rðing</i>	(n.)		‘a thing of value’
<i>a:rung</i>	(f.)		‘honour, respect, reverence; pardon’
<i>arwe</i>	(f.)	arewe, rewe, ruwe	‘arrow’
<i>a:rweorðnes</i>	(f.)	a:rwyrdnes (BT)	‘reverence, honour’
<i>a:rweorðung</i>	(f.)	a:rwyrdung	‘honour’
<i>a:rwiððe</i>	(f.)		‘an oar-white, a willow band to tie oars with’
<i>asce</i>	(f.)	æsce, acse, axe, æxe, ahse, asca	‘(burnt) ash, dust (of the ground)’
<i>a:segendnes</i>	(f.)		‘an offering’
<i>a:setnes</i>	(f.)		‘institute, law’
<i>a:sli:dung</i>	(f.)		‘slipping, a slip of the tongue’
<i>a:sme:agung</i>	(f.)		‘scrutiny, consideration’
<i>a:smorung</i>	(f.)		‘choking, suffocation’
<i>a:solcennes</i>	(f.)		‘sleepiness, sloth, laziness’
<i>aspide</i>	(m.)		‘asp, adder, serpent’
<i>a:sprungung</i>	(f.)		‘failing’
<i>a:sprungennes</i>	(f.)	a:sprungnes, æ:sprungnes	‘failing, exhaustion, death; eclipse’
<i>a:spyrgend</i>	(m.)		‘investigator’
<i>a:spyrging</i>	(f.)		‘invention (DOE)’
<i>assa</i>	(m.)		‘he-ass’

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<i>assen</i>	(f.)		‘she-ass’
<i>assmyre</i>	(f.)		‘she-ass’
<i>a:st</i>	(f.)		‘kiln’
<i>a:standennes</i>	(f.)	a:stondnes	‘perseverance; existence, subsistence’
<i>asterion</i>	(n.)		‘the herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form (BT)’
<i>a:sti:gend</i>	(m.)		‘rider’
<i>a:sti:gnas</i>	(f.)	æsti:gnas	‘ascent’
<i>a:stregdnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘sprinkling’
<i>a:strogdnis</i>	(?)	a:stregdnes 2	‘sprinkling’
<i>a:strowenas</i>	(f.)		‘length’
<i>a:sty:pednes</i>	(f.)	a:sty:pnes, a:ste:pednes, a:ste:opednes, a:ste:pnes, a:ste:opnes	‘privation, bereavement’
<i>a:styrigend</i>	(m.)		‘a stirrer-up’
<i>a:styrung</i>	(f.)		‘motion’
<i>a:swa:rnung</i>	(f.)		‘shame, confusion’
<i>a:swundennes</i>	(f.)		‘idleness’
<i>a:sydrung</i>	(f.)		‘division’
<i>a:te</i>	(f.)	æ:te	‘oats; wild oats, tares’
<i>a:tending</i>	(f.)		‘incentive’
<i>a:tendnes</i>	(f.)		‘incentive’
<i>a:te:orodnes</i>	(f.)		‘cessation, exhaustion’
<i>a:te:orung</i>	(f.)		‘failing, weariness’
<i>a:terima</i>	(?)	e:trima	‘oat-bran’
<i>a:tland</i>	(n.)		‘oat-land’
<i>a:tle:ag</i>	(m.)		‘oat-field’
<i>atol 2</i>	(n.)	atel 1, atul 1, eatol 1	‘horror, evil’
<i>a:tor</i>	(n.)	a:ttor, a:tr, æ:tor, æ:ttor, a:ter, a:tter, a:tur, æ:tter	‘poison, venom, gall’
<i>a:torcoppe</i>	(f.)	æ:torcoppe, a:torloppe	‘spider’
<i>a:torcræft</i>	(m.)	a:ttorcræft	‘art of poisoning’
<i>a:torcyn</i>	(n.)	æ:torcyn, æ:tercyn	‘poison’
<i>a:torgeblæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘swelling caused poison; abscess’
<i>a:torla:ðe</i>	(f.)		‘plant used as antidote to poison, betonica?’
<i>a:torsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘poisonous enemy’
<i>a:torspere</i>	(n.)		‘poisoned spear’
<i>a:torðigen</i>	(f.)	a:ttorðigen	‘taking of poison’
<i>atrum</i>	(n.)	atrum	‘ink’
<i>a:tyhting</i>	(f.)	a:tihting, a:stihting	‘intention, aim; instigation’
<i>a:ð</i>	(m.)		‘oath, (judicial) swearing; fine’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			for an unsuccessful oath'
<i>a:ðamans</i>	(m.)		'adamant'
<i>a:ðbryce</i>	(m.)		'perjury'
<i>a:ðenenes</i>	(f.)		'extension'
<i>a:ðenung</i>	(f.)		'stretching out, distension; stratum'
<i>a:ðexe</i>	(f.)	a:dese	'lizard'
<i>a:ðfultum</i>	(m.)		'confirmation (confirmers) of an oath'
<i>a:ðgeha:t</i>	(n.)	a:ðegeha:t	'promise on oath, oath'
<i>a:ðindung</i>	(f.)		'swelling'
<i>a:ðlogal</i>	(m.)		'perjurer'
<i>a:ðolware</i>	(mp.)		'citizens'
<i>a:ðrotennes</i>	(f.)		'wearisomeness'
<i>a:ðrytnes 2</i>	(f.)	æ:ðrytnes, a:ðretnes	'weariness'
<i>a:ðstæf</i>	(m.)		'oath'
<i>a:ðswara</i>	(m?)		'oath-swearing, oath'
<i>a:ðswaru</i>	(f.)		'oath-swearing, oath'
<i>a:ðswerung</i>	(f.)		'oath-swearing'
<i>a:ðswyrd</i>	(n.)	æ:ðswyrd, a:ðsweord	'oath-swearing'
<i>a:ðum</i>	(m.)		'son-in-law; brother-in-law'
<i>a:ðumswerian</i>	(mp.)		'son-in-law and father-in-law'
<i>a:ðundennes</i>	(f.)		'swelling, tumour; contumacy'
<i>a:ðwedd</i>	(n.)		'promise on oath'
<i>a:we:stednes</i>	(f.)	a:westnes	'desolation, destruction'
<i>a:we:stend</i>	(m.)		'devastator'
<i>a:wecenes</i>	(f.)	a:wæcenes	'incitement'
<i>a:wega:worpnas</i>	(f.)		'abortion'
<i>a:weggewitenes</i>	(f.)		'departure; aberration (of mind)'
<i>a:wehtnes</i>	(f.)		'arousing'
<i>awel</i>	(m.)	awol, awul	'hook, fork'
<i>a:wemmendnes</i>	(f.)		'corruption'
<i>a:wendendlicnes</i>	(f.)		'mutability'
<i>a:wendendnes</i>	(f.)	a:wendednes	'change, alteration'
<i>a:wendennes</i>	(f.)		'change'
<i>a:wending</i>	(f.)		'subversion, change'
<i>a:weosung</i>	(f.)		'the being, essence, or subsistence of a thing (BT)'
<i>a:werde</i>	(m.)	a:wærde	'worthless fellow'
<i>a:wesnis</i>	(f.)		'essence'
<i>a:wierding</i>	(f.)	a:wyrding	'corruption, blemish'
<i>a:wierdnes</i>	(f.)	a:wyrdnes	'hurt, harm, destruction; defilement'
<i>a:wiht 1</i>	(n.)	a:wuht 1, a:niht 1, a:ht 1, a:nwiht 1, a:nwuht 1, a:uht 1, a:wyht 1, o:ht	'aught, anything, something'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		2, o:wiht 1	
<i>a:wordennes</i>	(f.)		‘degeneration’
<i>a:worpennes</i>	(f.)	a:wo:rpnes, a:weorpnes, a:worpednes	‘rejection, what is cast away; exposure (of children); a casting out’
<i>a:writ</i>	(n.)		‘a writing’
<i>a:wyrgednes</i>	(f.)	a:wirgnes, a:wyrgodnes	‘wickedness; curse, cursing’
<i>a:wyrigung</i>	(f.)	a:wyrigung (DOE)	‘a curse’
<i>a:wyrðung</i>	(f.)		‘stain, aspersion’
<i>bacca</i>	(m.)		‘ridge’
<i>ba:d</i>	(f.)		‘forced contribution, impost, pledge; expectation’
<i>bæc 1</i>	(n.)	bec 1	‘back. on b. backwards, behind, aback. on b. settan, læ:tan to neglect. ofer b. backwards, back. under b. behind, backwards, back. ofer b. bu:gan to turn back, flee. clæ:ne b. habban to be straightforward, honest ‘
<i>bæc 2</i>	(mfn.)	bæce 2, be:ce 2, bec 2, becc	‘beck, brook’
<i>bæcbord</i>	(n.)		‘left side of a ship, larboard’
<i>bæce 1</i>	(?)		‘back parts’
<i>bæcere 1</i>	(m.)		‘baker’
<i>bæcering</i>	(m.)		‘gridiron’
<i>bæcern</i>	(n.)		‘bakery, bakehouse’
<i>bæcestre</i>	(fm.)	bæcistre	‘baker’
<i>bæcðearm</i>	(m.)		‘rectum; pl. bowels, entrails’
<i>bæ:ddel</i>	(m.)		‘effeminate person, hermaphrodite’
<i>bæ:dend</i>	(m.)		‘inciter’
<i>bæ:dewe:g</i>	(n.)	beadowig	‘drinking vessel’
<i>bæ:dling</i>	(m.)		‘effeminate person’
<i>bæ:l</i>	(n.)		‘fire, flame; funeral pyre, bonfire’
<i>bæ:lblȳs</i>	(f.)	bælblyse, bæ:lblæse	‘blaze of a fire, funeral blaze’
<i>bælc</i>	(m.)		‘pride, arrogance; covering, cloud’
<i>bæ:legsa</i>	(m.)		‘terror of fire’
<i>bæ:lŷy:r</i>	(n.)		‘bale-fire, funeral or sacrificial fire’
<i>bæ:lstede</i>	(m.)		‘place of a funeral pile’
<i>bæ:lðracu</i>	(fn.)		‘violence of fire’
<i>bæ:lwudu</i>	(m.)		‘wood for a funeral pile’
<i>bæ:lwylm</i>	(m.)		‘flames of a funeral fire’
<i>bæ:r 1</i>	(f.)	bæ:re 1, be:r 1	‘bier; handbarrow, litter, bed’
<i>bæ:r 2</i>	(f.)	bæ:re 2, be:r 2	‘a pasture’
<i>bæ:rdisc</i>	(m.)		‘tray’

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<i>bæ:rmann</i>	(m.)		‘bearer, porter’
<i>bærnela:c</i>	(n.)	bernela:c	‘burnt-offering’
<i>bærnett</i>	(n.)	bærnytt	‘burning, burn, cautery; arson’
<i>bærni:sen</i>	(n.)		‘branding-iron’
<i>bærning</i>	(f.)		‘burning; burnt offering’
<i>bærnnes</i>	(f.)	bærnes	‘burning’
<i>bærs</i>	(m.)	bears	‘a fish, perch’
<i>bærsynnig</i>	(m.)	beorsynnig, beorswinig	‘notorious sinner, publican’
<i>bæst</i>	(m?)		‘inner bark of trees, bast’
<i>bæ:ting</i>	(f.)	be:ting	‘beating (against the wind); cable’
<i>bæð</i>	(n.)	bað, beð	‘bath, action of bathing; laver; liquid in which one bathes, medicinal spring. ganotes b. gannet’s bath (i.e. the sea)’
<i>Bæðdæg</i>	(m.)	bæddæg	‘Epiphany (day of Christ’s baptism)’
<i>bæðern</i>	(n.)		‘bath-house’
<i>bæðfæt</i>	(n.)		‘bathing-tub’
<i>bæðhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘bathing-place’
<i>bæðsealf</i>	(f.)		‘bathing-salve’
<i>bæðstede</i>	(m.)		‘bathing-place’
<i>bæðsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘bathing-place’
<i>bæðweg</i>	(m.)		‘sea’
<i>bæzere</i>	(m.)	bæcere 2, bædzere, bæstere, bæðcere, bæðere	‘baptizer, baptist’
<i>balc</i>	(m.)	balca	‘bank, ridge’
<i>balsam</i>	(n.)	balzam 1	‘balsam, balm’
<i>balsmeðe</i>	(f.)		‘bergamot’
<i>balsminte</i>	(f.)		‘spear-mint, water-mint’
<i>balzame</i>	(f.)	balzam 2	‘balsam, balm’
<i>ba:n</i>	(n.)		‘bone, tusk; the bone of a limb’
<i>bana 1</i>	(m.)	bona 1	‘killer, slayer, murderer; the devil; f. murderess’
<i>bana 2</i>	(f.)	bona 2	‘murderess’
<i>ba:nbeorge</i>	(f.)		‘leg-armour, greaves’
<i>ba:nbryce</i>	(m.)		‘fracture of a bone’
<i>ba:ncofa</i>	(m.)		‘the bodily frame’
<i>ba:nfæt</i>	(n.)		‘body, corpse’
<i>ba:ngeberg</i>	(n.)		‘leg-armour, greaves’
<i>ba:ngebrec</i>	(n.)		‘fracture of a bone’
<i>ba:nhelm</i>	(m.)		‘helmet, shield’
<i>ba:nhring</i>	(m.)		‘vertebra, joint’
<i>ba:nhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘body, chest, breast. ba:nhu:s weard the mind’
<i>ba:nloca</i>	(m.)		‘joint, limb, muscle’
<i>bannend</i>	(m.)		‘summoner’

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<i>bannuc</i>	(m.)		‘a bit, small piece’
<i>bancoða</i>	(m.)		‘baneful disease; bone disease’
<i>bancoðu</i>	(f.)		‘baneful disease’
<i>banga:r</i>	(m.)	bonga:r	‘murdering spear’
<i>ba:nrift</i>	(n.)	ba:nryft, ba:nrist	‘leggings, leg-armour, greaves’
<i>ba:nsealf</i>	(f.)		‘salve for pain in the bones’
<i>ba:nsele</i>	(m.)		‘bone-house, body’
<i>ba:nwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the bones’
<i>banweorc</i>	(n.)		‘homicide, manslaughter’
<i>ba:nwyrt</i>	(f.)		‘violet, small knapweed’
<i>ba:r</i>	(m.)	bæ:r 3	‘boar’
<i>barda 1</i>	(m.)	barða	‘beaked ship’
<i>Barda 2</i>	(m.)		‘the Apennines’
<i>ba:rhelm</i>	(m.)		‘helmet with the image of a boar?’
<i>barricge</i>	(?)	barice, bericge	‘braugina, baruina’
<i>ba:rspere</i>	(n.)		‘boar-spear’
<i>ba:rspre:ot</i>	(m.)		‘boar-spear’
<i>barð</i>	(m.)		‘type of ship (DOE)’
<i>basilisca</i>	(m.)	beasilisca	‘basilisk’
<i>basing</i>	(m.)		‘cloak’
<i>ba:snung</i>	(f.)		‘expectation’
<i>bastard</i>	(m.)		‘bastard’
<i>ba:t</i>	(fm.)		‘boat, ship, vessel’
<i>ba:tswegen</i>	(m.)		‘boatman’
<i>batt</i>	(?)		‘bat, cudgel, club’
<i>ba:tweard</i>	(m.)		‘ship’s watchman’
<i>be:acenyfyr</i>	(n.)	bæ:cenfy:r	‘beacon fire, lighthouse’
<i>be:acensta:n</i>	(m.)		‘stone on which to light a beacon fire’
<i>beadu</i>	(f.)	beado	‘war, battle, fighting, strife’
<i>beaducræft</i>	(m.)		‘skill in war’
<i>beaducwealm</i>	(m.)		‘violent death’
<i>beadufolm</i>	(f.)		‘battle-hand’
<i>beadugri:ma</i>	(m.)		‘war-mask, helmet’
<i>beaduhrægl</i>	(n.)		‘coat of mail’
<i>beadula:c</i>	(n.)		‘war-play, battle’
<i>beadule:oma</i>	(m.)		‘(battle-light), sword’
<i>beadumægen</i>	(n.)		‘battle-strength, force’
<i>beadume:ce</i>	(m.)		‘battle-sword’
<i>beaduræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘rush of battle’
<i>beadurinc</i>	(m.)		‘warrior, soldier’
<i>beaduru:n</i>	(f.)		‘secret of a quarrel’
<i>beaduscru:d</i>	(n.)		‘coat of mail’
<i>beadusearo</i>	(n.)		‘war equipment’
<i>beaduserce</i>	(f.)		‘coat of mail’
<i>beaduðre:at</i>	(m.)		‘war-band, army’
<i>beaduwæ:pen</i>	(n.)		‘weapon of war’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>beaduwang</i>	(m.)		‘battlefield’
<i>beaduweorc</i>	(n.)		‘warlike operation’
<i>beaduwrae:d</i>	(m.)	beaduwro:d	‘fighting troop’
<i>be:ag</i>	(m.)	bæ:g, be:g, bæ:h, be:ah, be:h, bi:g	‘ring (as ornament or as money), coil, bracelet, collar, crown, garland; treasure things; a treasured thing (sword)’
<i>be:aggifa</i>	(m.)	be:aggyfa	‘ring-giver, lord, king, generous chief’
<i>be:aggifu</i>	(f.)	be:ahgifu	‘ring-giving’
<i>be:aghord</i>	(n.)	be:ahhord	‘ring-hoard’
<i>be:agsel</i>	(n.)		‘hall in which rings are distributed’
<i>be:agsese</i>	(m.)		‘hall in which rings are distributed’
<i>be:agðegu</i>	(f.)	be:ahðegu	‘receiving of rings’
<i>be:agwi:se</i>	(n.)		‘round shape’
<i>be:agwriða</i>	(m.)	be:ahwriða	‘armlet’
<i>bealdnes</i>	(f.)	baldnes	‘boldness’
<i>bealdor</i>	(m.)		‘lord, master, hero’
<i>beallucas</i>	(mp.)		‘testiculi’
<i>bealu 1</i>	(n.)		‘cale, harm, injury, destruction, ruin, evil, mischief; wickedness, malice; a noxious thing’
<i>bealubend</i>	(m.)		‘pernicious bond’
<i>bealubenn</i>	(f.)		‘mortal wound’
<i>bealuclomm</i>	(mf.)		‘oppressive bond’
<i>bealucræft</i>	(m.)		‘magic art’
<i>bealucwealm</i>	(m.)		‘violent death’
<i>bealudæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘evil deed, sin’
<i>bealuinwit</i>	(n.)		‘deceit, treachery’
<i>bealuni:ð</i>	(m.)	bealani:ð	‘malice, wickedness’
<i>bealura:p</i>	(m.)		‘oppressive fetter’
<i>bealusearu</i>	(n.)		‘wicked machination’
<i>bealusi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘hurt, adversity; death’
<i>bealusorg</i>	(f.)		‘dire sorrow’
<i>bealuspell</i>	(n.)		‘baleful message’
<i>bealuðonc</i>	(m.)		‘evil thought’
<i>be:am 1</i>	(m.)	be:om	‘tree; beam, rafter, piece of wood; cross, gallows; ship; column, pillar; sunbeam; metal girder’
<i>be:amsceadu</i>	(f.)		‘shade of a tree’
<i>be:amtelg</i>	(m.)		‘ink or dye from wood’
<i>be:amweg</i>	(m.)		‘road made with logs’
<i>be:amwer</i>	(m.)		‘wooden weir?’
<i>be:an</i>	(f.)	bi:en	‘bean, pea, legume’
<i>be:anbelgas</i>	(mp.)		‘bean-pods, husks or cods’
<i>be:ancoddas</i>	(mp.)	bi:encoddas	‘bean-pods, husks or cods’

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<i>be:ancynn</i>	(n.)		‘a kind of bean’
<i>be:anle:ag</i>	(f.)		‘land where beans grow’
<i>be:anmelu</i>	(n.)		‘bean-meal’
<i>be:ansæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘bean-seed’
<i>be:anscealu</i>	(f.)	be:ansealu	‘bean-pod’
<i>be:anset</i>	(n.)		‘bean-plot’
<i>bearce</i>	(f.)	bærce	‘barking’
<i>beard</i>	(m.)		‘beard’
<i>bearg</i>	(m.)	bearh, bearug, berg 1	‘barrow, pig, hog’
<i>bearhtm 1</i>	(m.)	breahm 2, brehtm, breohtm, bryhtm, bærhtm, beorhtm	‘brightness, flash; twinkling (of an eye), instant’
<i>bearhtmhwil</i>	(f.)	beorhtwi:l, berhtwi:l	‘moment, twinkling of an eye, point of time’
<i>bearm 1</i>	(m.)	barm 1, bierm 1	‘lap, bosom, breast; middle, inside; possession’
<i>bearm 2</i>	(?)	barm 2, bierm 2	‘emotion, excitement?’
<i>bearmcla:ð</i>	(n.)		‘apron’
<i>bearmhrægl</i>	(n.)		‘apron’
<i>bearmte:ag</i>	(f.)		‘yeast-box’
<i>bearn 1</i>	(n.)	barn, beorn 2	‘child, son, descendant, offspring, issue. le:oda b. children of men, mid bearne pregnant’
<i>bearncennicge</i>	(f.)		‘mother’
<i>bearngebyrda</i>	(fp.)		‘child-bearing’
<i>bearngestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘procreation of children’
<i>bearnle:ast</i>	(f.)	bearnle:st	‘childlessness’
<i>bearnlufe</i>	(f.)		‘affection (for a child), adoption’
<i>bearnmyrðra</i>	(m.)		‘murderer or murderess of a child’
<i>bearnmyrðre</i>	(f.)		‘murderer or murderess of a child’
<i>bearnte:am</i>	(m.)		‘offspring, posterity; procreation of children’
<i>bearunæs</i>	(m.)		‘woody shore’
<i>bearwe</i>	(f.)	bæ:rwe, bærwe	‘basket, wheelbarrow’
<i>be:atere</i>	(m.)		‘beater, boxer’
<i>be:aw</i>	(m.)		‘gad-fly’
<i>bebe:odend</i>	(m.)		‘commander, master’
<i>bebod</i>	(n.)		‘command, injunction, order, decree. ða: bebodu the (ten) commandments’
<i>beboddæg</i>	(m.)		‘appointed day’
<i>bebodræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘command, authority’
<i>bebycgung</i>	(f.)		‘selling’
<i>bebyrgednes</i>	(f.)	bebyrigednes, bebyrignes	‘burial, burying’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>bebyrgung</i>	(f.)		‘burial’
<i>becca</i>	(m.)		‘pick, mattock’
<i>beccen</i>	(m.)	bycgend	‘buyer’
<i>be:ce 1</i>	(f.)	boece, bæ:ce, be:oce, bo:cce	‘beech (tree)’
<i>beclypping</i>	(f.)		‘embrace’
<i>becly:sung</i>	(f.)	becle:sung, becli:sung	‘enclosure, cell; period, syllogism’
<i>becola</i>	(m.)		‘spectre’
<i>becole</i>	(f.)		‘spectre’
<i>becweðere</i>	(m.)		‘interpreter, translator’
<i>becyme</i>	(m.)		‘event result’
<i>bedbæ:r</i>	(f.)	bedbe:r	‘portable bed’
<i>bedbolster</i>	(m.)		‘bolster, pillow’
<i>bedbu:r</i>	(n.)		‘bed-chamber’
<i>bedcofa</i>	(m.)		‘bed-chamber’
<i>bedcofe</i>	(f.)		‘bed-chamber’
<i>bedd</i>	(n.)	bed, bædd	‘bed, couch, resting-place; garden-bed, plot’
<i>beddcla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘bed-covering; pl. bed-clothes’
<i>beddema:na</i>	(m.)		‘cohabitation’
<i>bedding</i>	(f.)	beding	‘bedding, bed-covering; bed’
<i>beddrest</i>	(f.)	bedrest	‘bed’
<i>beddsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘bed’
<i>bedelfung</i>	(f.)		‘digging round’
<i>bedfelt</i>	(mn.)		‘bed-covering’
<i>bedgerid</i>	(n.)		‘food in an ant’s nest’
<i>bedi:gling</i>	(f.)		‘secret place’
<i>bedre:af</i>	(n.)	beddre:af, bedre:f	‘bed-clothes, bedding’
<i>bedreda 1</i>	(m.)	bedrida 1, bedryda 1, beddreda 1, bæddryda 1, bædryda 1	‘bedridden (man)’
<i>bedri:p</i>	(n.)	bideri:p	‘compulsory service rendered to a landowner at harvest time’
<i>bedstre:aw</i>	(n.)		‘straw for bedding’
<i>bedti:d</i>	(f.)		‘bed-time’
<i>bedðegn</i>	(m.)	bedðe:n	‘chamber-servant, chamberlain’
<i>bedu</i>	(f.)		‘asking, prayer’
<i>bedwa:hrift</i>	(n.)		‘bed-curtain’
<i>befer</i>	(m.)	beofer, byfer, befor, beber, bofer	‘beaver’
<i>befri:nung</i>	(f.)		‘inquiry’
<i>begang</i>	(mn.)	begong, bigang, bigong	‘way, course, circuit, extent; district, region; business, undertaking, practice, exercise, service, reverence, worship; cultivation’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>begangnes</i>	(f.)	begeongnes, begannes	‘calendæ, celebration’
<i>begangol</i>	(m.)	bigeongol	‘cultivator; worship’
<i>begbe:am</i>	(m.)	beigbe:am	‘bramble, thorn-bush’
<i>bege:at</i>	(m.)		‘attainment; acquisitions, property’
<i>be:gen 1</i>	(nm.)	bæ:gen, be:ge	‘both’
<i>begenga</i>	(m.)	bi:genga 2 (Sweet)	‘cultivator’
<i>begengnes</i>	(f.)	begegnes, bigengnes, bigennes, bi:gengnes	‘application, study’
<i>beger</i>	(n.)	begir	‘berry’
<i>begietend</i>	(m.)	begetend	‘one who gets’
<i>begi:men</i>	(f.)	bege:men	‘attention, observation’
<i>begi:mend</i>	(m.)		‘guide, ruler’
<i>begi:ming</i>	(f.)	begy:ming	‘invention, device; observance; care, regard’
<i>behæfednes</i>	(f.)	behe:fednes	‘restraint, temperance’
<i>behæ:s</i>	(f.)		‘vow’
<i>beha:t</i>	(n.)		‘promise, vow; threat’
<i>beha:tland</i>	(n.)		‘promised land’
<i>behe:afdung</i>	(f.)		‘beheading’
<i>behealdend</i>	(m.)		‘beholder, spectator’
<i>behealdennes</i>	(f.)		‘observance; continence’
<i>behealdnes</i>	(f.)		‘regard, observation’
<i>behe:fnes</i>	(f.)		‘convenience, utility’
<i>behe:fðu</i>	(f.)	behe:fð	‘want, need’
<i>beho:f</i>	(n.)		‘behoof, profit; need’
<i>behogadnes</i>	(f.)	behogodnes	‘practice’
<i>behre:owsung</i>	(f.)		‘repentance, penitence’
<i>behre:owsungti:d</i>	(f.)		‘time of repentance, septuagesima’
<i>be:hð</i>	(f.)		‘witness, sign’
<i>behwearft</i>	(m.)		‘exchange’
<i>behy:dednes</i>	(f.)	behy:dnes	‘concealment; secret place’
<i>behy:dignes</i>	(f.)		‘solicitude, care, anxiety’
<i>behy:rung</i>	(f.)	behi:ring	‘letting, loan’
<i>bela:digend</i>	(m.)		‘apologist’
<i>bela:dung</i>	(f.)		‘apology, excuse’
<i>belæ:wa</i>	(m.)	bele:weda	‘betrayal’
<i>belæ:wend</i>	(m.)		‘betrayal’
<i>belæ:wung</i>	(f.)		‘betrayal, treachery’
<i>belene</i>	(f.)	beolene, belone, belune, beolone	‘henbane’
<i>belfly:s</i>	(n.)		‘bell-wether’s fleece’
<i>belg</i>	(m.)	bilg, bylg, bælg, bælig, bielg, bilig,	‘bag; purse, leathern bottle, pair of bellows, pod, husk’

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		bylig, belig	
<i>belgnes</i>	(f.)	bælgnes	‘injustice’
<i>belhring</i>	(m.)		‘bell-ringing’
<i>beli:fend</i>	(m.)		‘survivor’
<i>belimp</i>	(n.)		‘event, occurrence, affair. of belimpe by chance’
<i>belle</i>	(f.)	bell	‘bell’
<i>bellhu:s</i>	(n.)	belhu:s	‘bell-house, belfry’
<i>bellringestre</i>	(f.)		‘bellringer’
<i>bellta:cen</i>	(n.)		‘indication (sounding of the hour) by a bell’
<i>bellti:d</i>	(f.)		‘a canonical hour marked by the ringing of a bell’
<i>belt</i>	(m.)		‘belt, girdle’
<i>be:na</i>	(m.)		‘suitor, petitioner’
<i>benc</i>	(f.)		‘bench’
<i>bencsittend</i>	(m.)		‘one who sits on a bench’
<i>bencswe:g</i>	(m.)		‘bench-rejoicing, sound of revelry’
<i>bencôel</i>	(n.)		‘bench-board, wainscotted space where benches stand’
<i>bend</i>	(mf.n.)	bænd	‘bond, chain, fetter; band, ribbon, ornament, chaplet, crown’
<i>be:ndagas</i>	(mp.)		‘days of prayer, Rogation days’
<i>be:ne</i>	(f.)		‘suitor, petitioner’
<i>be:nfeorm</i>	(f.)	bendfeorm	‘food during (or after) compulsory labour for the lord?’
<i>bengeat</i>	(n.)		‘wound-gash’
<i>beniming</i>	(f.)	biniming	‘deprivation’
<i>benn</i>	(f.)	ben	‘wound, mortal injury’
<i>benne</i>	(f.)		‘reed-grass’
<i>be:nri:p</i>	(n.)		‘compulsory service rendered to a landowner at harvest time’
<i>be:nti:d</i>	(f.)		‘prayer time, Rogation days’
<i>be:nyrô</i>	(f.)		‘ploughing required from a tenant’
<i>be:o</i>	(f.)	bi 2, bi: 2	‘bee’
<i>be:obre:ad</i>	(n.)	be:onbre:ad, bi:bre:ad	‘honey with the comb’
<i>be:oceorl</i>	(m.)		‘bee-master, bee-keeper’
<i>be:ocere</i>	(m.)	by:cera	‘bee-keeper’
<i>be:od</i>	(m.)	be:ad, bi:ad	‘table; bowl, dish’
<i>be:odærn</i>	(n.)	be:odderm, be:odern	‘refectory, dining-room. on be:oderne at table’
<i>be:odbolle</i>	(f.)		‘table-bowl’
<i>be:odcla:ô</i>	(m.)		‘table-cloth, carpet’
<i>be:odend</i>	(m.)		‘preceptor’
<i>be:odfæt</i>	(n.)		‘table-vessel, cup’
<i>be:odfers</i>	(n.)		‘grace at meal-time’
<i>be:odgæst</i>	(m.)		‘table-companion’

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<i>be:odgene:at</i>	(m.)		‘table-companion’
<i>be:odgereord</i>	(n.)		‘feast’
<i>be:odhrægl</i>	(n.)	be:odrægl	‘table-cloth’
<i>be:odla:fa</i>	(fp.)		‘table-leavings’
<i>be:odland</i>	(n.)		‘land from which the table of monasteries, etc., was supplied, glebe-land’
<i>be:odre:af</i>	(n.)		‘table-cloth’
<i>be:odsce:at</i>	(n.)		‘table-napkin, towel’
<i>be:odscy:te</i>	(m.)		‘table-napkin, towel’
<i>be:odwyst</i>	(f.)		‘a table with food on it’
<i>be:ogang</i>	(m.)		‘swarm of bees, flight of bees’
<i>be:oha:ta</i>	(m.)		‘warrior, chief (Sweet)’
<i>be:olæ:s</i>	(?)		‘pastures with flowers for bees?’
<i>be:omo:der</i>	(f.)		‘queen-bee’
<i>be:onbroð</i>	(n.)	be:anbroð	‘mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together (BT)’
<i>be:or</i>	(n.)	be:ar	‘strong drink, beer, mead’
<i>be:orbyden</i>	(f.)		‘beer-barrel’
<i>beorc</i>	(f.)	berc, birc, byrc, beorce, birce, byrce, byric	‘birch; name of the rune for b’
<i>beorcholt</i>	(?)		‘birch wood’
<i>beorcragu</i>	(f.)	bercragu	‘lichen from a birch-tree’
<i>beorcrind</i>	(f.)	bercrind	‘birch-bark’
<i>be:ordræste</i>	(f.)	be:ordræst	‘dregs of beer’
<i>beorg</i>	(m.)	beorh, beoruh, berg 2	‘mountain, hill; mound, barrow, burial place’
<i>beorgælfen</i>	(f.)		‘oread’
<i>beorghlið</i>	(n.)	beorghliðu	‘mountain-height, mountain-slope’
<i>beorgseðel</i>	(n.)		‘mountain dwelling’
<i>beorgstede</i>	(m.)	beorhstede	‘mound’
<i>beorht 2</i>	(n.)	berht 1, byrht, bearht, bryht 1	‘brightness, gleam, light; sight. e:agan b. twinkling of an eye’
<i>beorhtodor</i>	(m.)		‘shining heavens’
<i>be:orhyrde</i>	(m.)		‘cellarer, butler’
<i>beorma</i>	(m.)	bearm 3	‘barm, yeast, leaven’
<i>beorn 1</i>	(m.)		‘man; noble, hero, chief, prince, warrior; rich man’
<i>beorncyning</i>	(m.)		‘lord of heroes’
<i>Beornice</i>	(mp.)		‘Bernicians, inhabitants of part of Northumbria’
<i>beorning</i>	(f.)	bierning	‘incense’
<i>beornðre:at</i>	(m.)		‘troop of men’
<i>beornwiga</i>	(m.)		‘warrior, hero’
<i>be:orsele</i>	(m.)		‘beer-hall, banqueting hall’
<i>be:orsetl</i>	(n.)		‘ale-bench’

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<i>be:orðegu</i>	(f.)		‘beer-drinking’
<i>beorðorði:nen</i>	(f.)	beorðorði:nenu, broðorði:nenu, broðorði:nen	‘midwife’
<i>beorðorcwelm</i>	(m.)		‘abortion’
<i>be:ost</i>	(m.)		‘beestings, the first milk of a cow after calving; swelling (of the ground)?’
<i>be:otmæcg</i>	(m.)		‘leader’
<i>be:otword</i>	(n.)		‘boast’
<i>be:oðe:of</i>	(m.)		‘bee-thief’
<i>be:ow</i>	(n.)		‘barley’
<i>be:owyrft</i>	(f.)		‘bee-wort, sweet flag’
<i>bepæ:cend</i>	(m.)		‘deceiver’
<i>bepæ:cestre</i>	(f.)		‘whore’
<i>bepæ:cung</i>	(f.)		‘deception’
<i>bera</i>	(m.)		‘bear’
<i>berascin</i>	(n.)		‘bear-skin’
<i>berbe:ne</i>	(f.)	berbi:ne	‘verbena’
<i>bere</i>	(m.)		‘barley’
<i>beræarn</i>	(n.)	bærn, bearn 2, beren 3, berem, bern, byren 3	‘barn’
<i>bere:afere</i>	(m.)		‘despoiler’
<i>bere:afigend</i>	(m.)		‘despoiler, robber’
<i>berebrytta</i>	(m.)		‘barn-keeper’
<i>berecorn</i>	(n.)		‘barley-corn’
<i>berecroft</i>	(m.)	bercroft	‘barley-field’
<i>bereflo:r</i>	(m.)		‘barn-floor, threshing-floor’
<i>beregafol</i>	(n.)		‘rent paid in barley’
<i>beregræs</i>	(n.)		‘barley-grass, fodder’
<i>berehalm</i>	(n.)		‘barley-haulm, straw’
<i>bereland</i>	(n.)	berland	‘barley-land’
<i>berend</i>	(m.)		‘bearer, carrier’
<i>berendnes</i>	(f.)		‘fertility’
<i>berenhulu</i>	(f.)		‘barley-husk’
<i>beresæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘barley’
<i>beretu:n</i>	(m.)	bertu:n	‘barley-enclosure, threshing- floor, barn’
<i>berewæstm</i>	(m.)		‘barley-crop’
<i>berewi:c</i>	(f.)		‘barley-yard, demesne farm’
<i>berie</i>	(f.)	berige, berge	‘berry; grape; vine’
<i>berig</i>	(n.)		‘berry’
<i>berigdrenc</i>	(m.)		‘drink made of mulberries’
<i>berigeblæ</i>	(?)		‘an instrument for forking barley?’
<i>bernhu:s</i>	(n.)	bernhu:s	‘barn’
<i>besceadwung</i>	(f.)		‘overshadowing, Selmo’
<i>besce:awodnes</i>	(f.)		‘vision, sight; Sion’

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<i>besce:awung</i>	(f.)		‘contemplation’
<i>bescierednes</i>	(f.)	bescyrednes	‘deprivation’
<i>bescirung</i>	(f.)		‘exordinatio’
<i>besma</i>	(m.)	besema, bisma, bisme	‘besom, broom, rod’
<i>be:sming</i>	(f.)		‘curve, curvature’
<i>besmitenes</i>	(f.)		‘soil, stain, defilement, degradation, dirtiness’
<i>beswic</i>	(n.)	biswic	‘treachery, deceit; snare’
<i>beswica</i>	(m.)	biswica	‘deceiver’
<i>beswi:cend</i>	(m.)		‘deceiver, seducer’
<i>beswicenes</i>	(f.)		‘deception; surrender’
<i>beswicfalle</i>	(f.)		‘trap’
<i>beswi:cung</i>	(f.)		‘deception’
<i>be:te</i>	(f.)		‘beet, beetroot’
<i>be:tend</i>	(m.)		‘restorer’
<i>be:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘reparation, atonement’
<i>betogenes</i>	(f.)		‘accusation’
<i>betonice</i>	(f.)	betoce	‘betony’
<i>betwi:nforle:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘intermission’
<i>betwuxa:legednes</i>	(f.)		‘interjection’
<i>betwuxa:worpennes</i>	(f.)		‘interjection’
<i>betwuxblinnes</i>	(f.)	betwihablinnes	‘intermission’
<i>bety:nung</i>	(f.)		‘conclusion’
<i>beðung</i>	(f.)	beðen	‘bathing, bath, fomentation, cataplasm’
<i>bewedding</i>	(f.)		‘betrothal’
<i>bewerenes</i>	(f.)		‘prohibition’
<i>bewerigend</i>	(m.)		‘protector, keeper’
<i>bewerung</i>	(f.)		‘defence, fortification’
<i>bewindla</i>	(m.)	biwindla	‘hedge, border’
<i>bewrigennes</i>	(f.)		‘a covering’
<i>bibliode:ce</i>	(f.)		‘library; bible’
<i>bibliodeoco</i>	(m.)	bibliode:ca	‘library; bible’
<i>bicce</i>	(f.)	bice, bicge	‘bitch’
<i>bi:cwide</i>	(m.)		‘byword, proverb, fable, tale’
<i>bi:d</i>	(n.)		‘lingering, hesitation, delay, halt. on bid wrecen brought to bay’
<i>biddend</i>	(m.)		‘petitioner’
<i>biddere</i>	(m.)		‘petitioner’
<i>bi:ding</i>	(f.)		‘abiding place, abode’
<i>bi:dsteall</i>	(m.)		‘halt, stand’
<i>bieldo</i>	(f.)	bieldu, byldo, byldu, bældo, bældu, beld, beldo, byld	‘boldness, courage, arrogance, confidence’
<i>bi:eme</i>	(f.)	be:me 1, bi:me 1, by:me 1, be:am 2	‘trumpet; tablet, billet’
<i>bierhtu</i>	(f.)	berhtu, beorhtu,	‘brightness, effulgence,

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		birhtu, byrhtu, birihto	‘brilliance’
<i>bi:etl</i>	(m.)	bi:tl, be:tl, by:tl, by:tel	‘beetle, mallet, hammer’
<i>bifung</i>	(f.)	beofung, byfung	‘trembling, shaking’
<i>bi:fylce</i>	(n.)		‘neighbouring people’
<i>bi:gels</i>	(m.)		‘arch, vault; curvature’
<i>bi:geng</i>	(f.)		‘practice, exercise, observance, worship; cultivation’
<i>bi:genga 1</i>	(m.)	beganga	‘inhabitant; cultivator; worshipper; benefactor’
<i>bi:genge</i>	(n.)		‘practice, worship’
<i>bi:gengere</i>	(m.)		‘worker; worshipper’
<i>bi:gengestre</i>	(f.)		‘handmaiden, attendant, worshipper’
<i>bi:ging</i>	(f.)	bi:eging, bi:gung	‘bending’
<i>bi:gnes</i>	(f.)		‘power of bending, bending, winding’
<i>bi:gyrdel</i>	(m.)		‘girdle, belt, purse; treasury’
<i>bile</i>	(m.)		‘bill, beak, trunk (of an elephant); prow’
<i>bi:leofa</i>	(m.)	bi:lifa, bi:lefa, bigleofa (DOE)	‘support, sustenance, food, nourishment; money, pay’
<i>bi:leofen</i>	(f.)		‘support, sustenance, food, nourishment, money, pay’
<i>bilewitnes</i>	(f.)		‘mildness, simplicity, innocence, purity’
<i>bill</i>	(n.)	bil	‘bill, chopper, battle-axe, falchion, sword’
<i>billere</i>	(m.)	bilherge	‘bibulta (plant)’
<i>billgesliht</i>	(n.)	bilgesleht	‘sword-clash, battle’
<i>billhete</i>	(m.)		‘murderous hate, strife’
<i>bilswæð</i>	(n.)		‘sword track, wound’
<i>bi:ma</i>	(m?)	be:me 2, bi:me 2, by:me 2, be:am 3	‘trumpet; tablet, billet’
<i>bi:nama</i>	(m.)		‘pronoun’
<i>binde</i>	(f.)		‘head-band?’
<i>bindele</i>	(f.)	bindelle, byndeale, byndelle	‘binding; bandage’
<i>bindere</i>	(m.)		‘binder’
<i>binding</i>	(f.)		‘binding’
<i>binn</i>	(f.)	bin 1, binne 1	‘bin, basket, crib, manger’
<i>biren</i>	(f.)	beren 2, byren 2	‘she-bear’
<i>birging</i>	(f.)	byrging 2	‘taste’
<i>birgnes</i>	(f.)	byrgnes, beorgnes, byrignes 2	‘taste’
<i>bisæc</i>	(m.)		‘wallet’
<i>bi:sæ:c</i>	(f.)		‘visit’
<i>bisceop</i>	(m.)	biscep, biscop,	‘bishop; high-priest, chief priest’

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		biscop, biscop, byseopby:sting	(Jewish), heathen priest'
<i>bisceopcynn</i>	(n.)	biscopcynn	'episcopal (high-priestly) stock'
<i>bisceopdo:m</i>	(m.)		'episcopate, bishopric; excommunication'
<i>bisceopealder</i>	(m.)		'high-priest'
<i>bisceope:ðel</i>	(?)		'episcopal see'
<i>bisceopfolgōð</i>	(m.)		'episcopate'
<i>bisceopgegyrelan</i>	(mp.)		'episcopal robes'
<i>bisceopha:d</i>	(m.)		'bishophood, office of bishop, ordination as bishop, episcopate, bishopric'
<i>bisceopha:dðe:nung</i>	(f.)		'episcopal service'
<i>bisceopha:dung</i>	(f.)		'episcopal ordination'
<i>bisceopha:lgung</i>	(f.)		'consecration of a bishop'
<i>bisceopha:m</i>	(m.)		'bishop's estate'
<i>bisceophe:afodli:n</i>	(n.)	biscophe:afodli:n	'head ornament worn by bishops'
<i>bisceophi:red</i>	(m.)	biscopphi:red	'clergy subject to a bishop'
<i>bisceopland</i>	(n.)	biscopland	'episcopal or diocesan land'
<i>bisceopri:ce</i>	(n.)	biscopri:ce	'bishopric, diocese, province of a bishop; episcopal demesne or property'
<i>bisceoprocc</i>	(m.)	biscoprocc	'bishop's rochet, dalmatic'
<i>bisceopro:d</i>	(f.)	biscoppro:d	'bishop's cross'
<i>bisceopsci:r</i>	(f.)	bisceopsey:r	'diocese; episcopate'
<i>bisceopseld</i>	(n.)	bisceopsetl, bisceopseðl	'bishop's seat or see, bishopric'
<i>bisceopseonod</i>	(m.)		'synod of bishops'
<i>bisceopstæf</i>	(m?)		'bishop's staff'
<i>bisceopsto:l</i>	(m.)		'episcopal see, bishopric; bishop's palace'
<i>bisceopsunu</i>	(m.)		'godson at a bishoping or confirmation'
<i>bisceopðe:nung</i>	(f.)		'office of a bishop'
<i>bisceopung</i>	(f.)		'confirmation'
<i>bisceopweorod</i>	(n.)	biscopweorod	'bishop's company'
<i>bisceopwi:te</i>	(n.)		'a fine payable to a bishop (BT)'
<i>bisceopwyr̃t</i>	(f.)		'bishop's wort, betony, vervain, marshmallow'
<i>bisceopwyrtil</i>	(?)	biscopwyrtil	'vervain; betony'
<i>bisen</i>	(fn.)	bisene 2, biesen, bysen, biesene, bysene 1, bysn	'example, pattern, model; similitude, parable, parallel; rule, command, precept'
<i>bisenung</i>	(f.)	bysenung	'example, pattern'
<i>bises</i>	(m.)		'the extra day intercalated in leap year'
<i>bisgu</i>	(f.)	bisigu, bisegu, bysgu	'occupation, labour; affliction, trouble'
<i>bisgung</i>	(f.)		'business, occupation, care'
<i>bisignes</i>	(f.)		'business'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>bismer</i>	(nmf.)	bysmer, bysmor, bismor	‘disgrace, scandal, shame, mockery, insult, reproach, scorn; filthiness, defilement. to: bismere ignominiously, shamefully; blasphemy, infamous deed’
<i>bismergle:ow</i>	(n.)	bysmergle:ow	‘shameful lust’
<i>bismeriend</i>	(m.)	bysmeriend	‘mocker’
<i>bismerle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘scurrilous song’
<i>bismernes</i>	(f.)		‘pollution; insult; contemptibleness’
<i>bismerspræ:c</i>	(f.)	bismerspæ:c	‘blasphemy’
<i>bismerword</i>	(n.)	bismærword	‘reproach, insult’
<i>bi:spell</i>	(n.)	bigspell	‘example, proverb; parable, fable, allegory, story’
<i>bi:spellbo:c</i>	(f.)	bigspellbo:c	‘book of Proverbs’
<i>bissextus</i>	(m.)		‘the intercalary day of leap year, leap year’
<i>bi:swæc</i>	(?)	beswæc, bi:swic	‘tripping up, treachery’
<i>bita</i>	(m.)		‘bit, morsel, piece; biter, wild beast’
<i>bite</i>	(m.)		‘bite, sting; sword-cut; cancer’
<i>bitela</i>	(m.)	bitula	‘beetle’
<i>biternes</i>	(f.)		‘bitterness, grief’
<i>biterwyrtdrenc</i>	(m.)		‘drink of bitter herbs’
<i>bitol</i>	(n.)		‘bridle’
<i>bi:wist</i>	(fm.)	bi:wyst	‘sustenance, food, provision, necessaries’
<i>bi:word</i>	(n.)	bi:wurd	‘proverb, household word; adverb’
<i>bi:wyrde</i>	(n.)		‘byword, proverb’
<i>bizant</i>	(m.)		‘a coin’
<i>bla:cung</i>	(f.)		‘a turning pale, pallor’
<i>bladesnung</i>	(f.)	blatesnung, blatesung, bladesung	‘odour’
<i>bladesung</i>	(f.)	blædesung, blætesung	‘shining, lightning’
<i>blæc 2</i>	(n.)	blac 1, bleac 1, blec 1	‘ink’
<i>blæcce</i>	(f.)		‘black matter’
<i>blæ:ce</i>	(mn.)		‘irritation of the skin, leprosy, psoriasis’
<i>blæ:cern</i>	(n.)		‘lamp, candle, light, lantern’
<i>blæ:cernle:oh</i>	(n.)	bla:cernleoh	‘lantern-light’
<i>blæcgymm</i>	(m.)		‘jet’
<i>blæchorn</i>	(n.)	blechorn	‘ink-horn’
<i>blæ:co</i>	(f.)		‘pallor’
<i>blæ:cpytt</i>	(m.)		‘bleaching-pit?’
<i>blæ:cða</i>	(m.)		‘leprosy’
<i>blæ:cðrustfel</i>	(n.)		‘leprosy’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>blæd</i>	(n.)	bled	‘blade; leaf’
<i>blæ:d 1</i>	(m.)	blæ:d 2	‘blowing, blast; inspiration; breath, spirit; life, mind; glory, dignity, splendour; prosperity, riches, success’
<i>blæ:dbylig</i>	(m.)		‘bellows’
<i>blæ:ddæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of prosperity’
<i>blæ:dderwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the bladder’
<i>blæ:dgifa</i>	(m.)		‘giver of prosperity’
<i>blæ:dhorn</i>	(m.)		‘trumpet’
<i>blæ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘blossom, fruit’
<i>blæ:dre</i>	(f.)	blæ:dre, blæ:ddre, blæ:dder	‘blister, pimple; bladder’
<i>blæ:dwela</i>	(m.)		‘abundant riches’
<i>blæ:ge</i>	(f.)		‘gudgeon, bleak’
<i>blæse</i>	(f.)	blase, blese	‘firebrand, torch, lamp’
<i>blæsere</i>	(m.)	blasere, blyserere	‘incendiary’
<i>blæshorn</i>	(m.)		‘trumpet’
<i>blæst</i>	(m.)	blæs	‘blowing, blast (of wind), breeze; flame’
<i>blæstbelg</i>	(m.)	blæsbelg, blastbelg	‘bellows’
<i>blæstm</i>	(m.)		‘flame, braze’
<i>blanca</i>	(m.)	blonca	‘(white?) horse’
<i>bla:wend</i>	(m.)		‘inspirer’
<i>bla:were</i>	(m.)		‘blower’
<i>bla:wung</i>	(f.)		‘blowing, blast; inflation’
<i>blæ:d 1</i>	(f.)	blæ:d 2	‘shoot, branch, flower, blossom, leaf, foliage, fruit; harvest, crops’
<i>bledu</i>	(f.)	bleodu	‘dish, bowl, goblet’
<i>blegen</i>	(f.)	blegne	‘blain, boil, blister, ulcer’
<i>blendnes</i>	(f.)		‘blindness’
<i>ble:obord</i>	(n.)		‘coloured board, chess-board’
<i>ble:obrygd</i>	(n?)		‘combination of colours, scintillation’
<i>ble:ocræft</i>	(m.)		‘art of embroidery’
<i>ble:ofæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘delight’
<i>ble:omete</i>	(m.)		‘dainty food’
<i>ble:ostæ:ning</i>	(f.)		‘tesselated pavement’
<i>ble:tsingbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘blessing-book, benedictional’
<i>ble:tsingsealm</i>	(m.)		‘the Benedicite’
<i>ble:tsung</i>	(f.)	bloedsung, ble:tsing, bletsung (DOE)	‘consecration; blessing, benediction; favour (of God)’
<i>bliccettung</i>	(f.)		‘glittering, shining’
<i>blice</i>	(m.)		‘exposure’
<i>blindenetele</i>	()		‘archangelica (plant)’
<i>blindnes</i>	(f.)		‘blindness’
<i>blinn</i>	(n?)		‘cessation’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>blinnes</i>	(f.)		‘cessation, intermission’
<i>blisgere</i>	(m.)	blysiere (Sweet)	‘incendiary’
<i>bliss</i>	(f.)	bli:ds, blis, bli:ðs, blys, blyss	‘bliss, merriment, happiness; kindness, friendship, grace, favour; cause of happiness’
<i>blissung</i>	(f.)		‘exultation’
<i>bli:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘joy, gladness, pleasure’
<i>blo:d</i>	(n.)	blo:t	‘blood; vein’
<i>blo:ddolg</i>	(n.)	blo:ddolh	‘bleeding wound’
<i>blo:ddrync</i>	(m.)		‘bloodshed’
<i>blo:degesa</i>	(m.)		‘bloody horror’
<i>blo:dgemang</i>	(n.)		‘a blood-mixture’
<i>blo:dge:otend</i>	(m.)		‘shedder of blood’
<i>blo:dgyte</i>	(m.)	blo:dge:ot	‘bloodshed’
<i>blo:dhra:cung</i>	(f.)		‘spitting of blood’
<i>blo:diorn</i>	(?)		‘bloody flux’
<i>blo:dlæ:s</i>	(f.)	blo:dlæ:swu	‘blood-letting, bleeding’
<i>blo:dlæ:sti:d</i>	(f.)		‘time for blood-letting’
<i>blo:dlæ:te</i>	(f.)		‘blood-letting, bleeding’
<i>blo:dlæ:tere</i>	(m.)		‘blood-letter’
<i>blo:dorc</i>	(m.)		‘sacrificial vessel’
<i>blo:dryne</i>	(m.)		‘issue of blood, bloody flux; bursting of a blood-vessel’
<i>blo:dsce:awung</i>	(f.)		‘supply of blood?’
<i>blo:dseax</i>	(n.)	blo:dsex, blo:dsax	‘lancet’
<i>blo:dseten</i>	(?)		‘something to stop bleeding’
<i>blo:dsihte</i>	(f.)		‘flowing of blood’
<i>blo:dspi:wung</i>	(f.)		‘spitting of blood’
<i>blo:dðigen</i>	(f.)		‘tasting of blood’
<i>blo:dwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘blood-offering, (i.e. penalty for bloodshed?); right to exact such a penalty’
<i>blo:dwracu</i>	(f.)		‘revenge for bloodshed’
<i>blo:ma</i>	(m.)		‘lump of metal, mass’
<i>blo:stm</i>	(mf.)	blo:stma, blo:sa, blo:sma	‘blossom, flower, fruit’
<i>blo:stmfre:ols</i>	(m.)		‘floral festival’
<i>blo:tere</i>	(m.)		‘sacrificer’
<i>blo:tmo:nað</i>	(m.)		‘month of sacrifice (8 Oct.-8 Nov.), November’
<i>blo:torc</i>	(m.)		‘sacrificial vessel’
<i>blo:tspi:ung</i>	(f.)		‘spitting of blood’
<i>blo:tung</i>	(f.)		‘sacrifice’
<i>blysa</i>	(m.)	blisa, blyse 2	‘firebrand, torch’
<i>blyse 1</i>	(f.)		‘firebrand, torch’
<i>blysig</i>	(f.)		‘firebrand, torch’
<i>bo:c</i>	(fn.)		‘beech-tree; beech-nut; book, writing, Bible; deed, charter, conveyance. Cri:stes b. gospel’

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<i>bo:cæceras</i>	(mp.)		‘freehold lands’
<i>bo:cblæc</i>	(n.)	bo:cblec	‘ink’
<i>bo:ccest</i>	(f.)	bo:ccist, bo:cciste	‘book-chest’
<i>bo:ccræft</i>	(m.)		‘learning, science’
<i>bo:ccyn</i>	(n.)		‘a kind of book’
<i>bo:cere</i>	(m.)		‘scholar, scribe, writer’
<i>bo:cfell</i>	(n.)		‘parchment, vellum’
<i>bo:cfo:dder</i>	(n.)		‘bookcase’
<i>bo:cgesamnung</i>	(f.)		‘library’
<i>bo:cgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘library’
<i>bo:chaga</i>	()		‘beech-hedge’
<i>bo:cholt</i>	(n.)		‘a beechwood’
<i>bo:chord</i>	(n.)		‘library’
<i>bo:chu:s</i>	(n.)		‘library’
<i>bo:clæ:den</i>	(n.)	bo:cle:den	‘literary Latin, learned language’
<i>bo:cland</i>	(n.)		‘land held by written title’
<i>bo:cla:r</i>	(f.)		‘book-lore, learning’
<i>bo:cræ:dere</i>	(m.)		‘reader of books’
<i>bo:cræ:ding</i>	(f.)	be:cræ:de, be:cræ:ding	‘reading of books’
<i>bo:cre:de</i>	(f.)		‘reading of books’
<i>bo:criht</i>	(n.)		‘right given by will or charter’
<i>bo:cstæf</i>	(m.)		‘letter, character’
<i>bo:cstigel</i>	(f.)		‘beech-wood stile’
<i>bo:ctæ:cung</i>	(f.)		‘teaching or narrative, written in books’
<i>bo:ctalu</i>	(f.)		‘teaching or narrative, written in books’
<i>bo:ctre:ow</i>	(n.)	be:ctre:ow	‘beech-tree’
<i>bo:cung</i>	(f.)		‘conveyance by charter or deed’
<i>bo:cweorc</i>	(n.)		‘study of books’
<i>bo:cwudu</i>	(m.)		‘beech-wood’
<i>boda</i>	(m.)		‘messenger, herald, apostle, angel; prophet’
<i>bodan</i>	(m.)		‘bottom, ground, foundation; abyss’
<i>bodere</i>	(m.)		‘teacher’
<i>bodiend</i>	(m.)		‘proclaimer, teacher, preacher’
<i>bodig</i>	(n.)	bodeg	‘body, trunk, frame, bodily presence; main part’
<i>bodla:c</i>	(n.)		‘decree, ordinance’
<i>bodung</i>	(f.)		‘message, recital, preaching; interpretation; assertiveness’
<i>bodungdæg</i>	(m.)		‘Annunciation Day’
<i>bo:g</i>	(m.)	bo:ga, bo:gh, bo:h	‘arm, shoulder; bough, twig, branch; offspring’
<i>boga</i>	(m.)	boge	‘bow (weapon); arch, arched place, vault; rainbow; folded parchment’

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<i>bogefo:dder</i>	(m.)		‘quiver, case for the bow’
<i>bogen</i>	(?)		‘name of a plant’
<i>bogenett</i>	(n.)	bogonet	‘wicker basket with a narrow neck for catching fish’
<i>bogetung</i>	(f.)		‘curve’
<i>bo:gincel</i>	(n.)		‘small bough’
<i>bo:gung</i>	(f.)	bo:ung	‘boastfulness, arrogance, display’
<i>bohscyld</i>	(m.)		‘curved shield?’
<i>bo:htimber</i>	(n.)		‘building-wood’
<i>bol</i>	(m.)		‘bole, trunk’
<i>bo:l</i>	(?)		‘necklace’
<i>bolca</i>	(m.)		‘gangway of a ship’
<i>bold</i>	(n.)	botl, blod	‘house, dwelling-place, mansion, hall, castle, temple’
<i>bolda:gend</i>	(m.)		‘homestead-owner’
<i>boldgestre:on</i>	(?)	boltgestre:on	‘household goods’
<i>boldgetæl</i>	(n.)		‘collection of houses; (political) district, county, province’
<i>boldgetimbru</i>	(np.)		‘houses’
<i>boldweard</i>	(m.)	botlweard	‘housekeeper, steward’
<i>boldwela</i>	(m.)	botlwela	‘wealth; splendid dwelling, paradise, heaven; village’
<i>bolla</i>	(m.)		‘bowl, cup, pot, beaker, measure’
<i>bolle</i>	(f.)		‘bowl, cup, pot, beaker, measure’
<i>bolster</i>	(mn.)		‘bolster, cushion’
<i>bolt</i>	(m.)		‘bolt; cross-bow for throwing bolts or arrows’
<i>bolttimber</i>	(n.)		‘building timber, beams’
<i>bo:n l</i>	(f.)		‘ornament’
<i>bo:nda</i>	(m.)	bu:nda, bunda (Sweet)	‘householder; freeman, plebeian; husband’
<i>bo:ndeland</i>	(n.)		‘land held by a bo:nda’
<i>bor</i>	(?)		‘borer, gimlet; lancet, scalpel, graving tool’
<i>bora</i>	(m.)		‘ruler’
<i>bord</i>	(n.)	beord	‘board, plank; table; side of a ship; ship; shield. innan, u:tan bordes at home, abroad’
<i>borda</i>	(m.)		‘embroidery, ornament’
<i>bordcla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘table-cloth’
<i>bordgela:c</i>	(n.)		‘weapon, dart’
<i>bordhaga</i>	(m.)		‘cover of shields’
<i>bordhre:oða</i>	(m.)	bordhre:ða	‘shield-ornament; phalanx’
<i>bordrand</i>	(m.)		‘shield’
<i>bordrima</i>	(m.)	bordrema	‘rim, edge’
<i>bordri:ðig</i>	(?)		‘a stream running in a channel made of planks?’
<i>bordstæð</i>	(n.)		‘sea-shore; the rigging of a ship’
<i>bordðaca</i>	(m.)		‘shield-coverage, testudo; board for roofing’

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<i>bordweall</i>	(m.)		‘wall of shields, phalanx; buckler, shield; side of a ship’
<i>bordwudu</i>	(m.)		‘shield’
<i>borg</i>	(m.)	borh	‘pledge, security, bail, debt, obligation; bondsman; debtor’
<i>borgbryce</i>	(m.)		‘breach of surety’
<i>borggelda</i>	(m.)		‘borrower; lender’
<i>borgiend</i>	(m.)		‘lender, usurer’
<i>borgsorg</i>	(f.)	burgsorg	‘trouble on account of lending or security’
<i>borgsteall 1</i>	(?)		‘a steep path up a hill?’
<i>borgwedd</i>	(n.)		‘pledge’
<i>borhhand</i>	(fm.)		‘security, surety (person)’
<i>bo:sig</i>	(m? n?)		‘stall, crib’
<i>bo:sm</i>	(m.)	bo:sum	‘bosom, breast, womb; surface; ship’s hold’
<i>bo:t</i>	(f.)		‘help, relief, advantage, remedy; compensation for an injury or wrong; (peace) offering recompense, amends, atonement, reformation, penance, repentance. to: bo:te to boot, besides, moreover’
<i>botm</i>	(m.)		‘bottom, ground, foundation; abyss’
<i>boðen</i>	(mn.)		‘rosemary; darnel; thyme’
<i>box</i>	(mn.)		‘box-tree; box, case’
<i>boxtre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘box-tree’
<i>braccas</i>	(mp.)		‘breeches’
<i>brachwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘moment’
<i>bra:d 2</i>	(n.)	bre:d 4	‘breadth’
<i>bra:dæx</i>	(f.)		‘broad axe’
<i>bra:dbrim</i>	(n.)		‘wide sea’
<i>bra:dele:ac</i>	(n.)		‘leek’
<i>bra:dhand</i>	(f.)		‘palm of the hand’
<i>bra:dla:stæx</i>	(f.)		‘broad axe’
<i>bra:dnes</i>	(sf.)		‘breadth, greatness, extent, surface; liberality’
<i>bra:dsweord</i>	(?)		‘broadsword’
<i>bræc</i>	(n.)	bracce	‘a strip of untilled land?’
<i>bræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘breaking, destruction’
<i>bræcce</i>	(?)		‘breeches’
<i>bræ:ccoðu</i>	(f.)		‘falling sickness, epilepsy’
<i>bræ:d 1</i>	(f.)		‘breadth, width; flesh’
<i>bræ:d 2</i>	(m.)	brægd, bre:d 3, bregd, brygd 2	‘trick, fraud, deceit, craft’
<i>bræ:de</i>	(m.)		‘roast meat’
<i>bræ:depanne</i>	(f.)	bra:dpanne, bræ:dingpanne, bre:dingpanne,	‘frying-pan’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		bre:dipanne	
<i>bræ:ding</i>	(f.)		‘extension; bedding, bed?; roast meat’
<i>bræ:du</i>	(f.)	bræ:do	‘breadth, width, extent’
<i>brægdboga</i>	(m.)		‘deceitful bow’
<i>brægden</i>	(?)	bregden	‘fraud’
<i>brægen</i>	(n.)	bregen, bragen, brægn	‘brain’
<i>brægenpanne</i>	(f.)	brægpanne	‘brain-pane, skull’
<i>brægnloca</i>	(m.)	hrægnloca	‘brain-house, head’
<i>bræs</i>	(n.)		‘brass, bronze’
<i>bræ:ð</i>	(m.)	bre:ð	‘odour, scent, stink, exhalation, vapour’
<i>bræ:w</i>	(m.)	bre:aw, bre:ag, bre:g, bre:gh, bre:w, bra:w	‘eye-brow, eye-lid’
<i>brand</i>	(m.)	brond	‘fire, flame; brand, torch; sword, weapon. brand Healfdenes Hrothgar’
<i>brandhord</i>	(nm.)	brondhord	‘treasure exciting ardent desires (BT); care, anxiety’
<i>brandi:ren</i>	(n.)	brandi:sen	‘fire-dog, trivet, grate’
<i>brando:m</i>	(m.)	brondo:m	‘rust produced by burning, hammer scales (Sweet)’
<i>brandra:d</i>	(f.)	brondra:d, brendra:d	‘fire-dog, trivet’
<i>brandrida</i>	(m.)		‘fire-grate’
<i>brastlung</i>	(f.)	barstlung	‘crackling, rustling, crashing’
<i>bratt</i>	(m.)		‘cloak’
<i>bre:ad</i>	(n.)	bre:od	‘bit, crumb, morsel; bread’
<i>brahtm 1</i>	(m.)	brahtm 2, bræhtm, byrhtm	‘cry, noise, revelry’
<i>brahtmung</i>	(f.)		‘convolatus; flickering (of the eyelids)’
<i>bre:awern</i>	(n.)		‘brew-house’
<i>bre:chrægl</i>	(n.)		‘breeches’
<i>brecða</i>	(m.)		‘broken condition. mo:des b. sorrow of heart’
<i>brecung</i>	(f.)		‘breaking’
<i>bred</i>	(n.)		‘surface; board, plank; tablet’
<i>bedi:sern</i>	(n?)		‘tablet knife, writing instrument’
<i>bredweall</i>	(m.)		‘wall of boards, palisade’
<i>bregdstafas</i>	(mp.)		‘learned arts, cunning skill in letters’
<i>bre:gnes</i>	(f.)		‘fear, terror’
<i>brego</i>	(m.)	breogo, brega, bregu	‘ruler, chief, king, lord. b. engla, mancynnes God’
<i>bregori:ce</i>	(n.)		‘kingdom’
<i>bregosto:l</i>	(m.)		‘ruler’s seat, throne; rule, dominion’

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<i>bregowearð</i>	(m.)		‘ruler, prince, lord’
<i>bre:mel</i>	(m.)	bræ:mel, bræmbel, bre:mbel, bre:mber, bre:mer	‘brier, bramble, blackberry bush’
<i>bre:melæppel</i>	(m.)		‘blackberry’
<i>bre:melberie</i>	(f.)		‘blackberry’
<i>bre:melbræ:r</i>	(m.)	bræ:melbræ:r	‘bramble-brier’
<i>bre:melle:af</i>	(n.)		‘bramble-leaf’
<i>bre:melrind</i>	(f.)		‘bramble-bark’
<i>bre:melðy:fel</i>	(m.)		‘a bramble-hicket’
<i>bre:melðyrne</i>	(f.)		‘bramble-bush’
<i>bre:melwudu</i>	(?)		‘a bramble-wood’
<i>bremung</i>	(f.)		‘roaring’
<i>brengnes</i>	(f.)		‘oblation; food support’
<i>brenting</i>	(m.)		‘ship’
<i>bre:osa</i>	(m.)	bri:osa	‘gadfly; a ghostword that came to life’
<i>bre:ost</i>	(nmf.)		‘breast, bosom; stomach, womb; mind, thought, disposition; ubertas’
<i>bre:ostba:n</i>	(n.)		‘breast-bone’
<i>bre:ostbyden</i>	(f.)	bre:stbyden	‘breast’
<i>bre:ostcearu</i>	(f.)		‘heart-care, anxiety’
<i>bre:ostcofa</i>	(m.)		‘heart, affections’
<i>bre:ostgebeorg</i>	(m.)	bre:ostbeorg	‘bulwark’
<i>bre:ostgehygd</i>	(fn.)	bre:ostgehy:d	‘thought’
<i>bre:ostgeðanc</i>	(m.)		‘mind, thought’
<i>bre:ostgewæ:du</i>	(np.)		‘corslet’
<i>bre:osthord</i>	(n.)		‘thought, mind’
<i>bre:ostli:n</i>	(n.)		‘stomacher’
<i>bre:ostloca</i>	(m.)		‘mind, soul’
<i>bre:ostnet</i>	(n.)		‘coat of mail’
<i>bre:ostnyrwet</i>	(n.)		‘tightness of chest’
<i>bre:ostrocc</i>	(m.)		‘chest-clothing’
<i>bre:ostsefa</i>	(m.)		‘mind, heart’
<i>bre:osttoga</i>	(m.)		‘chieftain’
<i>bre:ostðing</i>	(n.)		‘region of the heart’
<i>bre:ostwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the chest’
<i>bre:ostweall</i>	(m.)		‘breastwork, rampart’
<i>bre:ostweorðung</i>	(f.)		‘breast-ornament’
<i>bre:ostwylm</i>	(m.)	bre:ostwelm	‘breast-fountain, teat; emotion, sorrow’
<i>bre:owla:c</i>	(n.)	bry:wla:c	‘brewing’
<i>bre:r</i>	(f.)	bræ:r	‘brier, bramble’
<i>brerd</i>	(m.)	breard, breord, bryrd	‘brim, margin, border, surface; shore, bank’
<i>bre:rhlæ:w</i>	(m.)		‘brier-hillock’
<i>bre:rðyrne</i>	(f.)		‘brier-bush’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>bridd</i>	(m.)	brid, bird 1	‘young bird, chicken’
<i>bri:del</i>	(m.)	bry:del, bri:dels	‘bridle, rein, curb, restraint’
<i>bri:delgym</i>	(m?)		‘a bridle ornament’
<i>bri:delshring</i>	(m.)		‘bridle-ring’
<i>bri:delðwagas</i>	(mp.)		‘reins’
<i>brigd</i>	(n.)		‘change or play of colours’
<i>brim</i>	(n.)		‘surf, flood, wave, sea, ocean, water; sea-edge, shore’
<i>brimclif</i>	(n.)		‘cliff by the sea’
<i>brimfarōð</i>	(n.)		‘sea-shore’
<i>brimflo:d</i>	(m.)		‘flood, sea’
<i>brimfugol</i>	(m.)		‘sea-bird, gull’
<i>brimgiest</i>	(m.)		‘sailor’
<i>brimhengest</i>	(m.)		‘(sea-horse), ship’
<i>brimhlæst</i>	(f.)		‘sea-produce, (fish)’
<i>brimla:d</i>	(f.)		‘flood-way, sea-way’
<i>brimli:ðend</i>	(m.)		‘seafarer; pirate’
<i>brimmann</i>	(m.)		‘sailor, pirate’
<i>brimra:d</i>	(f.)		‘(sea-road), sea’
<i>brimsa</i>	(?)		‘gadfly?’
<i>brimstæð</i>	(n.)		‘sea-shore’
<i>brimstre:am</i>	(m.)		‘current, sea; rapid, river’
<i>brimðyssa</i>	(m.)		‘ship’
<i>brimwi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘sea-king, captain’
<i>brimwudu</i>	(m.)		‘(sea-wood), ship’
<i>brimwylf</i>	(f.)		‘(she-)wolf of the sea or lake’
<i>brimwylm</i>	(m.)		‘ocean surge, sea-wave’
<i>bring</i>	(m.)		‘offering’
<i>bri:w</i>	(m.)	bri:g	‘pottage, porridge’
<i>broc 1</i>	(n.)		‘use, benefit’
<i>bro:c 1</i>	(f.)		‘breeches; the breech?’
<i>broc 2</i>	(?)		‘a kind of locust?’
<i>bro:c 2</i>	(m.)		‘brook, torrent’
<i>brocc</i>	(m.)	broc 3	‘badger’
<i>brocchol</i>	(n.)		‘badger’s hole’
<i>brocung</i>	(f.)		‘affliction, sickness’
<i>brod</i>	(?)		‘shoot, sprout’
<i>brogdettung</i>	(f.)	bro:tetung	‘trembling, shaking; figment, pretence’
<i>broht</i>	(?)	brohð	‘viscellum’
<i>bro:cminte</i>	(f.)		‘brookmint, horsemint’
<i>bro:cri:ð</i>	(f.)		‘a tributary stream’
<i>bro:d</i>	(f.)		‘brood; foetus; breeding, hatching’
<i>bro:denmæ:l</i>	(n.)	brogdenmæ:l	‘damascened sword’
<i>bro:ga</i>	(m.)	bro:ha	‘terror, dread, danger’
<i>bro:hðre:a</i>	(m.)		‘dire calamity’
<i>bro:m</i>	(m.)		‘broom, brushwood’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>bro:mfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘enclosure of broom’
<i>brord</i>	(m.)		‘prick, point; blade (e.g. of grass or corn); herbage’
<i>broð</i>	(n.)		‘broth’
<i>bro:ðorbana</i>	(m.)		‘fratricide (person)’
<i>bro:ðorcwealm</i>	(m.)		‘fratricide (act)’
<i>bro:ðordohter</i>	(f.)		‘niece’
<i>bro:ðorgyld</i>	(n.)		‘vengeance for brothers?’
<i>bro:ðorli:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘brotherliness’
<i>bro:ðorlufu</i>	(f.)	bro:ðerlufu	‘love’
<i>bro:ðorra:den</i>	(f.)		‘fellowship, brotherhood; membership of a brotherhood’
<i>bro:ðorscipe</i>	(m.)		‘brotherliness, love’
<i>bro:ðorsibb</i>	(f.)	bro:ðorsybb	‘kinship of brothers; brotherly love’
<i>bro:ðorslaga</i>	(m.)		‘brother-slayer’
<i>bro:ðorslege</i>	(m.)		‘fratricide (act)’
<i>bro:ðorsunu</i>	(m.)		‘brother’s son, nephew’
<i>bro:ðorwi:f</i>	(n.)		‘brother’s wife, sister-in-law’
<i>bro:ðorwyr</i>	(f.)	bro:ðerwyr	‘pennyroyal (DOE)’
<i>bru:</i>	(f.)		‘brow, eye-brow, eye-lid, eye-lash’
<i>bru:cung</i>	(f.)		‘function, occupation’
<i>bru:middel</i>	(?)		‘intercilium’
<i>bru:neða</i>	(m.)		‘itch, erysipelas’
<i>bru:nwyr</i>	(f.)	bru:newyr	‘brownwort, water-betony, wood-betony’
<i>brycg</i>	(f.)	brig, brygc	‘bridge’
<i>brycgbo:t</i>	(f.)	bricgbo:t	‘repairing of bridges’
<i>brycggeweorc</i>	(n.)	bricggeweorc	‘work of building or repairing bridges’
<i>brycgweard</i>	(m.)	bricgweard	‘keeper or defender of a bridge’
<i>bry:d 1</i>	(f.)	bre:d 1, bri:d	‘bride, betrothed or newly-married woman, wife, consort. bry:des wæ:de wedding garment; (young) woman’
<i>bry:dbedd</i>	(n.)		‘bridal bed’
<i>bry:dble:tsung</i>	(f.)	bri:dble:tsung	‘marriage blessing’
<i>bry:dboda</i>	(m.)		‘paranymph, bridesman’
<i>bry:dbu:r</i>	(n.)		‘bride-chamber, bed-chamber’
<i>bry:dcofa</i>	(m.)		‘bride-chamber, bed-chamber’
<i>bry:deala</i>	(n.)	bry:dealo, bry:dealoð	‘bride-ale, marriage-feast’
<i>bry:dgifta</i>	(fp.)		‘betrothal, espousals’
<i>bry:dgifu</i>	(f.)	bri:dgifu	‘dowry; (pl.) espousals’
<i>bry:dguma</i>	(m.)	bry:diguma	‘bridegroom; suitor’
<i>bry:dhlo:p</i>	(n.)	bry:dlo:p	‘ceremony on conducting a bride to her new home, bridal, wedding’
<i>bry:dhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘bride-chamber’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>bry:dla:c</i>	(n.)		‘bridal, wedded condition; (pl.) marriage ceremony’
<i>bry:dle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘epithalamium’
<i>bry:dloca</i>	(m.)		‘bride-chamber’
<i>bry:dlufe</i>	(f.)		‘love of a bride’
<i>bry:dniht</i>	(f.)		‘wedding-night’
<i>bry:dræst</i>	(f.)		‘bridal bed’
<i>bry:dre:af</i>	(n.)		‘wedding garment’
<i>bry:dsang</i>	(m.)		‘epithalamium’
<i>bry:dsceamol</i>	(?)		‘bridal bed’
<i>bry:dðing</i>	(np.)		‘nuptials’
<i>brygd 1</i>	(m.)	bryd, bry:d 2	‘drawing out, unsheathing, brandishing’
<i>brym</i>	(m.)	brymm	‘surf, sea’
<i>bryne</i>	(m.)	byrne 3, brene	‘burning, conflagration; fire, flame, heat; inflammation, burn, scald; torch; fervour, passion’
<i>bry:ne</i>	(f.)		‘brine’
<i>brynea:dl</i>	(f.)		‘fever’
<i>brynebro:ga</i>	(m.)		‘fire-terror’
<i>brynegield</i>	(m.)	brynegild	‘burnt-offering’
<i>brynele:oma</i>	(m.)		‘fire-gleam, flame’
<i>brynenes</i>	(f.)		‘hard, fiery trial’
<i>brynete:ar</i>	(m.)		‘hot tear’
<i>brynewylm</i>	(m.)	brynewelm	‘wave of fire, flame, burning heat’
<i>brynsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘brimstone’
<i>bry:sewyr</i>	(f.)		‘daisy, soap-wort’
<i>Bryt</i>	(m.)	Bret, Brit, Brytt	‘Briton, Breton’
<i>Bryten 1</i>	()	Breten, Breoten 1, Briten, Broten, Bryton	‘Britain’
<i>brytencyning</i>	(m.)		‘powerful king’
<i>brytengru:nd</i>	(m.)		‘broad earth’
<i>Brytenlond</i>	(n.)	Brytland, Brytlond	‘Britain, Wales’
<i>brytenri:ce 1</i>	(n.)	breotenri:ce 2	‘spacious kingdom’
<i>brytenri:ce 2</i>	(n.)	breotenri:ce 1	‘kingdom of Britain’
<i>Brytenwealda</i>	(m.)	Brytenwalda	‘wielder of Britain, Bretwalda, chief king’
<i>brytenwongas</i>	(mp.)		‘spacious plains, the world’
<i>bry:ting</i>	(f.)	bre:ting	‘breaking (of bread)’
<i>brytnere</i>	(m.)		‘steward’
<i>brytnung</i>	(f.)		‘distribution’
<i>brytta</i>	(m.)	bryta	‘dispenser, giver, author, governor, prince, lord. since b. treasure-giver, lord’
<i>Bryttas</i>	(mp.)	Breotas	‘Britons, Bretons’
<i>Bryttwealas</i>	(mp.)	Brytwalas	‘Britons of Wales’

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<i>bryðen</i>	(f.)		‘brewing, drink’
<i>bu: 1</i>	(n.)	by:, by:ing 2, by:ençg	‘dwelling’
<i>bu:c</i>	(m.)	bucc	‘belly, stomach; pitcher; beaver (of helmet?)’
<i>bucca</i>	(m.)		‘buck, he-goat, male deer’
<i>bucheort</i>	(m?)		‘a tragelaph’
<i>budda</i>	(m.)		‘beetle’
<i>bu:end</i>	(m.)	by:end	‘dweller, inhabitant’
<i>bula</i>	(m.)		‘bull, steer’
<i>bu:la</i>	(m.)	bu:l	‘bracelet, necklace, brooch’
<i>bulentse</i>	(f.)		‘a plant’
<i>bulluc</i>	(m.)		‘male calf, bullock’
<i>bulot</i>	(?)	bulut	‘ragged robin, cuckoo-flower’
<i>bund</i>	(f?)		‘bundle’
<i>bune 1</i>	(f.)		‘cup, beaker, drinking vessel’
<i>bune 2</i>	(?)		‘reed, cane?’
<i>bu:r</i>	(n.)		‘bower, apartment, chamber; storehouse, cottage, dwelling’
<i>bu:rcniht</i>	(n.)		‘chamberlain, eunuch’
<i>bu:rcot</i>	(n.)		‘bed-chamber’
<i>burg</i>	(f.)	burh, byrig, birig, buruh	‘a dwelling or dwellings within a fortified enclosure, fort, castle; borough, walled town’
<i>burga:gend</i>	(m.)		‘city-owner’
<i>burgbryce</i>	(m.)		‘breaking into a (fortified) dwelling; penalty for that offence’
<i>burgende</i>	(?)		‘city boundary’
<i>bu:rgerihta</i>	(np.)		‘peasant’s rights or dues’
<i>bu:rgeteld</i>	(n.)		‘pavilion, tent’
<i>burgfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘fortress’
<i>burgfolc</i>	(n.)		‘townspeople’
<i>burggeat</i>	(n.)	burgat	‘castle gate, city gate’
<i>burghege</i>	(m.)		‘fence of a burg’
<i>burghlið</i>	(n.)	beorghli:ð	‘fortress-height’
<i>burglagu</i>	(f.)		‘civil law’
<i>burgle:od</i>	(m.)	burhle:oda, beorhle:ode	‘citizen’
<i>burgloca</i>	(m.)		‘fortified enclosure, walled town’
<i>burglond</i>	(n.)		‘native city’
<i>burgræced</i>	(n.)		‘fortress’
<i>burgru:n</i>	(f.)		‘sorceress; pl. fates, furies’
<i>burgsæl</i>	(n.)		‘city-hall, house’
<i>burgsæ:ta</i>	(m.)	burgse:ta	‘town-dweller, citizen’
<i>burgscipe</i>	(m.)		‘borough’
<i>burgsele</i>	(m.)		‘castle-hall, house’
<i>burgsittende</i>	(mp.)		‘city-dwellers’
<i>burgsteall</i>	(m.)	borgsteall 2	‘citadel? city?’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>burgstede</i>	(m.)		‘city, castle’
<i>burgstræt</i>	(?)		‘town road’
<i>burgtu:n</i>	(m.)		‘city’
<i>burgðelu</i>	(f.)		‘castle floor’
<i>burgwaran</i>	(fp.)	burgwaru	‘inhabitants of a burg, burghers, citizens’
<i>burgware</i>	(mp.)		‘inhabitants of a burg, burghers, citizens’
<i>burgweall</i>	(m.)		‘city-wall’
<i>burgweg</i>	(m.)		‘road, street’
<i>burgwi:gend</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>burhbiscop</i>	(m.)		‘bishop of a city’
<i>burhbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘liability for repair of the walls of a town or fortress’
<i>burhealdor</i>	(m.)		‘burgomaster, mayor’
<i>burhgeard</i>	(m.)		‘castle yard’
<i>burhgemet</i>	(n.)		‘measure used in a town’
<i>burhgemot</i>	(n.)		‘town’s meeting’
<i>burhgere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘chief magistrate of a town, provost, mayor’
<i>burhgeriht</i>	(np.)		‘town due’
<i>burhgeðingð</i>	(f.)		‘town council (as judicial body)’
<i>burhmann</i>	(m.)		‘citizen’
<i>burhræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘citizenship’
<i>burhrest</i>	(f.)	burrest	‘chamber-couch’
<i>burhriht</i>	(n.)		‘town right, town law’
<i>burhru:n</i>	(f.)	burhru:ne	‘fury, sorceress’
<i>burhsci:r</i>	(f.)		‘city limits, city, township’
<i>burhspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘courtly speech’
<i>burhstaðol</i>	(m.)		‘foundation of the wall of burg’
<i>burhðegn</i>	(m.)	bu:rðegn 2	‘living in a burg’
<i>burhwarumann</i>	(m.)		‘burgess’
<i>burhwealda</i>	(m.)		‘burgess’
<i>burhweard</i>	(m.)		‘city defender’
<i>burhwela</i>	(m.)		‘treasure of a city’
<i>burhwelle</i>	(f.)		‘spring in a burg’
<i>burhwerod</i>	(n.)		‘townsfolk’
<i>burhwita</i>	(m.)		‘town councillor’
<i>bu:rland</i>	(n.)		‘land occupied by peasants’
<i>burn</i>	(f.)	byrne 4	‘brook, stream; spring or well water’
<i>burna</i>	(m.)	brunna	‘brook, stream; spring or well water’
<i>burne</i>	(f.)	byrne 2	‘brook, stream, spring or well water’
<i>burnsele</i>	(m.)		‘bath-house’
<i>burnsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘bathing-place’
<i>bu:rre:af</i>	(n.)		‘tapestry (for a bu:r)’
<i>burse</i>	(f.)		‘bag, pouch’

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<i>bu:rðegn 1</i>	(m.)	bu:rðe:n	‘page, chamberlain’
<i>burðre</i>	(f.)		‘birth, issue’
<i>bu:t</i>	(m.)	bu:c 2	‘a vessel’
<i>butere</i>	(f.)	butre	‘butter; milk for buttermaking’
<i>buterfle:oge</i>	(f.)	buterfle:ge, buttorfle:oge	‘butterfly’
<i>butergeðwe:or</i>	(n.)		‘butter-curd, butter’
<i>buterstoppa</i>	(m.)		‘butter-vessel; churn?’
<i>butruc</i>	(m.)	buteric, buteruc, buturuc	‘(leather) bottle’
<i>butsecarl</i>	(m.)		‘boatman, mariner’
<i>buttuc</i>	(m.)		‘end, small piece of land’
<i>bydel</i>	(m.)		‘beadle, apparitor, warrant officer; herald, forerunner; preacher’
<i>bydelæcer</i>	(m.)		‘land of a bydel’
<i>byden</i>	(f.)		‘measure, bushel; bucket, barrel, vat, tub’
<i>bydenbotm</i>	(m.)		‘bottom of a vessel’
<i>bydenfæt</i>	(n.)	bidenfæt	‘bushel, barrel’
<i>by:dla</i>	(m.)		‘worshipper’
<i>byge</i>	(m.)	by:ge, bige	‘curve, bend, corner, angle, cone (of a helmet); traffic, commerce’
<i>bygen</i>	(f.)	bigen	‘purchase’
<i>byht</i>	(n.)	bihð, byhð	‘dwelling’
<i>by:ing 2</i>	(f.)		‘dwelling’
<i>by:l</i>	(m.)		‘boil, carbuncle’
<i>bylda</i>	(m.)	bytla	‘builder, householder?’
<i>by:le</i>	(f?)	bi:le	‘boil, carbuncle’
<i>by:mere</i>	(m.)	be:mere, be:amere, bi:emere, be:mare	‘trumpeter’
<i>by:mesangere</i>	(m.)		‘trumpeter’
<i>byrd 1</i>	(f.)	bird 2, byrð	‘birth’
<i>byrd 2</i>	(f.)		‘burden’
<i>byrdicge</i>	(f.)		‘embroideress’
<i>byrding</i>	(f.)		‘embroidering’
<i>byrdistre</i>	(f.)		‘embroiderer’
<i>byrdling 1</i>	(m.)		‘tortoise’
<i>byrdling 2</i>	(m.)		‘offspring’
<i>byrdscype</i>	(m.)		‘child-bearing’
<i>byrdti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘time of birth’
<i>byre</i>	(m.)		‘child, son, descendant; young man, youth; mound; strong wind, storm’
<i>by:re</i>	(n.)		‘stall, shed, hut’
<i>byrele</i>	(mf.)	birele, birle	‘cup-bearer, butler, steward’
<i>byren 1</i>	(f.)	byrene	‘she-bear’
<i>byres</i>	(f.)	byris, byrs, byrse	‘borer, graving tool, awl, chisel’

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<i>byrga</i>	(m.)	berigea	‘security, surety, bail, one who gives bail’
<i>byrgels</i>	(m.)	bergels, birgels	‘tomb’
<i>byrgelsle:oð</i>	(n.)	bergelsle:oð	‘epitaph’
<i>byrgelssang</i>	(m.)		‘dirge; epitaph’
<i>byrgen</i>	(f.)	birgen, burgen	‘burying place, grave, sepulchre; burial’
<i>byrgend</i>	(m.)		‘grave-digger’
<i>byrgenle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘epitaph’
<i>byrgensang</i>	(m.)		‘dirge’
<i>byrgensto:w</i>	(f.)		‘burying-place’
<i>byrgere</i>	(m.)		‘corpse-bearer’
<i>byrging 1</i>	(f.)		‘burial’
<i>byrgle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘dirge, epitaph’
<i>byrigberge</i>	(f.)		‘mulberry’
<i>byrignes 1</i>	(f.)		‘burial; grave’
<i>byrisang</i>	(m.)	birisang	‘dirge’
<i>byrla</i>	(m.)		‘trunk (of body)’
<i>byrne</i>	(f.)	beorne	‘corslet’
<i>byrnete</i>	(f.)		‘barnacle’
<i>byrnham</i>	(m.)	byrnhama	‘corslet’
<i>byrnswæord</i>	(n.)		‘flaming sword’
<i>byrnwiga</i>	(m.)		‘corsleted warrior’
<i>byrnwi:gend</i>	(m.)	byrnwi:ggend	‘corsleted warrior’
<i>byrst 1</i>	(m.)	berst	‘loss, calamity, injury, damage, defect; a crash’
<i>byrst 2</i>	(n.)		‘(land-)slip’
<i>byrst 3</i>	(f.)		‘bristle’
<i>byrðen</i>	(f.)	byrden	‘burden, load, weight; charge, duty’
<i>byrðensta:n</i>	(m.)		‘millstone’
<i>byrðestre</i>	(f.)		‘female carrier’
<i>byrðincel</i>	(n.)		‘a little burden’
<i>byrðling</i>	(m.)	berðling	‘carrier’
<i>byrðre 1</i>	(m.)	byrðere 1	‘bearer, supporter’
<i>byrðre 2</i>	(f.)	byrðere 2, berðre	‘child-bearer, mother’
<i>byrðði:nenu</i>	(f.)	byrdinenu	‘midwife’
<i>by:sting</i>	(f.)	bi:esting	‘beestings’
<i>bytme</i>	(f.)	bytne, byðme	‘keel, head of a dale’
<i>bytming</i>	(f.)		‘hold, keel of ship’
<i>bytt 1</i>	(f.)	bitt 1, byt, bytte	‘bottle, flagon; cask’
<i>bytt 2</i>	(?)	bitt 2	‘small piece of land’
<i>byttehlid</i>	(n.)		‘butt-lid’
<i>byttfylling</i>	(f.)		‘filling of casks’
<i>cæcepol</i>	(?)	hæcepol	‘taxgatherer’
<i>cæfester</i>	(n.)	cæbester	‘halter’
<i>cæfing</i>	(f.)		‘hair-ornament’
<i>cæfl</i>	(m.)		‘halter, muzzle’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cæ:g</i>	(f.)	<i>cæ:ge</i>	‘key (lit. and fig.); solution, explanation’
<i>cæ:ga</i>	(m.)		‘key (lit. and fig.); solution, explanation’
<i>cæ:gborā</i>	(m.)		‘key-bearer, jailor’
<i>cæ:ghiorde</i>	(m.)		‘keeper of keys, steward’
<i>cæ:gloca</i>	(m.)		‘locked depository’
<i>cæppe</i>	(f.)	<i>cappa</i>	‘cap; cope, hood’
<i>cæpse</i>	(f.)		‘box’
<i>cærse</i>	(f.)	<i>cerse, cresse, cressa</i>	‘cress, water-cress’
<i>cærswill</i>	(m.)		‘a spring where cress grows’
<i>ca:fnes</i>	(f.)		‘energy’
<i>cafortu:n</i>	(m.)	<i>cæfertu:n, cæfortu:n, ceafortu:n, cafertu:n</i>	‘vestibule, court, court-yard; hall, residence’
<i>ca:fscipe</i>	(m.)		‘alacrity, boldness’
<i>calc 1</i>	(m.)		‘shoe, sandal’
<i>ca:lend</i>	(m.)		‘the beginning of month; month, Men; span of life’
<i>ca:lendcwide</i>	(m.)		‘tale of days’
<i>calic</i>	(m.)	<i>celc 1, celic</i>	‘chalice’
<i>calwercli:m</i>	(?)	<i>calwerclympe</i>	‘curds?’
<i>ca:ma</i>	(m.)		‘muzzle, collar, bit’
<i>camb</i>	(m.)	<i>comb</i>	‘comb, crest; honey-comb’
<i>camel</i>	(m.)		‘camel’
<i>cammoc</i>	(nm?)	<i>cammuc, canmoc, canmuc, commuc</i>	‘cammock, rest-harrow’
<i>campdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘military service, warfare’
<i>campealdor</i>	(m.)		‘commander’
<i>campgefe:ra</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-soldier’
<i>campha:d</i>	(m.)		‘warfare’
<i>campræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘war, warfare’
<i>campstede</i>	(m.)		‘battlefield’
<i>campung</i>	(f.)		‘fighting, warfare’
<i>campwæ:pen</i>	(n.)	<i>compwæ:pen</i>	‘weapon’
<i>campweorod</i>	(n.)	<i>campwerod, campwearod, campweored</i>	‘army, host’
<i>campwi:g</i>	(n.)	<i>compwi:g</i>	‘battle, combat’
<i>campwi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘director of public games’
<i>campwudu</i>	(m.)		‘shield?’
<i>canceler</i>	(m.)		‘chancellor’
<i>cancer</i>	(m.)	<i>cancor</i>	‘cancer’
<i>cancera:dl</i>	(f.)		‘cancer’
<i>cancerwund</i>	(f.)		‘cancerous wound’
<i>cancetung</i>	(f.)		‘boisterous laughter’
<i>candel</i>	(fn.)	<i>condel, candol</i>	‘lamp, lantern, candle’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>candelbora</i>	(m.)		‘acolyte’
<i>candelbryd</i>	(?)	candelbred	‘flat candlestick’
<i>candelle:oh</i>	(n.)		‘candle-light’
<i>Candelmæsse</i>	(f.)		‘Candlemas, the feast of the Purification’
<i>Candelmæsseæfen</i>	(n.)		‘Candlemas eve’
<i>Candelmæssedæg</i>	(m.)		‘Candlemas day’
<i>candelsny:tels</i>	(m.)		‘candle-snuffers’
<i>candelstæf</i>	(m.)		‘candlestick’
<i>candelsticca</i>	(m.)		‘candlestick’
<i>candeltre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘a candlestick with branches, a candlestick’
<i>candeltwist</i>	(m.)		‘pair of snuffers’
<i>candelwe:oce</i>	(f.)		‘candle-wick, torch’
<i>candelwyr</i>	(f.)		‘candlewort’
<i>cann</i>	(f.)		‘cognizance, averment, asseveration, clearance’
<i>canne</i>	(f.)		‘can, cup’
<i>cannon</i>	(sbp.)		‘reed, cane’
<i>canon</i>	(m.)		‘canon, rule. canones be:c cononical books’
<i>canonbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘a book of canons’
<i>canonic 1</i>	(m.)		‘canon’
<i>cantel</i>	(mn.)		‘buttress, support’
<i>cantelca:p</i>	(m.)		‘cope’
<i>cantercæppe</i>	(f.)		‘cope (vestment)’
<i>cantere</i>	(m.)		‘singer’
<i>canterstæf</i>	(m.)		‘chanter’s staff’
<i>cantic</i>	(m.)		‘canticle, song’
<i>canticsang</i>	(m.)		‘canticle, song’
<i>capellan</i>	(m.)		‘chaplain’
<i>capitelhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘chapter-house’
<i>capitol</i>	(m.)	capitel, capitul, capitula	‘chapter (cathedral or monastic); chapter (division of a book), lesson; anthem’
<i>capitolmæsse</i>	(f.)		‘early mass, first mass’
<i>capun</i>	(m.)		‘capon’
<i>carbunculus</i>	(m.)		‘carbuncle’
<i>carcern</i>	(n.)	carcærn	‘prison, jail’
<i>carcernðystru</i>	(f.)		‘prison darkness’
<i>carcernweard</i>	(m.)		‘jailor’
<i>carfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘care, anxiety; carefulness’
<i>cargealdor</i>	(n.)	ceargealdor	‘sorrowful song’
<i>carge:st</i>	(m.)	cearge:st	‘sad spirit, devil’
<i>carl</i>	(m.)		‘man’
<i>carle:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘freedom for care, security’
<i>carle:ast</i>	(f.)		‘freedom for care, security’
<i>carlfugol</i>	(m.)	cearfugol, carlfugel	‘male bird, cock’

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<i>carlmann</i>	(m.)		‘male, man’
<i>carr</i>	(m.)		‘stone, rock’
<i>carseld</i>	(n.)	cearseld	‘home of care’
<i>carsi:ð</i>	(m.)	cearsi:ð	‘painful journey’
<i>carsorg</i>	(f.)		‘sad anxiety’
<i>carte</i>	(f.)	cærte	‘paper for writing on; document, deed; letter’
<i>caru</i>	(f.)	cearu	‘care, concern, anxiety, sorrow’
<i>carwylm</i>	(m.)	carwælm, carwelum	‘welling sorrow’
<i>ca:serdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘imperial sway’
<i>Ca:sere</i>	(m.)	Ca:ser, Ce:sar	‘Cæsar, emperor’
<i>ca:sering</i>	(f.)		‘coin with Cæsar’s head on it, drachma, didrachma’
<i>ca:sern</i>	(f.)		‘empress’
<i>cassuc</i>	(m.)		‘hassock, sedge’
<i>cassucle:af</i>	(np.)		‘hassock or sedge leaves’
<i>castel 1</i>	(m.)	cæstel 1, ceastel 1	‘castle, fort; walled enclosure?’
<i>castel 2</i>	(n.)	cæstel 2, ceastel 2	‘town, village’
<i>castelmann</i>	(m.)		‘townsman’
<i>castelweall</i>	(m.)	cæstelweall	‘city wall, rampart’
<i>castelweorc</i>	(n.)		‘castle-building’
<i>castenere</i>	(m.)		‘cabinet, chest’
<i>casul</i>	(m.)		‘over-garment, birrus, cloak’
<i>ca:sus</i>	(m.)		‘(grammatical) case’
<i>catt</i>	(m.)		‘cat’
<i>catte</i>	(f.)		‘cat’
<i>caulic</i>	(?)		‘a medicine’
<i>cawelle:af</i>	(n.)		‘cabbage-leaf’
<i>cawelsæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘cabbage-seed’
<i>cawelstela</i>	(m.)		‘cabbage-stalk’
<i>cawelstoc</i>	(m.)	ca:lstoc	‘cabbage-stalk’
<i>cawelwurm</i>	(m.)		‘caterpillar’
<i>cawl 1</i>	(m.)	cewl, ceawl, ceowl 1, cawel 1, caul 1, cel	‘basket’
<i>cawl 2</i>	(m.)	ca:wł, cawel 2, caul 2, cel, ceowl 2	‘cole, kale, cabbage’
<i>ce:ac</i>	(sm.)		‘basin, pitcher, jug; kettle, cauldron (for hot-water ordeal)’
<i>ce:aca:dl</i>	(f.)		‘jaw-ache’
<i>ce:acba:n</i>	(n.)		‘cheek-bone, jaw’
<i>ce:acborā</i>	(m.)		‘yoke for buckets; jugbearer?’
<i>ce:ace</i>	(f.)	ce:ce, ceice, ce:oce	‘cheek, jaw, jawbone’
<i>ceacga</i>	(m.)		‘broom, furze’
<i>ceaf</i>	(n.)	cef, cæf	‘chaff’
<i>ceaffinc</i>	(m.)		‘chaffinch’

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<i>ceafl</i>	(m.)	cealf 2, ceacl	‘jaw, cheek, jaw-bone, cheek-bone; hale’
<i>ceafla:dl</i>	(f.)	cealfa:dl	‘disease of the jaws’
<i>ceafor</i>	(m.)	cefor, cafor	‘cock-chafer, beetle’
<i>ceahhe</i>	(f.)	ceahha (DOE)	‘daw; jackdaw (DOE); a daut (BT)’
<i>ceahhetung</i>	(f.)	cehhetung	‘laughter, jesting’
<i>cealc</i>	(m.)	calc 2, celc 2	‘chalk, lime, plaster; chalkstone, pebble’
<i>cealccrundel</i>	(?)		‘a chalk ravine’
<i>cealcpyt</i>	(m.)		‘chalk-pit’
<i>cealcse:að</i>	(m.)		‘chalk-pit’
<i>cealcsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘limestone, chalk’
<i>ceald 2</i>	(n.)	cald 1, cyld	‘coldness, cold’
<i>cealdnes</i>	(f.)		‘coldness, cold’
<i>cealer</i>	(m.)	calwer, cealfre, cealre, ceoldre 2	‘galmaria, pressed curds, jelly of curds or whey’
<i>cealerbri:w</i>	(m.)		‘pottage of curds’
<i>cealf 1</i>	(nm.)	cælf, celf, calf, cielf	‘calf’
<i>cealfloca</i>	(m.)		‘calf-pen’
<i>ce:ap</i>	(m.)	ce:p, cy:p, cipp 2, cy:o, ci:p, ci:ep	‘cattle; purchase, sale, traffic, bargain, gain; payment, value, price; goods, possessions, property; market. de:op c. high price. bu:tan ce:ape gratis’
<i>ce:apcniht</i>	(m.)		‘bought servant, slave’
<i>ce:apdæg</i>	(m.)		‘market-day’
<i>ce:apealeðel</i>	(n.)		‘alehouse’
<i>ce:apgyld</i>	(n.)		‘purchase money, market price; compensation’
<i>ce:apland</i>	(n.)		‘purchased land’
<i>ce:apman</i>	(m.)	ci:pman	‘chapman, trader’
<i>ce:apsceamul</i>	(m.)		‘seat of custom or toll, treasury’
<i>ce:apscip</i>	(n.)		‘trading vessel’
<i>ce:apsetl</i>	(n.)	ce:psetl	‘toll-booth’
<i>ce:apsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘market-place, market’
<i>ce:apstræ:t</i>	(f.)	ce:pstræ:t, cy:pstræ:t	‘market-place’
<i>ce:aptoln</i>	(f.)		‘toll on buying and selling’
<i>ce:apung</i>	(f.)		‘traffic, trade’
<i>ce:apunggemo:t</i>	(n.)		‘market’
<i>cearcetung</i>	(f.)		‘gnashing, grinding’
<i>cearm</i>	(m.)		‘noise’
<i>cearrige</i>	(?)	cearruce	‘a vehicle?’
<i>ceart 1</i>	(?)		‘wild common land’
<i>ce:asbill</i>	(?)		‘a club associated with philosophical dispute’
<i>ce:ast</i>	(f.)	ce:st, cæ:st, ce:as	‘strife, quarrelling, contention; reproof’

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<i>ceaster</i>	(f.)	cæster, cester, ceastre	‘castle, fort, town; heaven, hell’
<i>ceasteræsc</i>	(m.)		‘black hellebore’
<i>ceasterbu:end</i>	(m.)		‘citizen’
<i>ceasterherpað</i>	(m.)		‘high road?’
<i>ceasterhlid</i>	(n.)		‘city gate’
<i>ceasterhof</i>	(n.)		‘house in a city’
<i>ceasterle:od</i>	(f.)		‘citizens’
<i>ceastersæ:tan</i>	(mp.)	ceastersæ:te	‘citizens’
<i>ceasterweall</i>	(m.)	ceasterwell	‘city wall’
<i>ceasterwi:c</i>	(f.)		‘village’
<i>ceasterwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘city builder’
<i>ceasterwyrta</i>	(f.)		‘black hellebore’
<i>ce:cel 1</i>	(m.)	coecil	‘a little cake’
<i>cecil</i>	(?)	ce:cel 2	‘suffocacium’
<i>cecin</i>	(?)		‘a board’
<i>cedelc</i>	(f.)		‘the herb mercury’
<i>ceder</i>	(nmf.)		‘cedar’
<i>cederbe:am</i>	(mn.)	cæderbe:am	‘cedar-tree’
<i>cedertre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘cedar-tree’
<i>ceir</i>	(?)		‘cry, clamour’
<i>celde</i>	(f.)		‘copious spring?’
<i>celender</i>	(n.)	cellendre	‘coliander, coriander’
<i>celendre</i>	(f.)	cellender	‘coliander, coriander’
<i>celeðonie</i>	(f.)	celeðenie, cileðonie, cyleðenie	‘celandine, swallow-wort’
<i>ce:ling</i>	(f.)		‘cooling; cool place’
<i>celis</i>	(?)		‘peditis; foot-covering’
<i>cell</i>	(m.)		‘(monastic) cell’
<i>celmertmonn</i>	(m.)		‘hireling’
<i>cemes</i>	(f.)		‘shirt’
<i>cempa</i>	(m.)	cæmpa	‘warrior, champion’
<i>cempestre</i>	(f.)		‘female warrior’
<i>ce:n</i>	(m.)		‘pine-torch, pine; name of the rune for c’
<i>cenep</i>	(m.)		‘moustache; bit (of a bridle); bristling with points’
<i>cennend</i>	(m.)		‘parent’
<i>cennes</i>	(f.)	cynnes	‘produce, what is produced; childbirth; birthday’
<i>cennestre</i>	(f.)	cennystre	‘mother’
<i>cenning 1</i>	(f.)		‘procreation; parturition, birth; declaration in court’
<i>cenningsta:n</i>	(m.)	cynningsta:n	‘testing-stone’
<i>cenningstow</i>	(f.)		‘birthplace’
<i>cenningti:d</i>	(f.)		‘time of bringing forth’
<i>Cent</i>	(f.)		‘Kent’
<i>centaur</i>	(m.)		‘centaur’

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<i>centaurie</i>	(f.)		‘centaury (plant)’
<i>Centesci:r</i>	(f.)		‘Kent’
<i>Centingas</i>	(mp.)		‘Kentish men’
<i>Centland</i>	(n.)	Centlond	‘Kent’
<i>Centri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘kingdom of Kent’
<i>centur</i>	(m.)		‘centurion’
<i>Centware</i>	(mp.)		‘inhabitants of Kent’
<i>ce:nðu</i>	(f.)		‘boldness’
<i>ce:o</i>	(f.)	cy:e	‘chough, jay, jackdaw’
<i>ceod</i>	(m.)	ceode	‘bag, pouch’
<i>ce:ol</i>	(m.)		‘ship’
<i>ceolas</i>	(m.pl.)		‘cold winds, cold’
<i>ceoldre 1</i>	(f.)	celdre	‘milk-pail’
<i>ceole</i>	(f.)	cele 1	‘throat; gorge, chasm; beak of ship’
<i>ceolor</i>	(m.)		‘throat; channel’
<i>ce:olðel</i>	(n.)		‘deck of a ship’
<i>ce:olðelu</i>	(f.)		‘deck of a ship’
<i>ceolwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the throat’
<i>ceorfæx</i>	(f.)		‘axe’
<i>ceorfingi:sen</i>	(n.)		‘branding iron’
<i>ceorfsæx</i>	(n.)		‘surgeon’s knife, scalpel’
<i>ceorl</i>	(m.)		‘churl, layman, peasant, husband-man; freeman of the lowest class; man; husband; hero, noble man’
<i>ceorlfolc</i>	(n.)		‘common people’
<i>ceorlmann</i>	(m.)		‘freeman’
<i>ceorung</i>	(f.)		‘murmuring’
<i>ceosel</i>	(m.)	cisel, cysel, cisil, ceosol 2	‘gravel, sand, shingle’
<i>ceoselsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘sand-stone, gravel’
<i>ceosol 1</i>	(m? n?)		‘gullet, maw’
<i>ce:owung</i>	(f.)	ci:wung, cy:wung	‘chewing’
<i>ceren 1</i>	(mn.)	cæren, cyren 1	‘new wine, sweet wine’
<i>cerfelle</i>	(f.)	cerfille 2	‘chervil’
<i>cerfille 1</i>	(f.)		‘chervil’
<i>certare</i>	(?)		‘charioteer’
<i>ceruphi:n</i>	(?)		‘cherubim’
<i>chor</i>	(m.)	chora	‘dance, choir (singers); church-choir (place)’
<i>chorgle:o</i>	(n.)		‘dance’
<i>ci:an</i>	(sbpl.)		‘gills’
<i>cicen</i>	(n.)	cycen 1	‘chicken’
<i>ci:dere</i>	(m.)		‘a chider’
<i>ci:dung</i>	(f.)	cy:dung	‘chiding, rebuke’
<i>ciele</i>	(m.)	cele 2, cile, cyle	‘coolness, cold, chill, frost’
<i>cielegicel</i>	(m.)	cylegicel	‘icicle’
<i>cielewearte</i>	(f.)	celewearte,	‘goose-skin’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		cylewearte	
<i>cielle</i>	(f.)	cille 1, cylle 2	‘fire-pan, lamp’
<i>ci:epa</i>	(m.)	cepa, cipa, cypa, ci:pa 1	‘merchant, trader’
<i>ci:epehu:s</i>	(n.)	cæ:pehu:s, ci:pehus	‘storehouse’
<i>ci:epemann</i>	(m.)	ci:epmann, ci:pemann	‘merchant’
<i>ci:epeðing</i>	(np.)	ce:peðing, cy:peðing, ci:peðing	‘merchandise’
<i>ci:eping</i>	(f.)	ci:ping, ce:ping, cy:ping	‘marketing, trading; market- place, market; merchandise; market dues’
<i>cierr</i>	(m.)	cerr, cer, cirr, cyrr, cir	‘turn, change, time, occasion; affair, business. æt sumum cierre at some time, once’
<i>cifes</i>	(f.)	ciefes, cefes, cyfes	‘concubine, harlot’
<i>cifesdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘fornication’
<i>cifesgema:na</i>	(m.)		‘fornication’
<i>cifesha:d</i>	(m.)	cyfesha:d	‘fornication’
<i>ci:gere</i>	(m.)	ceigere	‘one who calls’
<i>cild</i>	(n.)	cyld 1	‘child, infant; a youth of gentle birth’
<i>Cildamæssedæg</i>	(m.)		‘Childermas, Innocents’ Day’
<i>cildcla:ðas</i>	(mp.)		‘swaddling-clothes’
<i>cildcradol</i>	(m.)		‘cradle’
<i>cildfaru</i>	(f.)		‘carrying of children’
<i>cildfo:stre</i>	(f.)	cildfe:stre	‘nurse’
<i>cildgeogoð</i>	(f.)	cildiugoð	‘childhood’
<i>cildha:d</i>	(m.)		‘childhood’
<i>cildhama</i>	(m.)		‘womb; after-birth’
<i>cildild</i>	(f.)	cildyldu (DOE), cildildu (BT), cildildo (BT)	‘childhood’
<i>cildsung</i>	(f.)		‘childishness’
<i>cildtrog</i>	(m.)	cilttrog, cildatrog	‘cradle’
<i>cilforlamb</i>	(n.)	ceoldforlamb	‘ewe-lamb’
<i>cilic</i>	(m.)		‘sack-cloth of hair’
<i>cimbala</i>	(m.)	cimbal, cymbala	‘cymbal’
<i>cimbalgli:were</i>	(m.)		‘cymbal-player’
<i>cimbing</i>	(f.)		‘commissure, joining’
<i>cimbi:ren</i>	(n.)		‘edge-iron? (joining-iron, clamp?)’
<i>cimbsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘base, pedestal’
<i>cinba:n</i>	(n.)		‘chin-bone, jaw-bone’
<i>cinberg</i>	(f.)		‘defence of the chin or cheek, cheek-guard’
<i>cincung</i>	(f.)		‘boisterous laughter’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cine 1</i>	(f.)		‘sheet of parchment (folded), diploma’
<i>cine 2</i>	(f.)	cinu, cyne 2	‘chink, fissure, depth, cavern’
<i>cinn 1</i>	(n.)	cin 1	‘chin’
<i>cinto:ð</i>	(m.)		‘front tooth, grinder’
<i>ci:pe</i>	(f.)	ci:epe	‘onion’
<i>ci:pele:ac</i>	(n.)		‘leek’
<i>cipersealf 1</i>	(f.)	cypersealf 2	‘henna-ointment’
<i>cipp 1</i>	(m.)	cypp, cip	‘log, trunk; coulter, plough-share; weaver’s beam’
<i>circolwyrde</i>	(m.)		‘computer, mathematician’
<i>circul</i>	(m.)	circol	‘circle; cycle, zodiac’
<i>circula:dl</i>	(f.)		‘the shingles’
<i>circwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘church-builder’
<i>ciricæ:w</i>	(nf.)		‘marriage to the church (as when one takes orders)’
<i>ciricbelle</i>	(f.)		‘church-bell’
<i>ciricbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘church-book, manual of the church services’
<i>ciricbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘repair of churches’
<i>ciricbræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘sacrilege’
<i>ciricbryce</i>	(m.)		‘sacrilege’
<i>ciricdor</i>	(n.)		‘church-door’
<i>ciricduru</i>	(?)		‘church-door’
<i>cirice</i>	(f.)	cierice, cyrice	‘church, religious community; church (building), temple; congregation (non-Christian)’
<i>ciricend</i>	(m.)		‘an ecclesiastic’
<i>ciricfrið</i>	(mn.)		‘right of sanctuary; penalty for breach of the right’
<i>ciricfultum</i>	(m.)		‘support from the church’
<i>ciricgang</i>	(m.)	cyricgang	‘going to church; churching, purification’
<i>ciricgema:na</i>	(m.)	cyricgema:na	‘church-membership’
<i>ciricgeriht</i>	(n.)	cyricgeriht	‘church-due’
<i>ciricgrið</i>	(n.)	cyricgrið	‘church-peace, right of sanctuary; penalty for breach of the right’
<i>ciricha:d</i>	(m.)		‘an order of the church’
<i>ciricha:lgung</i>	(f.)		‘consecration of a church’
<i>cirichata</i>	(m.)		‘church-tormentor, persecutor’
<i>ciricland</i>	(n.)	cyricland	‘land of the church’
<i>ciricmæ:rsung</i>	(f.)	cyricmæ:rsung	‘dedication of a church’
<i>ciricmangung</i>	(f.)		‘simony’
<i>ciricmitta</i>	(m.)		‘church measure (of ale)’
<i>ciricne:od</i>	(f.)		‘requirements of the church’
<i>ciricnytt</i>	(f.)		‘church service’
<i>ciricragu</i>	(f.)		‘church-lichen or moss’
<i>ciricre:n</i>	(n.)	cyricre:n	‘sacrilege’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ciricsang</i>	(m.)		‘hymn; church-singing’
<i>ciricsangere</i>	(m.)		‘church-singer’
<i>ciricsceat</i>	(m.)		‘church-scot, church-due at Martinmas’
<i>ciricsceatweorc</i>	(n.)		‘work connected with the grain given as church-scot’
<i>ciricso:cn</i>	(f.)	cyricso:cn	‘church-privilege, sanctuary; territory of a church; attendance at church’
<i>ciricti:d</i>	(f.)	cyricti:d	‘service-time’
<i>cirictu:n</i>	(m.)		‘churchyard’
<i>ciricðe:n</i>	(m.)		‘minister of a church’
<i>ciricðe:nung</i>	(f.)	cyricðe:nung	‘church-duty or service’
<i>ciricðing</i>	(n.)		‘object belonging to a church’
<i>ciricðingere</i>	(m.)		‘priest’
<i>ciricwæcce</i>	(f.)		‘vigil’
<i>ciricwæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘vestment’
<i>ciricwa:g</i>	(m.)		‘wall of a church’
<i>ciricwaru</i>	(f.)		‘congregation’
<i>ciricweard</i>	(m.)	ciricwerd, ciricwyrd	‘church-keeper, warden, sexton’
<i>cirisbe:am</i>	(m.)	ciserbe:am, cysirbe:am	‘cherry-tree’
<i>cirlic 1</i>	(?)	cerlic 1, cyrlie	‘charlock’
<i>cirm</i>	(m.)	cerm, ceorm, cym, cierm	‘cry, shout, outcry, uproar’
<i>ciseræppel</i>	(m.)	cirisæppel	‘dried fig; cherry’
<i>ci:snes</i>	(f.)	cu:snes	‘fastidiousness’
<i>cist 1</i>	(f.)	cyst 2, ciste, cest, ciest	‘chest, casket; coffin; rush basket; horn (as receptacle?)’
<i>cistel 1</i>	(f.)		‘chestnut (BT)’
<i>cistenbe:am</i>	(m.)	cystbe:am	‘chestnut-tree’
<i>citel</i>	(m.)	cetel, cytel, cetil	‘kettle, cauldron’
<i>citelflo:de</i>	(f.)	cytelflo:de	‘bubbling spring’
<i>citelhru:m</i>	(m.)	cetelhru:m	‘kettle-soot’
<i>citelung</i>	(f.)		‘tickling’
<i>citelwylle</i>	(?)	cytelwylle	‘bubbling spring’
<i>citere</i>	(f.)	cytere, citre, cytre	‘a harp (BT)’
<i>ci:ð</i>	(m.)	cy:ð 2	‘seed, germ, shoot; mote’
<i>clacu</i>	(f.)		‘injury’
<i>cladersticca</i>	(m.)		‘rattle-stick’
<i>clædur</i>	(?)	cleadur, clader	‘rattle’
<i>clæ:ferwyr</i>	(f.)		‘clover’
<i>clæ:fre</i>	(f.)	cla:bre, cla:fre, clæ:fer	‘clover, trefoil’
<i>clæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘clay’
<i>clæ:ming</i>	(f.)		‘blotting, smearing’
<i>clæmnes</i>	(f.)		‘torture’
<i>clæ:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘(moral) cleanness, purity,’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			chastity'
<i>clæ:nsere</i>	(m.)	clensere	'priest'
<i>clæ:nsungdæg</i>	(m.)		'day for purging'
<i>clæ:nsungdrenc</i>	(m.)		'purgative'
<i>clæppetung</i>	(f.)		'clapping; pulsation, pulse'
<i>cla:m</i>	(m.)		'paste, mortar, mud, clay; poultice'
<i>clamm</i>	(m.)	clomm	'band, bond, fetter, chain; grip, grasp'
<i>clangettung</i>	(f?)		'clangour'
<i>cla:tacrop</i>	(f.)		'bur, burdock, clivers'
<i>cla:te</i>	(f.)		'bur, burdock, clivers'
<i>clatrung</i>	(f.)		'clattering, noise'
<i>cla:wung</i>	(f.)		'gripping pain'
<i>cla:ð</i>	(m.)	clæ:ð	'cloth; clothes, covering, sail. under Cri:stes cla:ðum in baptismal garments'
<i>cla:ðflyhte</i>	(m.)		'patch'
<i>cla:ðwe:oce</i>	(f.)		'wick of cloth'
<i>clawu</i>	(f.)	cla:wu, cla:, cle:a, cle:o	'claw; hoof, hook; (pl.) pincers?'
<i>cleac</i>	(f.)		'stepping-stone'
<i>cleofa</i>	(m.)	cleafa, clifa, clyfa	'cave, den; cell, chamber, cellar'
<i>cle:ofung</i>	(f.)		'cleaving'
<i>cle:ot</i>	(?)		'a cleat'
<i>cleric</i>	(m.)	clerc, clerec, cleroc, clerus, cliroc	'clerk in holy orders; clerk in minor orders, educated person'
<i>clericha:d</i>	(m.)		'condition of a (secular) clerk, clerical order, priesthood'
<i>clericmann</i>	(m.)		'a clerk'
<i>cleweða</i>	(m.)	clæweða	'itch'
<i>clidren</i>	(f.)	clidrin	'clatter'
<i>cli:ewen</i>	(n.)	cliewen, cle:owen, cli:owen, cli:wen, cly:wen, cli:we	'sphere, ball, skein; ball of thread or yarn; mass, group'
<i>clif</i>	(n.)	clyf	'cliff, rock, promontory, steep slope'
<i>cliffe</i>	(f.)		'clivers, burdock'
<i>clifer</i>	(m.)		'claw'
<i>clifhle:p</i>	(m.)	clifhly:p	'a cliff-leap, plunge to ruin'
<i>clifrung</i>	(f.)		'clawing, talon'
<i>clifsta:n</i>	(m.)		'rock'
<i>clifwyr</i>	(f.)		'cliff-wort, water-wort, foxglove; burdock? (it is a glossary variant of clate)'
<i>clipung</i>	(f.)	clepung, cleopung, clypung	'cry, crying, clamour; (±) prayer; call, claim. ða clypunga kalends'
<i>clipur</i>	(m.)		'bell-clapper'

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<i>clite</i>	(f.)		‘coltsfoot’
<i>cliða</i>	(m.)	cleoða, clyða	‘poultice’
<i>cliðe</i>	(f.)		‘burdock’
<i>cliðwyr</i>	(f.)		‘clivers’
<i>clodhamer</i>	(m.)		‘fieldfare’
<i>clofe</i>	(f.)		‘buckle’
<i>clop</i>	(m?)		‘rock?’
<i>clott</i>	(?)		‘lump, mass’
<i>clucge</i>	(f.)	clugge	‘bell’
<i>clu:d</i>	(m.)		‘mass of stone, rock; hill’
<i>clufðung</i>	(f.)	clufðunge	‘crowfoot; a vegetable poison’
<i>clufu</i>	(f.)		‘clove (of garlic, etc.), bulb, tuber’
<i>clufwyr</i>	(f.)		‘the herb buttercup (BT)’
<i>clu:s</i>	(f.)	clu:se, cly:se	‘bar, bolt; enclosure; cell, prison’
<i>clu:stor</i>	(n.)	clauster, clu:ster	‘lock, bar, barrier; enclosure, cloister, cell, prison’
<i>clu:storcleofa</i>	(m.)		‘prison-cell’
<i>clu:storloc</i>	(n.)		‘prison’
<i>clu:t</i>	(m.)		‘clout, patch, cloth; piece of metal, plate’
<i>clympre</i>	(m.)	climpre	‘lump of metal’
<i>clyne</i>	(n.)		‘lump of metal’
<i>clypnes</i>	(f.)		‘embrace’
<i>clypp</i>	(m.)		‘embracing’
<i>clypping</i>	(f.)		‘embracing’
<i>clyster</i>	(n.)	clystre, clistre, cluster	‘cluster, bunch, branch’
<i>cly:sung</i>	(f.)		‘enclosure, apartment; closing, period, conclusion of a sentence, clause’
<i>cnæpling</i>	(m.)		‘youth’
<i>cnæpp</i>	(m.)	cnæpp	‘top, summit; fibula, button’
<i>cnafa</i>	(m.)	cnafa	‘child, youth; servant’
<i>cna:welæ:cung</i>	(f.)	cna:welæ:cung (BT)	‘acknowledgement’
<i>cna:wle:c</i>	(?)	cna:wle:c	‘acknowledgement’
<i>cnærr</i>	(m.)		‘small ship, galley (of the ships of the Northmen)’
<i>cne:atung</i>	(f.)		‘inquisition, investigation; dispute, debate’
<i>cne:orift</i>	(m.)		‘napkin; kneehose’
<i>cne:orisbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘Genesis’
<i>cne:orison</i>	(f.)	cne:orniss, cne:oriss, cne:oris, cne:ores	‘generation, posterity, family, tribe, nation, race’
<i>cne:osa:r</i>	(?)		‘pain in the knee’
<i>cne:ow</i>	(n.)	cne:o, cne:w	‘knee; step in a pedigree, generation’
<i>cne:owbi:gung</i>	(f.)		‘kneeling, genuflection’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cne:owgebed</i>	(n.)		‘prayer on one’s knees’
<i>cne:owholen</i>	(m.)		‘knee-holly, butcher’s broom’
<i>cne:owmæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘kinsman, relation, ancestor’
<i>cne:owri:m</i>	(n.)		‘progeny, family’
<i>cne:owsibb</i>	(f.)		‘generation, race’
<i>cne:owung</i>	(f.)		‘kneeling, genuflection’
<i>cne:owwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the knees’
<i>cne:owwyrst</i>	(f.)		‘knee-joint’
<i>cni:f</i>	(m.)		‘knife’
<i>cniht</i>	(m.)	cnæht, cneht, cneoht, cnieht, cnyht	‘boy, youth; servant, attendant, retainer, disciple, warrior; boyhood; junior member of a guild’
<i>cnihtcild</i>	(n.)	cneohtcild	‘male child, boy’
<i>cnihtgebeorðor</i>	(n.)		‘child-birth, child-bearing’
<i>cnihttha:d</i>	(m.)		‘puberty, youth, boyhood, (male) virginity’
<i>cnihtiugod</i>	(f.)		‘youth’
<i>cnihtðe:awas</i>	(mp.)		‘boyish ways’
<i>cnihtwi:se</i>	(f.)		‘boyishness’
<i>cnoll</i>	(m.)		‘knoll; summit’
<i>cnop</i>	(?)		‘ballationes, knob’
<i>cno:sl</i>	(n.)		‘stock, progeny, kin, family; native country’
<i>cnotta</i>	(m.)		‘knot, fastening; knotty point, puzzle’
<i>cnyll</i>	(m.)		‘sound or signal of a bell’
<i>cnyssung</i>	(f.)		‘striking, stroke’
<i>cnyttels</i>	(m.)		‘string, sinew’
<i>co:c</i>	(m.)		‘cook’
<i>cocc</i>	(m.)	coc	‘cock, male bird’
<i>coccel</i>	(m.)		‘cockle, darnel, tares’
<i>cocer</i>	(m.)	cocor, cocur	‘quiver, case, sheath; spear’
<i>co:cerpanne</i>	(f.)		‘cooking-pan, frying-pan’
<i>co:cnung</i>	(f.)	co:cunung	‘seasoning’
<i>co:cormete</i>	(m.)		‘seasoned food’
<i>cocro:d</i>	(f.)		‘a clearing for netting woodcocks’
<i>codd</i>	(m.)	god 2	‘cod, husk; bag; scrotum’
<i>coddæppel 1</i>	(m.)		‘quince’
<i>codic</i>	(?)	coydic	‘lapsana, charlock’
<i>cofa</i>	(m.)		‘closet, chamber; ark; cave, den’
<i>Co:ferflo:d</i>	(nm.)		‘the river Chebar’
<i>cofgodas</i>	(mp.)		‘household gods’
<i>cofincel</i>	(n.)		‘little chamber’
<i>coitemære</i>	(n?)		‘boiled wine’
<i>col</i>	(n.)		‘coal, live coal’
<i>coliandre</i>	(f.)		‘coriander’
<i>collecta</i>	(f.)		‘collect’

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<i>colloncroh</i>	(m.)	colloncrog	‘water-lily, nymphæa’
<i>colma:se</i>	(f.)		‘coal-mouse, tit-mouse’
<i>co:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘coolness’
<i>co:p</i>	(m?)		‘a cope, an outer garment worn by priests (BT)’
<i>colpytt</i>	(m.)		‘(char-)coal pit’
<i>colt</i>	(m.)		‘colt’
<i>coltetræppe</i>	(f.)	calcatrippe, coltræppe	‘a plant, caltrop’
<i>coltgræg</i>	(f?)		‘the plant coltsfoot (DOE)’
<i>colðræ:d</i>	(m.)	colðre:d	‘plumb-line’
<i>columnne</i>	(f.)		‘column’
<i>come:ta</i>	(m.)		‘comet’
<i>communia</i>	()		‘psalm sung at Eucharist’
<i>consolde</i>	(f.)		‘comfrey’
<i>consul</i>	(m.)		‘consul’
<i>coorte</i>	(f.)		‘cohort’
<i>co:penere</i>	(m.)		‘lover’
<i>coper</i>	(n.)	copor	‘copper’
<i>copp</i>	(m.)	cop	‘top, summit; cup’
<i>cordewa:nere</i>	(m.)		‘cordwainer, shoemaker’
<i>corenbe:g</i>	(m.)		‘crown’
<i>corn</i>	(n.)		‘corn, grain; seed, berry; a corn-like pimple, corn’
<i>cornæsceda</i>	(fp.)		‘chaff’
<i>cornappla</i>	(np.)		‘pomegranates’
<i>cornci:ð</i>	(m?)		‘growth of grain’
<i>corngebrot</i>	(n.)		‘corn dropped in carrying to barn’
<i>corngesceot</i>	(n.)		‘payment in corn’
<i>cornhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘granary’
<i>cornhwicce</i>	(f.)	cornhwæcce, cornhwyccce	‘corn-bin’
<i>cornla:d</i>	(f.)		‘leading of corn’
<i>cornsæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘a grain of corn’
<i>cornte:oðung</i>	(f.)		‘tithe of corn’
<i>corntre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘cornel-tree’
<i>corntrog</i>	(m.)		‘corn-bin’
<i>cornwurma</i>	(m.)	corwurma	‘scarlet dye’
<i>coro:na</i>	(m.)		‘crown’
<i>corporale</i>	(?)		‘a cloth for covering the Host’
<i>corsnæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘piece of consecrated bread which an accused person swallowed as a test of innocence’
<i>cordor</i>	(fn.)	corder	‘troop, band, multitude, throng, retinue; pomp’
<i>cordr</i>	(?)		‘a whisk?’
<i>cosp</i>	(m.)	cops	‘fetter, bond’
<i>coss</i>	(m.)		‘kiss, embrace’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cossetung</i>	(f.)		‘kissing’
<i>cost 1</i>	(m.)		‘option, choice, possibility; manner, way; condition. <i>ðæs costes ðe on condition that</i> ’
<i>cost 2</i>	(m?)		‘costmary, tansy’
<i>costere</i>	(m.)		‘tempter’
<i>costigend</i>	(m.)		‘tempter’
<i>costnungsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of temptation’
<i>cot</i>	(n.)	cott	‘cot, cottage, bed-chamber, den’
<i>cote</i>	(f.)		‘cot, cottage, bed-chamber, den’
<i>cotli:f</i>	(n.)		‘hamlet, village, manor; dwelling’
<i>cotsetla</i>	(m.)	cotesetla	‘cottager’
<i>cotsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘site of cottages’
<i>cottuc</i>	(m.)	cotuc	‘mallow’
<i>coða</i>	(m.)		‘disease, sickness’
<i>coðu</i>	(f.)	coðe	‘disease, sickness’
<i>cra:</i>	(n.)		‘croaking’
<i>crabba</i>	(m.)		‘crab; Cancer (sign of the zodiac)’
<i>cracelung</i>	(f.)		‘rattling, sound made by storks’
<i>cra:cetung</i>	(f.)	cræ:cetung	‘croaking’
<i>cradol</i>	(m.)	cradel	‘cradle, cot’
<i>cradolcild</i>	(n.)		‘child in the cradle, infant’
<i>cræft</i>	(m.)	creft	‘physical strength, might, courage; science, skill, art, ability, talent, virtue, excellence; trade, handicraft, calling; work or product of art; trick, fraud, deceit; machine, instrument; in pl. great numbers, hosts?’
<i>cræftbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘commentary’
<i>cræftiga</i>	(m.)	cræfta, cræftica, cræftca, cræftega, cræftga	‘craftsman, artificer, workman; architect’
<i>cræftspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘scientific language’
<i>cræftwyr</i>	(n.)		‘skilled workmanship’
<i>cræt</i>	(n.)	crat, ceart 2, creat	‘cart, waggon, chariot’
<i>crætehors</i>	(n.)		‘cart-horse’
<i>crætwæ:n</i>	(m.)		‘chariot’
<i>crætwi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘charioteer’
<i>cræfing</i>	(f.)	cræfing	‘claim, demand’
<i>crammingpohha</i>	(m.)		‘viscarium, a bag crammed with ill-gotten gains?’
<i>crampul</i>	(m.)		‘crane-pool’
<i>cran</i>	(m.)		‘crane’
<i>cranc</i>	(?)		‘chronicle’
<i>crancstæf</i>	(m.)		‘weaving implement, crank’
<i>cranic</i>	(m.)		‘record, chronicle’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>cranicwri:tere</i>	(m.)		‘chronicler’
<i>cranoc</i>	(m.)	cornuc, cornuch	‘crane’
<i>cra:wa</i>	(m.)		‘crow, raven’
<i>cra:wanle:ac</i>	(n.)	cra:wle:ac	‘crow-garlic’
<i>cra:we</i>	(f.)	cræ:	‘crow, raven’
<i>cre:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘elegance; presumption, elation’
<i>Cre:cas</i>	(mp.)	Cre:ce	‘the Greeks’
<i>cre:da</i>	(m.)		‘creed, belief, confession of faith’
<i>credic</i>	(?)	cremdisc	‘a bowl?, a cream dish’
<i>crencestre</i>	(f.)		‘female weaver, spinster’
<i>cre:opere</i>	(m.)		‘cripple’
<i>cre:opung</i>	(f.)		‘creeping’
<i>cribb</i>	(f.)	crybb	‘crib, stall; couch’
<i>crinc</i>	(?)		‘cothurnus; derision’
<i>cring</i>	(?)	gring	‘downfall, slaughter’
<i>cringwracu</i>	(f.)	gringwracu	‘torment’
<i>crisma</i>	(m.)		‘chrism, holy oil; chrisome-cloth; anointing’
<i>crismal</i>	(mn.)		‘chrismale’
<i>crismcla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘chrism-cloth, headband’
<i>crismha:lgung</i>	(f.)		‘consecration of the chrism’
<i>crismli:sing</i>	(f.)	crismly:sing	‘chrism-loosing, losing of the chrismale, confirmation’
<i>crismsmyrels</i>	(m?)		‘anointment with holy oil’
<i>Cri:st</i>	(m.)		‘Anointed One, Christ’
<i>cristalla</i>	(m.)		‘crystal’
<i>cri:stelmæ:lbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘tree surmounted by a cross? upright shaft of a cross?’
<i>cri:sten 2</i>	(m.)		‘Christian’
<i>cri:stena</i>	(m.)	cri:stna	‘Christian’
<i>cri:stendo:m</i>	(m.)		‘Christendom, the church, Christianity’
<i>cri:stenmann</i>	(m.)		‘a Christian’
<i>cri:stennes</i>	(f.)	cri:stnnes	‘Christianity; Christian baptism’
<i>Cri:stesmæ:l</i>	(mn.)	Cri:stesme:l, Cri:stelma:l	‘(Christ’s mark), the cross. wyrca C. to make the sign of the cross’
<i>Cri:stesmæsse</i>	(f.)		‘Christmas’
<i>cri:stnere</i>	(m.)		‘one who performs the rite of cri:stnung’
<i>cri:stnung</i>	(f.)		‘christening, anointing with chrism or holy oil’
<i>crocc</i>	(f.)		‘crock, pot, vessel’
<i>crocca</i>	(m.)	crohha	‘crock, pot, vessel’
<i>crochwer</i>	(m.)		‘earthen pot’
<i>crocsceard</i>	(n.)		‘potsherd’
<i>crocwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘potter’
<i>croft</i>	(m.)		‘croft, small field’

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<i>crog</i>	(m.)	croh	‘saffron’
<i>cro:g</i>	(m.)	cro:h 2	‘crock, pitcher, vessel’
<i>cro:gcynn</i>	(n.)		‘kind of vessel, wine-jar’
<i>cro:h 1</i>	(m.)		‘shoot, twig, tendril’
<i>crompeht</i>	(?)		‘placenta, a flat cake, crumpet’
<i>cromphet</i>	(?)		‘placenta, a flat cake, crumpet’
<i>crople:ac</i>	(n.)		‘garlic’
<i>cropp</i>	(m.)	croppa, crop	‘cluster, bunch; sprout, flower, berry, ear of corn; crop (of a bird); kidney, pebble’
<i>cru:c</i>	(m.)		‘cross’
<i>cru:ce</i>	(f.)		‘pot, pitcher’
<i>crucethu:s</i>	(n.)		‘torture-chamber’
<i>cruft</i>	(m?)		‘crypt’
<i>crufte</i>	(f.)		‘crypt’
<i>cruma</i>	(m.)	croma	‘crumb, fragment’
<i>crundel</i>	(mn.)		‘ravine, chalk-pit, quarry’
<i>cru:se</i>	(f?)		‘cruse’
<i>cru:sene</i>	(f.)	cru:sne	‘fur coat’
<i>crycc</i>	(f.)	cricc	‘crutch, staff’
<i>crymbing</i>	(f.)		‘curvature, bend, inclination’
<i>crypel 1</i>	(m.)	creopel, crepel, cripel	‘crippel; narrow passage, burrow, drain’
<i>crypelgeat</i>	(n.)		‘small opening in a wall or fence?’
<i>crypelles</i>	(f.)		‘paralysis’
<i>cu:</i>	(f.)		‘cow’
<i>cu:butere</i>	(f.)		‘butter’
<i>cu:by:re</i>	(m.)		‘cow-byre, cow-shed’
<i>cu:cealf</i>	(n.)	cu:cælf	‘calf’
<i>cucelere 1</i>	(m?)		‘capo’
<i>cucler</i>	(m.)	cucler, cuclere, cuceler, cucelere 2, cucere	‘spoon, spoonful’
<i>cuclermæ:l</i>	(n.)		‘spoonful’
<i>cucurbite</i>	(f.)		‘gourd’
<i>cudele</i>	(f.)		‘cuttlefish’
<i>cu:e:age</i>	(f.)		‘eye of a cow’
<i>cufel</i>	(f.)	cufle, cuffie	‘cowl, hood’
<i>cugle</i>	(f.)	cugele, cuhle, cu:le	‘cap, cowl, hood, head-covering’
<i>cu:horn</i>	(m.)		‘cow’s horn’
<i>cu:hyrde</i>	(m.)		‘cowherd’
<i>culfer</i>	(f.)	culefre, culfre, culufre	‘culver, pigeon, dove’
<i>culmille</i>	(f.)		‘small centaur’
<i>culpa</i>	(m.)		‘fault, sin’
<i>culpe</i>	(f.)		‘fault, sin’
<i>culter</i>	(m.)		‘coulter; dagger, knife’

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<i>cuma</i>	(mf.)		‘stranger, guest. cu:mena hu:s, inn, wi:cung inn, guest-chamber’
<i>cumb</i>	(m.)		‘valley; liquid measure’
<i>cumbol</i>	(n.)	cambol, cumbl 1, cumbor, cumbul, cuml 1, combol	‘sign, standard, banner’
<i>cumbolgebrec</i>	(n.)		‘crash of banners, battle’
<i>cumbolgehna:st</i>	(n.)	cumbelgehna:d	‘crash of banners, battle’
<i>cumbolhaga</i>	(m.)		‘compact rank, phalanx’
<i>cumbolhete</i>	(m.)		‘warlike hate’
<i>cumbolwi:ga</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>cumendre</i>	(f.)	cumedre, cumædre	‘godmother, sponsor’
<i>cu:meoluc</i>	(f.)		‘cow’s milk’
<i>Cumere</i>	(np.)		‘Cumbrians’
<i>cumfeorm</i>	(f.)		‘entertainment for travellers’
<i>cu:micge</i>	(f.)		‘cow’s urine’
<i>cu:migoða</i>	(m.)		‘cow’s urine’
<i>cumli:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘hospitality; sojourn as guest’
<i>cumma:se</i>	(f.)		‘a kind of bird’
<i>cumpæder</i>	(m.)		‘godfather’
<i>cumul</i>	(n.)	cuml 2, cumbl 2	‘swelling’
<i>cuneglæsse</i>	(f.)		‘hound’s-tongue’
<i>cunelle</i>	(f.)	cunele, cunille	‘wild thyme’
<i>cunnere</i>	(m.)		‘tempter’
<i>cunning</i>	(f.)		‘knowledge; trial, probation, experience; contact, carnal knowledge’
<i>cuopel</i>	(f?)		‘small boat’
<i>cuppe</i>	(f.)		‘cup’
<i>curmealle</i>	(f.)	cermealle, cirmealle	‘centaury’
<i>curs</i>	(m.)		‘imprecatory prayer, malediction, curse’
<i>cursumbor</i>	(?)		‘incense’
<i>cursung</i>	(f.)		‘cursing, damnation; place of torment’
<i>cu:scote</i>	(f.)	cu:sceote, cu:scute	‘wood-pigeon, ring-dove (Sweet)’
<i>cu:sloppe</i>	(f.)	cu:slyppe	‘cowslip’
<i>cu:tægl</i>	(m.)		‘tail of a cow’
<i>cu:ter</i>	(m?)		‘chewing gum’
<i>cu:ða</i>	(m.)		‘acquaintance, relative’
<i>cu:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘acquaintance, knowledge’
<i>cu:ðnoma</i>	(m.)		‘surname’
<i>cwacung</i>	(f.)		‘quaking, trembling’
<i>cwalu</i>	(f.)		‘killing, murder, violent death, destruction’
<i>cwa:nung</i>	(f.)		‘lamentation’

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<i>cwatern</i>	(?)		‘the number four at dice’
<i>cwe:ad</i>	(n.)		‘dung, dirt, filth’
<i>cwealm</i>	(mn.)	cwelm, cwyilm	‘death, murder, slaughter; torment, pain; plague, pestilence’
<i>cwealmbæ:rnes</i>	(f.)	cwelbæ:rnes	‘mortality, destruction, ruin’
<i>cwealmbealu</i>	(n.)		‘death’
<i>cwealmcuma</i>	(m.)		‘death-bringer’
<i>cwealmdre:or</i>	(m.)		‘blood shed in death’
<i>cwealmnes</i>	(f.)		‘pain, torment’
<i>cwealmstede</i>	(m.)		‘death-place’
<i>cwealmsto:w</i>	(f.)	cwalsto:w	‘place of execution’
<i>cwealmðre:a</i>	(m.)		‘deadly terror’
<i>cweartern</i>	(n.)	cwartern, cwærtern, cwertern	‘prison’
<i>cwearternweard</i>	(m.)	cwearternweard	‘jailor’
<i>cweccung</i>	(f.)		‘moving, shaking, wagging’
<i>cwecesand</i>	(m.)		‘quicksand’
<i>cwelderæ:de</i>	(?)	cwælderæ:de	‘evening rider? bat’
<i>cwellend</i>	(m.)		‘killer, slayer’
<i>cwellere</i>	(m.)	cwelmere, cwelre	‘murderer, executioner’
<i>cwe:n</i>	(f.)	cwæ:n	‘woman; wife, consort; queen, empress, royal princess; Virgin Mary’
<i>cwene</i>	(f.)	cwine, cwyne	‘woman; female serf, quean, prostitute’
<i>cwenfugol</i>	(m.)		‘hen-bird’
<i>cwe:nhirde</i>	(m.)		‘eunuch’
<i>cweorn</i>	(f.)	cweorne, cwarn, cwyrm	‘quern, hand-mill, mill’
<i>cweornbill</i>	(n.)		‘lapidaria, a stone chisel for dressing querns’
<i>cweornburna</i>	(m.)		‘mill-stream’
<i>cweornsta:n</i>	(m.)	cwearn, curnsta:n	‘mill-stone’
<i>cweornste:ð</i>	(mp.)		‘molars, grinders’
<i>cweorð</i>	(?)		‘name of the rune for cw (q)’
<i>cwic 2</i>	(?)	cwicu, cwuc 1, cwucu 1, cwyc 1	‘living thing’
<i>cwicæ:ht</i>	(f.)		‘live-stock’
<i>cwicbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘aspen, juniper’
<i>cwicbe:amrind</i>	(f.)		‘aspen bark’
<i>cwice</i>	(fm.)		‘couch, quitch-grass’
<i>Cwicelmingas</i>	(mp.)		‘descendants of Cwicelm’
<i>cwicfy:r</i>	(n.)		‘sulphur’
<i>cwichege</i>	(m.)		‘hedge of living plants, quickset’
<i>cwicla:c</i>	(n.)		‘a living sacrifice’
<i>cwicrind</i>	(f.)		‘aspen bark’
<i>cwicseolfor</i>	(n.)		‘quicksilver’
<i>cwicsu:sl</i>	(nf.)		‘hell-torment, punishment,

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			torture'
<i>cwictre:ow</i>	(n.)		'aspen'
<i>cwidbo:c</i>	(f.)		'Book of Proverbs; book of homilies'
<i>cwiddung</i>	(f.)	cywddung	'speech, saying, report'
<i>cwide</i>	(m.)	cywde, cwîde, cywde	'speech, saying, word, sentence, phrase, proverb, argument, proposal, discourse, homily; opinion; testament, will, enactment, agreement, decree, decision, judgement'
<i>cwidegiedd</i>	(n.)	cwidegidd	'speech, song'
<i>cwild</i>	(mfn.)	cywld, cwield	'destruction, death, pestilence, murrain'
<i>cwildflo:d</i>	(nm.)	cwildflo:d	'deluge'
<i>cwildseten</i>	(f.)	cwuldseten, cywldseten	'first hours of night'
<i>cwildti:d</i>	(m.)	cwuldti:d, cywltti:d	'evening'
<i>cwîð</i>	(m.)	cwîða	'belly, womb'
<i>cwi:ðnes</i>	(f.)		'complaint, lament'
<i>cwi:ðung</i>	(f.)	qui:ðung	'complaint'
<i>cwudu</i>	(n.)	cudu, cweodu, cwidu	'what is chewed, cud; resin of trees. hwi:t c. chewing gum, mastic'
<i>cywdele</i>	(f.)		'pustule, tumour, boil'
<i>cywlla</i>	(m.)		'well, spring'
<i>cywlmend</i>	(m.)		'torment, destroyer'
<i>cywylming</i>	(f.)		'suffering, tribulation; (metaph.) cross; death'
<i>cycel</i>	(m.)	cicel	'small cake'
<i>cycene</i>	(f.)	cycen 2, cicene	'kitchen'
<i>cycenðe:nung</i>	(f.)		'service in the kitchen'
<i>cyngel</i>	(m.)		'cudgel'
<i>cy:f</i>	(f.)		'tub, vat, cask, bushel'
<i>cy:fl</i>	(m.)	cu:fel	'tub, bucket'
<i>cylen</i>	(f.)	cylin, cyln	'kiln, oven'
<i>cyll</i>	(f.)	cille 2, cylle 1	'skin, leather bottle, flagon, vessel, censer'
<i>cyllfylling</i>	(f.)		'act of filling a bottle'
<i>cyne</i>	(m.)	cime	'coming, arrival, advent, approach; event; result'
<i>cymed</i>	(n.)		'germander'
<i>cymen</i>	(mn.)		'the herb cumin (DOE)'
<i>cy:mnes</i>	(f.)		'fastidiousness, daintiness'
<i>cynebænd</i>	(m.)		'diadem'
<i>cynebearn</i>	(n.)	cynebarn	'royal child, Christ'
<i>cynebo:t</i>	(f.)		'king's compensation'
<i>cynebotl</i>	(n.)		'palace'
<i>cyne cynn</i>	(n.)		'royal race, pedigree or family'

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<i>cynedo:m</i>	(m.)	cyningdo:m	‘royal dignity, kingly rule, government; royal ordinance or law; kingdom, royal possessions’
<i>cynegewæ:du</i>	(np.)		‘royal robes’
<i>cynegierela</i>	(m.)	cynegerela	‘royal robe’
<i>cynegild</i>	(n.)		‘king’s compensation’
<i>cynegold</i>	(n.)		‘regal gold, crown’
<i>cynegyrd</i>	(f.)	cynegerd, cynegeward	‘sceptre’
<i>cyneha:d</i>	(m.)		‘kingly state or dignity’
<i>cyneha:m</i>	(m.)		‘royal manor’
<i>cynehelm</i>	(m.)	cynehealm	‘diadem, royal crown, royal power; garland’
<i>cynehla:ford</i>	(m.)		‘liege lord, king’
<i>cynehof</i>	(n.)		‘king’s palace’
<i>cynelicnes</i>	(f.)		‘kingliness’
<i>cynemann</i>	(m.)		‘royal personage’
<i>cynere:af</i>	(n.)		‘royal robe’
<i>cyneri:ce</i>	(n.)	cyningri:ce	‘rule, sovereignty; region, nation’
<i>cyneriht</i>	(n.)		‘royal prerogative’
<i>cynescipe</i>	(m.)		‘royalty, majesty, kingly power’
<i>cynesel</i>	(n.)	cynesytl	‘throne, capital city’
<i>cynesto:l</i>	(m.)		‘throne, royal dwelling, city’
<i>cynestræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘public road’
<i>cynedrymm</i>	(m.)		‘royal glory, majesty, power; kingly host’
<i>cynewi:se</i>	(f.)		‘state, commonwealth’
<i>cynewiððe</i>	(f.)		‘royal diadem’
<i>cyneword</i>	(n.)		‘fitting word’
<i>cyning</i>	(m.)	cing, cining, cuning, cyneg, cyng, cynig, cyne 1, cenning 2	‘king, ruler; God, Christ; Satan’
<i>cyninge</i>	(f.)		‘a queen’
<i>cyningeswyr</i>	(f.)		‘marjoram’
<i>cyningfeorm</i>	(f.)		‘king’s sustenance, provision for the king’s household’
<i>cyninggeni:ðla</i>	(m.)		‘great feud’
<i>cyninggereordu</i>	(np.)		‘royal banquet’
<i>cyningsta:n</i>	(m?)		‘an instrument used in casting dice’
<i>cynling</i>	(m?)		‘clan’
<i>cynn 1</i>	(n.)	cin 2, cinn 2, cyn	‘kind, sort, rank, quality; family, generation, offspring, pedigree, kin, race, people; gender, sex; propriety, etiquette’
<i>cynnreccenes</i>	(f.)		‘genealogy’
<i>cynren</i>	(n.)	cynryn, cynre:d, cyneren	‘kindred, family, generation, posterity, stock; kind, species’
<i>cynresu</i>	(?)		‘a generation’

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<i>cy:pa 1</i>	(m.)		‘vessel, basket’
<i>cy:pa 2</i>	(m.)	ce:pa, ci:pa 2	‘chapman, trader, merchant’
<i>cy:pe</i>	(f.)		‘vessel, basket’
<i>cy:pedæg</i>	(m.)		‘market day’
<i>cy:pend</i>	(m.)		‘one who sells, merchant’
<i>cypera</i>	(m.)		‘spawning salmon’
<i>cypersealf 1</i>	(f.)	cipersealf 2	‘henna-ointment’
<i>cypresse</i>	(f.)		‘cypress’
<i>cyre</i>	(m.)		‘choice, free-will’
<i>cyrea:ð</i>	(m.)		‘oath sworn by an accused man and by other chosen persons’
<i>cyreli:f</i>	(n.)		‘state of dependence on a lord whom a person has chosen?; person in such a state’
<i>cyrf</i>	(m.)		‘cutting, cutting off; what is cut off’
<i>cyrfel</i>	(m.)		‘little stake, peg’
<i>cyrfet</i>	(m.)	cyrfæt	‘gourd’
<i>cyrin</i>	(f.)	cyrn, cyren 2, cern 2, cern	‘churn’
<i>cyrnel</i>	(mn.)	cirnel, grynel	‘seed, kernel, pip; (enlarged) gland, swelling’
<i>cyrriol</i>	(?)		‘the Kyrie Eleison’
<i>cyrstre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘cherry-tree’
<i>cyrtel</i>	(m.)		‘(man’s) tunic, coat; (woman’s) gown’
<i>cyrten 2</i>	(?)		‘ornament?’
<i>cyrtenes</i>	(f.)	certenes	‘elegance, beauty’
<i>cy:se</i>	(m.)	cæ:se, ce:se, ci:ese, ci:se	‘cheese’
<i>cy:sefæt</i>	(n.)	cy:sfæt	‘cheese vat’
<i>cy:sehwa:g</i>	(n.)		‘whey’
<i>cy:sgerunn</i>	(n.)		‘curd-like mass’
<i>cy:slybb</i>	(n.)		‘rennet’
<i>cy:ssicce</i>	(n.)		‘piece of cheese’
<i>cy:swyrhte</i>	(f.)		‘(female) cheese-maker’
<i>cy:ta</i>	(m.)		‘kite, bittern’
<i>cy:te</i>	(f.)	ce:te	‘cottage, hut, cabin; cell, cubicle’
<i>cyst 1</i>	(fm.)	cist 2	‘free will, choice, election; the best of anything, the choicest; picked host; moral excellence, virtue, goodness; generosity, munificence’
<i>cystel</i>	(f.)	cistel 2, cysten, cisten	‘chestnut-tree’
<i>cystignes</i>	(f.)	cystines, cystnes	‘liberality, bounty, goodness; abundance’
<i>cytwer</i>	(m.)		‘weir for catching fish, a basket-weir’
<i>cy:ðð</i>	(f.)	cy:ððu, cy:ð 1	‘kinship, relationship, kith,

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			kinsfolk, fellow-countrymen, neighbours, acquaintance, friendship; knowledge, familiarity'
<i>cy:ðere</i>	(m.)		'witness, martyr'
<i>cy:ðing</i>	(f.)	cy:ðling, cy:gling	'statement, narration'
<i>da:</i>	(f.)		'doe (female deer)'
<i>dæ:d 1</i>	(f.)	de:d 1	'deed, action, transaction, event'
<i>dæ:dbana</i>	(m.)		'murderer'
<i>dæ:dbe:ta</i>	(m.)		'a penitent'
<i>dæ:dbe:tere</i>	(m.)		'a penitent'
<i>dæ:dbo:t</i>	(f.)		'amends, atonement, repentance, penitence'
<i>dæ:dbo:tlihting</i>	(f.)		'mitigation of penance'
<i>dæ:dbo:tnes</i>	(f.)		'penitence'
<i>dæ:dfruma</i>	(m.)		'doer of deeds (good or bad), worker'
<i>dæ:dhata</i>	(m.)		'ravager'
<i>dæ:dlata</i>	(m.)		'sluggard'
<i>dæ:dle:an</i>	(n.)		'recompense'
<i>dæ:dweorc</i>	(n.)		'mighty work'
<i>dæg</i>	(m.)	deag, deg, doeg	'day, life-time; Last Day; name of the rune for d. <i>andlangne d.</i> all day long. <i>dæg</i> es or <i>on d.</i> by day. <i>to: dæge</i> to-day. <i>d. æ:r</i> the day before. <i>sume dæge</i> one day. <i>ofer midne d.</i> afternoon. <i>on his dæge</i> in his time. <i>dæg</i> es and <i>nihtes</i> by day and by night. <i>lange on d.</i> far on, late in the day. <i>emnihtes d.</i> equinox. <i>ealle dagas</i> always. <i>ær dæge ond æfter dæge</i> in perpetuity'
<i>dægandel</i>	(f.)	dægandel	'sun'
<i>dæ:ge</i>	(f.)		'(female) bread maker'
<i>dægese:age</i>	(n.)	dægese:ge	'daisy'
<i>dægfeæsten</i>	(n.)		'a day's fast'
<i>dægfeorm</i>	(f.)		'day's provision'
<i>dæghwi:l</i>	(f.)		'days, lifetime'
<i>dægmæ:l</i>	(nm.)		'horologe, dial'
<i>dægme:lsce:awere</i>	(m.)		'astrologer'
<i>dægmete</i>	(m.)		'breakfast, dinner'
<i>dægre:d</i>	(n.)	dægre:d, dædræ:d, dæ:re:d	'day-break, dawn'
<i>dægre:dle:oma</i>	(m.)		'light of dawn'
<i>dægre:doffrung</i>	(f.)		'morning sacrifice'
<i>dægre:dsang</i>	(m.)		'matins'
<i>dægre:dwo:ma</i>	(m.)		'dawn'
<i>dægri:m</i>	(n.)		'number of days'
<i>dægri:ma</i>	(m.)		'dawn, daybreak, morning'
<i>dægsang</i>	(m.)		'daily service'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>dægsceald</i>	(m.)		‘(shield by day?) sun’
<i>dægsteorra</i>	(m.)		‘daystar, morning star’
<i>dægswæ:sendo</i>	(np.)		‘a day’s food’
<i>dægti:d</i>	(f.)		‘day-time, time, period. on dægti:dum at times’
<i>dægti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘day-time, day’
<i>dægðern</i>	(f.)		‘interval of a day’
<i>dægwæccan</i>	(fp.)		‘day-watches’
<i>dægweard</i>	(m.)		‘day-watchman’
<i>dægweorc</i>	(n.)		‘work of a day, fixed or stated service; day-time’
<i>dægweorðung</i>	(f.)		‘feast-day’
<i>dægwine</i>	(n.)		‘day’s pay’
<i>dægwist</i>	(f.)		‘food, meal’
<i>dægwo:ma</i>	(m.)		‘dawn’
<i>dægword</i>	(?)		‘Chronicles’
<i>dæl</i>	(n.)	del	‘dale, valley, gorge, abyss; hole, pit’
<i>dæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘portion, part, share, lot; division, separation; quantity, amount; region, district; part of speech, word. <i>d. wintra</i> a good number of years. <i>be dæ:le</i> in part, partly. <i>be healfum dæ:le</i> by half. <i>be æ:nigum dæ:le</i> at all, to any extent. <i>be ðæ:m dæ:le</i> to that extent. <i>cy:ðan be dæ:le</i> to make a partial statement. <i>sume dæ:le, be sumum dæ:le</i> partly’
<i>dæ:lend</i>	(m.)		‘divider’
<i>dæ:lere</i>	(m.)		‘divider, distributor; agent, negotiator; almsgiver’
<i>dæ:ling</i>	(f.)		‘dividing, sharing’
<i>dæ:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘breaking (of bread)’
<i>dæ:lnimend</i>	(m.)		‘sharer, participator; participle’
<i>dæ:lnimendnes</i>	(f.)		‘participation’
<i>dæ:lnimung</i>	(f.)		‘participation, portion, share’
<i>dæ:lnumelnes</i>	(f.)		‘participation’
<i>dærst</i>	(f.)	dærste, dræst, derst, derste, drest, dearste, ðærst, ðræst	‘leaven; (pl.) dregs, refuge’
<i>da:g</i>	(m.)	da:h, do:h	‘dough, mass of metal’
<i>dagung</i>	(f.)		‘daybreak, dawn. on dagunge at daybreak’
<i>dalc</i>	(m.)	dolc	‘bracelet, brooch’
<i>da:lmæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘meadow-land held in common and apportioned between the holders’
<i>dalmatice</i>	(f.)		‘dalmatic (vestment)’
<i>darod</i>	(m.)	dareð, darað,	‘dart, spear, javelin. <i>darodā la:f</i>

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		deareð, dearoð	those left by spears, survivors of a battle'
<i>darodæsc</i>	(n?)		'spear'
<i>darodla: cende</i>	(mp.)	dareðla: cende	'spear-warriors'
<i>darodsceaft</i>	(m.)	deoreðsceaft	'javelin-shaft'
<i>daru</i>	(f.)		'injury, hurt, damage, calamity'
<i>data: rum</i>	(m.)		'date'
<i>de: adrægel</i>	(n.)		'shroud'
<i>de: adspring</i>	(m.)		'ulcer'
<i>de: afu</i>	(f.)		'deafness'
<i>de: ag</i>	(f.)	de: ah	'hue, tinge; dye'
<i>de: agung</i>	(f.)		'dyeing, colouring'
<i>dearfscipe</i>	(m.)		'boldness, presumption'
<i>de: að</i>	(m.)	de: oð, dæ: ð	'death, dying; cause of death; in pl. manes, ghosts'
<i>de: aðbæ: rnes</i>	(f.)	de: aðbe: rnes	'deadliness, destructiveness'
<i>de: aðbe: am</i>	(m.)		'death-bringing tree'
<i>de: aðbedd</i>	(n.)		'bed of death, grave'
<i>de: aðcwalu</i>	(f.)		'deadly throe, agony; death by violence'
<i>de: aðcwealm</i>	(m.)		'death by violence'
<i>de: aðdæg</i>	(m.)		'death-day'
<i>de: aðdenu</i>	(f.)		'valley of death'
<i>de: aðdrepe</i>	(m.)		'death-blow'
<i>de: aðfiren</i>	(f.)		'deadly sin'
<i>de: aðgeda: l</i>	(n.)		'separation of body and soul by death'
<i>de: aðgodas</i>	(mp.)		'infernal deities'
<i>de: aðle: g</i>	(m.)		'deadly flame'
<i>de: aðlicnes</i>	(f.)		'mortal state; deadliness, liability to death'
<i>de: aðmægen</i>	(n.)		'deadly band'
<i>de: aðræced</i>	(n.)	de: aðreced	'sepulchre'
<i>de: aðræ: s</i>	(m.)		'sudden death'
<i>de: aðre: af</i>	(n.)		'clothing taken from the dead, spoils'
<i>de: aðscu: a</i>	(m.)	de: aðscufa, dæ: dscu: a	'death-shadow, spirit of death, devil'
<i>de: aðscyld</i>	(f.)		'crime worthy of death'
<i>de: aðsele</i>	(m.)		'death-hall, hell'
<i>de: aðslege</i>	(m.)		'death-stroke'
<i>de: aðspere</i>	(n.)		'deadly spear'
<i>de: aðstede</i>	(m.)		'place of death'
<i>de: aðsynnignes</i>	(f.)		'guiltiness of death'
<i>de: aððe: nung</i>	(f.)		'exequies, last offices to the dead, funeral'
<i>de: aðwang</i>	(m.)		'plain of death'
<i>de: aðwe: ge</i>	(n.)		'deadly cup'
<i>de: aðwi: c</i>	(n.)		'dwelling of death'

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<i>de:aðwyrð</i>	(f.)		‘fate, death’
<i>de:aw</i>	(mn.)		‘dew’
<i>de:awung</i>	(f.)		‘dew’
<i>de:awwyrð</i>	(m.)		‘dew-worm, ring-worm, tetter; itch-mite, foot-worm’
<i>decan</i>	(m.)		‘one who has charge of ten monks’
<i>decanha:d</i>	(m.)		‘office of a decan’
<i>decanon</i>	(m.)		‘one who has charge of ten monks’
<i>December</i>	(m.)		‘December’
<i>decli:nung</i>	(f.)		‘declension’
<i>delfere</i>	(m.)		‘digger’
<i>delfi:sen</i>	(n.)		‘spade’
<i>delfung</i>	(f.)		‘digging’
<i>dell</i>	(nm.)		‘dell, hollow, dale’
<i>delu</i>	(f.)		‘teat, nipple’
<i>de:ma</i>	(m.)	doema	‘judge, ruler’
<i>de:mend</i>	(m.)		‘judge, arbiter’
<i>de:mere</i>	(m.)		‘judge’
<i>dem</i>	(m.)	dem	‘damage, injury, loss, misfortune’
<i>de:mon</i>	(?)		‘demon, devil’
<i>Denalagu</i>	(f.)		‘the Dane law, law for the part of England occupied by the Danes’
<i>denbæ:r</i>	(f.)		‘swine-pasture’
<i>denberende</i>	(n.)		‘swine-pasture’
<i>Dene 1</i>	(mp.)		‘the Danes’
<i>deneland</i>	(n.)	dæneland	‘valley’
<i>Denemearc</i>	(f.)	Dænemearc, Denemarc, Denemerc, Denmearce	‘Denmark’
<i>denn</i>	(n.)	den 1, denu 2	‘den, lair, cave; swine-pasture’
<i>densto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of pasture’
<i>denu 1</i>	(f.)	den 2, dene 2	‘valley, dale’
<i>de:ofol</i>	(mn.)	de:oful	‘a devil, demon, false god; the devil; diabolical person’
<i>de:ofolcræft</i>	(m.)		‘witchcraft’
<i>de:ofolcynn</i>	(n.)		‘species of devil’
<i>de:ofoldæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘fiendish deed’
<i>de:ofolgielð</i>	(n.)	de:ofolgild, de:ofolgeld, de:ofolgyld	‘devil-worship, idolatry; idol, image of the devil’
<i>de:ofolgielða</i>	(m.)	de:ofolgylda	‘devil-worshipper, idolater’
<i>de:ofolgielðhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘idol-temple’
<i>de:ofolgi:tsung</i>	(f.)	di:włgi:tsung	‘unrighteous mammon’
<i>de:ofolsci:n</i>	(n.)		‘evil spirit, demon’
<i>de:ofolscipe</i>	(m.)		‘idolatry’

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<i>de:ofolse:ocnes</i>	(f.)		‘demoniacal possession’
<i>de:ofolwi:tga</i>	(m.)		‘wizard, magician’
<i>de:op 2</i>	(n.)	dæ:p 1, de:pe 1, dy:p, dy:pe 1	‘deepness, depth, abyss; the deep, sea’
<i>de:opnes</i>	(f.)		‘depth, abyss; profundity, mystery; subtlety, cunning’
<i>de:or 1</i>	(n.)	de:r 1, dy:r 1	‘animal, beast (usu. wild); deer, reindeer’
<i>deorcnes</i>	(f.)		‘darkness’
<i>deorcung</i>	(f.)	ðeorcung	‘gloaming, twilight’
<i>de:orcynn</i>	(n.)		‘race of animals’
<i>de:orfald</i>	(m.)		‘enclosure for wild beasts’
<i>de:orfrið</i>	(n.)		‘preservation of game’
<i>de:orge:at</i>	(n.)		‘gate for animals’
<i>de:orhege</i>	(m.)		‘deer-fence’
<i>de:orling</i>	(m.)	di:rling, dy:rling, de:rling	‘darling, favourite minion; household god’
<i>de:ornett</i>	(n.)		‘hunting-net’
<i>de:ortu:n</i>	(m.)		‘park’
<i>de:orwyrðnes</i>	(f.)	de:orwurðnes	‘treasure; honour, veneration’
<i>De:ra</i>	(mp.)	De:re	‘Deirans, inhabitants of Deira’
<i>derodine</i>	(m.)	dyrodine	‘scarlet dye’
<i>derung</i>	(f.)		‘injury’
<i>de:ðing</i>	(f.)		‘putting to death’
<i>di:acon</i>	(m.)	dæ:con, de:acon	‘deacon, minister, Levite’
<i>di:acongegyrela</i>	(m.)		‘deacon’s robe’
<i>di:aconha:d</i>	(m.)		‘office of a deacon’
<i>di:aconrocc</i>	(m.)		‘dalmatic’
<i>di:aconðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘office of a deacon’
<i>di:c</i>	(mf.)		‘dike, trench, ditch, moat; an earthwork with a trench’
<i>di:cere</i>	(m.)		‘digger’
<i>di:csceard</i>	(n.)		‘breach of a dike’
<i>di:csticce</i>	(?)		‘stick supporting a dike’
<i>di:cung</i>	(f.)		‘construction of a dike’
<i>di:cwalu</i>	(f.)		‘bank of a ditch?’
<i>di:egol 2</i>	(n.)	dæ:gol 1, de:gol 1, de:agol 1, de:ogol 1, di:gol 1, dy:gol 1, di:gul 1, de:ahl 1, di:egel 1, di:egle 1, di:gel 1, di:gla 1, di:gle 1, de:agel 1	‘concealment, obscurity, secrecy, mystery; hidden place, grave’
<i>di:egolnes</i>	(f.)	de:golnes, di:golnes, di:ogolnes, dy:golnes, di:egelnes (DOE)	‘privacy, secrecy, solitude; secret thought, mystery; hiding-place, recess’
<i>diend</i>	(m.)		‘suckling’

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<i>dierne 2</i>	(n.)	dærne 1, derne 1, dyrne	‘secret’
<i>di:erlingðegn</i>	(?)		‘favourite follower’
<i>diht</i>	(n.)	dyht	‘arrangement, disposal, deliberation, purpose; administration, office; direction, command, prescription; conduct’
<i>dihtere</i>	(m.)	dihtnere 2	‘informant, expositor; steward; one who dictates’
<i>dihtfæstendæg</i>	(m.)	forrihtfæstendæg	‘appointed fast’
<i>dihtnere 1</i>	(m.)		‘manager, steward’
<i>dile</i>	(m.)	dill	‘dill, anise’
<i>di:lignes</i>	(f.)		‘annihilation, destruction’
<i>dimhof</i>	(n.)		‘place of concealment’
<i>dimhofe</i>	(f.)		‘place of concealment’
<i>dimhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘prison’
<i>dimnes</i>	(f.)	dymnes	‘dimness, darkness, obscurity, gloom; evil; obscuration, moral obliquity; a dark place’
<i>dimscu:a</i>	(m.)		‘darkness, sin?’
<i>dingiung</i>	(f.)	dyngung (DOE)	‘manuring’
<i>di:nor</i>	(m.)	digner, di:ner	‘a piece of money’
<i>dirige</i>	(f.)		‘dirge, vigilia’
<i>disc</i>	(m.)	dix	‘dish, plate, bowl’
<i>discberend</i>	(m.)		‘dish-bearer, seneschal’
<i>discipul</i>	(m.)		‘disciple, scholar’
<i>discipula</i>	(?)		‘female disciple’
<i>discipulha:d</i>	(m.)		‘disciplehood’
<i>discðegn</i>	(m.)	discðe:n	‘dish-servant, waiter, seneschal, steward’
<i>dism</i>	(m.)	ðism	‘vapor, fumus’
<i>disma</i>	(m.)	ðysma	‘musk, cassia’
<i>disme</i>	(f.)		‘musk, cassia’
<i>do:c</i>	(m.)		‘bastard son’
<i>docce</i>	(f.)	docca (DOE)	‘dock, sorrel’
<i>docga</i>	(m.)	dogga	‘dog (referring to cruel persons)’
<i>do:cincel</i>	(n.)		‘bastard’
<i>do:ere</i>	(m.)		‘doer, worker’
<i>dofung</i>	(f.)		‘stupidity, frenzy, madness’
<i>do:gor</i>	(mn.)	do:ger	‘day’
<i>do:gorgeri:m</i>	(n.)	do:gori:m	‘series of days, time, allotted time of life’
<i>dohtor</i>	(f.)	dohtar, dohter	‘daughter, female descendant’
<i>dohtorsunu</i>	(m.)		‘daughter’s son, grandson’
<i>dol 2</i>	(n.)		‘folly’
<i>dolg</i>	(nm.)	dolh	‘wound, scar, cut, sore; boil, tumour’
<i>dolgbenn</i>	(f.)		‘wound’
<i>dolgbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘fine or compensation for

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			wounding'
<i>dolgilp</i>	(m.)		'idle boasting'
<i>dolgru:ne</i>	(f.)	dulhru:ne	'the herb pellitory of the wall'
<i>dolgsealf</i>	(f.)		'poultice for a wound'
<i>dolgslege</i>	(m.)		'wounding blow'
<i>dolgswæð</i>	(n.)		'scar'
<i>dolgswæðu</i>	(f.)	dolcswaðu	'scar'
<i>dolhdrenc</i>	(m.)		'drink for a wound, antidote'
<i>dolhsmeltas</i>	(mp.)	dolsmeltas, dolhsweðlas	'linen bandages'
<i>dolsceaða</i>	(m.)		'fell destroyer'
<i>dolscipe</i>	(m.)		'folly, error'
<i>dolspræ:c</i>	(f.)		'silly talk'
<i>dolwi:te</i>	(n.)		'pain of a wound?, punishment of the wicked, pains of hell?'
<i>dolwillen 2</i>	(n.)		'rashness, madness'
<i>do:m</i>	(m.)		'doom, judgement, ordeal, sentence; decree, law, ordinance; custom; justice, equity; opinion, advice; choice, option, free-will; condition; authority, supremacy, majesty, power, might; reputation, dignity, glory, honour, splendour; court, tribunal, assembly; meaning, interpretation'
<i>do:mæ:rn</i>	(n.)	do:mern	'judgement-hall, tribunal'
<i>do:mbo:c</i>	(f.)		'code of laws, statute-book, manual of justice'
<i>do:mdæg</i>	(m.)	do:mesdæg	'doomsday, judgement-day'
<i>do:mere</i>	(m.)		'judge'
<i>do:mfæstnes</i>	(f.)		'righteous judgement'
<i>do:mhu:s</i>	(n.)		'law-court, tribunal'
<i>domne</i>	(mf.)		'lord; nun, abbess'
<i>do:msetl</i>	(n.)		'judgement-seat, tribunal'
<i>do:msettend</i>	(m.)		'jurisconsult'
<i>do:msto:w</i>	(f.)		'tribunal'
<i>do:mweorðung</i>	(f.)		'honour, glory'
<i>dopened</i>	(f.)	dopænid	'diver, water-fowl, moor-hen, coot'
<i>dopfugel</i>	(m.)		'water-fowl, moorhen'
<i>dor</i>	(n.)		'door, gate; pass'
<i>dora</i>	(m.)		'humble-bee'
<i>dorward</i>	(m.)		'doorkeeper'
<i>dott</i>	(m.)		'head of a boil'
<i>draca</i>	(m.)	dræce	'dragon, sea-monster; serpent; the devil; standard representing a dragon or serpent'
<i>dra:centse</i>	(f.)	dra:cente, dra:conze, dra:gense	'dragon-wort'

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<i>dracu</i>	(f.)		‘affliction’
<i>dræ:fend</i>	(m.)		‘hunter’
<i>dræge</i>	(f.)		‘drag-net’
<i>drægnett</i>	(n.)		‘drag-net’
<i>dra:f</i>	(f.)	dræ:f	‘action of driving; expulsion; drove, herd; company, band; road along which cattle are driven’
<i>dra:n</i>	(f.)	dræ:n	‘drone’
<i>dra:am</i>	(m.)	dri:m	‘joy, gladness, delight, ecstasy, mirth, rejoicing; melody, music, song, singing’
<i>dre:amcræft</i>	(m.)		‘art of music’
<i>dre:amere</i>	(m.)		‘musician’
<i>dre:amnes</i>	(f.)		‘singing’
<i>dre:ariend</i>	(?)		‘inrushing tide?’
<i>dre:fre</i>	(m.)		‘disturber’
<i>dre:fung</i>	(f.)		‘disturbance’
<i>drenc</i>	(m.)	drinca, drince	‘drink, drinking, draught; drowning’
<i>drenccuppe</i>	(f.)		‘drinking-cup’
<i>drencflo:d</i>	(m.)		‘flood, deluge’
<i>drenchorn</i>	(m.)		‘drinking-horn’
<i>drenchu:s</i>	(n.)		‘drinking-house’
<i>dreng</i>	(m.)		‘youth, warrior’
<i>dre:opung</i>	(f.)	dre:apung	‘dropping’
<i>dre:or</i>	(m.)		‘blood’
<i>dre:orignes</i>	(f.)		‘sadness, sorrow’
<i>dre:orsele</i>	(m.)		‘dreary hall’
<i>dre:orung</i>	(f.)	dre:arung	‘falling, distilling, dropping’
<i>drepe</i>	(m.)	drype	‘stroke, blow, violent death’
<i>drincere</i>	(m.)		‘drinker, drunkard’
<i>drisne</i>	(f.)	drysne	‘capillamenta, hair, wigs; hair-like fibres or filaments in plants; fibrous growths; hair-like flaws in gems; tree-tops (DOE)’
<i>dri:ting</i>	(f.)		‘the voiding of excrement (BT)’
<i>droge</i>	(f?)		‘excrement’
<i>droht 1</i>	(mn.)		‘condition of life’
<i>droht 2</i>	(?)	dro:ht	‘pull, draught; a pull of the oars’
<i>drohtað</i>	(m.)	drohtnoð, drohtoð	‘mode of living, conduct; environment, society; condition, employment’
<i>dropa</i>	(m.)	drapa	‘a drop; gout; humour, choler’
<i>dropfa:g 2</i>	(?)	dropfa:h 1	‘starling’
<i>droppetung</i>	(f.)	droppung, dropung	‘dropping, dripping, falling’
<i>dro:s</i>	(m.)	dro:sna	‘sediment, lees, dregs, dirt, ear-wax’

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<i>dru:sne</i>	(f.)		‘sediment, lees, dregs, dirt, ear-wax’
<i>druh</i>	(m.)		‘dust?’
<i>dru:goð</i>	(f.)	<i>dru:gað</i>	‘drought, dryness; dry ground, desert’
<i>dru:goða</i>	(m.)		‘drought, dryness; dry ground, desert’
<i>dru:gung</i>	(f.)		‘drought, dryness; dry ground, desert’
<i>druncen 1</i>	(n.)		‘drunkenness’
<i>druncenha:d</i>	(m.)		‘drunkenness’
<i>druncennes</i>	(f.)	<i>druncenes</i>	‘drunkenness’
<i>druncenscipe</i>	(m.)		‘drunkenness’
<i>druncmennen</i>	(n.)		‘drunken maidservant?’
<i>druncning</i>	(f.)		‘drinking’
<i>dru:pung</i>	(f.)		‘drooping, torpor, dejection’
<i>dru:t</i>	(f.)		‘beloved one’
<i>dry:</i>	(m.)	<i>dre:a, dre:., dri:</i>	‘magician, sorcerer; sorcery’
<i>dry:cræft</i>	(m.)	<i>dre:ocræft</i>	‘witchcraft, magic, sorcery; magician’s apparatus’
<i>dry:cræftiga</i>	(m.)		‘sorcerer’
<i>dry:gnes</i>	(f.)	<i>dri:gnes</i>	‘dryness’
<i>dryhtbearn</i>	(n.)		‘princely youth’
<i>dryhtcwe:n</i>	(f.)		‘noble queen’
<i>dryhtdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘noble judgement’
<i>dryhtealdorman</i>	(m.)	<i>dryhtealdor</i>	‘paranymphus, bridesman’
<i>dryhten</i>	(m.)	<i>drihten</i>	‘ruler, king, lord, prince; the Lord, God, Christ’
<i>dryhtenbe:ag</i>	(m.)	<i>drihtinbe:ag</i>	‘payment (to a lord) for killing a freeman’
<i>dryhtenbealu</i>	(n.)	<i>dryhtbealo</i>	‘great misfortune’
<i>dryhtendo:m</i>	(m.)		‘lordship, majesty’
<i>dryhtenweard</i>	(m.)		‘lord, king’
<i>dryhtfolc</i>	(n.)		‘people, troop’
<i>dryhtgesi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘retainer, warrior’
<i>dryhtgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘princely treasure’
<i>dryhtguma</i>	(m.)		‘warrior, retainer, follower, man; bridesman’
<i>dryhtle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘national song, hymn’
<i>dryhtmann</i>	(m.)		‘bridesman’
<i>dryhtma:ðm</i>	(m.)		‘princely treasure’
<i>dryhtne:</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’s corpse’
<i>dryhtscipe</i>	(m.)		‘lordship, rulership, dignity; virtue, valour, heroic deeds’
<i>dryhtsele</i>	(m.)		‘princely hall’
<i>dryhtsibb</i>	(f.)		‘peace, high alliance’
<i>dryhtwe:mend</i>	(m.)		‘bridesman’
<i>dryhtwe:mere</i>	(m.)		‘bridesman’
<i>dryhtweras</i>	(mp.)		‘men, chieftains’

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<i>dryhtwurða</i>	(m.)	drihtwurða	‘theologian’
<i>dry:icge</i>	(f.)	dry:egge, dry:ecge	‘witch’
<i>dry:mann</i>	(m.)		‘sorcerer, magician’
<i>drync</i>	(m.)		‘drink, potion, draught, drinking’
<i>dryncehorn</i>	(n.)	drincehorn	‘drinking-horn’
<i>dryncele:an</i>	(n.)	drincele:an	‘scot-ale, the ale given by a seller to a buyer on concluding a bargain; entertainment given by the lord of the manor’
<i>dryncfæt</i>	(n.)		‘drinking vessel’
<i>dryncgemett</i>	(n.)	drincgemett	‘a measure of drink’
<i>dryre</i>	(m.)		‘ceasing, decline; fall, deposit’
<i>du:ce</i>	(f.)		‘duck’
<i>du:fedoppa</i>	(m.)		‘pelican’
<i>duguð</i>	(m.)	dugað, dugeð, duguð	‘body of noble retainers, people, men, nobles, the nobility; host, multitude, army; the heavenly host; strength, power; excellence, worth; magnificence, valour, glory, majesty; assistance, gift; benefit, profit, wealth, prosperity, salvation; what is fit or seemly, <i>decorum</i> ’
<i>duguðgifu</i>	(f.)	dugaðgifu, dugeðgifu	‘munificence’
<i>duguðmiht</i>	(f.)		‘supreme power’
<i>duguðnæ:mere</i>	(m.)		‘municeps, inhabitant (DOE)’
<i>dulmunus</i>	(m.)	dolmanus	‘a kind of warship’
<i>dumbnes</i>	(f.)		‘dumbness’
<i>du:n 1</i>	(fm.)		‘down, moor, height, hill, mountain. of du:ne down, downwards’
<i>du:nælf</i>	(f.)	du:nelf, du:nylf	‘mountain elf’
<i>du:nelfen</i>	(f.)		‘mountain elf’
<i>dung 1</i>	(f.)		‘prison’
<i>dung 2</i>	(f.)	ding, dinig	‘dung’
<i>du:nhunig</i>	(n.)		‘downland honey’
<i>du:nland</i>	(n.)		‘downland, open country’
<i>Du:nsæ:te</i>	(mp.)		‘inhabitants of the mountains of Wales’
<i>du:nscræf</i>	(n.)		‘hill-cave’
<i>durhere</i>	(m.)	durere	‘folding door’
<i>durstodl</i>	(n.)	durustod	‘door-post’
<i>duru</i>	(f.)	dure, ðuru	‘door, gate, wicket’
<i>duruhaldend</i>	(m.)	durehaldend	‘doorkeeper’
<i>duruward</i>	(m.)	durward	‘doorkeeper’
<i>duruðegn</i>	(m.)		‘doorkeeper’
<i>duruði:nen</i>	(f.)		‘female doorkeeper’
<i>du:st</i>	(n.)	dust, du:sð	‘dust’
<i>du:stdrenc</i>	(m.)		‘drink made from the pulverized’

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<i>du:stsce:awung</i>	(f.)		seeds of herbs '(viewing of dust), visit to a grave'
<i>du:stswerm</i>	(m.)		'dust-like swarm; atoms'
<i>du:ðhamor</i>	(m.)	dy:ðhamor, du:ðhomor, du:ðhamer, dy:ðhomar, dy:ðhomer	'papyrus, sedge'
<i>dwæ:snes</i>	(f.)		'stupidity, foolishness'
<i>dweorg</i>	(m.)	dwirg, dwerg, dweorh	'dwarf'
<i>dweorgedwosle</i>	(f.)	dweorgedwostle, dweorgedostle, dweorgedosle, dworgedwostle, dwyrgedwysle	'pennyroyal, flea-bane'
<i>dwolscipe</i>	(m.)		'error'
<i>dwolðing</i>	(n.)		'imposture, idol; sorcery'
<i>dwolung</i>	(f.)		'foolishness, insanity'
<i>dydrin</i>	(m?)		'yolk'
<i>dydrung</i>	(f.)		'delusion, illusion'
<i>dy:fing</i>	(f.)		'immersion'
<i>dylmengon</i>	(?)		'dissimulation'
<i>dylsta</i>	(m.)		'festering matter, filth, mucus'
<i>dyncge</i>	(f.)	denge, dincge	'dung, manure, litter; manure land, fallow land'
<i>dy:nige</i>	(f.)		'a plant'
<i>dynt</i>	(m.)		'dint, blow, stroke, bruise, stripe; thud'
<i>dyrfing</i>	(f.)	dierfing	'affliction'
<i>dyrneforlegernes</i>	(f.)		'fornication'
<i>dyrnegelegerscipe</i>	(m.)	dyrnelegerscipe, dernegelerscipe, dernelegerscipe, dyrnegeligerscipe (DOE)	'adultery, fornication'
<i>dyrnegeligre 1</i>	(n.)	diernegeligre 1, dernegeligre 1, dyrnelegere 2, dyrnegeliger 1 (BT)	'adultery'
<i>dyrnegeligre 2</i>	(m.)	dernegeligre 2, diernegeligre 2, dyrnegeliger 2 (BT), dyrnelegere 3	'fornicator'
<i>dyrngewrit</i>	(n.)		'apocryphal book'
<i>dyrnмага</i>	(m.)		'president at mysteries'
<i>dyrstlæ:cung</i>	(f.)		'courage, boldness'
<i>dysgung</i>	(f.)		'folly, madness'

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<i>dysig 2</i>	(n.)	desig 1, disig 1, disg 1, dyseg 1, dysigu	‘foolishness, error’
<i>dysig 3</i>	(m.)	desig 2, disig 2, disg 2	‘fool’
<i>dysigdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘folly, ignorance’
<i>dysignes</i>	(f.)		‘folly, madness, blasphemy; foolish practice’
<i>dy:ð</i>	(f.)	du:ð	‘fuel, tinder’
<i>e:a 1</i>	(f.)	æ:a, e:aw 1, æ: 2	‘water, stream, river’
<i>e:abrycg</i>	(f.)		‘bride over a river’
<i>e:aca</i>	(m.)		‘addition, increase, reinforcement, advantage, profit, usury, excess. to: e:acan (w.d.) in addition to, besides, moreover’
<i>e:acerse</i>	(f.)		‘water-cress’
<i>e:ad</i>	(n.)		‘riches, prosperity, good fortune, happiness’
<i>e:adfruma</i>	(m.)		‘giver of prosperity’
<i>e:adgiefa</i>	(m.)		‘giver of prosperity’
<i>e:adgiefu</i>	(f.)		‘gift of prosperity’
<i>e:adignes</i>	(f.)		‘happiness, prosperity’
<i>e:adlufu</i>	(f.)		‘blessed love’
<i>e:adnes</i>	(f.)		‘inner peace, ease, joy, prosperity; gentleness’
<i>e:adocce</i>	(f.)		‘water-lily’
<i>e:adorgeard 1</i>	(m.)	ealdorgeard 2	‘enclosure of veins, body?’
<i>e:adwela</i>	(m.)		‘prosperity, riches, happiness’
<i>e:afisc</i>	(m.)		‘river-fish’
<i>eafor 1</i>	(mn?)		‘the obligation due from a tenant to the king to convey goods and messengers?’
<i>eafor 2</i>	(?)	afer	‘(afer) draught-horse’
<i>eafora</i>	(m.)	afara, afora, eafera, eafra, eofera, eofora	‘posterity, son, child; successor, heir’
<i>eafoð</i>	(n.)	eofoð	‘power, strength, might’
<i>e:aganbyrhtm</i>	(f.)		‘a flash of the eye, moment’
<i>e:agbræ:w</i>	(m.)		‘eyelid’
<i>e:agduru</i>	(f.)		‘window’
<i>e:age</i>	(n.)	e:ge, e:go	‘eye; aperture, hole’
<i>e:age:ce</i>	(m.)		‘eye-ache’
<i>e:agfle:ah</i>	(m.)		‘albugo, a white spot in the eye’
<i>e:aggebyrd</i>	(f.)		‘nature of the eye’
<i>e:aggemearc</i>	(n.)	e:ahgemearc	‘limit of view, horizon’
<i>e:aghring</i>	(m.)	e:ahhring, e:hhring	‘eye-socket, pupil’
<i>e:aghyll</i>	(m.)		‘eyebrow?; the hairless prominence between and above the inner corners of the eyes’

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<i>e:aghyrne</i>	(m.)	he:ahhyrne	‘corner of the eye’
<i>e:agmist</i>	(m.)	e:ahmist	‘dimness of the eyes’
<i>e:agsealf</i>	(f.)		‘eye-salve’
<i>e:agse:oung</i>	(f.)	e:agsiong, e:agsung	‘eye-disease, cataract’
<i>e:agðyrel</i>	(n.)	e:aghðyrl	‘eye-hole, window’
<i>e:agwærc</i>	(m.)	e:agwyrç	‘pain of the eyes’
<i>e:agwund</i>	(f.)		‘wound in the eye’
<i>e:agwyrft</i>	(f.)		‘eye-wort, eye-bright’
<i>eaht</i>	(f.)	aht, æht 1, eht 2	‘assembly, council, e. besittan to hold a council; esteem, estimation, estimated value’
<i>eahtend</i>	(m.)		‘persecutor’
<i>eahtere</i>	(m.)	ehtere, æhtere	‘appraiser, censor’
<i>e:ala:d</i>	(f.)		‘watery way’
<i>e:aland</i>	(n.)	e:alond	‘island; maritime land, sea-board’
<i>e:alandcýning</i>	(m.)		‘island king’
<i>ealda</i>	(m.)		‘old man; chief, elder; the Devil, Leas’
<i>ealdcy:ðð</i>	(f.)	ealdcy:ððu	‘old home, former dwelling-place; old acquaintance’
<i>ealddagas</i>	(mp.)	æaldagas	‘former times’
<i>ealddo:m</i>	(m.)		‘age’
<i>ealdefæder</i>	(m.)		‘grandfather’
<i>ealdemo:dor</i>	(f.)		‘grandmother’
<i>ealdfæder</i>	(m.)		‘forefather’
<i>ealdfe:ond</i>	(m.)	ealdfi:nd	‘old foe, hereditary foe, the devil’
<i>ealdgecynd</i>	(n.)		‘original nature’
<i>ealdgefa:</i>	(m.)		‘ancient foe’
<i>ealdgefe:ra</i>	(m.)		‘old comrade’
<i>ealdgemæ:re</i>	(n.)		‘ancient boundary’
<i>ealdgene:at</i>	(m.)		‘old comrade’
<i>ealdgeni:ðla</i>	(m.)		‘old foe, Satan’
<i>ealdgeriht</i>	(n.)	aldgeriht	‘ancient right’
<i>ealdgesegen</i>	(f.)		‘ancient tradition’
<i>ealdgesi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘old comrade’
<i>ealdgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘ancient treasure’
<i>ealdgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘old-standing work, the world’
<i>ealdgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘old-time conflict’
<i>ealdgewinna</i>	(m.)		‘old enemy’
<i>ealdgewyrht</i>	(n.)		‘former deeds, deserts of former deeds?’
<i>ealdhettende</i>	(mp.)		‘old foes’
<i>ealdhla:ford</i>	(m.)		‘hereditary lord’
<i>ealdhri:ðer</i>	(n.)		‘an old ox’
<i>ealdhryðerflæ:sc</i>	(n.)		‘meat that has been stored away’
<i>ealdland</i>	(n.)		‘land which has been long’

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<i>ealdlandræ:den</i>	(f.)		untitled?, ancestral property? 'established law of landed property'
<i>ealdnes</i>	(f.)		'old age'
<i>ealdor 1</i>	(m.)	aldor 1, eldor 1, ealdur	'elder, parent; pl. ancestors; civil or religious authority, chief, leader, master, lord, prince, king; source; primitive'
<i>ealdor 2</i>	(n.)	aldor 2, eldor 2, e:ador	'life, vital part; age, old age; eternity. on ealdre to: ealdre for ever, always. a:wa to: ealdre, to: wi:dan ealdre for ever and ever'
<i>ealdorapostol</i>	(m.)	aldorapostol	'chief apostle'
<i>ealdorbana</i>	(m.)	aldorbana	'life-destroyer'
<i>ealdorbealu</i>	(n.)		'life-bale, death'
<i>ealdorbiscop</i>	(m.)		'archbishop; high-priest'
<i>ealdorbold</i>	(n.)	ealdorbotl	'palace, mansion'
<i>ealdorburg</i>	(f.)		'metropolis'
<i>ealdorcearu</i>	(f.)	aldorcearu	'great sorrow'
<i>ealdordæg</i>	(m.)		'day of life'
<i>ealdorde:ma</i>	(m.)	aldorde:ma	'chief judge, prince'
<i>ealdorde:ofol</i>	(m.)		'chief of the devils'
<i>ealdordo:m</i>	(m.)	aldordo:m	'power, lordship, rule, dominion, authority, magistracy; superiority, preeminence; beginning?'
<i>ealdordo:mlicnes</i>	(f.)		'authority, control'
<i>ealdordo:mscipe</i>	(m.)		'office of alderman'
<i>ealdorduguð</i>	(f.)		'nobility, flower of the chiefs'
<i>ealdorfre:a</i>	(m.)	aldorfre:a	'lord, chief'
<i>ealdorgeard 1</i>	(m.)	e:adorgeard 2	'enclosure of life, body'
<i>ealdorgeda:l</i>	(n.)		'death'
<i>ealdorgesceaft</i>	(f.)		'state of life'
<i>ealdorgewinna</i>	(m.)		'deadly enemy'
<i>ealdorlegu</i>	(f.)		'destiny, death'
<i>ealdorlicnes</i>	(f.)		'authority'
<i>ealdormann</i>	(m.)	ealdormonn	'alderman, ruler, prince, chief, nobleman of the highest rank, high civil or religious officer, chief officer of a shire'
<i>ealdorneru</i>	(f.)		'life's preservation, safety, refuge'
<i>ealdorsa:cerd</i>	(m.)		'high-priest'
<i>ealdorscipe</i>	(m.)		'seniority, headship, supremacy, sovereignty'
<i>ealdorsto:l</i>	(m.)		'throne'
<i>ealdorðegn</i>	(m.)		'chief attendant, retainer, distinguished courtier, chieftain; chief apostle'
<i>ealdorwisa</i>	(mf.)	aldorwisa	'chief'

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<i>ealdoð</i>	(?)	aldaht, aldot	‘vessel’
<i>ealdriht</i>	(n.)		‘old right’
<i>Eald-Seaxe</i>	(mp.)		‘Old-Saxons, Continental Saxons’
<i>ealdspell</i>	(n.)		‘old saying, old story’
<i>ealdspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘proverb, by-word’
<i>ealdung</i>	(f.)		‘process of growing old, age’
<i>ealdwi:f</i>	(n.)		‘old woman’
<i>ealdwita</i>	(m.)		‘venerable man, priest, sage’
<i>ealdwri:tere</i>	(m.)		‘writer on ancient history’
<i>ealfara</i>	(m.)		‘pack-horse’
<i>ealgodwebb</i>	(n.)		‘holosericus, all-silk cloth’
<i>ealh</i>	(m.)	alh	‘temple’
<i>ealhstede</i>	(m.)	eolhstede	‘temple’
<i>e:alifer</i>	(f.)		‘liver-wort?’
<i>e:ali:ðend</i>	(m.)		‘seafaring man’
<i>eall 3</i>	(n.)	eal 2	‘all, everything’
<i>eallencten</i>	(m.)		‘season of Lent’
<i>eallha:lgung</i>	(f.)		‘consecration; all worship’
<i>eallmægen</i>	(n.)		‘utmost effort’
<i>eallmiht</i>	(f.)		‘omnipotence’
<i>ealoffrung</i>	(f.)	ealoffrung	‘holocaust’
<i>eallwealda 2</i>	(m.)	ælwalda, ælwealda	‘God, the Almighty’
<i>eallwealdend</i>	(m.)	alwealdend, ælewealdend	‘ruler of all, Hu’
<i>eallwihta</i>	(fp.)	ælwihhta	‘all creatures’
<i>eallwundor</i>	(n.)		‘marvel’
<i>ealsealf</i>	(f.)		‘ambrosia, an aromatic plant’
<i>ealu</i>	(n.)	ealo, aloð, eala	‘ale, beer’
<i>ealubenc</i>	(f.)		‘ale-bench’
<i>ealuclufa</i>	(m.)		‘beer-cellar’
<i>ealufæt</i>	(n.)		‘ale-vat’
<i>ealugafol</i>	(n.)		‘tax or tribute paid in ale’
<i>ealuga:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘drunkenness’
<i>ealugeweorc</i>	(n.)	ealogeweorc	‘brewing’
<i>ealuhu:s</i>	(n.)	ealahu:s	‘alehouse’
<i>ealumalt</i>	(n.)	alomalt	‘malt for brewing’
<i>ealuscerwen</i>	(f.)		‘(ale-deprivation), deprivation of joy, distress, mortal panic?, serving of bitter ale’
<i>ealuscop</i>	(m.)		‘singer in alehouses’
<i>ealusele</i>	(m.)		‘alehouse’
<i>ealuwæ:ge</i>	(n.)		‘ale-flagon, ale-can’
<i>ealuwosa</i>	(m.)	ealowosa	‘ale-tippler’
<i>e:am</i>	(m.)		‘uncle (usu. maternal; paternal uncle=fædera)’
<i>e:ao:fer</i>	(m.)		‘river-bank’
<i>ear</i>	(?)		‘occa, harrow?’

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<i>e:ar 1</i>	(n.)	æhher 1, æ:r 7, a:r 6, eher 1, geher 1, e:r 1	‘ear (of corn)’
<i>e:ar 2</i>	(m.)	æ:r 9, eher 2, a:r 5, æhher 2, geher 2	‘wave, sea, ocean’
<i>e:ar 3</i>	(m.)	ehera:r, æhher 3, geher 3	‘earth; name of the rune for e:a’
<i>e:aracu</i>	(f.)		‘river bed’
<i>e:arblæd</i>	(n.)	e:rblæd	‘stalk, blade (of corn), straw’
<i>earc 1</i>	(f.)	earce 1, arc 2, arce 3, ærc, ærce 1, erc, erce 1	‘chest, coffer, ark’
<i>e:arclæ:nsend</i>	(m.)		‘little finger’
<i>e:arcoðu</i>	(f.)		‘parotis, a tumour near the ears’
<i>eard</i>	(m.)	yrð	‘native place, country, region, dwelling-place, estate, cultivated ground; earth, land; condition, fate’
<i>eardbegenga</i>	(m.)		‘inhabitant’
<i>eardbegengnes</i>	(f.)		‘habitation’
<i>eardere</i>	(m.)		‘a dweller’
<i>eardgeard</i>	(m.)		‘place of habitation, world’
<i>eardgyfu</i>	(f.)		‘gift from one’s homeland’
<i>eardiend</i>	(m.)		‘dweller’
<i>eardland</i>	(n.)		‘native land’
<i>eardlufe</i>	(f.)		‘dear home’
<i>eardri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘habitation’
<i>eardstapa</i>	(m.)		‘wanderer’
<i>eardstede</i>	(m.)		‘habitation’
<i>eardungburg</i>	(f.)		‘city of habitation’
<i>eardunghu:s</i>	(n.)		‘tabernacle, habitation’
<i>eardungsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘tabernacle, habitation’
<i>eardweall</i>	(m.)		‘land-rampart, bulwark’
<i>eardwi:c</i>	(n.)		‘dwelling’
<i>eardwrecca</i>	(m.)	eardeswrecca	‘exile’
<i>eardwunung</i>	(f.)		‘dwelling in one’s own country’
<i>e:are</i>	(n.)	e:ar 5	‘ear’
<i>e:arefinger</i>	(m.)	e:arfinger	‘little finger’
<i>earendel</i>	(m.)	eorendel	‘dayspring, dawn, ray of light’
<i>earfe</i>	(f?)	earbe	‘tare’
<i>earfoðcynn</i>	(n.)		‘depraved race’
<i>earfoðdæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of tribulation’
<i>earfoðe 1</i>	(n.)	earfeðe 1	‘hardship, labour, trouble, difficulty, suffering, torment, torture’
<i>earfoðhwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘hard time’
<i>earfoðlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘difficulty, hardship, trouble, affliction, pain, misfortune’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>earfoðmæcg</i>	(m.)		‘sufferer’
<i>earfoðnes</i>	(f.)		‘difficulty, hardship, trouble, affliction, pain, misfortune’
<i>earfoðsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘troublesome journey; misfortune’
<i>earfoððra:g</i>	(f.)		‘sorrowful time’
<i>e:argebland</i>	(n.)	a:rgebland, a:rgeblond	‘wave-blend, surge’
<i>e:argespeca</i>	(m.)		‘whisperer, privy, councillor’
<i>eargnes</i>	(f.)	arognes	‘licentiousness’
<i>e:argrund</i>	(m.)		‘bottom of the sea’
<i>eargscipe</i>	(m.)		‘idleness, cowardice; profligacy’
<i>earh 1</i>	(f.)		‘arrow’
<i>earhfaru</i>	(f.)		‘flight, or shooting, of arrows’
<i>e:arhring</i>	(m.)		‘ear-ring’
<i>e:arisc</i>	(f.)	æ:risc, e:orisc	‘rush, reed, flag’
<i>e:ari:ð</i>	(m.)		‘water-stream’
<i>e:arlæppa</i>	(m.)		‘external ear’
<i>e:arliprica</i>	(m.)	e:arelipprica	‘flap of the ear, external ear’
<i>e:arlocc</i>	(m.)		‘lock of hair over the ear’
<i>earm 1</i>	(m.)	arm 1, ærm	‘arm (of the body, sea, etc.); foreleg; power’
<i>earmbe:ag</i>	(m.)	earmbe:ah	‘bracelet’
<i>earmella</i>	(m.)		‘sleeve’
<i>earmgegirela</i>	(m.)		‘bracelet’
<i>earmheortnes</i>	(f.)		‘pity’
<i>earmhre:ad</i>	(f.)		‘arm-ornament’
<i>earming</i>	(m.)		‘poor wretch’
<i>earmscanca</i>	(m.)		‘arm-bone’
<i>earmsli:fe</i>	(f.)		‘sleeve’
<i>earmstoc</i>	(n.)		‘sleeve’
<i>earmðu 1</i>	(f.)		‘misery, poverty’
<i>earn 1</i>	(m.)		‘eagle’
<i>earnge:ap</i>	(f.)	earnge:at, earnge:ot, earge:at	‘vulture; falcon?’
<i>earningland</i>	(n.)		‘land earned or made freehold’
<i>earnung</i>	(f.)	ærnung	‘merit, reward, consideration, pay; labour’
<i>e:arpre:on</i>	(m.)		‘ear-ring’
<i>e:arring</i>	(m.)		‘ear-ring’
<i>ears</i>	(m.)	ærs	‘fundament, buttocks’
<i>e:arscripel</i>	(m.)	e:oscripel, e:arscrypel	‘little finger’
<i>e:arsealf</i>	(f.)		‘ear-salve’
<i>earsendu</i>	(np.)		‘buttocks’
<i>earsgang</i>	(m.)	arsgang, argang	‘privy; excrement; anus’
<i>e:arslege</i>	(m.)		‘a blow that strikes off an ear’
<i>earsly:ra</i>	(m?)		‘buttocks, breech’
<i>e:arspinl</i>	(f.)		‘ear-ring’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>e:arsðerl</i>	(n.)		‘anus’
<i>e:arðyrel</i>	(n.)	<i>e:arsðyrel</i> , <i>e:arsðerl</i>	‘fistula, arteria, ear-passage?’
<i>e:arwærc</i>	(n.)		‘ear-ache’
<i>e:arwela</i>	(m.)	<i>a:rwela</i>	‘watery realm’
<i>e:arwicga</i>	(m.)	<i>e:orwicga</i>	‘earwig’
<i>e:ary:ð</i>	(f.)	<i>a:ry:ð</i>	‘wave of the sea’
<i>e:ase</i>	(?)		‘caucale, lipped vessel, beaker’
<i>e:aspryng</i>	(nf.)	<i>æ:spreng 2</i> , <i>æ:spring 2</i> , <i>æ:springe 2</i>	‘spring, fountain; departure’
<i>e:astæð</i>	(n.)	<i>e:astæð</i>	‘river-bank, sea-shore’
<i>e:asta:n</i>	(m?)		‘a river-stone?’
<i>e:astannorðanwind</i>	(m.)		‘north-east wind’
<i>e:astansu:ðanwind</i>	(m.)		‘south-east wind’
<i>e:astanwind</i>	(m.)	<i>e:stanwind</i>	‘east wind’
<i>e:astcyning</i>	(m.)		‘eastern king’
<i>e:astdæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘eastern quarter, the East’
<i>e:aste</i>	(f.)		‘the East’
<i>e:astende</i>	(m.)		‘east-end, east quarter’
<i>Eastengle</i>	(mp.)		‘the East-Anglians; East Anglia’
<i>E:asteræ:fen</i>	(m.)		‘Easter-eve’
<i>E:asterdæg</i>	(m.)		‘Easter-day, Easter Sunday, day of the Passover. on o:ðran Easterdæge on Easter Monday’
<i>E:asterfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘Easter-fast, Lent’
<i>E:asterfeorm</i>	(f.)		‘feast of Easter’
<i>E:asterfre:olsdæg</i>	(m.)		‘the feast day of the Passover’
<i>E:astergewuna</i>	(m.)		‘Easter custom’
<i>E:astermo:nað</i>	(m.)		‘Easter-month, April’
<i>E:asterniht</i>	(f.)		‘Easter-eve’
<i>E:astersunnandæg</i>	(m.)	<i>E:astorsunnandæg</i>	‘Easter Sunday’
<i>E:astersymbol</i>	(n.)	<i>E:astrosymbol</i>	‘Passover’
<i>E:asterti:d</i>	(f.)		‘Easter-tide, Paschal season’
<i>E:asterðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘Passover’
<i>E:asterwucu</i>	(f.)		‘Easter-week, Guth’
<i>e:astfolc</i>	(n.)		‘eastern nation’
<i>e:astga:rsecg</i>	(m.)		‘eastern ocean’
<i>e:astgemæ:re</i>	(n.)		‘eastern confines’
<i>e:asthealf</i>	(f.)		‘east side’
<i>e:astland</i>	(n.)		‘eastern land, the East; Esthonia’
<i>e:astle:ode</i>	(mp.)		‘Orientals’
<i>e:astnorðwind</i>	(m.)		‘north-east wind’
<i>e:astportic</i>	(n.)		‘eastern porch’
<i>E:astre</i>	(f.)	<i>E:astro</i> , <i>E:astru</i> , <i>E:aster</i>	‘Easter; Passover; spring’
<i>e:astre:am</i>	(m.)		‘stream, river’
<i>e:astri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘eastern kingdom, eastern country, empire; the East; East’

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			Anglia'
<i>e:astrodor</i>	(m.)		'eastern sky'
<i>e:astsæ:</i>	(f.)		'east sea'
<i>E:ast-Seaxan</i>	(mp.)	E:ast-Seaxen	'East-Saxons, people of Essex; Essex'
<i>e:aststæð</i>	(n.)		'east bank of a stream'
<i>e:astsu:ðdæ:l</i>	(m.)		'south-east part'
<i>e:astðe:od</i>	(f.)		'an eastern people'
<i>e:astweg</i>	(m.)		'path in or from the east'
<i>e:aðbelg</i>	(m.)		'irritability'
<i>e:aðbylgnes</i>	(f.)		'irritability'
<i>e:aðe 3</i>	(n.)	e:ðe 4, e:oðe 3	'an easy thing'
<i>e:aðelicnes</i>	(f.)	e:ðlicnes	'easiness'
<i>e:aðme:du</i>	(f.)	e:aðme:do, e:aðme:de 2	'gentleness, humility; obedience, submission, reverence; goodwill, kindness, affability'
<i>e:aðme:ttu</i>	(np.)	e:aðme:tto, e:adme:tto	'humility, weakness, impotency'
<i>e:aðmo:dnes</i>	(f.)	e:admo:dnes	'humility, meekness; kindness, condescension'
<i>e:aðnes</i>	(f.)		'easiness, lightness, facility, ease; gentleness'
<i>e:awdnes</i>	(f.)		'ostensio, disclosure'
<i>e:awyr</i>	(f.)		'river-wort, burdock'
<i>eax 1</i>	(f.)	æx 2, ex 2	'axis, axle, axle-tree'
<i>eaxelgespann</i>	(n.)		'place where the two beams of a cross intersect'
<i>eaxl</i>	(f.)	eaxel, æxl, æxel, eaxle, ehsl, esl	'shoulder'
<i>eaxlcla:ð</i>	(m.)		'scapular'
<i>eaxlgestealla</i>	(m.)	exlistealla	'shoulder-companion, comrade, counsellor; competitor?'
<i>ebba</i>	(m.)	æbba	'ebb, low tide'
<i>ece</i>	(m.)	ace, æce, æ:ce 1, e:ce 3	'ache, pain'
<i>eced</i>	(mn.)	æced	'acid, vinegar'
<i>eceddrenc</i>	(m.)	eceddrinca	'acid drink, vinegar'
<i>ecedfæt</i>	(n.)		'vinegar-vessel'
<i>ecedwi:n</i>	(n.)	æcedwi:n	'wine mingled with myrrh'
<i>ecg</i>	(f.)		'edge, point; weapon, sword, battle-axe'
<i>ecgbana</i>	(m.)	ecgbona	'slayer with the sword'
<i>ecgclif</i>	(n.)		'steep shore'
<i>ecghete</i>	(m.)		'sword-hatred, war'
<i>ecgla:st</i>	(mf.)		'sword's edge'
<i>ecgplega</i>	(m.)		'battle'
<i>ecgðracu</i>	(f.)		'hot contest'
<i>ecgung</i>	(f.)	ecgung	'harrowing'
<i>ecgwæl</i>	(n.)		'sword-slaughter'
<i>eclypsis</i>	(n.)		'eclipse'

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<i>e:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘eternity. a: on e:cnesse for ever and ever’
<i>edce:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘refreshment’
<i>edcenning</i>	(f.)		‘regeneration’
<i>edcierr</i>	(m.)	edcerr, edcirr, edcyrr	‘return’
<i>edcwide</i>	(m.)	eðcwide	‘relation, narrative’
<i>edgift</i>	(f.)		‘restitution’
<i>edgro:wung</i>	(f.)		‘growing again’
<i>edgyldend</i>	(m.)		‘remunerator’
<i>edhwyrft</i>	(m.)		‘change, going back (to a former state of things), reverse’
<i>edisc</i>	(m.)	edesc	‘enclosed pasture, park’
<i>edischenn</i>	(f.)	edeschenn	‘quail’
<i>ediscweard</i>	(m.)		‘park-keeper, gardener’
<i>edlæ:cung</i>	(f.)		‘repetition’
<i>edle:an</i>	(n.)	eadle:an	‘reward, retribution, recompense, requital’
<i>edle:aniend</i>	(m.)		‘rewarder’
<i>edlesung</i>	(f.)	edlæsung, edlysung	‘relation, relating’
<i>edmæ:le</i>	(n.)	edme:le	‘religious festival’
<i>edme:ltid</i>	(f.)		‘festival time’
<i>edni:wigend</i>	(m.)		‘restorer’
<i>edring</i>	(f.)	i:eðring	‘refuge?’
<i>edroc</i>	(m.)	edrec, edric	‘gullet; rumination’
<i>edryne</i>	(m.)	edrine	‘return, meeting’
<i>edsceaft</i>	(f.)		‘new creation, regeneration; new creature’
<i>edsihð</i>	(f.)	etsiht	‘looking again, respect’
<i>edspellung</i>	(f.)		‘recapitulation’
<i>edðingung</i>	(f.)		‘reconciliation’
<i>edwend</i>	(f.)		‘change, reversal, end’
<i>edwenden</i>	(f.)		‘change, reversal, end’
<i>edwielle</i>	(f.)	edwalle, edwelle, edwille	‘eddy, vortex, whirlpool’
<i>edwinde</i>	(f.)	edwind	‘vortex, whirlpool’
<i>edwist</i>	(f.)	ædwist, ætwist 2	‘being, substance, sustenance, food’
<i>edwi:t</i>	(n.)	edwi:d	‘reproach, shame, disgrace, scorn, abuse’
<i>edwi:tli:f</i>	(n.)		‘life of dishonour’
<i>edwi:tscipe</i>	(m.)		‘disgrace, shame’
<i>edwi:tspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘scorn’
<i>edwi:tspreca</i>	(m.)		‘scoffer’
<i>edwi:tstæf</i>	(m.)		‘reproach, disgrace’
<i>edwylm</i>	(m.)		‘whirlpool of fire’
<i>edwyrping</i>	(f.)		‘recovery’
<i>efenapostol</i>	(m.)	efneapostol,	‘fellow-apostle’

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		efnapostol	
<i>efenbisceop</i>	(m.)	efenbiscop	‘co-bishop’
<i>efenceasterwaran</i>	(mp.)		‘fellow-citizens’
<i>efencempa</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-soldier’
<i>efene:hō</i>	(f.)	efenne:hō	‘neighbourhood? neighbouring district?’
<i>efenesne</i>	(m.)	efnesne	‘fellow-servant’
<i>efengeli:ca</i>	(m.)		‘equal, fellow’
<i>efengemæcca</i>	(m.)	efngemæcca	‘companion, fellow, consort’
<i>efenha:da</i>	(m.)		‘an equal in rank, co-bishop’
<i>efenhe:afda</i>	(m.)		‘fellow, comrade’
<i>efenheafodling</i>	(m.)		‘mate, fellow’
<i>efenhe:ap</i>	(m.)		‘band of comrades’
<i>efenheorte</i>	(?)	efenheort	‘harmony’
<i>efenheortenes</i>	(?)	efenheortnes, æfneheortnes, æfneheortenes	‘harmony’
<i>efenherenes</i>	(f.)		‘praising together’
<i>efenhle:oðor</i>	(n.)		‘harmony, union of sounds or voices’
<i>efenhle:oðrung</i>	(f.)		‘harmony, union of sounds or voices’
<i>efenhlytta</i>	(m.)	efenhle:ta, heofonhlytta	‘sharer, partner’
<i>efenlæ:cend</i>	(m.)		‘imitator’
<i>efenlæ:cere</i>	(m.)		‘imitator’
<i>efenla:ste</i>	(f.)		‘the herb mercury’
<i>efenleornere</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-disciple’
<i>efenli:ca</i>	(m.)	efnli:ca	‘equal’
<i>efenlicnes</i>	(f.)	e:mlicnes	‘evennes, equality’
<i>efenling</i>	(m.)	efnling	‘consort, fellow’
<i>efenmæssepre:ost</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-priest’
<i>efennes</i>	(f.)		‘equity, justice; comparison’
<i>efenniht</i>	(f.)		‘equinox (23 Sep.)’
<i>efennihte</i>	(n.)		‘equinox (23 Sep.)’
<i>efensa:cerd</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-priest’
<i>efensa:rgung</i>	(f.)		‘sympathy’
<i>efenscolere</i>	(m.)	emnscolere	‘fellow-pupil’
<i>efenspræ:c</i>	(f.)	efnespræ:c	‘confabulation’
<i>efente:am</i>	(m.)	efnete:am	‘conspiracy’
<i>efenðegn</i>	(m.)	efneðegn	‘fellow-servant’
<i>e:fenðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘supper’
<i>efenðe:ow</i>	(m.)	efenðe:owa	‘fellow-servant’
<i>efenðe:owen</i>	(f.)		‘fellow-servant (female)’
<i>efenðro:wung</i>	(f.)		‘compassion’
<i>efenwæ:ge</i>	(f.)		‘counterpoise’
<i>efenwerod</i>	(n.)		‘band of comrades’
<i>efenwiht</i>	(n.)		‘equal, fellow, associate’
<i>efenwyrkend</i>	(m.)	æfenwyrkend	‘cooperator’

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<i>efenwyrhta</i>	(m.)	emenwyrhta	‘fellow-worker’
<i>efenyrfeweard</i>	(m.)		‘co-heir’
<i>efes</i>	(f.)	efesc, æfisc, æfse 1, yfes	‘eaves (of a house), brim, brink, edge, border (of a forest), side’
<i>efestung</i>	(f.)		‘hastening’
<i>efesung</i>	(f.)	efensung	‘shearing, shaving, tonsure’
<i>efeta</i>	(m.)		‘eft, newt, lizard’
<i>efete</i>	(f.)		‘eft, newt, lizard’
<i>efne 3</i>	(f?)		‘alum’
<i>efne 4</i>	(f?)	æfne 1, emne 1, eofne 1, efn 1	‘material’
<i>efning</i>	(m.)		‘partner’
<i>efta:cennednes</i>	(f.)	efta:cennes	‘regeneration’
<i>eftæ:rist</i>	(fm.)	efte:rist	‘resurrection’
<i>efibe:tung</i>	(f.)		‘making whole’
<i>efibo:t</i>	(f.)		‘restoration to health’
<i>eftcneoreso</i>	(?)		‘regeneration’
<i>eftcyme</i>	(m.)		‘return’
<i>eftcynnnes</i>	(f.)	eftcennes	‘regeneration’
<i>eftern</i>	(?)		‘evening’
<i>eftflo:wung</i>	(f.)		‘redundance’
<i>eftforgifnes</i>	(f.)		‘remissio, reconciliatio’
<i>eftgeafung</i>	(f.)		‘remuneration’
<i>efile:an</i>	(n.)		‘recompense’
<i>efile:aniend</i>	(m.)		‘rewarder’
<i>efili:sing</i>	(f.)	eftle:sing	‘redemption’
<i>efilo:cung</i>	(f.)		‘respectus, regard’
<i>eftni:wung</i>	(f.)		‘restoration’
<i>eftonfo:nd</i>	(?)		‘receiver’
<i>eftryne</i>	(m.)	eftryn	‘occursus, return’
<i>efiselenes</i>	(f.)	eftselnes, eftto:selenes	‘requital’
<i>eftsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘journey back, return’
<i>eftspellung</i>	(f.)		‘recapitulation’
<i>efiðingung</i>	(f.)		‘reconciliation’
<i>eftwyrð 1</i>	(f.)		‘judgement day, resurrection day?’
<i>ege</i>	(m.)	æge, eige	‘awe, fear, terror, dread; overawing influence, cause of fear’
<i>egela:f</i>	(f.)	e:gorla:f	‘survivors of a battle’
<i>egele:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘boldness’
<i>egenu</i>	(f.)		‘chaff, husk’
<i>egesa</i>	(m.)	ægsa, egsa	‘awe, fear, horror, peril, monstrous thing, monster, horrible deed’
<i>egesfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘fearfulness, fear’
<i>egesgri:ma</i>	(m.)		‘terror-mask, ghost’
<i>egesung</i>	(f.)		‘threatening, terror’

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<i>egeswi:n</i>	(n.)		‘a kind of fish’
<i>egeðgetigu</i>	(np.)		‘harrowing implements’
<i>egewylm</i>	(m.)		‘terrible wave’
<i>Egipte</i>	(mp.)	Ygypte, Egypte	‘Egyptians’
<i>egl</i>	(f.)	egle 2, egile 1	‘mote, beard, awn, ear (of barley); claw, talon’
<i>e:gnes</i>	(f.)		‘fear’
<i>e:gor</i>	(nm.)	e:agor, e:ogor	‘flood, high tide’
<i>e:gorhere</i>	(m.)		‘flood, deluge’
<i>e:gorstre:am</i>	(m.)	e:agorstre:am	‘sea, ocean’
<i>egðe</i>	(f.)	egde, egeðe, egide, egiðe, eiðe	‘harrow, rake’
<i>egðere</i>	(m.)		‘harrower’
<i>egðwirf</i>	(n.)		‘a young ass used for harrowing?’
<i>e:ht 1</i>	(f.)	o:ht 5, æ:ht 3	‘pursuit’
<i>e:htere</i>	(m.)	e:htr	‘persecutor’
<i>e:htnes</i>	(f.)	e:ahtnes	‘persecution’
<i>e:htung</i>	(f.)	e:hting	‘persecution’
<i>elciend</i>	(m.)		‘procrastinator’
<i>elcung</i>	(f.)		‘delay’
<i>ele</i>	(mn.)		‘oil’
<i>elebe:am</i>	(m.)		‘olive-tree; elder?, privet?, elm-tree?’
<i>elebe:amstybb</i>	(m.)		‘stump of an elder’
<i>elebearu</i>	(m.)		‘olive-grove’
<i>eleberge</i>	(f.)		‘olive’
<i>elebytt</i>	(f.)		‘oil-vessel, chrismatory’
<i>eledro:sna</i>	(fp.)		‘dregs of oil’
<i>elefæt</i>	(n.)		‘oil-vessel, ampulla’
<i>elegre:ofa</i>	(m.)		‘oil-vessel?; (DOE) tinder from residue of pressed olives’
<i>elehorn</i>	(m.)		‘oil-flask’
<i>elehtre</i>	(f.)	electre, elotr, eloðr, eluhtre	‘lupine’
<i>elele:af</i>	(n.)		‘olive-leaf?’
<i>elele:ast</i>	(f.)		‘lack of oil’
<i>elésealf</i>	(f.)		‘oil-salve, nard’
<i>eléseocche</i>	(f.)		‘oil-strainer’
<i>eletredde</i>	(f.)		‘oil-press’
<i>eletre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘olive’
<i>eletwig</i>	(n.)		‘oleaster’
<i>e:leð</i>	(m.)	e:ðel 2	‘allodium, freehold’
<i>elewana</i>	(m.)		‘lack of oil’
<i>elhygd</i>	(f.)	ellhygd	‘distraction, ecstasy’
<i>ell</i>	(m.)		‘the letter l’
<i>elland</i>	(n.)		‘foreign country’
<i>elleahtor</i>	(m?)		‘misuse of the letter l’
<i>ellen 1</i>	(nm.)		‘zeal, strength, courage; strife,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ellen 2</i>	(n.)	ellærn 1, ellarn 1, elle 1, ellern	contention. on e. boldly' 'elder-tree'
<i>ellenahse</i>	(f.)		'elder ash'
<i>ellencræft</i>	(m.)		'might, power'
<i>ellendæ:d</i>	(f.)		'heroic deed'
<i>ellende 2</i>	(n.)		'foreign parts'
<i>ellengæ:st</i>	(m.)		'powerful demon'
<i>ellengra:fa</i>	(m.)		'elder-grove'
<i>ellenhete</i>	(m.)		'jealousy'
<i>ellenlæ:ca</i>	(m.)		'champion, combatant'
<i>ellenle:af</i>	(n.)		'elder-leaf'
<i>ellenmæ:rðu</i>	(f.)		'fame of courage'
<i>ellenrind</i>	(f.)		'elder-bark'
<i>ellenspræ:c</i>	(f.)		'strong speech'
<i>ellenstubb</i>	(m.)	ellenstybb, elestybb	'elder-stump'
<i>ellenta:n</i>	(m.)		'elder-twigg'
<i>ellentre:ow</i>	(n.)		'elder-tree'
<i>ellenweorc</i>	(n.)		'heroic deed; good work'
<i>ellenwo:d 1</i>	(f.)		'zeal'
<i>ellenwo:dnes</i>	(f.)		'zeal'
<i>ellenwyr</i>	(f.)		'elderwort, dwarf-elder'
<i>ellenwyrtruma</i>	(m.)		'root of elder'
<i>ellorga:st</i>	(m.)	ellorgæ:st	'alien spirit'
<i>ellorsi:ð</i>	(m.)		'death'
<i>elm</i>	(m.)	helm 2, halm 1	'elm, elm-tree'
<i>elmrind</i>	(f.)		'elm-bark'
<i>eln</i>	(f.)		'fore-arm, ell (a foot and a half to two feet)'
<i>elnboga</i>	(m.)	elboga, eleboga, elmboga	'elbow'
<i>elngemet</i>	(n.)		'ell-measure'
<i>elnung</i>	(f.)	ellnung	'comfort, consolation; emulation, zeal'
<i>elpend</i>	(m.)	ylpend, elpent	'elephant'
<i>elpendba:n</i>	(n.)		'ivory'
<i>elpendto:ð</i>	(m.)		'ivory'
<i>elreordignes</i>	(f.)		'barbarism'
<i>elðe:od</i>	(f.)	ælðe:od, ælði:ed, ellðe:od	'strange people, foreign nation: (in pl.) foreigners, enemies: (pl.) all people, all nations, exile'
<i>elðe:odignes</i>	(f.)	ælðe:odignes	'foreign travel or residence, pilgrimage, exile'
<i>elðe:odung</i>	(f.)	elðe:odgung	'residence or travel abroad'
<i>em</i>	(m?)		'the letter m'
<i>embren</i>	(n.)	æmbern, æmbren, imbren	'bucket, pail'
<i>emleahor</i>	(m?)		'misuse of the letter m'

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<i>emnet</i>	(n.)		‘plain’
<i>ende</i>	(m.)	ande, eonde	‘end, conclusion; boundary, border, limit; quarter, direction; part, portion, division; district, region; species, kind, class; death; æt (ðæm) e. finally’
<i>endebyrd</i>	(f.)		‘order’
<i>endebyrdend</i>	(m.)		‘one who orders or arranges’
<i>endebyrdnes</i>	(f.)		‘order, succession, series, arrangement, method, rule; grade, degree, rank, condition’
<i>endedæg</i>	(m.)		‘last day, day of death’
<i>endede:að</i>	(m.)		‘death as the end of life’
<i>endedo:gor</i>	(mn.)		‘last day, death-day’
<i>endefæstend</i>	(m.)		‘finisher’
<i>endefurh</i>	(f.)		‘end-furrow’
<i>endela:f</i>	(f.)		‘last remnant, last’
<i>endele:an</i>	(n.)		‘final retribution’
<i>endele:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘infinity, eternity’
<i>endeli:f</i>	(n.)		‘life’s end, death’
<i>endemann</i>	(m.)		‘man of the world’s (supposed) final age’
<i>endemestnes</i>	(f.)		‘extremity’
<i>endene:hstnes</i>	(f.)		‘extremity’
<i>enderi:m</i>	(m.)		‘number’
<i>endesæ:ta</i>	(m.)		‘border-watchman’
<i>endespæ:c</i>	(f.)		‘epilogue’
<i>endestæf</i>	(m.)		‘end, conclusion’
<i>endeti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘end of life, last hour’
<i>endeðræ:st</i>	(f.)	ændeðræ:st	‘end, destruction’
<i>endwerc</i>	(n.)		‘pain in the buttocks’
<i>ened</i>	(mf.)	æned, ined, ænid, enid	‘drake, duck’
<i>engel 1</i>	(m.)	ængel, angel 2	‘angel, messenger’
<i>engelcynn</i>	(n.)		‘race or order of angels’
<i>Englaland</i>	(n.)		‘country of the Angles, England’
<i>Englan</i>	(mp.)	Engle	‘the Angles (as opposed to the Saxons); the English generally’
<i>Engliscmann</i>	(m.)		‘Englishman’
<i>engu</i>	(f.)		‘narrowness, confinement’
<i>ent</i>	(m.)		‘giant’
<i>entcynn</i>	(n.)		‘race of giants’
<i>eodor</i>	(m.)	eador 2, eder, edor, eodur	‘hedge, boundary; limit, region, zone; enclosure, fold, dwelling, house; prince, lord’
<i>eodorbrecð</i>	(f.)		‘breach of an enclosure, house-breaching’
<i>eodorbrice</i>	(m.)		‘breach of an enclosure, house-breaching’
<i>eodorgong</i>	(m.)	edergong	‘begging?, robbery?’

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<i>eodorwi:r</i>	(m.)		‘wire fence’
<i>eofole</i>	(f.)		‘danewort, endive?’
<i>eofor</i>	(m.)	eafor 3, efor, eofer, efer, eobor, eofur, ofor 1	‘boar, wild boar; boar-image on a helmet’
<i>eoforcumbol</i>	(n.)		‘boar-image on a helmet? boar- shaped ensign?’
<i>eoforfearn</i>	(n.)	eforfearn	‘a kind of fern, polypody’
<i>eoforhe:afodsegn</i>	(n.)	eaforhe:afodsegn	‘banner with a boar’s head design?’
<i>eoforli:c</i>	(m.)		‘boar-image (on a helmet)’
<i>eoforspere</i>	(n.)	eofurspere	‘boar-spear’
<i>eoforspre:ot</i>	(n.)		‘boar-spear’
<i>eoforswi:n</i>	(n.)		‘boar’
<i>eoforðring</i>	(m.)	eburðring	‘(boar-throng), the constellation Orion’
<i>eoforðrote</i>	(f.)		‘carline thistle’
<i>eoh</i>	(m.)	eh	‘war-horse, charger; name of the rune for e’
<i>e:oh</i>	(m.)	i:w 2	‘yew-tree, name of the rune for e:o’
<i>eolet</i>	(n.)		‘voyage?’
<i>eolh</i>	(m.)	elho, elch, elh, eola, eolc	‘elk, name of a rune’
<i>eolhsand</i>	(n.)		‘amber’
<i>eolhsecg</i>	(m.)	eolhxsecg, eolxsecg, iulgsecg	‘papyrus, reed, sedge’
<i>eolone</i>	(f.)	eolene, elene, elone, eolha	‘elecampane’
<i>eorcnansta:n</i>	(m.)	eorclansta:n, eorcansta:n, earcnansta:n	‘precious stone’
<i>e:ored</i>	(nf.)	e:orod	‘troop, band, legion, company; chariot?’
<i>e:oredcist</i>	(f.)	e:orodcist, e:oredciest, e:oredcyst	‘troop, company’
<i>e:oredgeatwe</i>	(fp.)		‘military apparel’
<i>e:oredgeri:d</i>	(n.)		‘troop of horsemen’
<i>e:oredhe:ap</i>	(m.)		‘troop, host’
<i>e:oredmæcg</i>	(m.)		‘horseman’
<i>e:oredmann</i>	(m.)		‘trooper, horseman’
<i>e:oredmenigu</i>	(f.)		‘legion’
<i>e:oredðre:at</i>	(m.)		‘troop, host’
<i>e:oredweorod</i>	(n.)	e:oredwered	‘band, company’
<i>eorl</i>	(m.)	heorl	‘brave man, warrior, leader, chief; man; earl, nobleman (origly. a Danish title=the native ealdorman)’
<i>eorldo:m</i>	(m.)		‘earldom, rank of an earl’

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<i>eorle</i>	(?)		‘the Eruli?’
<i>eorlgebyrd</i>	(f.)		‘noble birth’
<i>eorlgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘treasure, wealth’
<i>eorlgewæ:de</i>	(n.)		‘armour’
<i>eorlmægen</i>	(n.)		‘band of noble warriors’
<i>eorlriht</i>	(n.)		‘earl’s right’
<i>eorlscipe</i>	(m.)		‘manliness, courage’
<i>eorlweorod</i>	(n.)		‘host of noble warriors’
<i>eormencynn</i>	(n.)	yrmencynn	‘mankind’
<i>eormengrund</i>	(n.)		‘wide world’
<i>eormenla:f</i>	(f.)		‘huge legacy’
<i>eormenstry:nd</i>	(f.)		‘race, generation’
<i>eormenðe:od</i>	(f.)	yrmenðe:od	‘mighty people’
<i>eornes 1</i>	(f.)		‘anger’
<i>eornost</i>	(f.)	eornest, eornust	‘earnestness, zeal, seriousness; battle. on eornost(e) in earnest, earnestly, truly’
<i>eorðæppel</i>	(m.)		‘earth-apple, cucumber; mandragora’
<i>eorðærn</i>	(n.)	eorðern	‘earth-house, grave’
<i>eorðbeofung</i>	(f.)	eorðbifung, eorðbyfung	‘earthquake’
<i>eorðberge</i>	(f.)		‘strawberry’
<i>eorðbi:genga</i>	(m.)		‘earth-dweller’
<i>eorðbi:gennes</i>	(f.)		‘agriculture’
<i>eorðbrycg</i>	(f.)		‘bridge of poles covered with earth’
<i>eorðbu:end</i>	(m.)	eorðbu:gigend, eorðbu:gend	‘earth-dweller, man’
<i>eorðbyrgen</i>	(f.)		‘grave’
<i>eorðbyrig</i>	(f.)	eorðburh	‘earthwork, mound, embankment, road’
<i>eorðcafer</i>	(m.)		‘cockchafer’
<i>eorðcræft</i>	(m.)		‘geometry’
<i>eorðcryppel</i>	(m.)	eorðcrypel	‘paralytic, palsied man’
<i>eorðcyning</i>	(m.)		‘earthly king, king of the country’
<i>eorðcynn</i>	(n.)		‘human race’
<i>eorðdenu</i>	(f.)		‘valley’
<i>eorðdraca</i>	(m.)		‘dragon that lives in the earth’
<i>eorðdyne</i>	(m.)		‘earthquake’
<i>eorðe</i>	(f.)	eorð 1, earð 2, earðe, eorðu	‘ground, soil; earth, mould; world; country, land, district’
<i>eorðfæt</i>	(n.)		‘earthly vessel, body’
<i>eorðgealla</i>	(m.)	eorðgalla	‘earth-gall, lesser centaur’
<i>eorðgebyrst</i>	(n.)	eorðgeberst	‘landslip’
<i>eorðgemæ:re</i>	(n.)		‘boundary of the earth’
<i>eorðgemet</i>	(n.)		‘geometry’
<i>eorðgesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘earthly creature’

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<i>eorðgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘earthly treasure’
<i>eorðgræf</i>	(n.)		‘hole in the earth’
<i>eorðgra:p</i>	(f.)		‘earth’s embrace’
<i>eorðhele</i>	(m.)		‘a covering of the ground’
<i>eorðhre:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘earthquake’
<i>eorðhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘cave-dwelling, den’
<i>eorði:fig</i>	(n.)	earði:fig, eorðy:fig	‘ground-ivy, terebinthus’
<i>eorðmægen</i>	(n.)		‘earthly power’
<i>eorðmata</i>	(m.)	eorðmaða	‘vermis, worm’
<i>eorðmistel</i>	(m.)		‘basil (plant)’
<i>eorðnafela</i>	(m.)	eorðnafala, eorðnafola	‘asparagus’
<i>eorðnutu</i>	(f.)		‘earth-nut, pig-nut’
<i>eorðreced</i>	(n.)		‘cave-dwelling’
<i>eorðrest</i>	(f.)		‘bed laid on the ground’
<i>eorðri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘earthly kingdom; earth’
<i>eorðrima</i>	(m.)		‘a plant’
<i>eorðryne</i>	(m?)		‘earthquake’
<i>eorðscræf</i>	(n.)		‘cave-dwelling, cavern; sepulchre’
<i>eorðsele</i>	(m.)		‘cave-dwelling’
<i>eorðstede</i>	(m.)		‘earth’
<i>eorðstyren</i>	(f.)		‘earthquake’
<i>eorðstyrennes</i>	(f.)		‘earthquake’
<i>eorðstyrung</i>	(f.)	eorðstirung	‘earthquake’
<i>eorðtilia</i>	(m.)	yrðtilia	‘earth-tiller, husbandman, farmer’
<i>eorðtilð</i>	(f.)		‘earth-tilth, agriculture’
<i>eorðtu:dor</i>	(n.)		‘human race’
<i>eorðtyrewe</i>	(f.)		‘earth-tar, bitumen’
<i>eorðwæstm</i>	(f.)	eorðwestm	‘fruit of the earth’
<i>eorðwaran</i>	(mp.)	eorðware	‘earth-dwellers’
<i>eorðwaru</i>	(fp.)		‘earth-dwellers’
<i>eorðweall</i>	(m.)		‘earth-wall, mound’
<i>eorðweard</i>	(m.)		‘region of the earth’
<i>eorðweg</i>	(m.)		‘earth’
<i>eorðwela</i>	(m.)		‘wealth; fertility’
<i>eorðweorc</i>	(n.)		‘work on the land’
<i>eorðwerod</i>	(n.)		‘inhabitants of earth’
<i>eoten</i>	(m.)	eoton	‘giant, monster, enemy’
<i>Eotenas</i>	(mp.)	Eotas	‘Jutes’
<i>Eotolware</i>	(mp.)		‘Italians’
<i>eotonweard</i>	(f.)		‘watch against monsters?; watch against the monster’
<i>e:ow 4</i>	(m.)	i:uih 1	‘sheep’
<i>e:owd</i>	(f.)	e:fod, e:owed, e:owod	‘sheepfol; flock, herd’
<i>e:owde</i>	(fn.)	e:de, e:do, e:ode,	‘flock (of sheep), herd’

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		e:owede, e:owode, y:de	
<i>e:owdesce:ap</i>	(n.)		‘sheep of the flock’
<i>e:owende</i>	()		‘testiculis’
<i>e:owestre</i>	(mf.)	e:westre, e:awestre, e:owistre	‘sheepfold’
<i>e:owohumele</i>	(f.)		‘female hop-plant’
<i>e:owomeoluc</i>	(f.)		‘ewe’s milk’
<i>e:owu</i>	(f.)	e:awu, e:owe, e:we, e:owo	‘ewe’
<i>epactas</i>	(npl.)		‘epacts’
<i>epistol</i>	(m.)	epistola	‘letter’
<i>erinaces</i>	(pl.)		‘hedgehogs’
<i>eringland</i>	(n.)		‘arable land’
<i>eriung</i>	(f.)		‘ploughing’
<i>ern 1</i>	(m?)		‘grain, harvest’
<i>ernð</i>	(f.)	ærnð	‘crop of corn’
<i>ersc</i>	(m.)		‘stubble-field’
<i>erscgra:fa</i>	(m.)		‘a copse near a stubble-field?’
<i>erschen</i>	(f.)	ærschen, ærshen	‘quail’
<i>esne</i>	(m.)		‘labourer, slave, servant, retainer; youth, man; scholar’
<i>esnemon</i>	(m.)	æsnemon	‘hireling’
<i>esnewyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘mercenary, hireling’
<i>esol</i>	(mf.)	æsul, asal, asald, eosel, eosol, eosul, esul, ysel, ysl 2	‘ass’
<i>esole</i>	(f.)		‘she-ass’
<i>ess</i>	(m.)		‘name of the letter s’
<i>e:st</i>	(mf.)	æ:st 2, ost	‘favour, grace, bounty, kindness, love; pleasure; harmony, consent; (usu in pl.) delicacies; history?, origin?’
<i>e:stfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘devotion, zeal; daintiness; luxury, lechery’
<i>e:stines</i>	(f.)	e:stignes (DOE y SWEET)	‘benignity’
<i>e:stmete</i>	(m.)		‘dainty (food), delicacy, luxury’
<i>e:stnes</i>	(f.)		‘bliss’
<i>esulcweorn</i>	(f.)		‘mill-stone turned by an ass’
<i>etelond</i>	(n.)		‘pasture land’
<i>etend 1</i>	(m.)	eotend 1	‘eater, glutton’
<i>etenlæ:s</i>	(f.)		‘pasture’
<i>eting</i>	(f.)		‘eating’
<i>etolnes</i>	(f.)	ettulnes	‘greediness, gluttony’
<i>e:ðel 1</i>	(mn.)	æ:ðel, oe:ðel	‘country, native land, ancestral home; name of the rune for oe; hwæ:les e.: the sea’

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<i>e:ðelboda</i>	(m.)		‘land’s apostle, native preacher’
<i>e:ðelcýning</i>	(m.)		‘king of the land’
<i>e:ðeldre:am</i>	(m.)		‘domestic joy’
<i>e:ðeleard</i>	(m.)		‘native dwelling’
<i>e:ðelfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘fortress’
<i>e:ðelland</i>	(n.)		‘fatherland, country’
<i>e:ðelmearc</i>	(f.)		‘boundary of one’s country, territory’
<i>e:ðelri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘native country’
<i>e:ðelriht</i>	(n.)		‘hereditary right’
<i>e:ðelseld</i>	(n.)	<i>e:ðelsetl</i>	‘settlement’
<i>e:ðelstæf</i>	(m.)	<i>e:ðulstæf,</i> <i>e:ðylstæf,</i> <i>e:dulstæf</i>	‘heir, successor’
<i>e:ðelstaðol</i>	(m.)		‘settlement’
<i>e:ðelsto:l</i>	(m.)		‘hereditary seat, habitation; royal city, chief city’
<i>e:ðelsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘dwelling-place’
<i>e:ðelturf</i>	(f.)	<i>e:ðeltyrf</i>	‘fatherland’
<i>e:ðelðrymm</i>	(m.)		‘glory of one’s own land’
<i>e:ðelweard</i>	(m.)		‘lord of the realm, man’
<i>e:ðelwynn</i>	(f.)		‘joy of ownership’
<i>e:ðgung</i>	(f.)	<i>e:ðung 2</i>	‘breath, breathing, inspiration; hard breathing’
<i>e:ðung 1</i>	(f.)		‘laying waste, destroying’
<i>evangelista</i>	(m.)		‘evangelist’
<i>ex 1</i>	(f.)	<i>exe</i>	‘brain’
<i>exorcista</i>	(m.)		‘exorcist’
<i>facg</i>	(m.)		‘a flat-fish, plaice’
<i>fa:cen</i>	(n.)	<i>fa:cn</i>	‘deceit, fraud, treachery, sin, evil, crime; blemish, fault (in an object)’
<i>fa:cendæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘sin, crime’
<i>fa:cengecwis</i>	(f.)		‘conspiracy’
<i>fa:cennes</i>	(f.)		‘deceitfulness’
<i>fa:censearu</i>	(n.)		‘treachery’
<i>fa:censtafas</i>	(mp.)		‘treachery, deceit’
<i>fa:centa:cen</i>	(n.)		‘deceitful token’
<i>fadiend</i>	(m.)		‘manager’
<i>fæc</i>	(n.)	<i>fec</i>	‘space of time, while, division, interval; period of five years, lustrum’
<i>fæcele 1</i>	(f.)	<i>fecele, fæcile</i>	‘torch’
<i>fæ:cnung</i>	(f.)		‘suspicion’
<i>fæder</i>	(m.)	<i>fadur, feder,</i> <i>feadur</i>	‘father; male ancestor; the Father, God; (in pl.) parents. eald f. grandfather. ðridda, fe:owerða f. etc. great-grandfather, great-great-grandfather, etc’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>fædera</i>	(m.)	federa, fedra	‘paternal uncle’
<i>fæderæðelo</i>	(np.)		‘patrimony; paternal kinship’
<i>fæderenbro:ðor</i>	(m.)		‘brother (from the same father)’
<i>fæderencno:sl</i>	(n.)	fæderencno:sl	‘father’s kin’
<i>fæderencynn</i>	(n.)		‘father’s kin’
<i>fæderenhealf</i>	(f.)		‘father’s side’
<i>fæderenmæ:g</i>	(m.)	fæderingmæ:g	‘paternal kinsman’
<i>fæderenmæ:gð</i>	(f.)		‘paternal kindred’
<i>fædere:ðel</i>	(m.)		‘fatherland’
<i>fæderfeoh</i>	(n.)	fæderenfeoh	‘dowry paid by the father of the bride’
<i>fædergeard</i>	(m.)		‘father’s dwelling’
<i>fædergestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘patrimony’
<i>fæderhi:wisc</i>	(n?)		‘paterfamilias’
<i>fæderland</i>	(n.)		‘paternal land, inheritance’
<i>fædernama</i>	(m.)		‘surname’
<i>fæderri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘heaven’
<i>fæderslaga</i>	(m.)		‘parricide’
<i>fæderswica</i>	(m.)		‘traitor to one’s father’
<i>fægennes</i>	(f.)		‘joy’
<i>fæger 2</i>	(n.)	feger 1, fæ:r 3	‘beauty; beautiful object’
<i>fægernes</i>	(f.)		‘fairness, beauty’
<i>fæ:gð</i>	(f.)		‘imminent death’
<i>fæ:hð</i>	(f.)	fæ:hðe, fæ:hðo, fæ:hðu	‘hostility, enmity, violence, revenge, vendetta’
<i>fæ:hðbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘payment for engaging in a feud’
<i>fæ:mne</i>	(f.)	fe:mne, fæ:fne	‘maid, virgin, bride’
<i>fæ:mnhæ:d</i>	(m.)		‘virginity, maidenhood’
<i>fæ:mnhæ:desmon</i>	(m.)		‘virgin’
<i>fær</i>	(n.)	fer	‘movement, proceedings, life, movable possessions, means of subsistence; ark, ship’
<i>fæ:r 1</i>	(m.)	fe:r 1	‘calamity, sudden danger, peril; sudden attack; terrible sight ‘
<i>fæ:ræring</i>	(f.)		‘quick riding’
<i>færbe:na</i>	(m.)	færbe:nu	‘peasant, small-holder?, epibata’
<i>fæ:rblæ:d</i>	(m.)	fe:rblæ:d	‘sudden blast (of wind)’
<i>fæ:rbryne</i>	(m.)		‘scorching heat’
<i>fæ:rclamm</i>	(m.)	fe:rclamm	‘sudden seizure’
<i>fæ:rcoðu</i>	(f.)		‘apoplexy’
<i>fæ:rcwealm</i>	(m.)		‘sudden pestilence’
<i>fæ:rcyle</i>	(m.)		‘intense cold’
<i>fæ:rde:að</i>	(m.)		‘sudden death’
<i>fæ:rdryre</i>	(m.)		‘sudden fall’
<i>færeld</i>	(nm.)	fareld, færelt	‘way, journey, track, passage, expedition; retinue, company; course of life, conduct; movement, progress, power of locomotion; vehicle; the

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			Passover'
<i>færelðfre:ols</i>	(m.)		'Passover-feast'
<i>fæ:rgripe</i>	(m.)		'sudden grip'
<i>fæ:rgryre</i>	(m.)		'awful horror'
<i>fæ:rhaga</i>	(m.)		'hedge of terrors'
<i>fæ:ring</i>	(f.)	fe:ring	'journey, wandering; accusation; ecstasy'
<i>færnes</i>	(f.)	færennes	'passage, traffic'
<i>fæ:rnes</i>	(f.)		'suddenness'
<i>fæ:rni:ð</i>	(m.)		'hostile attack'
<i>fæ:rræ:s</i>	(m.)		'sudden rush'
<i>færriht</i>	(n.)	færeht	'passage-money'
<i>færsceatt</i>	(m.)		'passage-money, fare'
<i>fæ:rsceaða</i>	(m.)		'enemy'
<i>fæ:rscyte</i>	(m.)		'sudden shot'
<i>fæ:rsearo</i>	(n.)		'sudden artifice'
<i>fæ:rse:að</i>	(m.)		'deep pit'
<i>fæ:rslide</i>	(m.)		'sudden fall'
<i>fæ:rspell</i>	(n.)		'dreadful tidings'
<i>fæ:rspryng</i>	(m.)		'sudden eruption'
<i>fæ:rsteorfa</i>	(m.)		'murrain'
<i>fæ:rstice</i>	(m.)		'sudden stitch (pain)'
<i>fæ:rstylt</i>	(m?)		'amazement'
<i>fæ:rswi:ge</i>	(f.)	fe:rswi:ge	'amazement'
<i>fæ:rswile</i>	(m.)		'sudden swelling'
<i>fæ:runtrymnes</i>	(f.)		'sudden sickness'
<i>færweg</i>	(m.)		'cart road'
<i>fæ:rwundor</i>	(n.)		'terrible wonder'
<i>fæs</i>	(n.)	fas, feas	'fringe, border'
<i>fæsl</i>	(n?)		'seed, offspring, progeny'
<i>fæsten</i>	(n.)		'fastness, stronghold, fortress; cloister; enclosure, prison; fastener'
<i>fæstenbryce</i>	(m.)		'breach of fast'
<i>fæstendæg</i>	(m.)		'fast-day'
<i>fæstendi:c</i>	(m.)		'fort-ditch, moat'
<i>fæstengeat</i>	(n.)		'castle-gate'
<i>fæstengeweorc</i>	(n.)		'liability for repair of the defences of a town'
<i>fæstenti:d</i>	(f.)		'fast'
<i>fæstenwuce</i>	(f.)		'week of fasting'
<i>fæstern</i>	(n.)		'fast; Quadragesima'
<i>fæsthafolnes</i>	(f.)		'economy; stinginess'
<i>fæsting</i>	(f.)		'commendation, trust, guardianship; quartering (of the king's servants)'
<i>fæstingmann</i>	(m.)		'a kind of retainer'
<i>fæstland</i>	(n.)	fæstlond	'land easily defended'
<i>fæstnes</i>	(f.)		'firmness, massiveness, stability'

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<i>fæstræ:dnes</i>	(f.)		fastness, stronghold; firmament'
<i>fæsð 1</i>	(n.)	fæst 2	'constancy, fortitude'
			'fastness, stronghold, fortress, cloister, enclosure, prison, fastener'
<i>fæt</i>	(n.)		'vat, vessel, jar, cup; casket; division'
<i>fæ:t 1</i>	(n.)		'plate, beaten out metal (especially gold), gold ornament'
<i>fæ:tedsinc</i>	(n.)		'beaten gold'
<i>fæ:tels</i>	(m.)	fæ:tel, fe:tels	'vessel; pouch, bag, sack'
<i>fætfillere</i>	(m.)	fatfillere, fetfillere	'cupbearer'
<i>fæ:tgold</i>	(n.)		'beaten gold'
<i>fæ:thengest</i>	(m.)		'riding-horse'
<i>fæ:tnes</i>	(f.)		'fatness; the richest part of anything'
<i>fæðm</i>	(m.)		'outstretched or encircling arms, embrace, grasp; protection; interior, bosom, lap, breast, womb; fathom, cubit; power; expanse, surface'
<i>fæðme</i>	(f.)	feðme	'outstretched or encircling arms, embrace, grasp; protection; interior, bosom, lap, breast, womb; fathom, cubit; power; expanse, surface'
<i>fæðmri:m</i>	(n.)		'fathom, cubit'
<i>fage</i>	(f.)		'plaiçe?, loach?'
<i>fa:getung</i>	(f.)		'change (of colour)'
<i>fa:gnes</i>	(f.)	fæ:gnes	'scab, ulcer, eruption; variety of colour, brilliancy'
<i>fa:gung</i>	(f.)		'variety (esp. of colour)'
<i>fa:gwyrn</i>	(m.)		'basilisk'
<i>fa:h 2</i>	(m.)		'foe, enemy, party to a blood-feud'
<i>fa:hmann</i>	(m.)		'foeman, object of a blood-feud'
<i>fala 1</i>	(?)		'tube?, pipe?, plank?'
<i>fald</i>	(m.)	falæd, falod, falud	'fold, stall, stable, cattle-pen'
<i>faldgang</i>	(m.)		'going to the (sheep-)fold'
<i>faldhri:ðer</i>	(n.)		'stalled ox'
<i>fals 2</i>	(n.)		'falsehood, fraud, counterfeit'
<i>falðing</i>	(n.)		'mass, load, something that falls'
<i>fa:m</i>	(n.)		'foam, sea'
<i>fana</i>	(m.)	fanu, fane 2, fonu	'banner, standard; plant, iris?'
<i>fandere</i>	(m.)		'trier, tester'
<i>fandung</i>	(f.)		'investigation, trial, temptation, test, proof'
<i>fang</i>	(m.)		'plunder, booty'
<i>fann</i>	(f.)	fane 1, fone, fon	'winnowing, fan'

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<i>fant</i>	(m.)	font	‘fount, font; baptismal water’
<i>fantbæð</i>	(n.)		‘baptismal water, laver of baptism’
<i>fantble:tsung</i>	(f.)		‘consecration of a font’
<i>fantfæt</i>	(n.)		‘baptismal font’
<i>fantha:lgung</i>	(f.)		‘consecration of a font’
<i>fantwæter</i>	(n.)	fontwæter	‘font-water, water used at baptism, laver of baptism’
<i>faroð</i>	(m.)		‘shore; stream’
<i>faroðhengest</i>	(m.)	fearoðhengest	‘sea-horse, ship’
<i>faroðla:cende 2</i>	(?)		‘sailors’
<i>faroðstræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘path of the sea’
<i>faru</i>	(f.)	fare	‘way, going, journey, course; expedition, march; procession, retinue, companions; life, proceedings, adventures; movable possessions’
<i>faðe</i>	(f.)	faðu	‘father’s sister, paternal aunt’
<i>faðusunu</i>	(m.)		‘father’s sister’s son’
<i>faul</i>	(m?)		‘evil spirit, an expression used as a charm’
<i>fealh</i>	(f.)		‘fallow land; fellow, felly (of a wheel)’
<i>fealle</i>	(f.)	falle	‘snare, trap’
<i>fealnis</i>	(f.)	fælnis	‘ruin’
<i>fealu 2</i>	(n.)	falū 1, fealo 1	‘fallow ground’
<i>fe:anes</i>	(f.)	fe:awnes	‘fewness, paucity’
<i>fearh</i>	(m.)	færh, ferh, fe:ar	‘little pig, hog’
<i>fearhhama</i>	(m.)		‘hide of pig; womb of a pig’
<i>fearhry:ðer</i>	(n.)	ferhry:ðer, fearhry:ðer	‘bull’
<i>fearm</i>	(m.)		‘freight, cargo’
<i>fearn</i>	(n.)		‘fern’
<i>fearnbed</i>	(n.)		‘fern-bed’
<i>fearnbracu</i>	(f.)		‘fern-brake’
<i>fearnedisc</i>	(n.)		‘fern-pasture’
<i>fearnhege</i>	(m.)		‘hedge with ferns’
<i>fearnlæs</i>	(n.)		‘fern-pasture’
<i>fearr 1</i>	(m.)	fear 1	‘beast of burden, ox, bull’
<i>fe:asceaftnes</i>	(f.)	fæsceaftnes	‘poverty’
<i>fe:awa 1</i>	(n.)		‘cattle, herd, movable goods, property, money, riches, treasure. wið licendum fe:o for ready money; name of the rune for f’
<i>feax</i>	(n.)	fex, fæx	‘hair, head of hair’
<i>feaxcla:ð</i>	(n.)		‘cap; band for the head’
<i>feaxfang</i>	(n.)		‘seizing or dragging by the hair’
<i>feaxfeallung</i>	(f.)		‘shedding of hair, mange’
<i>feaxnæ:del</i>	(f.)		‘crisping pin’

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<i>feaxnes</i>	(f.)	fæxnes, fexnes	‘head of hair’
<i>feaxnett</i>	(n.)		‘hair-net’
<i>feaxpre:on</i>	(m.)		‘hair-pin’
<i>feaxsce:ara</i>	(fp.)	fexsce:ara	‘scissors for hair-cutting? curling-tongs?; hair shears’
<i>feaxwund</i>	(f.)		‘wound under the hair’
<i>fe:delfugol</i>	(m.)	foedelfugol	‘fatted bird’
<i>fe:dels</i>	(m.)	fe:desl	‘feeding, keep; fatted animal (bird?)’
<i>fe:delsswi:n</i>	(n.)		‘fattened pig’
<i>fe:ding</i>	(f.)		‘feeding’
<i>fe:dnes</i>	(f.)	fe:dednes, fæ:dnes	‘nourishment’
<i>fe:fer</i>	(mn.)	fæ:r 2, fe:r 2, fe:for, fe:fur	‘fever’
<i>fe:fera:dl</i>	(f.)		‘fever’
<i>fe:fercyn</i>	(n.)		‘a kind of fever’
<i>fe:ferfu:ge</i>	(f.)		‘feverfew’
<i>feht</i>	(?)		‘sheepskin with the fleece on it?; shaggy pelt’
<i>felafealdnes</i>	(f.)	felefealdnes	‘multitude’
<i>felaspecolnes</i>	(f.)	felasprecolnes	‘talkativeness’
<i>felaspræc</i>	(f.)	feolaspræc	‘much speaking, loquacity’
<i>felawyrðnes</i>	(f.)		‘talkativeness’
<i>felcyrf</i>	(m.)		‘foreskin’
<i>feld</i>	(m.)		‘open or cultivated land, plain; battlefield. on clæ:num felda in the open field (of battle)’
<i>feldbe:o</i>	(f.)		‘humble-bee’
<i>feldbisceopwyr</i>	(f.)		‘field-bishopwort’
<i>feldcirice</i>	(f.)		‘country church’
<i>feldefare</i>	(f.)	feldeware	‘fieldfare?’
<i>feldelfen</i>	(f.)	feldælbin	‘wood-nymph’
<i>feldhoppe</i>	(m.)		‘plantain, peewit?’
<i>feldhri:ðer</i>	(n.)		‘field-ox’
<i>feldhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘tent’
<i>feldlæ:s</i>	(n.)	feldle:s	‘pasture in open country’
<i>feldland</i>	(n.)		‘field-land, meadow-land, plain’
<i>feldmædere</i>	(f.)		‘field-madder, rosemary’
<i>feldminte</i>	(f.)		‘field-mint, wild mint’
<i>feldmore</i>	(f.)	feldmeru	‘parsnip’
<i>feldoxa</i>	(f.)		‘field-ox (i.e. an ox out to grass, not a stalled ox)’
<i>feldrude</i>	(f.)		‘wild rue’
<i>feldsæten</i>	(f.)		‘field’
<i>feldswamm</i>	(m.)		‘fungus, toadstool’
<i>feldwe:sten</i>	(n.)		‘desert’
<i>feldwo:p</i>	(m.)		‘plantain; peewit?’
<i>felge</i>	(f.)	felg	‘felloe, rim of a wheel’

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<i>felgerole</i>	(?)	felgeroðe	‘polipodium’
<i>fell</i>	(n.)		‘fell, skin, hide; garment of skin’
<i>fellstycce</i>	(n.)		‘piece of skin’
<i>felofoeorð</i>	(?)	feloferð, feoloferð, fealofeorð, fealoferð, felufeorð, feluferð, felofearð	‘stomach, maw (of an animal)’
<i>felofor</i>	(m.)	fealfor, feolfor, felufor, felofer, feolufer, feoluferð, feolufor	‘bittern’
<i>felt</i>	(m? n?)		‘felt’
<i>feltere</i>	(f.)	felterre	‘the plant centaury (DOE)’
<i>feltu:n</i>	(m.)	feldu:n	‘privy, dunghill’
<i>feltu:ngre:p</i>	(f.)		‘dunghill; privy’
<i>feltwurma</i>	(m.)		‘wild marjoram’
<i>feltwyrð</i>	(f.)		‘mullein (plant)’
<i>fenampre</i>	(f.)	fenompre	‘a marsh plant’
<i>fencerse</i>	(f.)		‘water-cress’
<i>fenester</i>	(nm.)		‘window’
<i>fenfearn</i>	(n.)		‘marsh-fern, salvia, water-fern’
<i>fenfisc</i>	(m.)		‘fen-fish’
<i>fenfreoðu</i>	(f.)		‘fen-refuge’
<i>fenfugol</i>	(m.)		‘moor-fowl’
<i>fengel</i>	(m.)		‘lord, prince, king’
<i>fengnes</i>	(f.)		‘susceptio’
<i>fengnett</i>	(n.)		‘(catching-)net’
<i>fengto:ð</i>	(m.)	fængto:ð	‘canine tooth’
<i>fenhleoðu</i>	(np.)		‘fen-coverts’
<i>fenhop</i>	(n.)		‘fen-hollow’
<i>fenix</i>	(m.)		‘the bird phoenix; date-palm’
<i>fenland</i>	(n.)		‘fen-land, marsh’
<i>fenminte</i>	(f.)		‘water-mint’
<i>fenn</i>	(nm.)	fen, fæn, feon	‘mud, mire, dirt; fen, marsh, moor; the fen country’
<i>fennðæc</i>	(n.)		‘covering of thatch from a hen’
<i>feny:ce</i>	(f.)		‘snail?; tortoise?’
<i>fe:ogað</i>	(?)		‘hatred’
<i>feoh</i>	(n.)	fe:a 1, feah, fe:awa 2, feh, fe:o, fi:o, fiah	‘cattle, herd; movable goods, property; money, riches, treasure. wið licendum fe:o for ready money; name of the rune for f’
<i>feohbeha:t</i>	(n.)		‘promise of money’
<i>feohbi:genga</i>	(m.)		‘cattle-keeper’
<i>feohbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘money compensation’
<i>feohfang</i>	(n.)		‘offence of taking a bribe’
<i>feohgafol</i>	(n.)		‘usury’

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<i>feohgeha:t</i>	(n.)		‘promise of money’
<i>feohgere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘steward’
<i>feohgesceot</i>	(n.)		‘payment of money’
<i>feohgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘treasure, possessions, riches’
<i>feohgift</i>	(f.)		‘bounty-giving, largess’
<i>feohgi:tsere</i>	(m.)	feohgi:dsere	‘miser’
<i>feohgi:tsung</i>	(f.)	fe:ogy:tsung	‘avarice’
<i>feohgo:d</i>	(n.)		‘property (in cattle)’
<i>feohgyrnes</i>	(f.)	feohgeornes	‘greed’
<i>feohhord</i>	(m.)		‘treasury’
<i>feohhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘treasure-house’
<i>feohlæ:nung</i>	(f.)		‘lending of money’
<i>feohland</i>	(n.)		‘pasture’
<i>feohle:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘want of money’
<i>feohlufu</i>	(f.)		‘love of money’
<i>feohsceatt</i>	(n.)		‘money-payment’
<i>feohspe:da</i>	(fp.)		‘riches’
<i>feohspilling</i>	(f.)		‘waste of money’
<i>feohtehorn</i>	(m.)	fyhtehorn	‘battle-horn’
<i>feohtend</i>	(m.)		‘fighter’
<i>feohtere</i>	(m.)		‘fighter’
<i>feohtgegyrela</i>	(m.)		‘fighting dress, military apparel (DOE)’
<i>feohtla:c</i>	(n.)		‘fighting’
<i>feohtling</i>	(m.)	fyhtling	‘fighter’
<i>feohtwi:te</i>	(n.)	fihtwi:te, fyhtwi:te, feohtwy:te	‘penalty for fighting’
<i>feohwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘fine for coining false money’
<i>fe:ol</i>	(f.)	fe:l, fi:l	‘file’
<i>fe:olaga</i>	(m.)		‘partner, fellow’
<i>fe:olagscipe</i>	(m.)		‘fellowship’
<i>fe:ond</i>	(m.)	fi:end, fy:nd	‘adversary, foe, enemy; fiend, devil; the Devil’
<i>fe:ondæ:t</i>	(m.)		‘eating things sacrificed to idols’
<i>fe:ondgra:p</i>	(f.)		‘grip of a foe’
<i>fe:ondgyld</i>	(n.)		‘idolatry, idol; demoniacal possession?’
<i>fe:ondræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘enmity’
<i>fe:ondræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘hostile attack’
<i>fe:ondsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘enemy, robber’
<i>fe:ondscipe</i>	(m.)		‘hostility, hatred’
<i>fe:ondulf</i>	(m.)		‘public enemy, criminal, malefactor’
<i>feorcy:ðð</i>	(f.)		‘distant land’
<i>feorh</i>	(mn.)	feorhe, fe:or 1, feorg	‘life, principle of life, soul, spirit. to: wi:dan fe:ore for eternity, for ever. f. gesellan, a:giefan to die; living being, person’

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<i>feorha:dl</i>	(f.)		‘fatal disease’
<i>feorhbana</i>	(m.)	feorhbona	‘man-slayer’
<i>feorhbealu</i>	(n.)		‘deadly evil, violent death’
<i>feorhbenn</i>	(f.)		‘deadly wound’
<i>feorhberend</i>	(m.)		‘living being’
<i>feorhbold</i>	(n.)		‘body’
<i>feorhbora</i>	(m.)		‘life-bearer’
<i>feorhcwalu</i>	(f.)	ferhcwalu	‘slaughter, death’
<i>feorhcwealm</i>	(m.)		‘slaughter, death’
<i>feorhcynn</i>	(n.)		‘race of mortals; kinds of living creatures’
<i>feorhdagas</i>	(mp.)		‘days of life’
<i>feorhdolg</i>	(n.)		‘deadly wound’
<i>feorhgebeorh</i>	(n.)		‘refuge’
<i>feorhgeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘death’
<i>feorhgener</i>	(n.)		‘preservation of life’
<i>feorhgeni:ðla</i>	(m.)		‘mortal foe’
<i>feorhgiefafa</i>	(m.)		‘giver of life’
<i>feorhgiefu</i>	(f.)		‘gift of life’
<i>feorhgo:ma</i>	(m.)		‘jaw’
<i>feorhgo:me</i>	(f.)		‘means of subsistence’
<i>feorhhord</i>	(n.)		‘breast, soul, spirit’
<i>feorhhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘soul-house, body’
<i>feorhhyrde</i>	(m.)		‘life’s guardian, protector’
<i>feorhla:st</i>	(m.)		‘step taken to preserve life, flight?, step stained by one’s life-blood?, track of vanishing life?’
<i>feorhle:an</i>	(n.)		‘revenge for bloodshed?, gift for life saved?’
<i>feorhlegu</i>	(f.)		‘death; life’
<i>feorhli:f</i>	(n.)		‘life’
<i>feorhloca</i>	(m.)		‘breast’
<i>feorhlyre</i>	(m.)		‘loss of life’
<i>feorhneru</i>	(f.)		‘preservation of life, refuge, salvation; nourishment of life, food’
<i>feorhnest</i>	(n.)		‘provisions’
<i>feorhræ:d</i>	(m.)		‘salvation’
<i>feorhsweng</i>	(m.)		‘fatal blow’
<i>feorhðearf</i>	(f.)		‘urgent need’
<i>feorhwund</i>	(f.)		‘deadly wound’
<i>feorland</i>	(n.)	feorlond	‘distant land’
<i>feorm</i>	(f.)	farm, færm, form, fyrm 2	‘food, provision, sustenance; entertainment, meal, feast, supper; goods, possessions; stores; rent in kind; profit, benefit; tilling; disposal’
<i>feormeha:m</i>	(m.)		‘farm’
<i>feormend 1</i>	(m.)		‘entertainer’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>feormend 2</i>	(m.)		‘cleanser, polisher, furbisher’
<i>feormere</i>	(m.)		‘purveyor’
<i>feormfultum</i>	(m.)		‘help in food’
<i>feormung</i>	(f.)		‘harbouring; furbishing, cleansing’
<i>feornes</i>	(f.)		‘distance’
<i>feorrung</i>	(f.)		‘removal, departure’
<i>feorstuðu</i>	(f.)	feorstudu, ferstuðu, ferstudu	‘support’
<i>feorting</i>	(f.)		‘act of breaking wind, farting (DOE)’
<i>feorðandæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘fourth part’
<i>feorðe:od</i>	(?)		‘a far country’
<i>fe:orðling</i>	(m.)	fyðerling	‘fourth part; farthing’
<i>fe:orðung</i>	(m.)		‘fourth part; farthing’
<i>feorweg</i>	(m.)		‘remote part’
<i>fe:oung</i>	(f.)	fe:ong	‘hatred’
<i>fe:owerdo:gor 1</i>	(mn.)		‘four days’
<i>fe:owergild</i>	(n.)		‘four-fold compensation’
<i>fe:owerti:eneniht</i>	(?)	fy:werti:eneniht	‘fortnight’
<i>fe:rbedd</i>	(n.)		‘portable bed, litter’
<i>fercung</i>	(f.)		‘sustenance, provision, food’
<i>ferdwyr</i>	(f.)	feldwyr	‘a plant’
<i>ferere</i>	(f.)		‘rod’
<i>fe:rend</i>	(m.)		‘sailor; messenger’
<i>feresceat</i>	(m.)		‘passage-money’
<i>fereso:ca</i>	(m.)		‘a bag made of swine’s skin (BT)’
<i>ferhð</i>	(mn.)	ferð, færð, fyrhð, feorð, ferht 2, firhð	‘mind, intellect, soul, spirit; life; person; crowd. wi:dan f. eternally, for ever’
<i>ferhðbana</i>	(m.)		‘murderer’
<i>ferhðcleofa</i>	(m.)	ferhðcofa	‘breast’
<i>ferhðgeni:ðla</i>	(m.)		‘mortal enemy’
<i>ferhðgewit</i>	(n.)	ferðgewit	‘understanding’
<i>ferhðloca</i>	(m.)		‘breast, body’
<i>ferhðlufu</i>	(f.)	fyrhðlufu	‘heartfelt love’
<i>ferhðsefa</i>	(m.)	firhðsefa, fyrhðsefa	‘mind, thought’
<i>ferhward</i>	(?)		‘guard of life’
<i>ferigend</i>	(m.)	feriend	‘leader, bringer’
<i>fering</i>	(f.)		‘vehicle’
<i>fers</i>	(nm.)	fyr 2, fyres 1	‘verse; sentence’
<i>fersceta</i>	(m.)		‘fresht’
<i>ferðe</i>	(m.)		‘skin, hide?’
<i>fe:stermenn</i>	(mp.)		‘bondsmen’
<i>fetel</i>	(m.)	fetels	‘belt’
<i>fetelhilt</i>	(n.)		‘belted or ringed sword-hilt’
<i>fetor</i>	(f.)	feotor, feter	‘fetter, shackle; check, restrain’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>fetorwra:sen</i>	(f.)		‘fetter, chain’
<i>fe:ða</i>	(m.)	<i>feðu</i>	‘foot-man, foot-soldier; band of foot-soldiers, troop’
<i>fe:ðe</i>	(n.)	<i>fæ:ðe</i>	‘power of locomotion, walking, gait, pace’
<i>fe:ðecempa</i>	(m.)		‘foot-soldier’
<i>fe:ðegang</i>	(m.)		‘journey on foot’
<i>fe:ðegest</i>	(m.)		‘guest coming on foot, traveller’
<i>fe:ðehere</i>	(m.)		‘infantry’
<i>fe:ðehwearf</i>	(m.)		‘band of footmen’
<i>fe:ðela:st</i>	(m.)		‘step, track, course’
<i>fe:ðemann</i>	(m.)		‘pedestrian; foot-soldier’
<i>fe:ðemund</i>	(f.)		‘fore-paw’
<i>feðer 1</i>	(f.)	<i>fæðer, fiðer 2</i>	‘feather; pl. wings, pen’
<i>feðerbedd</i>	(n.)		‘feather-bed’
<i>fe:ðerberend</i>	(m.)		‘feathered creature’
<i>fe:ðercraft</i>	(m.)		‘embroidery’
<i>fe:ðergearwe</i>	(fp.)		‘feathers of the arrow’
<i>fe:ðergeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘feather-embroidery’
<i>fe:ðerhama</i>	(m.)		‘wings, plumage’
<i>fe:ðewi:g</i>	(m.)		‘battle on foot, affray’
<i>fe:ðung</i>	(f.)		‘walking, motion’
<i>fi:c</i>	(m.)		‘fig, fig-tree, (fig-disease); venereal ulcer, hemorrhoids’
<i>fi:ca:dl</i>	(f.)		‘fig-disease’
<i>fi:cæppel</i>	(m.)		‘fig’
<i>fi:cbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘fig-tree’
<i>fi:cle:af</i>	(n.)		‘fig-leaf’
<i>fi:ctre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘fig-tree’
<i>ficung</i>	(f.)		‘fraud, trickery’
<i>fi:cwurm</i>	(m.)		‘intestinal worm’
<i>fi:cwyr</i>	(f.)		‘fig-wort’
<i>fi:endwi:c</i>	(n.)		‘enemy’s camp’
<i>fierd</i>	(f.)	<i>færd, ferd, feord, fyrd, fird</i>	‘national levy or army; military expedition, campaign; camp’
<i>fiersn</i>	(f.)	<i>fersn, feorsn, fyrsn</i>	‘heel’
<i>fi:falde</i>	(f.)	<i>fiffalde</i>	‘butterfly’
<i>fi:fbe:c</i>	(fp.)		‘Pentateuch’
<i>fi:fel</i>	(n.)		‘(huge) sea-monster, giant’
<i>fi:felcynn</i>	(n.)		‘race of sea-monsters’
<i>fi:feldo:r</i>	(n.)		‘door of sea-monsters, river Eider’
<i>fifele</i>	(f.)		‘buckle’
<i>fi:felstre:am</i>	(m.)		‘ocean, sea’
<i>fi:felwæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘ocean, sea’
<i>fi:ffingre</i>	(f.)		‘a plant of uncertain identification: stavesacre, cinquefoil (DOE)’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>fi:fge:ar</i>	(n.)		‘period of five years, lustrum’
<i>fi:fle:af</i>	(n.)		‘potentilla, cinquefoil’
<i>fi:fle:afe</i>	(f.)		‘potentilla, cinquefoil’
<i>fi:fmægen</i>	(n.)		‘magic power; quintuple powers’
<i>Fi:ftigdæg</i>	(m.)		‘Pentecost’
<i>fi:ftigesman</i>	(m.)	fi:ftiesman	‘captain of fifty’
<i>fihl</i>	(m?)	fihle	‘cloth, rag’
<i>fild</i>	(sb)		‘curdled milk’
<i>fildcumb</i>	(m.)		‘milk-pail’
<i>filiðe</i>	(n.)	filiðe	‘hay’
<i>filiðle:ag</i>	(m.)		‘meadow’
<i>fille</i>	(f.)		‘thyme’
<i>fillen 3</i>	(f.)		‘a dropping’
<i>filmen</i>	(n.)	fylmen	‘film, membrane, thin skin; foreskin’
<i>fi:n</i>	(f.)		‘heap, pile’
<i>fi:na</i>	(m.)		‘woodpecker’
<i>finc</i>	(m.)		‘finch’
<i>findend</i>	(m.)		‘finder’
<i>finding</i>	(f.)		‘invention, initiative’
<i>finger</i>	(m.)		‘finger’
<i>fingeræppla</i>	(np.)	fingerappla	‘finger-shaped fruits, dates’
<i>fingerdocca</i>	(m?)		‘finger-muscle; foxglove?’
<i>fingerlið</i>	(n.)		‘finger-joint’
<i>fingermæ:l</i>	(n.)		‘finger’s length’
<i>finn</i>	(m.)		‘fin’
<i>finol</i>	(m.)	fenol, finul, finyl, finug, finel	‘fennel’
<i>finolsæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘fennel-seed’
<i>fiinta 1</i>	(m.)		‘tail; consequence, result’
<i>finugle</i>	(f.)	finule	‘fennel’
<i>fi:ras</i>	(mp.)	fy:ras	‘men, human beings’
<i>firen</i>	(f.)	fyren	‘transgression, sin, crime; outrage, violence; torment, suffering’
<i>firenbealu</i>	(n.)		‘transgression’
<i>firencræft</i>	(m.)		‘wickedness’
<i>firendæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘wicked deed, crime’
<i>firenearfeðe</i>	(n.)		‘sinful woe’
<i>firenhicga</i>	(m.)	fyrenhicga, firenhycga	‘adulterer’
<i>firenhicge</i>	(f.)	fyrnhycge	‘adulteress’
<i>firenhicgend</i>	(m.)	fyrnhicgend	‘adulteress, harlot’
<i>firenleahter</i>	(m.)	fyrenleahter	‘great sin’
<i>firenlust</i>	(m.)		‘lust, sinful desire, luxury, wantonness’
<i>firensynn</i>	(f.)	fyrnsynn	‘great sin’
<i>firenðearf</i>	(f.)	fyrenðearf	‘dire distress’
<i>firenweorc</i>	(n.)		‘evil deed, sin’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>fyrenwyrhta</i>	(m.)	fyrenwyrhta	‘evil-doer’
<i>fyrgenbe:am</i>	(m.)	fyrgenbe:am	‘mountain tree’
<i>fyrgenbeorg</i>	(?)	fergenberig	‘mountain’
<i>fyrgenbucca</i>	(m.)		‘ibex’
<i>fyrgenga:t</i>	(f.)	firingga:t, fyrenga:t	‘ibex’
<i>fyrgenholt</i>	(n.)		‘mountain-wood’
<i>fyrgenstre:am</i>	(m.)	firgendstre:am, firigendstre:am	‘mountain-stream, woodland-stream’
<i>fyrst 1</i>	(mn.)	ferst, fierst 1, fyrst 1	‘period, space of time, time, respite, truce’
<i>fyrst 2</i>	(f.)	fierst 2, fyrst 2	‘ceiling, (inner) roof; ridge-pole’
<i>fyrsthro:f</i>	(n.)		‘ceiling, ridge-pole’
<i>fyrstmearc</i>	(fm.)	firstgemearc, fristmearc	‘period of time, appointed time, interval, respite’
<i>fyisc</i>	(m.)	fyx, fix	‘fish’
<i>fyiscað</i>	(m.)	fiscnoð, fiscoð, fiscnað, fixoð, fixnoð	‘fishing; fishpond; a catch of fish; fishing rights’
<i>fyiscbry:ne</i>	(m.)		‘fish-brine’
<i>fyiscynn</i>	(n.)		‘fish tribe’
<i>fyiscde:ah</i>	(f.)		‘fish-dye, purple’
<i>fyiscere</i>	(m.)		‘fisher, fisherman; kingfisher (bird)’
<i>fyiscfell 1</i>	(m.)		‘fishpond’
<i>fyiscflo:du</i>	(m.)		‘fish-flood, sea’
<i>fyischu:s</i>	(n.)		‘place where fish is sold’
<i>fyisclacu</i>	(f.)		‘fishpond or stream’
<i>fyiscmere</i>	(m.)		‘fishpond’
<i>fyiscnett</i>	(n.)		‘fishing-net’
<i>fyiscpo:l</i>	(m.)		‘fishpond’
<i>fyiscðru:t</i>	(m.)		‘small fish’
<i>fyiscwelle</i>	(m.)	fiscfell 2, fiscwell	‘fishpond’
<i>fyiscwer</i>	(m.)		‘fish-weir, fish-trap; fishing-ground’
<i>fyisting</i>	(f.)		‘act of breaking wind, farting (DOE)’
<i>fyitersticca</i>	(m.)		‘tent-nail’
<i>fyitt 1</i>	(f?)		‘struggle, contest, fight’
<i>fyitt 2</i>	(f.)		‘fit, song, poem’
<i>fyiðele</i>	(f.)		‘fiddle’
<i>fyiðelere</i>	(m.)		‘fiddler’
<i>fyiðelestre</i>	(f.)		‘female fiddler’
<i>fyiðere</i>	(n.)	fyðere	‘wing’
<i>fyiðerfo:tni:eten</i>	(m.)	feðerfo:tni:eten	‘four-footed animal’
<i>fyiðerhama</i>	(m.)	fyðerhama	‘wing-covering’
<i>fyiðerri:ca</i>	(m.)	fyðerri:ca	‘tetrarch’
<i>fyiðerri:ce</i>	(n.)	fyðerri:ce	‘tetrarchy’
<i>fyiðersce:atas</i>	(mp.)		‘four quarters?’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>fiðersleht</i>	(m.)		‘flapping of wings, joy?’
<i>fla:</i>	(f.)	fla:n 2	‘arrow’
<i>flacg</i>	(?)		‘cataplasm, plaster’
<i>flæ:re</i>	(f.)		‘earlap; one of the apreading sides at the end of the nose’
<i>flæ:sc</i>	(n.)	fle:sc	‘flesh; body (as opposed to soul); carnal nature; living creatures’
<i>flæ:scæ:t</i>	(m.)		‘animal food’
<i>flæ:scbana</i>	(m.)		‘murderer, executioner’
<i>flæ:scbesmitennes</i>	(f.)		‘defilement of the flesh’
<i>flæ:scofa</i>	(m.)		‘body’
<i>flæ:sccostnung</i>	(f.)		‘carnal desire’
<i>flæ:sccwellere</i>	(m.)	flæ:scwellere	‘executioner’
<i>flæ:sccy:ping</i>	(f.)		‘meat-market’
<i>flæ:scgebyrd</i>	(f.)		‘incarnation’
<i>flæ:schama</i>	(m.)	flæ:schoma	‘body, carcass’
<i>flæ:schord</i>	(n.)		‘body’
<i>flæ:schu:s</i>	(n.)		‘flesh-house, place where meat is sold’
<i>flæ:sclicnes</i>	(f.)		‘incarnate condition’
<i>flæ:scmangere</i>	(m.)		‘butcher’
<i>flæ:scmaðu</i>	(f.)		‘maggot’
<i>flæ:scmete</i>	(m.)		‘flesh, animal food’
<i>flæ:scsand</i>	(f.)		‘portion of meat’
<i>flæ:scstræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘meat-market’
<i>flæ:scta:were</i>	(m.)		‘torturer of the flesh, executioner; butcher’
<i>flæ:scto:ð</i>	(m.)		‘one of the teeth’
<i>flæ:scðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘allowance of food’
<i>flæ:scwyrn</i>	(m.)		‘maggot’
<i>flæðecomb</i>	(m.)	fleðecomb	‘weaver’s comb’
<i>fla:h 1</i>	(n.)		‘wickedness, treachery’
<i>fla:n 1</i>	(mf.)		‘barb, arrow, javelin, dart’
<i>fla:nboga</i>	(m.)		‘bow’
<i>flanc</i>	(m.)		‘flank’
<i>fla:ngeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘shooting-gear, arrows’
<i>fla:nðracu</i>	(f.)		‘onset, attack’
<i>flasce</i>	(f.)	flaxe	‘flask, bottle’
<i>fle:a 1</i>	(mf.)	fle:o, fle:ah 3	‘flea’
<i>fle:ah 1</i>	(n.)	fle:a 2, fli:e, fli:g, fli:o	‘albugo, a white spot in the eye’
<i>fle:ah 2</i>	(m.)		‘flea’
<i>fle:am</i>	(m.)		‘flight. on f. gebrengan to put to flight. on f. weorðan to flee’
<i>fle:amdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘flight’
<i>fle:amla:st</i>	(m.)		‘apostasy’
<i>fleardere</i>	(m.)		‘trifler’
<i>fleaðe 1</i>	(f.)	fleaðor	‘water-lily’
<i>fleaðorwyrn</i>	(f.)		‘water-lily’

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<i>fle:awyr</i>	(f.)		‘fleabane’
<i>fleax</i>	(n.)	flæx, flex, flæsc	‘flax, linen’
<i>fle:ge 1</i>	(?)	floege	‘little ship’
<i>flehtraflyne</i>	(m.)		‘hurdle’
<i>fle:oge</i>	(f.)	fle:ge 2, fly:ge, fle:ohē	‘any winged insect, fly’
<i>fle:ogenda</i>	(m.)		‘bird’
<i>fle:ogryft</i>	(n.)		‘fly-curtain’
<i>fle:ohcynn</i>	(m.)		‘a kind of flies’
<i>fle:ohnet</i>	(n.)		‘fly-net, curtain’
<i>fleohta</i>	(m.)	flecta, flehta	‘hurdle’
<i>fle:ot</i>	(m.)	fle:at 2, fli:et	‘water, sea, estuary, river; raft, ship’
<i>fle:otwyr</i>	(f.)		‘seaweed’
<i>fleoðe</i>	(f.)	fleaðe 2	‘water-lily’
<i>fleoðomum</i>	(?)		‘watery place’
<i>fle:ring</i>	(f.)		‘story (of a building)’
<i>fletræst</i>	(f.)		‘couch’
<i>fletsittend</i>	(m.)		‘sitter in hall, courtier, guest’
<i>flett</i>	(n.)	fled, flet	‘floor, ground; dwelling, hall, mansion’
<i>flettgefoht</i>	(n.)		‘fighting in a house’
<i>flettgesteald</i>	(n.)		‘household goods’
<i>flettþæ:ð</i>	(m.)		‘floor of a house’
<i>fletwerod</i>	(n.)		‘hall-troop, body-guard’
<i>fle:wsa</i>	(m.)		‘flowing, flux, issue (bodily disorder)’
<i>flexæcer</i>	(m.)	flexæcyr	‘flax land’
<i>flexgescot</i>	(n.)		‘contribution of flax’
<i>flexhamm</i>	(m.)		‘flax field’
<i>flexli:ne</i>	(f.)		‘flax-winder, reel?, flax line?, thread?’
<i>flicce</i>	(n.)		‘flitch of bacon, ham’
<i>fli:ema</i>	(m.)	fle:ma, fli:ma, fly:ma	‘fugitive, exile, outlaw, Godes f. excommunicate person’
<i>fli:emanfeorm</i>	(f.)		‘offence of, or penalty for, sheltering fugitives from justice’
<i>fli:emanfeorming</i>	(f.)		‘offence of, or penalty for, sheltering fugitives from justice’
<i>fli:eming</i>	(sb)	fly:mig	‘fugitive’
<i>fli:es</i>	(n.)	fle:s, fle:os, fli:s, fly:s	‘fleece, wool, fur, sealskin’
<i>fli:ete</i>	(f.)	fle:te, fle:ote, fly:te, fle:t	‘cream, curds; punt, boat, raft’
<i>fligel</i>	(m? n?)		‘flail’
<i>flint</i>	(m.)	flind	‘flint, rock’
<i>flitcræft</i>	(m.)		‘dialectics, logic’
<i>fli:tere</i>	(m.)		‘disputer, chider, brawler, schismatic’
<i>flo:c</i>	(n.)		‘flat fish, flounder’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>flocc</i>	(m.)		‘flock, company, troop’
<i>flocra:d</i>	(f.)		‘invading band, troop’
<i>flo:d</i>	(mn.)		‘mass of water, flood, wave; flow (of tide as opposed to ebb), tide, flux, current, stream; the Flood, Deluge’
<i>flo:de</i>	(f.)		‘channel, gutter; flood?’
<i>flo:degasa</i>	(m.)		‘flood-terror’
<i>flo:dhamm</i>	(m.)		‘piece of land surrounded by water?’
<i>flo:dweard</i>	(f.)		‘sea-wall; guardian of the flood?’
<i>flo:dweg</i>	(m.)		‘watery way, sea’
<i>flo:dwudu</i>	(m.)		‘ship’
<i>flo:dwylm</i>	(m.)		‘flowing stream, raging billows’
<i>flo:dy:ð</i>	(f.)		‘wave of the sea’
<i>flogoða</i>	(m.)		‘liquor, venom’
<i>flo:h</i>	(f.)		‘chip’
<i>flo:r</i>	(fm.)		‘floor, pavement, ground; bottom (of a lake, etc.)’
<i>flo:rsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘paving-stone, tessella’
<i>flot</i>	(n.)		‘deep water, sea; on flot(e) afloat’
<i>flota</i>	(m.)		‘(floater), boat, ship, vessel; fleet; crew; sailor; pirate’
<i>flothere</i>	(m.)		‘piratical fleet’
<i>flotmann</i>	(m.)		‘sailor, pirate’
<i>flotscip</i>	(n.)		‘ship, bark’
<i>flotsmeru</i>	(n.)		‘floating grease, fat’
<i>flotweg</i>	(m.)		‘ocean’
<i>flo:wednes</i>	(f.)	flo:wnes	‘flow, flux, overflow, torrent’
<i>flo:wing</i>	(f.)		‘flowing, flux’
<i>flyge</i>	(m.)	flige	‘flight’
<i>flygepi:l</i>	(n.)		‘flying dart’
<i>flyht</i>	(m.)	fliht, flyð	‘flying, flight. on flyhte on the wing’
<i>flyhte</i>	(m.)		‘patch’
<i>flyhtecla:ð</i>	(m.)	flihtecla:ð, flycticla:ð	‘patch’
<i>flyne</i>	(f.)	flene	‘batter’
<i>fly:tme</i>	(f.)		‘fleam (blood-letting instrument)’
<i>fnæs</i>	(n.)		‘fringe’
<i>fnæ:st</i>	(m.)		‘blowing, blast, breath; voice’
<i>fne:osung</i>	(f.)		‘sneezing’
<i>fnora</i>	(m.)		‘sneezing’
<i>foca</i>	(m.)		‘cake (baked on the hearth)’
<i>fo:da</i>	(m.)		‘food, nourishment; fuel’
<i>fo:dder 1</i>	(n.)	fo:ddor 1, fo:ddur 1, fo:ter, fo:dor (DOE)	‘fodder, food; darnel, tares’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>fo:dder 2</i>	(n.)	fo:ddor 2, fo:ddur 2	‘case, sheath’
<i>fo:dder 3</i>	(?)	fo:ddor 3, fo:ddur 3	‘hatchet?’
<i>fo:dderbill</i>	(n?)		‘an instrument for cutting fodder’
<i>fo:dderbrytta</i>	(m.)		‘distributor of food, herdsman’
<i>fo:ddergifu</i>	(?)	fo:ddurgifu	‘food’
<i>fo:dderhec</i>	(?)		‘rack for food or fodder’
<i>fo:ddornoð</i>	(m.)		‘sustenance’
<i>fo:ddorðegu</i>	(f.)		‘feeding, repast, food’
<i>fo:ddurwela</i>	(m.)		‘wealth of food, provisions’
<i>fo:dnoð</i>	(m.)	fo:drað	‘substenance, food’
<i>fo:drere</i>	(m.)		‘forager’
<i>fo:gcla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘a patch’
<i>fo:gsta:n</i>	(m.)	fo:hsta:n	‘hewn stone’
<i>fola</i>	(m.)		‘foal, colt’
<i>folc</i>	(n.)		‘folk, people, nation, tribe; a collection or class of persons, laity; troop, army’
<i>folcbealo</i>	(n.)		‘great tribulation’
<i>folcbearn</i>	(n.)		‘man’
<i>folccu:</i>	(f.)	folcu:	‘people’s cow’
<i>folccwe:n</i>	(f.)		‘queen of a nation’
<i>folccwide</i>	(n.)		‘popular saying’
<i>folccyning</i>	(m.)		‘king of a nation’
<i>folcdryht</i>	(f.)		‘multitude of people’
<i>folcegsa</i>	(m.)		‘general terror’
<i>folcfre:a</i>	(m.)		‘lord of the people’
<i>folcgedre:fnes</i>	(f.)		‘tribulation’
<i>folcgefeohht</i>	(n.)		‘pitched battle’
<i>folcgemo:t</i>	(n.)	folcmo:t	‘meeting of the people of a town or district’
<i>folcgere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘public officer’
<i>folcgesi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘prince, noble, chief, officer’
<i>folcgestealla</i>	(m.)		‘companion in war’
<i>folcgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘public treasure’
<i>folcgetæl</i>	(n.)		‘number of fighting men’
<i>folcgetrum</i>	(n.)	folcegetrum	‘army, host’
<i>folcgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘fighting, war’
<i>folcherepað</i>	(m.)		‘highway’
<i>folclagu</i>	(f.)		‘law of the people, public law’
<i>folcland</i>	(n.)		‘land held by freemen according to tribal rules of family inheritance’
<i>folcla:r</i>	(f.)		‘homily’
<i>folcle:asung</i>	(f.)	foleclæ:sung	‘slander’
<i>folcmægen</i>	(n.)		‘public force, army, tribe’
<i>folcmæ:gð</i>	(f.)		‘tribe, nation’
<i>folcne:d</i>	(f.)		‘people’s need’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>folcræ:d</i>	(m.)		‘public benefit’
<i>folcræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘decree of the people’
<i>folcriht 1</i>	(n.)	folcgeriht 1	‘right of the people, common law’
<i>folcsæl</i>	(n.)		‘house’
<i>folcscearu</i>	(f.)		‘people, nation, province; people’s land’
<i>folcsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘villain’
<i>folcscipe</i>	(m.)		‘nation, people’
<i>folcslite</i>	(n.)		‘sedition’
<i>folcso:ð</i>	(n.)		‘simple truth?’
<i>folcstede</i>	(m.)		‘dwelling-place, battlefield’
<i>folcsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘country place’
<i>folcswe:ot</i>	(m.)		‘troop, multitude’
<i>folctalu</i>	(f.)		‘genealogy’
<i>folctoga</i>	(m.)		‘chieftain, commander’
<i>folctruma</i>	(m.)		‘host’
<i>folcwer</i>	(m.)		‘man’
<i>folcwiga</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>folcwita</i>	(m.)		‘public councillor, senator’
<i>folcwo:h</i>	(n.)		‘deception of the public’
<i>foldærn</i>	(n.)		‘earth-house, grave’
<i>folda:gend</i>	(m.)	folca:gend	‘earth-possessor, earth-dweller’
<i>foldbold</i>	(n.)		‘house, castle’
<i>foldbu.end</i>	(m.)		‘earth-dweller, man, inhabitant of a country’
<i>folde</i>	(f.)	feolde	‘earth, ground, soil, terra firma; land, country, region; world’
<i>foldgræf</i>	(n.)		‘earth-grave’
<i>foldræst</i>	(f.)		‘rest in the earth’
<i>foldwæstm</i>	(m.)		‘fruits of the earth’
<i>foldweg</i>	(m.)		‘way, path, road, earth’
<i>foldwela</i>	(m.)		‘earthly riches’
<i>foldwong</i>	(m.)		‘plain, earth’
<i>foldwylm</i>	(m?)		‘earth-stream’
<i>folgere</i>	(m.)		‘follower, attendant, disciple, successor, freeman who is not a householder’
<i>folgoð</i>	(m.)	folgað	‘body of retainers, following, retinue, pursuit, employment, service, dignity, office, rule, jurisdiction, district, condition of life, destiny’
<i>folm</i>	(f.)	folme	‘palm, hand’
<i>folma</i>	(m.)		‘palm, hand’
<i>fonfy:r</i>	(n?)		‘firefang’
<i>fo:r 1</i>	(f.)		‘going, course, journey, expedition; way, manner of life’
<i>fo:r 2</i>	(m.)		‘pig, hog’

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<i>foranbodig</i>	(n.)		‘thorax, chest’
<i>forandæg</i>	(m.)		‘early part of the day’
<i>foranhe:afod</i>	(n.)		‘forehead’
<i>foranlencten</i>	(m.)		‘early spring’
<i>foranniht</i>	(f.)		‘early part of the night, dusk, evening’
<i>forannihtsang</i>	(m.)		‘compline’
<i>forbærnednes</i>	(f.)		‘burning’
<i>fo:rbed</i>	(n.)		‘portable bed, litter’
<i>forbe:n</i>	(f.)		‘prayer’
<i>fo:rbo:c</i>	(f.)	fo:rbo:c	‘itinerary’
<i>forbod</i>	(n.)		‘prohibition’
<i>forbry:tednes</i>	(f.)	forbry:tennes	‘contrition’
<i>forbyrd</i>	(f.)	forebyrd	‘abstention; longsuffering’
<i>forca</i>	(m.)	forc (DOE)	‘fork’
<i>force</i>	(f.)		‘fork’
<i>forcel</i>	(m.)		‘pitchfork’
<i>forcierrednes</i>	(f.)	forcerrednes, forcyrrednes	‘perversity; turning aside’
<i>forcierring</i>	(f.)	forcerring, forcyrring	‘turning aside’
<i>ford</i>	(m.)		‘ford; waterway’
<i>forde:mednes</i>	(f.)		‘condemnation, proscription’
<i>forde:mend</i>	(m.)		‘accuser’
<i>forde:ming</i>	(f.)		‘plunder, spoliation’
<i>fordrifnes</i>	(f.)		‘objection, opposition’
<i>fordwer</i>	(m.)		‘weir at a ford’
<i>forea:ð</i>	(m.)		‘preliminary oath’
<i>forebe:acen</i>	(n.)	forebe:cen	‘sign, portent, prodigy’
<i>forebi:cnung</i>	(f.)		‘prophecy’
<i>forebiscop</i>	(m.)		‘high-priest’
<i>forebod</i>	(n.)		‘prophecy, preaching’
<i>foreboda</i>	(m.)	forboda	‘forerunner, messenger, crier’
<i>forebodere</i>	(m.)		‘herald, crier’
<i>forebodung</i>	(f.)		‘prophecy’
<i>forebre:ost</i>	(n.)		‘chest’
<i>foreburh</i>	(f.)		‘outwork; outer court, vestibule’
<i>forebysen</i>	(f.)	forbisen	‘example’
<i>forecennednes</i>	(f.)		‘progeny’
<i>foreceorfend</i>	(m.)		‘front tooth’
<i>forecne:owrisn</i>	(f.)	forecne:orism, forecne:oris, forecne:owris	‘progeny’
<i>forecnyll</i>	(m.)		‘first ringing (of a bell)’
<i>forecostung</i>	(f.)		‘profanation’
<i>forecwide</i>	(m.)		‘prophecy; introduction, heading (of chapter)’
<i>forecyme</i>	(m.)		‘proceeding forth’
<i>forecynren</i>	(n.)	forecynre:d	‘progeny’

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<i>foreduru</i>	(f.)		‘vestibule’
<i>foredyre</i>	(n.)	foredere	‘vestibule’
<i>forefengnes</i>	(f.)		‘a protective skirting (of woods)’
<i>forefex</i>	(n.)	forefeax	‘forelock’
<i>forefre:frend</i>	(m.)		‘proconsul’
<i>foregearwung</i>	(f.)		‘preparation, parasceve’
<i>foregeha:t</i>	(n.)		‘vow’
<i>foregenga</i>	(m.)		‘forerunner; predecessor, ancestor; attendant’
<i>foregengel</i>	(m.)	forgengel	‘predecessor’
<i>foregi:mnes</i>	(f.)	forege:mnes	‘observation’
<i>foregidd</i>	(n.)		‘proverb’
<i>foregi:sl</i>	(m.)		‘preliminary hostage’
<i>forehu:s</i>	(n.)		‘porch’
<i>foreiernend</i>	(m.)		‘forerunner’
<i>foreiernere</i>	(m.)		‘forerunner’
<i>forela:dte:ow</i>	(m.)	forela:dtwa	‘chief, leader’
<i>forelæ:rend</i>	(m.)		‘teacher’
<i>forela:r</i>	(f.)		‘preaching’
<i>forela:tte:ow</i>	(m?)		‘leader’
<i>forelocc</i>	(m.)		‘forelock’
<i>foremæ:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘eminence, fame’
<i>foremearcung</i>	(f.)	foremercung	‘title, chapter’
<i>foremunt</i>	(m.)		‘promontory’
<i>forenama</i>	(m.)		‘pronomen’
<i>forenyme</i>	(m.)		‘taking before’
<i>foreri:m</i>	(m.)		‘prologue’
<i>forerynel</i>	(m.)	forrynel	‘forerunner, herald, morning star’
<i>foresægdnes</i>	(f.)		‘preface’
<i>foresaga</i>	(f.)		‘preface’
<i>foresce:awere</i>	(m.)	forsce:awere	‘a foreshewer, foreseer (BT)’
<i>foresce:awung</i>	(f.)		‘contemplation, foresight, providence’
<i>forescieldnes</i>	(f.)		‘protection’
<i>forescyttels</i>	(m.)		‘bolt, bar’
<i>forescy:wa</i>	(m.)		‘shadow’
<i>forescy:wung</i>	(f.)		‘overshadowing’
<i>foreseld</i>	(n.)		‘first seat’
<i>foresetnes</i>	(f.)	foresetednes, foresetenes, forsettednes	‘proposition, purpose; preposition’
<i>forese:ond</i>	(m.)		‘provider’
<i>forese:ones</i>	(f.)	forse:ones	‘care, foresight, providence’
<i>foresingend</i>	(m.)		‘precentor’
<i>forespræ:c</i>	(f.)	foespre:c, foespæ:c, foespe:ca, forspæ:c	‘advocacy, defence, excuse; agreement, arrangement; preamble, preface, prologue; promise’
<i>foespreca</i>	(m.)	forspeca	‘intecessor, advocate, mediator;

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			sponsor'
<i>forestæppend</i>	(m.)		'precursor'
<i>forestæppung</i>	(f.)		'anticipation'
<i>foresteall</i>	(m.)	forsteall, forstal	'intervention, hindrance (of justice); ambush, assault, offence of waylaying in the highway; fine for such an offence; resistance, opposition'
<i>foreste:ora</i>	(m.)		'look-out man, pilot'
<i>forestige</i>	(m.)		'vestibule'
<i>forestihtung</i>	(f.)		'predestination'
<i>foreta:cn</i>	(n.)	forta:cn	'fore-token, prognostic, prodigy, sign, wonder'
<i>foreteohhung</i>	(f.)		'predestination'
<i>forete:ð</i>	(mp.)		'front teeth'
<i>foreti:ge</i>	(m.)		'forecourt, porch'
<i>foreðanc</i>	(m.)	foreðonc	'forethought, providence, consideration, deliberation'
<i>foreðancolnes</i>	(f.)		'prudence'
<i>foreðingere</i>	(m.)		'intercessor, mediator'
<i>foreðingierend</i>	(m.)		'intercessor'
<i>foreðingræ:den</i>	(f.)		'intercession'
<i>foreðingung</i>	(f.)		'intercession'
<i>foreweall</i>	(m.)	forewall	'rampart, bulwark'
<i>foreweard 1</i>	(fn.)	foreward 1, forewerd 1, forwerd 1	'condition, bargain, agreement, treaty, assurance'
<i>foreweard 2</i>	(m.)	forwerd 2	'outpost, scout'
<i>foreweardnes</i>	(f.)	forewerdnes	'beginning'
<i>forewi:tegun</i>	(f.)		'prophecy'
<i>foreword</i>	(n.)	forword 2	'stipulation, condition'
<i>forewritennes</i>	(f.)		'proscription, exile'
<i>forewyrkend</i>	(m.)		'servant'
<i>forewyrð</i>	(f.)		'agreement, condition'
<i>forfang</i>	(n.)	forefeng, forfeng	'capture, (legal) seizure, recovery of cattle or other property; reward for rescuing property'
<i>forfangfeoh</i>	(n.)		'reward for rescuing cattle or other property'
<i>forǣ:gednes</i>	(f.)		'transgression, trespass'
<i>forǣ:gend</i>	(m.)		'transgressor'
<i>forǣ:gung</i>	(f.)		'fault, excess'
<i>forgebind</i>	(n.)		'stricture?'
<i>forgeearnung</i>	(f.)		'merit'
<i>forgefenes 1</i>	(f.)		'pardon, forgiveness, remission; indulgence, permission; gift?'
<i>forgiefednes</i>	(f.)		'forgiveness'
<i>forgiefnes</i>	(f.)	forgefnes, forgifnes, forgyfnes,	'pardon, forgiveness, remission; indulgence, permission; gift?'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		forgefenes 2	
<i>forgifestre</i>	(f.)		‘female giver’
<i>forgifu</i>	(f.)		‘gratia’
<i>forgiftung</i>	(f.)		‘gift; the nuptial gift before the morning gift’
<i>forgitelnes</i>	(f.)	forgytelnes	‘forgetfulness, oblivion’
<i>forgitung</i>	(f.)		‘forgetfulness’
<i>forgnidennes</i>	(f.)		‘tribulation’
<i>forgrindet</i>	(n.)		‘grinding, pounding’
<i>forhæbbend</i>	(m.)	forhæbban	‘abstinent, continent person’
<i>forhæfednes</i>	(f.)	forhæfdnes, forhæfnes, forhæfenes, forheafdnnes, forhefednes	‘temperance, continence, self-restraint, abstinence; parsimony’
<i>forhe:afod</i>	(n.)	forehe:afod, forhæ:fd	‘forehead, brow, skull’
<i>forhealdnes</i>	(f.)		‘unchastity’
<i>forhergend</i>	(m.)		‘ravager’
<i>forhergung</i>	(f.)	forhergiund, forheriung	‘harassing, devastation’
<i>forhogiend</i>	(m.)		‘despiser’
<i>forhogodnes</i>	(f.)	forhohnes	‘contempt’
<i>forhogung</i>	(f.)		‘contempt’
<i>forhtle:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘fearlessness’
<i>forhtnes</i>	(f.)		‘fear, terror’
<i>forhto</i>	(?)		‘fear’
<i>forhtung</i>	(f.)		‘fear’
<i>forhwierfednes</i>	(f.)	forwyrfednes	‘perversity’
<i>forierð</i>	(?)	foryrð	‘a head-land in the case of land with furrows at right angles to those of the adjacent land’
<i>forlæ:tennes</i>	(f.)	forlæ:tednes, forlæ:tnes, forle:tnes	‘leaving, departure, absence; loss, perdition; intermission, cessation, end; remission; divorce’
<i>forlæ:ting</i>	(f.)	forle:ting	‘leaving, intermission’
<i>forlæ:tu</i>	(sbpl.)	forle:tu	‘losses, sufferings’
<i>forlegis</i>	(f.)	forleges, forliges	‘prostitute, adulteress’
<i>forlegnes</i>	(f.)	forlegenes, forligenes, forlignes, forelegnis	‘fornication’
<i>forlegnis</i>	(f.)		‘prostitute’
<i>forle:ornes</i>	(f.)	forele:ornes	‘transgression’
<i>forleornung</i>	(f.)		‘deception’
<i>forle:tere</i>	(?)	forlæ:tere (DOE)	‘a forsaker’
<i>forlicgend</i>	(m.)		‘fornicator’
<i>forliger I</i>	(n.)	forligere	‘adultery, fornication, wantonness, immorality’

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<i>forliger 2</i>	(mf.)	forli:r	‘whoremonger, adulterer; fornicatress, adulteress’
<i>forligerbed</i>	(n.)		‘bed of fornication’
<i>forligerhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘house of ill fame’
<i>forligerwi:f</i>	(n.)	forlegerwi:f, forligorwi:f	‘prostitute’
<i>forliggang</i>	(m.)		‘adultery, fornication’
<i>forli:sgleng</i>	(?)	forlegisgleng	‘harlot’s dress’
<i>forliðennes</i>	(f.)	forlidennes	‘shipwreck’
<i>forlor</i>	(m.)		‘loss, destruction. to: forlore gedo:n to destroy’
<i>forlorenes</i>	(f.)		‘state of being forlorn, perdition, destruction’
<i>formæ:l</i>	(fn.)	forma:l	‘negotiation, agreement, treaty’
<i>formelle</i>	(f.)	formella	‘bench’
<i>fo:rmete</i>	(m.)		‘food for a journey’
<i>formolsnung</i>	(f.)		‘corruption’
<i>forne 1</i>	(f? m?)	forne 3	‘trout’
<i>forne 2</i>	(f.)		‘trout’
<i>Forne:tes folm</i>	(f.)		‘a plant’
<i>forræ:da</i>	(m.)		‘traitor, plotter’
<i>forræ:pe</i>	(n?)		‘assart’
<i>fo:rracu</i>	(f.)		‘itinerary’
<i>forridel</i>	(m.)		‘fore-rider, forerunner, messenger’
<i>forrotednes</i>	(f.)	forrotadnes, forrotodnes	‘corrupt matter, rottenness’
<i>forsacennes</i>	(f.)		‘denial’
<i>forsacung</i>	(f.)		‘denial’
<i>forscamung</i>	(f.)		‘modesty’
<i>forscapung</i>	(f.)	forsceapung (DOE)	‘mishap, mischance’
<i>forsceap</i>	(n.)		‘evil deed?’
<i>forscending</i>	(f.)		‘confusion’
<i>forsceta</i>	(?)	forssce:ta	‘flood-gate’
<i>forscip</i>	(n.)	forescip	‘foeship, prow’
<i>forscired</i>	(?)		‘the dead?’
<i>forscrencednes</i>	(f.)	forscæncednes	‘supplanting, deceit’
<i>forscrencend</i>	(m.)		‘supplanter’
<i>forsewen</i>	(f.)	forsawen	‘contempt’
<i>forsewennes</i>	(f.)	forseawennes	‘contempt’
<i>forsewestre</i>	(f.)	forsæwestre	‘female despiser’
<i>forsi:ð 1</i>	(m.)		‘going forth, decease’
<i>forsliet</i>	(m.)	forsliet	‘slaughter’
<i>forspaning</i>	(f.)		‘allurement’
<i>forspennend</i>	(m.)		‘procurer’
<i>forspennestre</i>	(f.)		‘procuress’
<i>forspenning</i>	(f.)	forspennen	‘enticement, seduction, evil attraction’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>forspild</i>	(m.)		‘destruction’
<i>forspillednes</i>	(f.)	forspildnes	‘waste, destruction, perdition’
<i>forst</i>	(m.)	frost	‘frost’
<i>forstrogdnes</i>	(f.)		‘headlong descent or fall (DOE)’
<i>forsuwung</i>	(f.)		‘silence’
<i>forswarung</i>	(f.)		‘perjury’
<i>forsworcennes</i>	(f.)		‘darkening, darkness’
<i>forsworennnes</i>	(f.)		‘perjury’
<i>forti:n</i>	(n.)		‘a portent’
<i>fortog</i>	(n.)		‘gripes’
<i>fortogenes</i>	(f.)		‘gripping, spasm’
<i>fortreding</i>	(f.)		‘treading down, crushing’
<i>fortru:wodnes</i>	(f.)	fortru:godnes, fortru:wednes	‘presumption’
<i>fortru:wung</i>	(f.)		‘presumption’
<i>fortyhtigend</i>	(m.)	fortihtend fortyhtend (BT), fortyhtiend (DOE)	‘polluter, defiler’
<i>forðahting</i>	(f.)	forðeahting	‘exhortation’
<i>forðbylding</i>	(f.)		‘emboldening, encouragement’
<i>forðcyme</i>	(m.)		‘coming forth, birth’
<i>forðdæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘advantage’
<i>forðeahtung</i>	(f.)	forðahtung	‘exhortation’
<i>forðfæder</i>	(m.)		‘forefather, ancestor’
<i>forðfe:rednes</i>	(f.)		‘death’
<i>forðfe:ring</i>	(f.)		‘death’
<i>forðfo:r</i>	(f.)		‘departure, death’
<i>forðforlæ:tenes</i>	(f.)	forðforle:tenes	‘licence’
<i>forðfromung</i>	(f.)		‘departure’
<i>forðgang</i>	(m.)	forðgeong	‘going forth, progress, advance, success; privy, drain; purging, evacuation’
<i>forðgegyrdu</i>	(?)		‘ornaments of forðgyrd’
<i>forðgele:orednes</i>	(f.)		‘departure, death’
<i>forðgesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘creature, created being or thing, world; future destiny’
<i>forðgewitenes</i>	(f.)		‘departure’
<i>forðgyrd</i>	(m.)	forgyrd	‘fore-girdle, martingale’
<i>forðherge</i>	(m.)		‘van (of an army)’
<i>forðlæ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘bringing forth’
<i>forðman</i>	(m.)		‘man of rank’
<i>forðræ:stednes</i>	(f.)	forðræ:stnes, forðre:stnes, forðre:stednes	‘tribulation’
<i>forðryccednes</i>	(f.)	forðriccednes	‘pressure, oppression’
<i>forðrycnes</i>	(f.)	forerycnes	‘extortion, oppression, tribulation’
<i>forðryne</i>	(m.)		‘onward course’
<i>forðscype</i>	(m.)		‘progress’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>forðsetennes</i>	(f.)		‘loaves of offering, shewbread (DOE)’
<i>forðsi:ð</i>	(m.)	forsi:ð 2	‘going forth, decease’
<i>forðspell</i>	(n.)		‘declaration’
<i>forðspo:wnes</i>	(f.)		‘prosperity’
<i>forðstæpping</i>	(f.)		‘advance’
<i>forðstefn</i>	(m.)		‘prow’
<i>forðswebung</i>	(f.)		‘a killing?’
<i>forðti:ge</i>	(m.)	forðte:ge, forðty:ge	‘vestibule’
<i>forððegn</i>	(m.)		‘chief noble’
<i>forðung</i>	(f.)		‘furtherance’
<i>forðward 2</i>	(m.)	forðwerd 1	‘look-out man, pilot’
<i>forðwardnes</i>	(f.)		‘progress’
<i>forðweg</i>	(m.)		‘journey, departure. in (on) forðwege away’
<i>forðwi:f</i>	(n.)		‘matron’
<i>forðyldegung</i>	(f.)		‘tolerance’
<i>forwana</i>	(m.)		‘abundance?’
<i>forwandung</i>	(f.)		‘shame’
<i>forward 1</i>	(?)	forðward 4, foreward 5	‘beginning, front; heading, title, chapter’
<i>forwardmercung</i>	(f.)		‘heading’
<i>forwenednes</i>	(f.)		‘insolence, presumption, arrogance (DOE)’
<i>forweorpnes</i>	(f.)		‘migration’
<i>forwerodnes</i>	(f.)	forwerennes	‘old age’
<i>forwiernednes</i>	(f.)	forwyrnednes	‘restraint, self-denial, continence’
<i>forwitolnes</i>	(f.)	forewitolnes	‘intelligence, diligence’
<i>forword 1</i>	(n.)		‘iota’
<i>forwordenes</i>	(f.)	forweorðenes	‘destruction, failure’
<i>forwost</i>	(m.)	forwest, forewost	‘chief, captain’
<i>forwyrð</i>	(fn.)	forwird	‘destruction, ruin, fall, death’
<i>forwyrht</i>	(f.)		‘misdeed; ruin’
<i>forwyrhta</i>	(m.)	forewyrhta	‘agent, deputy; evil-doer, malefactor, ruined person’
<i>forwyrpnes</i>	(f.)		‘casting out’
<i>forylðu</i>	(f.)		‘extreme old age’
<i>fostere</i>	(m.)		‘a spade’
<i>fo:stor</i>	(m.)	fo:ster, fo:stur	‘sustenance, maintenance, food, nourishment’
<i>fo:storbearn</i>	(n.)		‘foster-child’
<i>fo:storbro:ðor</i>	(m.)		‘foster-brother’
<i>fo:storcild</i>	(n.)	fo:stercild	‘foster-child’
<i>fo:storfæder</i>	(m.)		‘foster-father’
<i>fo:storland</i>	(n.)	fo:sterland	‘land granted for the support of the recipients’
<i>fo:storle:an</i>	(n.)		‘payment for maintenance’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>fo:storling</i>	(m.)		‘foster-child, nursling, pupil’
<i>fo:stormann</i>	(m.)	fe:stermann	‘bondsman, security’
<i>fo:stormo:dor</i>	(f.)	fæ:stermo:dor	‘foster-mother’
<i>fo:storno:ð</i>	(m.)		‘pasture, sustenance’
<i>fo:storsweostor</i>	(f.)		‘foster-sister’
<i>fo:strað</i>	(m.)	fo:streð	‘food, manna’
<i>fo:string</i>	(m.)		‘foster-child, disciple’
<i>fo:t</i>	(m.)		‘foot (as limb and as measure)’
<i>fo:ta:dl</i>	(fn.)		‘gout in the feet; morbus regius’
<i>fo:tbred</i>	(n.)		‘foot-board, stirrup’
<i>fo:tcosp</i>	(m.)	fo:tcops	‘foot-fetter’
<i>fo:tcoðu</i>	(f.)		‘gout in the feet; morbus regius’
<i>fo:tece</i>	(m.)		‘gout in the feet’
<i>fo:tfeter</i>	(f.)		‘fetter on the feet’
<i>fo:tgemearc</i>	(n.)		‘space of a foot’
<i>fo:tgemet</i>	(n.)		‘a foot in measure’
<i>fo:tgeswell</i>	(n.)		‘swelling of the foot’
<i>fo:tgewæ:de</i>	(n.)		‘covering for the feet’
<i>fo:tla:st</i>	(mf.)	fo:tlæ:st	‘footprint, spoor; foot’
<i>fo:tmæ:l</i>	(n.)		‘foot-measure, foot’
<i>fo:tra:p</i>	(m.)		‘the loose part of the sheet by which a sail is trimmed to the wind, propes; rope by which the foot of a sail is tied’
<i>fo:tsceamol</i>	(m.)	fo:tscemol, fo:tsceamel, fo:tsceamul	‘footstool’
<i>fo:tsceanca</i>	(m.)		‘foreleg’
<i>fo:tsetl</i>	(n.)		‘footstool’
<i>fo:tspor</i>	(n.)		‘footprints, spoor’
<i>fo:tspure</i>	(n.)		‘foot-rest, foot-support’
<i>fo:tsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘base, pedestal’
<i>fo:tstapol</i>	(m.)		‘footstep’
<i>fo:tswæð</i>	(n.)	forswæð	‘footprint, footstep; foot’
<i>fo:tswaðu</i>	(f.)		‘footprint, footstep; foot’
<i>fo:tswyle</i>	(m.)	fo:tswile	‘swelling of the foot’
<i>fo:tðwe:al</i>	(n.)		‘washing of the feet’
<i>fo:twærc</i>	(n.)		‘pain in the foot, gout’
<i>fo:twelm</i>	(m.)	fo:twylm, fo:twolma	‘instep’
<i>fo:ðor 1</i>	(n.)	fo:ðer, fo:ður	‘load, cartload; food, fodder’
<i>fo:ðor 2</i>	(n.)		‘covering, case, basket’
<i>fox</i>	(m.)		‘fox’
<i>foxescla:te</i>	(f.)		‘burdock’
<i>foxescli:fe</i>	(f.)		‘foxglove?, greater burdock?’
<i>foxesfo:t</i>	(m.)		‘fox-foot, xiphion’
<i>foxesglo:fa</i>	(m.)		‘foxglove’
<i>foxhol</i>	(n.)		‘fox-hole’
<i>foxhyll</i>	(m.)		‘fox-hill’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>foxung</i>	(f.)		‘foxlike wile, craftiness’
<i>fra:sung</i>	(f.)		‘questioning, temptation’
<i>fracoð 2</i>	(n.)	fraced 1, fracēð 1, fracod 1, fracud, fracuð 1, fræcuð	‘insult, contumely, disgrace; wickedness’
<i>fracoðdæ:d</i>	(f.)	fracoddæ:d	‘misdeed’
<i>fracoðlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘vileness, coarseness, obscenity’
<i>fracoðnes</i>	(f.)		‘vileness, coarseness, obscenity’
<i>fracoðscipe</i>	(m.)	fracodscipe	‘scandalous conduct’
<i>fracoðword</i>	(n.)		‘insulting word’
<i>fræfel 1</i>	(?)		‘cunning’
<i>fræfelnes</i>	(f.)		‘sharpness, shrewdness’
<i>frægning</i>	(f.)		‘questioning’
<i>frætenes</i>	(f.)		‘ornament’
<i>fræ:tgenga</i>	(m.)	fre:tgenga	‘apostasy’
<i>frætlæppa</i>	(m.)		‘dew-lap’
<i>frætwa</i>	(fp.)	frætwe	‘treasures, ornaments, trappings, armour; m.adorner’
<i>frætwednes</i>	(f.)	frætwædnes, frætwodnes	‘adorning, decoration, ornament’
<i>frambige</i>	(m.)		‘backsliding, apostasy, default’
<i>framcyme</i>	(m.)	fromcyme	‘issue, posterity’
<i>framcynn</i>	(n.)	fromcynn	‘issue, posterity; origin’
<i>framfær</i>	(mn.)		‘departure’
<i>framfæreld</i>	(mn.)		‘departure’
<i>framfaru</i>	(f.)	fromfaru	‘excess’
<i>framfundung</i>	(f.)		‘departure’
<i>framjerning</i>	(f.)	fromjerning, framerning	‘outflowing’
<i>framla:d</i>	(f.)	fromla:d	‘departure’
<i>framnes</i>	(f.)	fromnes	‘vigour, excellence’
<i>framrinc</i>	()	fromrinc	‘chief, prince’
<i>framscipe</i>	(m.)	fromscipe	‘exercise, action; progress, success; fraternity’
<i>framsi:ð</i>	(m.)	fromsi:ð	‘departure’
<i>framslitnes</i>	(f.)	fromslitnes	‘desolation’
<i>franca</i>	(m.)		‘lance, javelin’
<i>fre:a 1</i>	(m.)	fre:o 3, fri:a	‘ruler, lord, king, master; the Lord, Christ, God; husband’
<i>fre:abregd</i>	()		‘mighty device’
<i>fre:adrihten</i>	(m.)	fre:odryhten	‘lord and master’
<i>fre:amiht</i>	(f.)		‘great strength’
<i>fre:areccere</i>	(m.)		‘prince’
<i>fre:awine</i>	(m.)	fre:owine	‘lord and friend’
<i>fre:awra:sn</i>	(f.)		‘splendid chain; splendid band’
<i>freca</i>	(m.)		‘warrior, hero’
<i>fre:cen</i>	(n.)		‘danger’
<i>fre:cennes</i>	(f.)	fre:cnes (DOE y SWEET),	‘harm, danger’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		fre:celnes	
<i>frecma:se</i>	(f.)		‘titmouse’
<i>fre:cne 2</i>	(n.)	fræ:cne 1	‘peril’
<i>frecnes</i>	(f.)		‘greediness’
<i>frecwa:send</i>	(m.)		‘gluttony’
<i>fre:fer</i>	(f.)		‘consolation’
<i>fre:fernes</i>	(f.)		‘consolation’
<i>fre:frend</i>	(mf.)	fre:fiend	‘comforter, consoler; the Comforter (Holy Ghost)’
<i>fre:fung</i>	(f.)		‘consolation’
<i>fregen</i>	(n.)	fregn, frægn	‘question’
<i>fregnung</i>	(f.)		‘questioning’
<i>fremfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘utility, profit’
<i>fremsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘benefit, benignity, kindness, liberality’
<i>fremu</i>	(f.)	freme 2	‘advantage, gain, benefit’
<i>fremung</i>	(f.)	fremung, fromung, framung	‘advantage, profit, good’
<i>frence</i>	(f.)		‘a coarse cloak’
<i>fre:o 2</i>	(f.)	fre:oh 1, fri:g 1, fri:o 1, fry: 1	‘woman, lady’
<i>fre:o 4</i>	(f?)	fre:oh 2, fri:g 2, fri:o 2, fry: 2	‘freedom, immunity’
<i>fre:obearn</i>	(n.)		‘child of gentle birth’
<i>fre:obro:ðor</i>	(m.)		‘own brother’
<i>fre:oburh</i>	(f.)		‘city’
<i>fre:od 1</i>	(f.)		‘peace, friendship; good-will, affection’
<i>fre:odo:m</i>	(m.)	fre:olsdo:m	‘freedom, state of free-will, charter, emancipation, deliverance’
<i>fre:odohtor</i>	(f.)		‘freeborn daughter’
<i>fre:ola:c</i>	(n.)		‘free-will offering, oblation’
<i>fre:olæ:ta</i>	(m.)		‘freedman’
<i>fre:ols 1</i>	(mn.)		‘freedom, immunity, privilege; feast-day, festival; charter of freedom’
<i>fre:olsæ:fen</i>	(m.)		‘eve of a feast’
<i>fre:olsbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘charter of freedom’
<i>fre:olsbryce</i>	(m.)	fre:olsbrice	‘breach of festival’
<i>fre:olsdæg</i>	(m.)		‘feast-day, festival-day’
<i>fre:olsend</i>	(m.)	fre:olsiend	‘liberator’
<i>fre:olsgefa</i>	(m.)		‘emancipator’
<i>fre:olsge:r</i>	(n.)	fre:olsge:ar	‘year of jubilee’
<i>fre:olsmann</i>	(m.)		‘freedman’
<i>fre:olsniht</i>	(f.)		‘eve of a festival’
<i>fre:olssto:w</i>	(f.)		‘festival-place’
<i>fre:olsti:d</i>	(f.)		‘festival, feast-day’
<i>fre:olsung</i>	(f.)		‘celebration of a feast’

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<i>fre:omæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘free kinsman’
<i>fre:omann</i>	(m.)		‘free-man, freeborn man’
<i>fre:onama</i>	(m.)	fre:onoma	‘surname’
<i>fre:ond</i>	(m.)	fre:nd, fri:and	‘friend, relative; lover’
<i>fre:ondla:r</i>	(f.)		‘friendly counsel’
<i>fre:ondlaðu</i>	(f.)		‘friendly invitation’
<i>fre:ondle:ast</i>	(f.)		‘want of friends’
<i>fre:ondlufu</i>	(f.)		‘friendship, love’
<i>fre:ondmyne</i>	(f.)		‘amorous intention’
<i>fre:ondræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘friendship; conjugal love’
<i>fre:ondscipe</i>	(m.)	fre:odscipe	‘friendship; conjugal love’
<i>fre:ondspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘abundance of friends’
<i>fre:oriht</i>	(n.)		‘rights of freemen’
<i>fre:osceat</i>	(m.)		‘freehold property’
<i>fre:ot</i>	(m.)	fre:od 2	‘freedom. fre:otes ðolian to be reduced to slavery’
<i>fre:otgifa</i>	(m.)		‘liberator’
<i>fre:otgifu</i>	(f.)	fre:otgift	‘emancipation’
<i>fre:otmann</i>	(m.)		‘freedman’
<i>fre:owi:f</i>	(n.)	fri:wi:f	‘free-woman’
<i>Fri:andæg</i>	(?)		‘Friday’
<i>fricca</i>	(m.)	friccea, fryccea	‘herald, crier’
<i>friclo</i>	(f.)	fricolo	‘appetite’
<i>frico</i>	(f.)		‘usury, interest (DOE)’
<i>fri:ge</i>	(fp.)		‘love’
<i>fri:gea</i>	(m.)	fre:a 3	‘lord, master’
<i>Fri:geæ:fen</i>	(m.)		‘Thursday evening’
<i>Fri:gedæg</i>	(m.)	Fri:gdæg	‘Friday’
<i>Fri:geniht</i>	(f.)		‘Thursday night’
<i>fri:gnes</i>	(f.)		‘freedom’
<i>frigedo:m</i>	(m.)		‘deliberation’
<i>frignung</i>	(f.)		‘question’
<i>friht</i>	(n.)	freht, fryht, firht	‘divination’
<i>frihtere</i>	(m.)		‘diviner, soothsayer’
<i>frihtrung</i>	(f.)	frictrung	‘soothsaying, divination’
<i>Frisan</i>	(mp.)	Fresan, Fryan	‘Frisian’
<i>frið</i>	(mn.)	fryð	‘peace, tranquility, security, refuge. f. niman to make peace; privilege of special protection, and penalty for the breach of it; restoration of rights (to an outlaw)’
<i>friða</i>	(m.)	freoða	‘protector’
<i>friða:ð</i>	(m.)		‘oath of peace’
<i>friðbe:na</i>	(m.)		‘suppliant, refugee’
<i>friðborh</i>	(m.)	fre:oborh, fri:borh	‘surety for peace’
<i>friðbræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘breach of the peace’
<i>friðburg</i>	(f.)		‘town with which there is peace, city of refuge’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>friðcandel</i>	(f.)		‘the sun’
<i>friðgeard</i>	(m.)		‘enclosed space, asylum, sanctuary; court of peace (heaven)’
<i>friðgeda:l</i>	(n.)	ferhðda:l	‘death’
<i>friðgegilda</i>	(m.)		‘member of a peace-guild’
<i>friðgewrit</i>	(m.)		‘peace agreement’
<i>friðgild</i>	(n.)		‘peace-guild’
<i>friðgi:sl</i>	(m.)		‘peace-hostage’
<i>friðhengest</i>	(m.)	fri:ðhengest, friðhengest	‘stately horse? or horse of peace?’
<i>friðherpað</i>	(m.)		‘king’s highway’
<i>friðhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘sanctuary’
<i>friðiend</i>	(m.)		‘helper, defender’
<i>friðland</i>	(n.)		‘friendly territory’
<i>friðma:l</i>	(n.)		‘article of peace’
<i>friðmann</i>	(m.)		‘man under special peace-protection’
<i>friðobe:acen</i>	(n.)	freoðbe:acen	‘sign of peace’
<i>friðoscealc</i>	(m.)	freoðoscealc	‘angel’
<i>friðosibb</i>	(f.)		‘peace-bringer’
<i>friðospe:d</i>	(f.)	freoðspe:d	‘abundant peace’
<i>friðota:cn</i>	(n.)		‘sign of peace’
<i>friðoðe:awas</i>	(mp.)	freoðoðe:awas	‘peaceful state’
<i>friðowæ:r</i>	(f.)	freoðowæ:r	‘treaty of peace’
<i>friðowang</i>	(m.)	freoðwang	‘peaceful plain; place of refuge’
<i>friðowaru</i>	(f.)	freoðwaru	‘protection’
<i>friðowebba</i>	(m.)	freðowebba	‘peace-maker’
<i>friðowebbe</i>	(f.)	freoðowebbe	‘peace-maker’
<i>friðscip</i>	(n.)		‘ship for defence’
<i>friðso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘sanctuary, asylum’
<i>friðsplott</i>	(m.)		‘peace-spot, asylum’
<i>friðsto:l</i>	(m.)		‘sanctuary, asylum, refuge’
<i>friðsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘refuge, sanctuary’
<i>friðu</i>	(fm.)	freoðu, friðo, freðo, freoðo	‘peace, safety, protection; refuge, asylum’
<i>fro:forbo:c</i>	(f.)	fro:ferbo:c	‘book of consolation’
<i>fro:forga:st</i>	(m.)	fro:ferga:st	‘consoling spirit, Holy Ghost, Comforter’
<i>fro:fornes</i>	(f.)		‘consolation’
<i>fro:forword</i>	(n.)		‘word of consolation’
<i>frogga</i>	(m.)	frocga	‘frog’
<i>frosc</i>	(m.)	forsc, frox	‘frog’
<i>fro:we</i>	(f.)		‘woman’
<i>fruma</i>	(m.)		‘beginning, origin, cause; creation; originator, inventor, founder, creator, first-born; prince, king, chief, ruler. on fruman at first. wæstma fruman

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			first-fruits'
<i>fruma:cennes</i>	(f.)		'nativity'
<i>frumbearn</i>	(n.)		'first-born child'
<i>frumbyrd</i>	(f.)		'birth'
<i>frumbyrdling</i>	(n.)		'youth'
<i>frumcennig</i>	(m.)		'first-born'
<i>frumcne:ow</i>	(n.)		'primal generation'
<i>frumcyn</i>	(n.)		'ancestry, origin, descent, lineage; race, tribe'
<i>frumcyrr</i>	(m.)		'first time'
<i>frumdysig</i>	(n.)		'first offence, beginning of sin'
<i>frumga:r</i>	(m.)	frumga:ra	'leader, patriarch, chieftain, noble'
<i>frumgesceap</i>	(n.)		'creation of the world'
<i>frumgeweorc</i>	(n.)		'original construction'
<i>frumgewrit</i>	(n.)		'deed, document'
<i>frumgifu</i>	(f.)		'prerogative, privilege'
<i>frumgripa</i>	(m.)		'firstling'
<i>frumgyld</i>	(n.)		'first instalment'
<i>frumhe:owung</i>	(f.)	frumhy:wung	'original formation'
<i>frumhrægl</i>	(n.)		'first garment (of fig-leaves)'
<i>frumildo</i>	(f.)		'early age'
<i>frumle:oh</i>	(n.)		'dawn'
<i>frumli:da</i>	(m.)		'chief sailor'
<i>frummeoluc</i>	(f.)		'nectar (new milk?); beestings'
<i>frummynetslæge</i>	(m.)		'first coinage'
<i>frumræ:d</i>	(m.)		'primary ordinance'
<i>frumræ:den</i>	(f.)		'space of time'
<i>frumri:pa</i>	(m.)		'first-fruits'
<i>frumsceaft</i>	(m.)		'first creation, origin, primeval condition; creature; home'
<i>frumsceatt</i>	(m.)		'first-fruits'
<i>frumscepend</i>	(m.)		'creator'
<i>frumscyld</i>	(f.)		'original sin'
<i>frumsetnes</i>	(f.)		'authority'
<i>frumsetnung</i>	(f.)		'foundation, creation'
<i>frumslæ:p</i>	(m.)		'first sleep'
<i>frumspellung</i>	(f.)		'first relation, original story'
<i>frumspræ:c</i>	(f.)		'opening words'
<i>frumstaðol</i>	(m.)		'first state'
<i>frumstemn</i>	(m.)		'prow'
<i>frumsto:l</i>	(m.)		'first or principal seat, paternal home'
<i>frumtal</i>	(f.)		'first statement in an action?, of a witness?'
<i>frumte:am</i>	(m?)		'first team (of animals harnessed in line)'
<i>frumti:d</i>	(f.)		'beginning'
<i>frumtyhtle</i>	(f.)		'first accusation, first charge'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>frumwæstm</i>	(mf.)		‘first-fruits’
<i>frumweorc</i>	(n.)		‘primeval work, creation’
<i>frumwi:fung</i>	(f.)		‘first marriage’
<i>frumwylm</i>	(m.)	frumwelms	‘new-born zeal; first inflammation’
<i>frumwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘creator’
<i>frymetling</i>	(f.)		‘young cow’
<i>frymð 1</i>	(mf.)	frumð 1, frymðu 1, frymðo 1	‘origin, beginning, foundation; creature, (in pl.), created things’
<i>frysca 1</i>	(m.)	frisca 1	‘kite, bittern’
<i>frysca 2</i>	(?)	frisca 2	‘pusio?’
<i>fugel</i>	(m.)	fugol	‘fowl, bird’
<i>fugelbona</i>	(m.)		‘fowler’
<i>fugelcynn</i>	(n.)		‘bird-tribe’
<i>fugeldæg</i>	(m.)	fuguldæg	‘day on which poultry might be eaten’
<i>fugeldoppe</i>	(f?)		‘water-fowl’
<i>fugeleswy:se</i>	(f.)		‘larkspur’
<i>fugelhwata</i>	(m.)		‘augur’
<i>fugelli:m</i>	(m.)		‘bird-lime’
<i>fugelnett</i>	(n.)		‘bird-net’
<i>fugelnoð</i>	(m.)	fugeloð	‘bird-catching, fowling’
<i>fugeltimber</i>	(n.)		‘young bird’
<i>fugeltre:o</i>	(n.)		‘prop (of a snare for birds)’
<i>fugelweohlere</i>	(m.)	fugelwiglere	‘augur’
<i>fuglere</i>	(m.)	fugelere	‘fowler’
<i>fuglesbe:an</i>	(f.)		‘vetch’
<i>fuglung</i>	(f.)		‘bird-catching’
<i>ful 1</i>	(n.)	full 3	‘beaker, cup’
<i>fu:l 2</i>	(n.)	fy:l	‘filth, foulness, impurity, crime, offence’
<i>fu:letre:o</i>	(n.)		‘black alder’
<i>fulla</i>	(m.)		‘fulness; assembly?’
<i>fullæ:st</i>	(m.)	fulla:st, fulle:st, fylst 2, fullest	‘help, support’
<i>fullbryce</i>	(m.)		‘complete breach of the peace; violation of the rights of a clerical offender’
<i>fullere</i>	(m.)		‘fuller, bleacher’
<i>fullfremednes</i>	(f.)	fulfremednes	‘perfection’
<i>fullmægen</i>	(n.)		‘great power’
<i>fullnes</i>	(f.)		‘fulness’
<i>fulloc</i>	(n.)		‘final or definite agreement’
<i>fullsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘abundance’
<i>fullðungennes</i>	(f.)		‘full development’
<i>fullwer</i>	(m.)		‘complete wer, full atonement’
<i>fu:lnes</i>	(f.)	fu:lnes, fy:lnes	‘foulness, filthy smell’
<i>fultum</i>	(m.)	fulte:am	‘help, support, protection; forces, army’

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<i>fultumgestre</i>	(f.)		‘a helper’
<i>fulwa</i>	(m.)		‘fuller’
<i>fulwere</i>	(m.)		‘baptizer, baptist’
<i>fulwiht</i>	(mfn.)	fulluht, fulwuht	‘baptism, Christianity’
<i>fulwihtbæð</i>	(n.)	fulluhtbæð	‘baptismal bath, font’
<i>fulwihtbe:na</i>	(m.)		‘applicant for baptism’
<i>fulwihtele</i>	(m.)		‘baptismal oil’
<i>fulwihtere</i>	(m.)		‘baptizer; the Baptist’
<i>fulwihtfæder</i>	(m.)		‘baptismal father, godfather, baptizer’
<i>fulwihttha:d</i>	(m.)		‘baptismal order or vow’
<i>fulwihtnama</i>	(m.)		‘baptismal name, Christian name’
<i>fulwihtsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘baptistry’
<i>fulwihtti:d</i>	(f.)		‘time of baptism’
<i>fulwihtðe:aw</i>	(m.)		‘rite of baptism’
<i>fulwihtðe:nung</i>	(f.)	fulwuhtðe:nung	‘baptismal service’
<i>fulwihtwæter</i>	(n.)		‘laver of baptism’
<i>fulwihtwere</i>	(m.)		‘baptist’
<i>fundung</i>	(f.)		‘departure’
<i>funta</i>	(m.)	funte, finta 2	‘spring?, brook?’
<i>furh</i>	(f.)	furuh	‘furrow, trench’
<i>furhwudu</i>	(m.)		‘pine’
<i>furlang</i>	(n.)		‘length of furrow, furlong; land the breadth of a furrow’
<i>fu:sle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘death-song, dirge’
<i>fu:snes</i>	(f.)		‘quickness’
<i>fustra</i>	(m.)		‘firestone, stone used for striking fire, flint’
<i>fyld</i>	(m.)		‘fold, crease’
<i>fyldesto:l</i>	(m.)	fyldsto:l, fealdesto:l	‘folding-stool’
<i>fylgend</i>	(m.)	fyllend	‘follower, observer’
<i>fylgestre</i>	(f.)		‘female follower’
<i>fylgung 1</i>	(f.)		‘following’
<i>fylgung 2</i>	(?)	fælgung	‘fallow-land’
<i>fyignes</i>	(f.)		‘following, practice’
<i>fyllað</i>	(m.)		‘filling, filling up’
<i>fyllen</i>	(f.)	fillen 2	‘a dropping’
<i>fyllese:ocnes</i>	(f.)		‘epilepsy’
<i>fylleðflo:d</i>	(m.)		‘high tide’
<i>fyllewærc</i>	(n.)	fellewærc, fiellewærc	‘epilepsy’
<i>fylo</i>	(f.)	fyllu, fyll, fill, fyl	‘fulnes (of food), fill, feast, satiety; impregnation’
<i>fylst 1</i>	(m.)		‘help, aid’
<i>fy:lð</i>	(f.)	fe:lð	‘filth, uncleanness, impurity’
<i>fynde</i>	(m.)		‘invention, devising’
<i>fyne</i>	(m? n?)		‘moisture, mould’

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<i>fy:r</i>	(n.)	fī:r	‘fire, a fire’
<i>fy:rbæð</i>	(n.)		‘fire-bath, hell-fire’
<i>fy:rbend</i>	(m.)		‘bar forged in the fire’
<i>fy:rbe:ta</i>	(m.)		‘fireman, stoker’
<i>fy:rbryne</i>	(m.)		‘conflagration’
<i>fy:rclomm</i>	(m.)		‘band forged in the fire’
<i>fy:rcru:ce</i>	(f.)		‘crucible, kettle’
<i>fy:rcynn</i>	(n.)		‘fire’
<i>fy:rðcræft</i>	(m.)	firdcræft	‘warring host’
<i>fyrdesne</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>fyrdfæreld</i>	(n.)		‘going to war, military service’
<i>fyrdfaru</i>	(f.)		‘going to war, military service’
<i>fyrdfo:r</i>	(f.)		‘military service’
<i>fyrdgeatewe</i>	(fp.)		‘war-gear’
<i>fyrdgemaca</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-soldier’
<i>fyrdgestealla</i>	(m.)		‘comrade in arms’
<i>fyrdgetrum</i>	(n.)		‘band of warriors’
<i>fyrdhom</i>	(m.)	fyrðhoma	‘corslet’
<i>fyrdhrægl</i>	(n.)		‘corslet’
<i>fyrding</i>	(f.)	ferding, fyrdung	‘soldiering; army, expedition, militia; camp, fine for evading military service; march, progression’
<i>fyrdla:f</i>	(f.)		‘remnant of an army’
<i>fyrdle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘war-song’
<i>fyrdmann</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>fyrdnoð</i>	(m.)	fernoð	‘liability to military service’
<i>fy:rdraca</i>	(m.)		‘fire-spewing dragon’
<i>fyrdrinc</i>	(m.)	ferdrenc	‘warrior, soldier’
<i>fyrdsceorp</i>	(n.)		‘armour’
<i>fyrdscip</i>	(n.)		‘battle-ship’
<i>fyrdsearu</i>	(n.)		‘equipment for war, battle-gear (DOE)’
<i>fyrdso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘military service’
<i>fyrdstemn</i>	(m.)		‘body of soldiers who serve for a fixed term, army-corps’
<i>fyrdstræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘military road’
<i>fyrdti:ber</i>	(n.)		‘military sacrifice?’
<i>fyrdtruma</i>	(m.)		‘martial band, army’
<i>fyrdwæ:n</i>	(m.)	firdwæ:n	‘military carriage?’
<i>fyrdweard</i>	(f.)		‘military watch’
<i>fyrdwerod</i>	(n.)		‘host, army’
<i>fyrdwi:c</i>	(n.)		‘camp’
<i>fyrdwi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘chieftain’
<i>fyrdwi:se</i>	(f.)		‘military style’
<i>fyrdwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘fine for evading military service’
<i>fy:rencylle</i>	(f.)		‘lamp’
<i>fy:renta:cen</i>	(n.)		‘fiery sign’

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<i>fy:renðecele</i>	(f.)		‘firebrand’
<i>fy:rfo:da</i>	(m.)	fi:rfo:da	‘fuel, twigs for burning’
<i>fy:rgearwung</i>	(f.)		‘cooking’
<i>fy:rgebeorh</i>	(n.)		‘fire-screen’
<i>fy:rgebræc</i>	(n.)		‘crackling of fire’
<i>fyrgenhe:afod</i>	(n?)		‘mountain headland’
<i>fy:rgna:st</i>	(m.)		‘spark of fire’
<i>fyrh</i>	(f.)	firh	‘fir’
<i>fyrhtnes</i>	(f.)		‘fear’
<i>fy:rhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘room with fireplace (DOE)’
<i>fyrle 2</i>	(n.)	feorlen 1	‘distance’
<i>fy:rle:oht</i>	(n.)		‘gleam of fire’
<i>fy:rle:oma</i>	(m.)		‘gleam of fire’
<i>fy:rloca</i>	(m.)		‘fiery prison’
<i>fy:rmæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘mark burnt in by fire’
<i>fyr 1</i>	(m.)	fierm	‘cleansing’
<i>fyr 1</i>	(f.)	fiermð 1, frymð 2	‘harbouring, entertainment’
<i>fyr 2</i>	(f.)	fiermð 2, frymð 3, frymðu 2, frymðo 2, frumð 2	‘cleansing, washing’
<i>fyrnge:ar</i>	(n.)		‘former year(s); preceding year’
<i>fyrngeflit</i>	(n.)		‘former quarrel, old strife’
<i>fyrngeflita</i>	(m.)		‘old-standing enemy’
<i>fyrngemynd</i>	(n.)		‘ancient history’
<i>fyrngesceap</i>	(n.)		‘ancient decree’
<i>fyrngesetu</i>	(np.)		‘former seat, habitation’
<i>fyrngestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘ancient treasure’
<i>fyrngeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘former, ancient work’
<i>fyrngewinn</i>	(n.)		‘primeval struggle’
<i>fyrngewrit</i>	(n.)		‘old writings, scripture’
<i>fyrngewyrht</i>	(n.)		‘former work, fate’
<i>fyrngidd</i>	(n.)		‘ancient prophecy’
<i>fyrnmann</i>	(m.)		‘man of old times’
<i>fyrnsægen</i>	(f.)		‘old saying, ancient tradition’
<i>fyrnsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘old fiend, devil’
<i>fyrnstre:amas</i>	(mp.)		‘ocean’
<i>fyrnweorc</i>	(n.)		‘work of old, creation’
<i>fyrnwita</i>	(m.)	fyrnweota	‘sage, counsellor’
<i>fy:rpanne</i>	(f.)	fy:rponne	‘fire-pan, brazier’
<i>fy:rrace</i>	(f.)	fe:rrece	‘fire-rake’
<i>fyr 1</i>	(m.)	fyr 2	‘furze, gorse, bramble’
<i>fy:rscofl</i>	(f.)		‘fire-shovel’
<i>fyrsga:ra</i>	(m.)		‘furzy corner’
<i>fyrsi:g</i>	(f.)	fyrsi:eg	‘furzy island’
<i>fyr 1</i>	(m.)		‘furzy lea’
<i>fy:rspearca</i>	(m.)		‘fire-spark’
<i>fyrspenn</i>	(m.)		‘a pen of furze’
<i>fyr 1</i>	(f.)		‘a row of furze’

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<i>fy:rsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘firestone, stone used for striking fire, flint’
<i>fy:rtang</i>	(f.)		‘(fire-)tongs’
<i>fy:rtorr</i>	(m.)		‘beacon, lighthouse’
<i>fy:rðolle</i>	(f.)		‘furnace; stage on which martyrs were burned’
<i>fyrðriend</i>	(m.)		‘promoter’
<i>fyrðringnes</i>	(f.)		‘furtherance, promotion’
<i>fyrðrung</i>	(f.)	fyrðring	‘furtherance, promotion’
<i>fyrwit 1</i>	(n.)	ferwit, feorwit, firwet, fyrewit	‘curiosity, yearning’
<i>fyrwitgeornes</i>	(f.)	fyrwetgeornes, fyrwitgernes, fyrwitgymes	‘curiosity; fornication?’
<i>fyrwitnes</i>	(f.)		‘curiosity’
<i>fy:rwym</i>	(m.)		‘wave of fire’
<i>fy:st</i>	(f.)	fe:st	‘fist’
<i>fy:stgebe:at</i>	(n.)		‘blow with the fist’
<i>fyxe</i>	(f.)		‘she-fox, vixen’
<i>fyxenhy:d</i>	(f.)	fixenhy:d	‘she-fox’s skin’
<i>gabote</i>	(f.)	gabute	‘side-dish’
<i>ga:d 1</i>	(n.)	gæ:d	‘lack, want, need, desire’
<i>ga:d 2</i>	(f.)		‘goad, point, arrow-head, spear-head’
<i>gadertangnes</i>	(f.)	gædertangnes	‘continuation’
<i>gadinca</i>	(m.)		‘wether sheep; maimed animal?’
<i>ga:di:ren</i>	(n.)	ga:di:sen	‘goad’
<i>gæd</i>	(n.)	ged 1	‘society, fellowship’
<i>gædeling</i>	(m.)	geaduling	‘kinsman, fellow, companion in arms, comrade’
<i>gæ:ling</i>	(f.)		‘delay’
<i>gæ:ls</i>	(f.)	ga:ls	‘pride, wantonness, luxury; (worldly) care; a greedy person’
<i>gæ:lsa</i>	(m.)	ge:lsa	‘pride, wantonness, luxury; (worldly) care; a greedy person’
<i>gærs</i>	(n.)	græs 2	‘grass, blade (of grass), herb, young corn, hay, plant; pasture’
<i>gærsbedd</i>	(n.)		‘(grass-bed), grave’
<i>gærsci:ð</i>	(m.)		‘blade of grass’
<i>gærshoppa</i>	(m.)		‘grasshopper, locust’
<i>gærshoppe</i>	(f.)	gershoppe	‘grasshopper, locust’
<i>gærsswy:n</i>	(n.)		‘pasturage-swine’
<i>gærstapa</i>	(m.)	gærstapa	‘grasshopper, locust’
<i>gærstu:n</i>	(m.)		‘grass-enclosure, meadow’
<i>gærstu:ndi:c</i>	(m.)		‘meadow-dike’
<i>gærsum</i>	(mn.)		‘jewel, costly gift, treasure, riches’
<i>gærsuma</i>	(f.)	gærsama	‘jewel, costly gift, treasure, riches’
<i>gærswyrt</i>	(f.)		‘herb, grass’

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<i>gærsyrð</i>	(f.)		‘pasturage in return for ploughing-labour’
<i>gafeluc</i>	(m.)		‘spear, javelin’
<i>gaffetung</i>	(f.)	<i>golfetung</i>	‘scoffing, mocking’
<i>gafol 1</i>	(n.)	<i>gæfol 1, geafol 1, gefol 1, gaful 1, gæfel 1, gafel 1, geafl 1, geaful 1, gofol 1</i>	‘tribute, tax, duty, due, debt; interest, usury, profit, rent’
<i>gafol 2</i>	(f.)	<i>gæfol 2, geafol 2, gefol 2, gaful 2, gæfel 2, gafel 2, geafl 2, geaful 2, gofol 2</i>	‘fork’
<i>gafolbere</i>	(m.)		‘barley paid as rent’
<i>gafolfisc</i>	(m.)		‘fish paid as rent’
<i>gafolgere:fa</i>	(m.)	<i>gæfolgere:fa, gafelgere:fa</i>	‘taxgatherer’
<i>gafolgielda</i>	(m.)	<i>gafolgilda, gafolgylda</i>	‘tributary, tenant, debtor’
<i>gafolgyld</i>	(n.)		‘fiscus, revenue’
<i>gafolgyldere</i>	(m.)		‘tributary, debtor’
<i>gafolheord</i>	(f.)		‘taxable swarm (of bees)’
<i>gafolhwi:tel</i>	(m.)		‘tribute-blanket, a legal tender instead of coin for the rent of a hide of land’
<i>gafolland</i>	(n.)		‘leased land, land let for rent or services’
<i>gafolmæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘meadow which was mown as part of the rent’
<i>gafolmanung</i>	(f.)	<i>geafolmanung, gafolmonung</i>	‘place of tribute or custom’
<i>gafolpenig</i>	(m.)		‘tribute-penny’
<i>gafolræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘tribute, rent’
<i>gafolrand</i>	(m.)	<i>gafelrand</i>	‘compasses’
<i>gafolswa:n</i>	(m.)		‘swine-herd who paid rent in kind for permission to depasture his stock’
<i>gafolti:ning</i>	(f.)		‘fencing-wood given as part of the rent’
<i>gafolwudu</i>	(m.)	<i>gafolwydu</i>	‘firewood supplied as part of the rent’
<i>gafolyrð</i>	(f.)		‘ploughing etc. done by a gebu:r as part of his rent’
<i>gaga:tes</i>	(m.)		‘agate, jet’
<i>gaga:tsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘agate, jet’
<i>gagel</i>	(m?)	<i>gagelle, gagolle, gagol 2</i>	‘gale, bog-myrtle’
<i>gagelcroppan</i>	(mp.)		‘tufts of gale’
<i>gagolbæ:rnes</i>	(f.)	<i>gæglbæ:rnes</i>	‘wantonness’
<i>ga:l 1</i>	(n.)	<i>gagol 1, ge:agl 2,</i>	‘lust, luxury, wantonness, folly,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		ge:ahl 1	levity'
<i>galdor</i>	(n.)	gealdor	'sound, song, incantation, spell, enchantment'
<i>galdorcraeft</i>	(m.)		'occult art, incantation, magic'
<i>galdorcraeftiga</i>	(m.)		'wizard'
<i>galdorcwide</i>	(m.)		'incantation'
<i>galdorgalend</i>	(m.)	galdergalend	'enchanter'
<i>galdorgalere</i>	(m.)		'wizard'
<i>galdorle:oð</i>	(n.)		'incantation'
<i>galdorsang</i>	(m.)		'incantation'
<i>galdorword</i>	(n.)		'magic word'
<i>galdre</i>	(m.)		'wizard, magician'
<i>galdricge</i>	(f.)		'enchantress'
<i>galend</i>	(m.)		'enchanter'
<i>galere</i>	(m.)		'wizard, snake-charmer'
<i>ga:lfre:ols</i>	(m.)		'revel'
<i>Galleas</i>	(mp.)	Gallias, Gallie	'Gauls, Franks, French'
<i>galloc</i>	(m.)	gallac	'comfrey, gall-apple'
<i>ga:lnes</i>	(f.)	gæ:lnes	'frivolity, wantonness, lust'
<i>ga:lscipe</i>	(m.)		'excess, luxury, lasciviousness, wantonness; pride'
<i>ga:lsere</i>	(m.)		'licentious person'
<i>galung</i>	(f.)		'incantation'
<i>Galwalas</i>	(mp.)		'Gauls, Frenchmen; France'
<i>gamen</i>	(n.)	gomen	'sport, joy, mirth, pastime, game, amusement'
<i>gamenung</i>	(f.)		'jesting, pastime'
<i>gamenwa:ð</i>	(f.)	gomenwa:ð	'merry journey'
<i>gamenwudu</i>	(m.)	gomenwudu	'harp'
<i>gandra</i>	(m.)	ganra	'gander'
<i>gang</i>	(m.)	geong 2, gong, iong 1, geng 2	'going, journey, progress, track, footprint; flow, stream, way, passage, course, path, bed; drain, privy; (in pl.) steps, platform, stage; legal process'
<i>gangdæg</i>	(m.)		'one of the three processional days before Ascension day, Rogation day'
<i>gangern</i>	(n.)	gangærn	'privy'
<i>gangewifre</i>	(f.)	geongewifre, gongewifre, gangewæfre	'(a weaver as he goes), spider'
<i>ganggeteld</i>	(n.)		'portable tent'
<i>ganghere</i>	(m.)	gangehere	'army of foot-soldiers'
<i>gangpytt</i>	(m.)		'privy'
<i>gangsetl</i>	(n.)		'privy'
<i>gangsto:l</i>	(m.)		'privy'
<i>gangtu:n</i>	(m.)		'latrine'
<i>gangweg</i>	(m.)		'thoroughfare'

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<i>Gangwuce</i>	(f.)		‘Rogation week, the week of Holy Thursday’
<i>ganot</i>	(m.)	ganet	‘gannet, sea-bird, water-fowl. ganotes bæð the sea’
<i>ga:nung</i>	(f.)		‘yawning, gaping (in scorn)’
<i>ga:r 1</i>	(m.)	ga:re 1	‘spear, dart, javelin’
<i>ga:r 2</i>	(?)	ga:re 2	‘tempest? piercing cold? sharp pain?’
<i>ga:ra</i>	(m.)	ga:r 3, go:r	‘corner, point of land, cape, promontory; strip of cloth, saddle cloth’
<i>ga:ræcer</i>	(m.)		‘a pointed strip of land’
<i>ga:rbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘spear-shaft’
<i>ga:rberend</i>	()		‘warrior’
<i>ga:rclife</i>	(f.)	ca:rclife	‘agrimony’
<i>ga:rcwealm</i>	(m.)		‘death by the spear’
<i>ga:rfaru</i>	(f.)		‘warlike expedition’
<i>ga:rgetrum</i>	(n.)		‘armed company’
<i>ga:rgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘fight with spears, battle’
<i>ga:rhe:ap</i>	(m.)		‘band of warriors’
<i>ga:rholt</i>	(n.)		‘shafted spear’
<i>ga:rle:ac</i>	(n.)	ge:arle:ac	‘garlic’
<i>ga:rmitting</i>	(f.)		‘battle’
<i>ga:rni:ð</i>	(m.)		‘conflict, war’
<i>ga:rræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘battle’
<i>ga:rsecg</i>	(m.)		‘ocean, sea’
<i>ga:rtorn</i>	(m.)		‘fighting rage’
<i>ga:rðracu</i>	(f.)		‘battle’
<i>ga:rwigu</i>	(m.)		‘spearman, warrior’
<i>ga:rwigend</i>	(m.)		‘spearman, warrior’
<i>ga:rwudu</i>	(m.)		‘spear-shaft, lance’
<i>ga:sri:c</i>	(m.)		‘savage animal’
<i>ga:st</i>	(m.)	gæ:st, gæ:sð, ge:st	‘breath; soul, spirit, life; good or bad spirit, angel, demon; Holy Ghost; man, human being’
<i>ga:stberend</i>	(m.)	gæstberend	‘living soul, man’
<i>ga:stbona</i>	(m.)		‘soul-slayer, the Devil’
<i>ga:stcofa</i>	(m.)		‘breast’
<i>ga:stcwalu</i>	(f.)	gæ:stcwalu	‘torment, pains of hell’
<i>ga:stcyning</i>	(m.)		‘soul’s king, God’
<i>ga:stedo:m</i>	(?)	gæ:stedom	‘spirituality’
<i>ga:stgeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘death’
<i>ga:stgehygd</i>	(n.)		‘thought’
<i>ga:stgemynd</i>	(n.)		‘thought’
<i>ga:stgeni:ðla</i>	(m.)	gæ:stgeni:ðla	‘devil’
<i>ga:stgery:ne</i>	(n.)		‘spiritual mystery; thought, consideration’
<i>ga:stgewinn</i>	(n.)	gæ:stgewinn	‘pains of hell’
<i>ga:stgifu</i>	(f.)		‘special gift of the Holy Spirit’

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			(e.g. gift of tongues)'
<i>ga:stlufu</i>	(f.)	<i>gæ:stlufu</i>	'spiritual love'
<i>ga:stsunu</i>	(m.)		'spiritual son. Godes g. Christ'
<i>ga:t</i>	(f.)		'she-goat'
<i>ga:tahu:s</i>	(n.)		'goat-house'
<i>ga:taloc</i>	(n.)		'goat-house'
<i>ga:tbucca</i>	(m.)		'he-goat'
<i>ga:tehæ:r</i>	(n.)		'goat's hair'
<i>ga:tetre:ow</i>	(n.)		'cornel tree?'
<i>ga:thyrde</i>	(m.)	<i>ga:tahierde,</i> <i>ga:thiorde</i>	'goat-herd'
<i>ge:ac 1</i>	(m.)		'cuckoo'
<i>ge:acesu:re</i>	(f.)	<i>i:acessu:re,</i> <i>i:eccessu:re</i>	'wood-sorrel'
<i>geæhtle</i>	(f.)		'esteem'
<i>geaflas</i>	(mp.)		'jaws'
<i>ge:agl 1</i>	(mn.)	<i>ge:ahl 2, i:agul</i>	'jaws, throat, gullet'
<i>ge:aglswile</i>	(m.)	<i>ge:alhsuile</i>	'swelling of the jaws'
<i>gea:gnung</i>	(f.)	<i>gea:genung</i>	'acquisition'
<i>geala:dl</i>	(f.)		'gall-disease, jaundice'
<i>ge:ala:ge:</i>	(?)		'yea, amen'
<i>gealga 1</i>	(m.)	<i>galga</i>	'gallows, cross'
<i>gealga 2</i>	(m.)		'melancholy'
<i>gealgtre:ow</i>	(n.)	<i>galgtre:ow</i>	'gallows-tree, gallows, cross'
<i>gealla</i>	(m.)	<i>galla, gella, ealla</i>	'gall, bile; a galled place on the skin'
<i>gealla:dl</i>	(?)		'melancholia; jaundice'
<i>gealpettung</i>	(f.)	<i>galpettung</i>	'boastfulness'
<i>(ge)anbidung</i>	(m.)		'waiting for, expectation; delay'
<i>geanbo:c</i>	(f.)		'duplicate charter, counterpart'
<i>ge:ancyme</i>	(m.)	<i>ge:ncyme</i>	'meeting'
<i>ge:ancyrnes</i>	(f.)		'meeting; return'
<i>ge:ancyrr</i>	(m.)		'meeting; return'
<i>(ge)andetnes</i>	(f.)	<i>(ge)ondetnes</i>	'confession; thanksgiving, praise'
<i>ge:anfær</i>	(n.)		'going again, return'
<i>ge:angang</i>	(?)	<i>gængang</i>	'return?'
<i>ge:angewrit</i>	(?)		'rescriptio'
<i>ge:anhworfennes</i>	(f.)		'return'
<i>ge:anhwurf</i>	(m.)		'return'
<i>ge:anhwyrft</i>	(m.)	<i>gæ:nhwyrft</i>	'turning again'
<i>ge:annes</i>	(f.)		'meeting'
<i>ge:anoð</i>	(?)		'complaint'
<i>ge:anryne</i>	(m.)		'meeting'
<i>geantalu</i>	(f.)		'rejoinder, contradiction'
<i>ge:apnes</i>	(f.)		'astuteness'
<i>ge:apscipe</i>	(m.)		'cleverness, cunning, craft, deceit, trickery, artifice'
<i>ge:ar</i>	(nm.)	<i>ge:r, gæ:r</i>	'year. to: gear in this year;

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			yearly tribute; name of the rune for g'
<i>gearbo:t</i>	(f.)		'penance lasting a year'
<i>gearcung</i>	(f.)		'preparation'
<i>ge:arcyning</i>	(m.)		'consul'
<i>geard 1</i>	(m.)		'yard, fence, enclosure, court, residence, dwelling, land. in geardum at home, in the world; hedge'
<i>ge:ardagas</i>	(mp.)		'days of yore; lifetime'
<i>geardsteall</i>	(m.)		'cattle-yard'
<i>geardung</i>	(f.)		'habitation'
<i>ge:arfæc</i>	(n.)		'space of a year'
<i>ge:argemearc</i>	(n.)		'space of a year'
<i>ge:argemynd</i>	(n.)		'yearly commemoration'
<i>ge:argeriht</i>	(n.)		'yearly due'
<i>ge:argerim</i>	(n.)	<i>gæ:rgeri:m</i>	'numbering by years'
<i>ge:argetæl</i>	(n.)	<i>gæ:rgetæl,</i> <i>ga:rgetæl,</i> <i>gergetæl</i>	'number of years'
<i>ge:armarcet</i>	(n.)		'annual fair'
<i>gearn</i>	(n.)	<i>gern</i>	'yarn, spun wool'
<i>gearnwinde</i>	(f.)	<i>gernwinde</i>	'yarn-winder, reel'
<i>gearobrygd</i>	(m.)		'quick movement, deft playing (of an instrument)'
<i>gearofang</i>	(?)		'grapping hook?'
<i>gearowita</i>	(m.)		'intellect, understanding'
<i>gearowitolnes</i>	(f.)	<i>gearawitolnes</i>	'sagacity'
<i>ge:arri:m</i>	(n.)		'number of years'
<i>ge:arðe:nung</i>	(f.)		'annual service'
<i>ge:arwæ:stm</i>	(?)		'yearly fruit'
<i>gearwe 2</i>	(f.)	<i>garuwe 3, ge:are 2, geara 2</i>	'clothing, equipment, ornament, trappings, harness, armour'
<i>gearwe 3</i>	(f.)	<i>garwe, gærwe, garuwe 1, geara 3</i>	'yarrow'
<i>gearwungdæg</i>	(m.)	<i>georwungdæg</i>	'parasceve'
<i>(ge)a:scung</i>	(f.)		'asking, questioning, inquiring, question'
<i>geat</i>	(n.)	<i>gæt, get, gat, geatu</i>	'gate, door, opening'
<i>geatwe</i>	(fp.)	<i>geatwa, geta:wa</i>	'arms, equipment, trappings, ornaments'
<i>geatweard</i>	(m.)		'gate-keeper, door-keeper, porter'
<i>ge:að</i>	(f.)	<i>ge:ac 2, ge:ahð</i>	'foolishness, mockery'
<i>gebæc</i>	(n.)	<i>gebec</i>	'bakemeats, baking'
<i>gebæcu</i>	(np.)		'back parts'
<i>gebæ:ne</i>	(n.)		'bones'
<i>gebæ:re</i>	(n.)	<i>gebe:re, gebe:ru</i>	'manner, behaviour; gesture, cry; action'

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<i>gebæ:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘bearing, manner’
<i>gebæ:te</i>	(n.)	<i>gebæ:tel</i>	‘bit, bridle; pl. trappings’
<i>geba:n</i>	(n.)		‘bones’
<i>gebann 1</i>	(n.)	<i>geban, gebonn</i>	‘proclamation, summons, command; indiction (cycle of 15 years)’
<i>gebanngē:ar</i>	(n.)	<i>gebonngē:ar, gebanngē:r</i>	‘indiction, year of the indiction’
<i>(ge)be:acen</i>	(n.)	<i>(ge)be:cen, (ge)bi:ecn</i>	‘beacon, sign, token, phenomenon, portent, apparition; standard, banner; audible signal’
<i>gebe:acnung</i>	(f.)		‘categoria’
<i>(ge)bearu</i>	(m.)	<i>(ge)bæro, (ge)bearo, (ge)beora</i>	‘grove, wood’
<i>gebe:at</i>	(n.)		‘scourging’
<i>(ge)bed</i>	(n.)	<i>(ge)bæd, (ge)bead, (ge)beod</i>	‘prayer, supplication; religious ordinance, service’
<i>gebedbigen</i>	(f.)		‘payment for prayers’
<i>(ge)bedcleofa</i>	(m.)	<i>(ge)bedclefa, (ge)bedclifa, (ge)bedclyfa, (ge)beddclifa</i>	‘bed-chamber’
<i>gebedda</i>	(mf.)	<i>gebedde</i>	‘bedfellow, consort, wife, husband’
<i>(ge)beddagas</i>	(mp.)		‘Rogation days’
<i>gebedgiht</i>	(f.)		‘evening, time for going to prayer’
<i>(ge)bedhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘chapel, oratory’
<i>gebedmann</i>	(m.)		‘worshipper, priest’
<i>(ge)bedræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘prayer, intercession’
<i>gebedscipe</i>	(m.)		‘cohabitation, wedlock’
<i>gebedsealm</i>	(m.)		‘precatory psalm’
<i>gebedsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of prayer, oratory’
<i>gebedti:d</i>	(?)		‘time of prayer’
<i>(ge)be:ha:t</i>	(n.)		‘boastful speech, boast, threat; on b. boastfully; promise, vow, command, peril, danger’
<i>gebelg</i>	(m.)	<i>gebælg, gebælig, gebelh, gebielg, gebilig</i>	‘anger; arrogance’
<i>(ge)be:n</i>	(f.)	<i>(ge)bo:ne</i>	‘prayer, request; compulsory service; favour’
<i>gebenn</i>	(n.)	<i>geben, gebann 2</i>	‘edict’
<i>gebe:or</i>	(m.)	<i>gebe:ar</i>	‘pot-companion, guest’
<i>(ge)beorc</i>	(n.)	<i>(ge)beorce, (ge)berc, (ge)birce, (ge)byrc, (ge)byrce,</i>	‘barking’

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		(ge)byric	
<i>gebeorg</i>	(n.)	gebeorh, gebeoruh, geberg	‘protection, defence, refuge’
<i>gebeorhnes</i>	(f.)		‘refuge’
<i>gebeorhsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of refuge’
<i>(ge)beorhtnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)bærhtnes	‘brightness, clearness, splendour, beauty; lightning’
<i>(ge)be:orscipe</i>	(m.)	(ge)bæ:rscipe, (ge)be:arscipe	‘feast, banquet, revel’
<i>(ge)beorðor</i>	(n.)	(ge)berðor, (ge)borðor, (ge)burðor, (ge)byrðor	‘child-bearing, child-birth; what is born, foetus, offspring’
<i>(ge)be:ot</i>	(n.)		‘boastful speech, boast, threat; on b. boastfully; promise, vow, command; peril, danger’
<i>(ge)be:otung</i>	(f.)		‘threatening’
<i>geberst</i>	(n.)		‘bursting’
<i>gebe:tendnes</i>	(f.)		‘amendment’
<i>(ge)beterung</i>	(f.)		‘improvement’
<i>gebe:tung</i>	(f.)		‘repair, maintenance’
<i>(ge)bi:cnigend</i>	(m.)	(ge)bi:cnierend	‘index, indicator, discloser, forefinger’
<i>gebi:cnend</i>	(m.)	gebe:cnend	‘index, indicator, discloser; forefinger’
<i>(ge)bi:cnung</i>	(f.)	(ge)be:acnung, (ge)be:cnung	‘beckoning, nodding; token, symbol, figure; figurative speech’
<i>gebi:gednes</i>	(f.)		‘inflection, declension, case’
<i>gebi:gendnes</i>	(f.)		‘inflection, declension, case’
<i>gebi:gnes</i>	(f.)	gebegegnes	‘a bending, bowing (BT)’
<i>gebind</i>	(n.)	gebynd, geebind	‘binding, fetter; costiveness; a bind (measure); constipation’
<i>gebirg</i>	(n.)		‘taste’
<i>(ge)bismerung</i>	(f.)	(ge)bysmerung, (ge)biosmrung	‘mockery, scorn; blasphemy; infamy, disrepute’
<i>gebisnere</i>	(f.)		‘imitator’
<i>gebitt</i>	(n.)		‘biting, gnashing’
<i>geblæ:dfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘success’
<i>(ge)bland</i>	(n.)		‘blending, mixture, confusion’
<i>(ge)ble:o</i>	(n.)	(ge)bleoh	‘colour; appearance, form’
<i>(ge)blo:t</i>	(n.)	(ge)blo:d	‘sacrifice’
<i>(ge)bod</i>	(n.)		‘command, message, precept; preaching’
<i>(ge)bodscipe</i>	(m.)		‘command, message’
<i>gebræc</i>	(n.)	gebrec	‘noise, sound’
<i>(ge)bræ:c</i>	(n.)	(ge)bræ:ceo, (ge)bre:c	‘catarrh, cough’
<i>(ge)bræ:cdrenc</i>	(?)	(ge)bre:cdrenc	‘cough medicine’
<i>gebrastl</i>	(n.)	gebrasl	‘crackling (of flames)’

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<i>(ge)brecnes</i>	(f.)		‘breach’
<i>gebregd</i>	(n.)		‘quick movement, change; fabric’
<i>gebregdnes</i>	(f.)	gebregdnes	‘quick movement? sudden terror?’
<i>gebrennes</i>	(f.)		‘food, support’
<i>(ge)broc</i>	(n.)		‘affliction, misery, care, toil, adversity; disease, sickness; fragment; breach’
<i>(ge)brogne</i>	(?)		‘bough, bush, branch’
<i>(ge)brosnung</i>	(f.)	(ge)brosnung	‘decay, corruption, ruin’
<i>gebrot</i>	(n.)		‘fragment’
<i>(ge)bro:ðor</i>	(m.)	(ge)bro:der, (ge)bro:ðar, (ge)bro:ðer, (ge)bro:ður	‘brother; (+/-) bro:ðor, bro:ðru fellowman, co-religionist, monk’
<i>gebro:ðorscipe</i>	(m.)		‘brotherhood, fraternity’
<i>gebro:ðru</i>	(mp.)	gebro:ðra	‘brothers, brethren’
<i>(ge)bryce 1</i>	(m.)	(ge)brice 1	‘breach, fracture, breaking, infringement; fragment’
<i>(ge)bryce 3</i>	(n.)	(ge)brice 3	‘use, enjoyment, service, exercise, advantage, gain, profit, fruit’
<i>(ge)bryrdnes</i>	(f.)		‘incitement, instigation; compunction’
<i>gebry:sednes</i>	(f.)		‘bruising, crushing’
<i>(ge)brytsen</i>	(f.)		‘fragment’
<i>gebundennes</i>	(f.)		‘obligation’
<i>gebu:nes</i>	(f.)		‘dwelling’
<i>(ge)bu:r</i>	(m.)		‘free-holder of the lowest class, peasant, farmer’
<i>(ge)burhscipe</i>	(m.)	(ge)bu:rscipe	‘township, civil district’
<i>gebygu</i>	(f.)	gebyge	‘a bend’
<i>(ge)byht</i>	(m.)	(ge)bihð, (ge)byhte	‘bend, angle, corner; bay, bight’
<i>gebyrd 1</i>	(fn.)	gebyrde 2, gebierde, gebyrdu, gebyrdo	‘birth, descent, parentage, race; offspring; nature, quality, rank; fate’
<i>gebyrdboda</i>	(m.)		‘herald of a birth’
<i>gebyrddæg</i>	(m.)		‘birthday’
<i>gebyrdti:d</i>	(f.)	gebyrti:d, gebyrðti:d	‘time of birth’
<i>gebyrdwiglere</i>	(m.)		‘birth-diviner, astrologer’
<i>gebyrdwi:tega</i>	(m.)		‘astrologer’
<i>(ge)byre</i>	(m.)		‘time, opportunity; occurrence’
<i>gebyrgednes</i>	(f.)		‘burial’
<i>gebyrgen 1</i>	(f.)	geburgen 1	‘caul? grave?’
<i>gebyrgen 2</i>	(?)	geburgen 2	‘tinipa’
<i>gebyrmed</i>	(n.)		‘leavened bread’
<i>gebyrðen</i>	(f.)		‘what is born, a child’

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<i>gebytlu</i>	(np.)		‘building, dwelling’
<i>(ge)bytlung</i>	(f.)		‘building’
<i>(ge)camp 1</i>	(mn.)	(ge)comp 1	‘combat, battle, struggle, warfare’
<i>(ge)camp 2</i>	(?)	(ge)comp 2	‘field, plain?’
<i>(ge)canc</i>	(n.)		‘jeering, scorn, derision’
<i>(ge)ceasterwaran</i>	(mp.)		‘burghers, citizens’
<i>(ge)ceasterware</i>	(f.)	(ge)ceasterwaru	‘burghers, citizens’
<i>(ge)ce:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘coolness, cool air, breeze’
<i>gecennes</i>	(f.)	gecænnnes	‘summons’
<i>geci:d</i>	(n.)	gecygd	‘strife, altercation; reproof’
<i>gecierrednes</i>	(f.)	gecyrrrednes	‘conversion; entrance, admission’
<i>(ge)cierring</i>	(f.)	(ge)cerring, (ge)cyrring	‘turning; conversion’
<i>geci:gednes</i>	(f.)	gecy:gednes, geci:ednes	‘calling, summons; name’
<i>geci:gnes</i>	(f.)		‘calling, invocation, entreaty; name’
<i>(ge)ci:gung</i>	(f.)		‘calling, invocation’
<i>(ge)clæ:nsung</i>	(f.)		‘cleansing, purifying, chastening, castigation, expiation; purity, chastity’
<i>geclibs</i>	(n.)	geclebs, gecleps, geclæps, geclybs, geclysp	‘clamour’
<i>(ge)clipung</i>	(f.)	(ge)clepung, (ge)cleopung, (ge)clypung	‘prayer; call, claim’
<i>geclofa</i>	(m.)		‘counterpart (of a document)’
<i>gecna:wnes</i>	(f.)		‘acknowledgement’
<i>(ge)cneordnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)cnyrdnes	‘zeal, diligence, study’
<i>gecne:orenes</i>	(f.)	gecne:ornes, gecne:orednes, gecneordnes	‘generation, race’
<i>gecnos</i>	(n.)		‘collision’
<i>gecnycc</i>	(n.)		‘bond’
<i>gecor</i>	(n.)		‘decision’
<i>(ge)corennes</i>	(f.)		‘choice, election; (+) goodness’
<i>(ge)corenscipe</i>	(m.)		‘election, excellence’
<i>(ge)costung</i>	(f.)	(ge)costnung	‘temptation, testing, trial, tribulation’
<i>(ge)cwe:ming</i>	(f.)		‘pleasing, satisfaction, complaisance’
<i>gecostnes</i>	(f.)		‘proving, temptation, trial’
<i>gecow</i>	(n.)		‘thing to be chewed, food’
<i>gecwed</i>	(n.)		‘declaration’
<i>gecwedfæsten</i>	(f.)		‘appointed fast’
<i>gecwedræ:den</i>	(f.)	gecwidræ:den, gecwyrdræ:den	‘agreement; conspiracy’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>gecwedrã:dnes</i>	(f.)	<i>gecwyr̃ã:dnes</i>	‘agreement, covenant’
<i>gecwedsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘appointed place, place of meeting’
<i>(ge)cwe:mnes</i>	(f.)		‘pleasure, satisfaction, mitigation’
<i>gecwicung</i>	(f.)		‘restoration of life’
<i>gecwide</i>	(n.)	<i>gecwiðe, gecwyðe</i>	‘speech, saying, word, sentence, phrase, proverb, argument, proposal, discourse, homily; opinion; testament, will, enactment, agreement, decree, decision, judgement’
<i>gecwis</i>	(f.)	<i>gecwiss (BT)</i>	‘conspiracy’
<i>(ge)cynd</i>	(nf.)	<i>(ge)cind, (ge)cund, (ge)cyndo, (ge)cyndu, (ge)cynn</i>	‘origin, generation, birth; race, species; place by nature; nature, kind, property, quality; character; offspring; gender; genitalia’
<i>gecyndbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘Book of Genesis’
<i>gecyndlim</i>	(n.)		‘womb; pl. genitalia’
<i>gecyndnes</i>	(f.)		‘nation; produce, increase’
<i>gecy:ðednes</i>	(f.)		‘testimony’
<i>(ge)cy:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘testimony, testament (often of Old and New Test.); knowledge, acquaintance’
<i>(ge)cy:ðð</i>	(f.)	<i>(ge)cy:ððu, (ge)cy:ð</i>	‘native land, home; knowledge, familiarity’
<i>gedæftu</i>	(f.)		‘gentleness’
<i>gedafen 1</i>	(n.)		‘what is fitting’
<i>gedafenes</i>	(f.)		‘in time of fitness’
<i>(ge)dafenlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘fit time, opportunity’
<i>(ge)da:l</i>	(n.)		‘division, separation, sharing, giving out; distinction, difference; destruction; share, lot’
<i>geda:lland</i>	(n.)	<i>gedæ:lland</i>	‘land under joint ownership, common land divided into strips’
<i>gede:fnes</i>	(f.)		‘mildness, gentleness’
<i>gedelf</i>	(n.)		‘digging, excavation; what is dug, trench, quarry, canal’
<i>(ge)deorf</i>	(n.)		‘labour; difficulty, hardship, trouble, danger’
<i>gedeorfnes</i>	(f.)		‘trouble, tribulation’
<i>gederednes</i>	(f.)		‘injury’
<i>gediht</i>	(n.)	<i>gedyht</i>	‘piece of writing, composition, literary work’
<i>(ge)dihtnung</i>	(f.)	<i>(ge)dihtung, (ge)dehtnung</i>	‘ordering, disposition’
<i>gedræg</i>	(n.)	<i>gedreag</i>	‘concourse, assembly; tumult’
<i>(ge)dreccednes</i>	(f.)	<i>(ge)drecednes</i>	‘tribulation, affliction’
<i>(ge)dreccung</i>	(f.)		‘tribulation, affliction’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>(ge)dre:fednes</i>	(f.)	(ge)dræ:fednes, (ge)dro:fednes	‘tribulation, trouble, distress, scandal, disorder’
<i>(ge)dre:fend</i>	(m.)	(ge)dræ:fend	‘disturber’
<i>gedre:fnes</i>	(f.)		‘confusion; tempest’
<i>gedrehtnes</i>	(f.)		‘contrition’
<i>gedre:og 1</i>	(n.)	gedre:oh 1	‘a dressing for keeping (shoes) in good condition; usefulness?, gravity?. to: +d. ga:n to ease oneself’
<i>gedrep</i>	(m.)		‘stroke, blow’
<i>(ge)drif</i>	(f.)		‘fever’
<i>gedri:f</i>	(n.)		‘a drive, a tract through which something moves rapidly; what is driven, stubble’
<i>gedri:hð</i>	(f.)		‘sobriety, gravity’
<i>(ge)drinc</i>	(m.)	(ge)drync, (ge)drænc	‘drink, beverage; draught; drinking, carousal’
<i>gedrinca</i>	(m.)		‘cup-bearer’
<i>gedrinca</i>	(f.)		‘drink, beverage; draught; drinking, carousal’
<i>(ge)drohtnung</i>	(f.)	(ge)drohtung	‘condition, way of life, reputation, conduct’
<i>gedropa</i>	(m.)	gedrapa	‘a kind of date’
<i>(ge)dryht</i>	(f.)	(ge)driht	‘multitude, army, company, body of retainers, nation, people; pl. men’
<i>gedryht</i>	(f.)	gedriht	‘fortune, fate’
<i>gedryhta</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-soldier’
<i>gedryncnes</i>	(f.)		‘immersion, baptism’
<i>(ge)dwæ:s 2</i>	(m.)		‘clumsy impostor’
<i>gedwæ:smann</i>	(m.)		‘fool’
<i>(ge)dwild</i>	(n.)	(ge)dwylð, (ge)dwield	‘wandering; error, heresy’
<i>gedwildman</i>	(m.)		‘heretic’
<i>(ge)dwimor</i>	(n.)	(ge)dwimer, (ge)dwomer, (ge)dwymor	‘phantom, ghost, illusion, error’
<i>(ge)dwola</i>	(m.)	(ge)dweola, (ge)dweolsa	‘error, heresy; madman, deceiver, heretic; nenia’
<i>gedworbiscop</i>	(m.)		‘heretical bishop’
<i>(ge)dwolcræft</i>	(m.)		‘occult art, magic’
<i>gedwolfær</i>	(n.)		‘a going astray’
<i>gedwolgod</i>	(m.)		‘false god, idol, image’
<i>gedwolhring</i>	(m.)		‘erroneous cycle’
<i>(ge)dwolma</i>	(m.)	(ge)dwolema	‘chaos’
<i>(ge)dwolman</i>	(m.)		‘one who is in error, heretic’
<i>gedwalmist</i>	(m.)		‘mist of error’
<i>gedwolspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘heretical talk’
<i>(ge)dyne</i>	(m.)	(ge)dyn, (ge)dynn	‘din, noise’
<i>gedyre</i>	(n.)		‘door-post, door’

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<i>gedyrst</i>	(f.)		‘tribulation’
<i>(ge)dyrstignes</i>	(f.)	(ge)dyrstnes	‘boldness, insolence, daring, presumption, arrogance, rashness’
<i>(ge)e:acnung</i>	(f.)		‘increase; conception, bringing forth’
<i>(ge)eahtung</i>	(f.)		‘estimation, valuation; (+) deliberation, counsel’
<i>geehtung</i>	(f.)		‘deliberation, counsel’
<i>geeardung</i>	(f.)	geærdung	‘living, abode, tabernacle’
<i>geedcucoda</i>	(m.)	geeadcucoda	‘man restored to life’
<i>geedle:anend</i>	(m.)		‘rewarder’
<i>(ge)edle:anung</i>	(f.)		‘recompense, remuneration, retribution’
<i>(ge)edni:wung</i>	(f.)		‘renewal, reparation, renovation’
<i>(ge)edstaðeligend</i>	(m.)		‘restorer’
<i>(ge)edstaðelung</i>	(f.)		‘re-establishment, renewal’
<i>geefenlæ:cestre</i>	(f.)		‘female imitator’
<i>(ge)efenlæ:cung</i>	(f.)		‘copying, imitation’
<i>geendadung</i>	(f.)	geendung (Sweet)	‘finishing’
<i>(ge)endung</i>	(f.)		‘ending, end; (+) death’
<i>(ge)eofot</i>	(n.)	(ge)eobot, (ge)eofet, (ge)eofut	‘crime, sin, guilt’
<i>(ge)fadung</i>	(f.)		‘arrangement, order, disposition, dispensation, rule; interpretation, version’
<i>gefæd 2</i>	(n?)		‘discretion’
<i>gefædera</i>	(m.)	gefedra	‘male sponsor, godfather’
<i>gefædere</i>	(f.)		‘female sponsor, godmother’
<i>(ge)fægnung</i>	(f.)		‘rejoicing’
<i>gefæ:mne</i>	(f.)	gefe:mne, gefæ:fne	‘woman; virago’
<i>(ge)fær</i>	(n.)	(ge)fer	‘way, journey, passage, expedition. mannes f. highway’
<i>(ge)fæsten</i>	(n.)	(ge)fæst, (ge)fæstern	‘fast (abstinence from food); firmament, sky’
<i>(ge)fæstmung</i>	(f.)		‘fastening, bond; strengthening, stability; security, safety; protection, shelter; confirmation, ratification, pledge, engagement; exhortation’
<i>gefara</i>	(m.)		‘travelling companion, comrade’
<i>(ge)fe:a</i>	(m.)	(ge)fe:awa	‘joy’
<i>gefeald</i>	(n.)		‘region, abode?’
<i>gefe:anes</i>	(f.)		‘joy’
<i>gefearhsugu</i>	(f.)		‘sow in farrow’
<i>(ge)fe:awnes</i>	(f.)		‘fewness, paucity’
<i>gefe:g</i>	(n.)		‘joining, joint; composition; diagram’

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<i>gefe:gednes</i>	(f.)		‘conjunction, connection; bond, fetter; figure’
<i>(ge)fe:ging</i>	(f.)		‘conjunction, composition’
<i>gefe:gnes</i>	(f.)		‘association, companionship; conjunction’
<i>(ge)fe:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘sensation, feeling’
<i>gefeohtdæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of battle’
<i>gefehtsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘joyfulness’
<i>(ge)fe:owung</i>	(f.)		‘rejoicing, joy’
<i>(ge)feng</i>	(m.)		‘grip, grasp, embrace; capture; prey, booty’
<i>(ge)feohht</i>	(n.)	(ge)fæht, (ge)fiht, (ge)fyht, (ge)feahht, (ge)feht	‘action of fighting; fight, battle; strife’
<i>(ge)feohhte</i>	(f.)		‘action of fighting; fight, battle; strife’
<i>gefe:ra</i>	(m.)	gefe:ora	‘associate, comrade, fellow-disciple; wife; man, servant’
<i>gefe:rræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘companionship, fellowship; friendship; society, fraternity, congregation’
<i>gefe:re 1</i>	(n.)		‘company, community’
<i>gefe:re 2</i>	(m.)		‘companion’
<i>(ge)fe:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘passage, transition, passing away’
<i>(ge)fe:rscipe</i>	(m.)		‘fraternity, community, retinue; order, clan; society, fellowship, companionship; wedlock’
<i>gefestre</i>	(f.)		‘a giver’
<i>gefic</i>	(n.)		‘deceit’
<i>(ge)fiell</i>	(mn.)	(ge)fæll, (ge)fell, (ge)feall, (ge)fyll, (ge)fel, (ge)fill, (ge)fyl, (ge)fal	‘fall, destruction; death, slaughter; precipice, case, inflection’
<i>gefi:end</i>	(mp.)	gefy:nd, gefi:nd	‘foes, enemies’
<i>gefigo</i>	(np.)	gefligo	‘a disease, cimosis’
<i>gefilde</i>	(n.)		‘field, plain’
<i>(ge)flæ:scnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)flæ:scennes	‘incarnation’
<i>(ge)fleard</i>	(n.)		‘nonsense, vanity, folly, deception, fraud, superstition’
<i>(ge)flit</i>	(n.)		‘strife; dispute, contention; scandalum. to: +fli:tes emulously’
<i>geflitfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘litigiousness’
<i>(ge)flitgeorn</i>	(m.)		‘contentious person’
<i>geflitgli:w</i>	(n.)		‘mockery’
<i>geflog</i>	(n.)		‘infectious disease’
<i>gefloata</i>	(m.)		‘floater (whale)’
<i>(ge)fnæd</i>	(n.)		‘fringe, border, hem’
<i>gefo:g 1</i>	(n.)		‘joining, joint; suitability’

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<i>geforewrit</i>	(n.)		‘prologue’
<i>gefræ:ge 1</i>	(n.)	gefre:ge 1, gefre:oge 1	‘hearsay, report, knowledge. mine +f. as I have heard say’
<i>(ge)frætung</i>	(f.)	(ge)frætung	‘adorning, ornament’
<i>gefre:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘feeling, perception’
<i>(ge)fremednes</i>	(f.)	(ge)fremnes	‘fulfilment, effect’
<i>(ge)fremming</i>	(f.)	ge)fremmung	‘purpose, effect, performance, progress’
<i>gefre:ogend</i>	(m.)	gefri:gend	‘liberator’
<i>gefri:end</i>	(pl.)	gefry:end, gefri:nd, gefry:nd	‘friends’
<i>(ge)frignes</i>	(f.)	(ge)frigenes	‘interrogation, question’
<i>(ge)fro:for</i>	(fmn.)	(ge)fro:fer, (ge)fro:fur	‘consolation, joy, refuge; compensation, help, benefit’
<i>gefultuma</i>	(m.)		‘helper’
<i>(ge)fultumiend</i>	(m.)	(ge)fultumend	‘helper, fellow-worker’
<i>gefylce</i>	(n.)	gefylce	‘band of men, army, host’
<i>gefyllednes</i>	(f.)	gefillednes	‘fulness, completion, fulfilment’
<i>(ge)fylling</i>	(f.)		‘filling; completion’
<i>gefyllingti:d</i>	(f.)		‘compline’
<i>(ge)fyllnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)fyllnes 2	‘fulness, plenitude, satiety; supplement; completion, fulfilment’
<i>(ge)fylnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘fall, stumbling-block, offence, ruin’
<i>gefylsta</i>	(m.)		‘helper’
<i>(ge)fylstend</i>	(m.)		‘helper’
<i>(ge)fyrhto</i>	(f.)	(ge)fyrhtu, (ge)fryhto, (ge)fryhtu	‘fright, fear, dread, trembling; horrible sight’
<i>(ge)fyrhð</i>	(nf.)	(ge)ferhð, (ge)fyrð, (ge)fyrhðe, (ge)feorð	‘wooded country’
<i>(ge)fyrndagas</i>	(mp.)		‘days of yore. fro:d fyrndagum old, aged’
<i>gefyrnnes</i>	(f.)		‘antiquity’
<i>gefyrst</i>	(n.)	gefyrst	‘frost’
<i>gefyrðring</i>	(f.)		‘removal’
<i>(ge)gada</i>	(m.)		‘comrade, companion’
<i>gegaderednes</i>	(f.)		‘gathering, abscess’
<i>(ge)gaderscipe</i>	(m.)	(ge)gæderscipe	‘matrimony’
<i>(ge)gaderung</i>	(f.)	(ge)gæderung, (ge)geadrung	‘gathering together; gathering; union, connection; assembly; text’
<i>(ge)gaderwist</i>	(f.)	(ge)gadorwist	‘companionship’
<i>gegaderwyrhtan</i>	(np.)		‘assembled workmen’
<i>(ge)gafspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘foolish speech, scurrility’
<i>gegang</i>	(n.)	gegeng, gegeong	‘hap, occurrence; passage (lapse) of time’

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<i>(ge)gearcungdæg</i>	(m.)		‘preparation-day, day before the Sabbath’
<i>(ge)gearwung</i>	(f.)		‘preparation; working; parasceve’
<i>gegearwungnes</i>	(f.)		‘preparation’
<i>gegenga</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-traveller, companion’
<i>(ge)genge 2</i>	(n.)	(ge)gænge 2	‘troop’
<i>(ge)genge 3</i>	(f.)	(ge)gænge 3	‘privy’
<i>(ge)gield</i>	(n.)	(ge)geld, (ge)geold, (ge)geold, (ge)gyld	‘guild, brotherhood; idol, god’
<i>(ge)gierela</i>	(m.)	(ge)gerela, (ge)girela, (ge)gyrela	‘dress, apparel, adornment; banner’
<i>gegiering</i>	(f.)		‘direction’
<i>(ge)gilda</i>	(m.)	(ge)gylda	‘member of a brotherhood of related persons’
<i>gegilde</i>	(n.)		‘membership of guild’
<i>(ge)gildscipe</i>	(m.)		‘guild, brotherhood’
<i>(ge)glædnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)glednes	‘gladness, joy; (+) good-nature’
<i>gegncwide</i>	(m.)		‘reply, answer, retort; (in pl.) conversation’
<i>gegnpæð</i>	(m.)		‘opposing path’
<i>gegnslēge</i>	(m.)		‘battle’
<i>gegot</i>	(n.)		‘shedding (of tears)’
<i>(ge)gri:n</i>	(nf.)	(ge)giren, (ge)gry:n, (ge)grin, (ge)gryn, (ge)gy:ren	‘snare, gin; halter, noose’
<i>gegrind</i>	(n.)		‘impact, crash’
<i>gegrindswile</i>	(?)		‘a swelling caused by friction’
<i>gegripennes</i>	(f.)		‘seizing, snare, captivity’
<i>gegrynd</i>	(n.)		‘plot of ground’
<i>geha:da</i>	(m.)		‘brother monk’
<i>gehæcca</i>	(m.)		‘sausage’
<i>(ge)hæft 1</i>	(m.)		‘bond, fetter; captive, slave, servant; bondage, imprisonment, affliction; seizing, thing seized’
<i>(ge)hæft 3</i>	(n.)		‘haft, handle’
<i>gehæftednes</i>	(f.)	gehæftnes	‘captivity; snare’
<i>gehæftend</i>	(m.)		‘prisoner’
<i>gehæg</i>	(n.)	geheige	‘enclosure, meadow’
<i>gehæ:lednes</i>	(f.)		‘healing’
<i>gehæplicnes</i>	(f.)	geheplicnes	‘convenience, opportunity’
<i>gehala</i>	(m.)	gehola	‘counsellor, confidant, supporter’
<i>geha:lgigend</i>	(m.)		‘sanctifier’
<i>(ge)ha:lgung</i>	(f.)	(ge)hæ:lgung	‘hallowing, consecration; sanctuary’
<i>(ge)ha:t</i>	(n.)		‘promise, vow’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>gehata</i>	(m.)		‘enemy, opponent’
<i>geha:tland</i>	(n.)		‘promised land’
<i>gehealddagas</i>	(mp.)		‘kalends’
<i>gehealden</i>	(f.)		‘observance’
<i>(ge)healdend</i>	(m.)	(ge)haldend	‘protector, guardian, ruler, king, lord, God; economical person’
<i>(ge)healdnes</i>	(f.)		‘keeping, observance; guard, watch; office of a bishop’
<i>(ge)healdsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘keeping, observance, devotion; custody, preservation; restraint, abstinence; continence, chastity’
<i>gehe:aw</i>	(n.)		‘gnashing, grinding’
<i>gehendnes</i>	(f.)		‘neighbourhood, proximity’
<i>(ge)heordnes</i>	(f.)		‘custody, keeping, watch’
<i>(ge)heordræ:den</i>	(f.)	(ge)hydræ:den	‘custody, care, keeping, watch, ward; keeping-place’
<i>geheordung</i>	(f.)		‘guard, watch’
<i>geherd</i>	(f.)	geheord 4	‘guard, watch’
<i>(ge)herenes</i>	(f.)	(ge)hærenes, (ge)hy:rnes 1	‘praise’
<i>(ge)hield</i>	(f.)	(ge)hæld, (ge)held, (ge)heold, (ge)hild, (ge)hyld	‘keeping, custody, guard, protection; loyalty, fidelity; observance, observation, watching; secret place; protector, guardian’
<i>gehieldnes</i>	(f.)	gehyldnes	‘observance’
<i>gehi:erend</i>	(m.)		‘hearer’
<i>(ge)hi:ernes</i>	(f.)	(ge)he:rnes, (ge)hy:rnes 2	‘(+) hearing, report; (+/-) obedience, subjection, allegiance, jurisdiction, district’
<i>(ge)hi:ersumnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)hi:rsumnes, (ge)hy:rsumnes	‘obedience, submission; service; humility’
<i>(ge)hilde</i>	(fn.)	(ge)hilt, (ge)helt	‘handle, hilt (of sword)’
<i>(ge)hi:wung</i>	(f.)	(ge)he:owung, (ge)hy:wung	‘appearance, likeness, form, figure; portrayal’
<i>gehlæ:g</i>	(n.)		‘derision, scorn’
<i>gehle:ða</i>	(m.)		‘companion, denizen’
<i>gehlid</i>	(n.)	gehlyd	‘covering, vault, roof’
<i>(ge)hlinung</i>	(f.)		‘leaning; seat, couch’
<i>gehlot</i>	(n.)	gehlodd, gehlott	‘selection by lot, choice, decision’
<i>gehlotland</i>	(n.)		‘allotted land, inheritance’
<i>gehlo:w</i>	(n.)	gehle:ow, gehli:w	‘lowing, bellowing, bleating’
<i>(ge)hly:d</i>	(fm.)		‘noise, sound; tumult, disturbance, dissension’
<i>(ge)hlynn 1</i>	(m.)	(ge)hlin 2, (ge)hlyn 1	‘sound, noise, din, tumult’
<i>(ge)hlynn 2</i>	(f.)	(ge)hlin 1, (ge)hlyn 2	‘torrent’
<i>(ge)hlyst</i>	(f.)		‘sense of hearing; listening’

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<i>gehlyta</i>	(m.)		‘companion’
<i>gehlytta</i>	(m.)		‘partner, fellow’
<i>gehlytto</i>	(?)	gehletto	‘fellowship, lot’
<i>gehnæ:st</i>	(n.)	gehna:st	‘collision, conflict, battle’
<i>(ge)holen</i>	(m.)		‘prince, protector’
<i>gehopp</i>	(n.)		‘seed-pod’
<i>(ge)hre:ow 1</i>	(f.)		‘sorrow, regret, penitence, repentance, penance’
<i>gehresp</i>	(n.)		‘stripping, spoliation’
<i>(ge)hrif</i>	(n.)	(ge)rif	‘belly, womb’
<i>(ge)hrine</i>	(m.)		‘sense of touch; touch; contact’
<i>(ge)hrinenes</i>	(f.)		‘touch, contact’
<i>gehror</i>	(n.)		‘calamity, plague, ruin’
<i>gehrorenes</i>	(f.)		‘downfall, ruin’
<i>gehru:xl</i>	(n.)		‘noise, tumult’
<i>gehðu</i>	(f.)	geohðu, gihðu, geoðu, giðu, gyhðu	‘care, anxiety, grief’
<i>(ge)hu:sa</i>	(m.)		‘member of a household’
<i>(ge)hu:sscipe</i>	(m.)		‘house (e.g. of Israel), race’
<i>gehwæ:dnes</i>	(f.)	gehwe:dnes	‘smallness, fewness, insignificance’
<i>(ge)hwætnes</i>	(f.)		‘quickness, activity’
<i>gehwearf</i>	(m.)	gehwerf, gehwarf, gehwærf, gehweorf 3, gewearf	‘vicissitude’
<i>gehwearfnes</i>	(f.)		‘conversion’
<i>gehweorf 1</i>	(n.)	gehwurf	‘a turning’
<i>(ge)hwilcnes</i>	(f.)		‘quality’
<i>gehwyrfednes</i>	(f.)	gehwyrfenes	‘inclination; conversion’
<i>(ge)hwyrft</i>	(m.)		‘turning, circuit, revolution, motion, course, orbit; way out, outlet. +hw. ge:ares anniversary’
<i>gehwyrftnes</i>	(f.)		‘return’
<i>gehy:dnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘comfort; security’
<i>gehygd</i>	(fn.)	gehigd, gehy:d 2	‘mind, thought; reflection, forethought’
<i>(ge)hyht</i>	(mf.)	(ge)heht, (ge)hiht	‘hope, trust; joy, exultation; desire, expectation’
<i>gehyht</i>	(mf.)	geheht, gehiht	‘comfort’
<i>(ge)hyrst</i>	(f.)	(ge)hryst	‘ornament, decoration, jewel, treasure; accoutrements, trappings, armour’
<i>gehy:rung</i>	(f.)		‘hiring’
<i>gehy:ðelicnes</i>	(f.)	gehy:delicnes	‘opportunitas’
<i>gehy:ðnes</i>	(f.)	gehy:dnes 2	‘advantage; occasion’
<i>gehy:ððo</i>	(n.)		‘subsistence’
<i>gelac</i>	(n.)		‘tumult, commotion. sweorda +l. battle; crowd, host’

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<i>gelæ:ca</i>	(m.)		‘a rival’
<i>gelæ:rednes</i>	(f.)		‘learning, skill’
<i>gelæ:te 1</i>	(n.)		‘manners, bearing’
<i>gelæ:te 2</i>	(n.)	gelæ:t	‘junction of roads’
<i>(ge)la:d</i>	(f.)		‘way, street, water-way’
<i>gelagu</i>	(np.)		‘extent, surface (of sea)’
<i>gelanda</i>	(m.)	gelonda	‘compatriot, kinsman’
<i>(ge)la:st</i>	(n.)	(ge)le:st, (ge)læ:st	‘accomplishment, observance; duty, due, obligation, vow’
<i>gelatu</i>	(f.)		‘hindrance’
<i>(ge)laðung</i>	(f.)		‘calling, invitation; assembly, congregation, church’
<i>(ge)le:af</i>	(f.)	(ge)li:f, (ge)læ:f, (ge)le:f	‘leave; permission, privilege’
<i>(ge)le:afa</i>	(m.)		‘belief, faith; creed’
<i>(ge)le:afe</i>	(f.)	(ge)læ:fe	‘leave, permission, licence’
<i>gele:affulnes</i>	(f.)		‘faith, trust, faithfulness’
<i>gele:afle:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘unbelief’
<i>gele:afnesword</i>	(n.)		‘password’
<i>geled</i>	(?)		‘catasta’
<i>gele:fenscipe</i>	(m.)		‘justification’
<i>gelege</i>	(f?)	gelegu	‘lair, bed’
<i>gelegerield</i>	(n.)		‘lupercalia’
<i>gelenda</i>	(m.)		‘one rich in land’
<i>gele:od</i>	(m.)	gele:oda, gele:ud	‘fellow-countryman, compatriot; chief, prince, king’
<i>(ge)le:oma</i>	(m.)		‘ray of light, beam, radiance, gleam, glare; lightning’
<i>(ge)le:orednes</i>	(f.)		‘departure, transmigration; death; anniversary of a death; vision’
<i>(ge)le:orendnes</i>	(f.)		‘departure, transmigration; death; anniversary of a death; vision’
<i>(ge)le:ornes</i>	(f.)		‘departure, transmigration; death; anniversary of a death’
<i>geli:c 2</i>	(n.)		‘something like another thing; similitude’
<i>geli:ca</i>	(sb)	geli:ce 1	‘an equal’
<i>geli:cbisen</i>	(?)		‘an imitation, an imitator’
<i>geli:cbisnung</i>	(f.)		‘imitation’
<i>(ge)li:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘likeness, similarity; figure, stature, image; (+) parable’
<i>(ge)li:cung</i>	(f.)		‘pleasure’
<i>geli:efenscipe</i>	(m.)		‘justification’
<i>geligere</i>	(m.)	gegelire	‘concubinage, fornication, adultery’
<i>geligernes</i>	(f.)		‘concubinage, fornication, adultery’
<i>gelimp</i>	(n.)		‘occurrence; misfortune, accident’
<i>gelimplicnes</i>	(f.)		‘opportunity’

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<i>gelise</i>	(n.)	gelese, geles	‘reading, study’
<i>gellet</i>	(n?)		‘bowl’
<i>gelodr</i>	(f.)		‘backbone, spine’
<i>gelodwyr</i>	(f.)		‘silverweed’
<i>gelo:gung</i>	(f.)		‘order’
<i>(ge)lo:ma</i>	(m.)		‘tool, utensil, article of furniture’
<i>gelo:mlæ:cing</i>	(f.)		‘frequency, frequenting’
<i>gelo:mlæ:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘a numerous assembly’
<i>gelo:mlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘repetition; a numerous assembly’
<i>(ge)lustfullung</i>	(f.)		‘desire, pleasure, delight’
<i>(ge)lustfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘desire, pleasure’
<i>(ge)lynde</i>	(f.)	(ge)linde, (ge)lyndo, (ge)lindo	‘fat, grease’
<i>gelyndu</i>	(np.)		‘joints of the spine’
<i>gely:tlung</i>	(f.)	geli:tlung	‘insufficiency, want’
<i>(ge)mæcca</i>	(mf.)	(ge)maca, (ge)meca	‘husband, wife’
<i>gemæcca</i>	(mf.)	gemaca, gemeca	‘mate, equal, one of a pair, comrade, companion; (pl) pair’
<i>gemæcnes</i>	(f.)		‘cohabitation’
<i>gemæcscipe</i>	(m.)		‘cohabitation’
<i>gemæ:dla</i>	(m.)		‘madness’
<i>(ge)mæ:g 1</i>	(m.)	(ge)me:g 1, (ge)me:i 1, (ge)me:ig 1	‘male kinsman, parent, son, brother, nephew, cousin, compatriot’
<i>(ge)mæ:g 2</i>	(f.)	(ge)me:g 2, (ge)me:i 2, (ge)me:ig 2	‘female relation, wife, woman, maiden’
<i>(ge)mæ:gð 1</i>	(f.)	(ge)mæ:geð 1, (ge)my:gð 1	‘family group, clan, tribe, generation, stock, race, people; province, country’
<i>(ge)mæ:gð 2</i>	(?)	(ge)mæ:geð 2, (ge)mæ:hð, (ge)my:gð 2	‘longing, ambition; greed’
<i>gemæ:ne 2</i>	(n.)		‘fellowship, intercourse’
<i>gemæ:nelicnes</i>	(f.)		‘generality’
<i>gemæ:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘community, fellowship, intercourse, union; sharing; land held in common’
<i>gemæ:nscipe</i>	(m.)		‘community, fellowship; union; common ownership’
<i>gemæ:nsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘fellowship, participation (in Eucharist)’
<i>gemæ:nsumung</i>	(f.)		‘administrator of the Eucharist’
<i>gemæ:nung</i>	(f.)		‘marriage’
<i>(ge)mæ:re</i>	(?)		‘boundary, border; balk of a plough-land’
<i>gemæ:rhaga</i>	(m.)	geme:rhaga	‘boundary-hedge’

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<i>gemæ:rlacu</i>	(f.)		‘boundary-stream’
<i>(ge)mæ:rsung</i>	(f.)	(ge)me:rsung	‘magnificence, celebrity’
<i>gemæ:rtre:ow</i>	(?)		‘boundary-tree’
<i>(ge)mæ:rðorn</i>	(m.)	(ge)mæ:rðyrne	‘boundary-hawthorn’
<i>gemæ:rung</i>	(?)		‘ending’
<i>(ge)mæ:rweg</i>	(m.)		‘boundary-road’
<i>gemæ:rwyll</i>	(m.)		‘boundary-stream’
<i>gema:hlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘importunity; wantonness, shamelessness; time of need’
<i>gema:hnes</i>	(f.)		‘importunity, persistence; shamelessness; boldness; contumacy’
<i>gema:na</i>	(m.)		‘community, company; common property; communion, companionship, intercourse; cohabitation. to: +ma:nan in common’
<i>gemang</i>	(n.)	gemong	‘mixture, union; troop, crowd, multitude; congregation, assembly; business; cohabitation. in +mang during. on +m. in the midst of’
<i>gemangennes</i>	(f.)	gemangnes	‘mingling, mixture’
<i>gemaðel</i>	(n.)	gemæðel	‘speech, talking’
<i>(ge)mearc</i>	(f.)	(ge)mærc, (ge)merc, (ge)mirc	‘mark, sign, line of division; boundary, limit, term, border; defined area, district, province. to:ðæs +mearces ðe in the direction that’
<i>(ge)mearcung</i>	(f.)	(ge)mærcung, (ge)mercung, (ge)mercong	‘description, arrangement’
<i>gemearr 1</i>	(n.)		‘stumbling-block, obstruction, error; emptiness, vanity’
<i>geme:de 1</i>	(n.)	geme:du 1	‘consent, good-will, pleasure; covenant’
<i>gemengednes</i>	(f.)	gemengdnes, gemengnes	‘mingling, mixture, connection; sexual intercourse’
<i>gemengung</i>	(f.)		‘confusion’
<i>gemeodnes</i>	(f.)	gemedemnes	‘dignity’
<i>(ge)met</i>	(n.)	(ge)mett	‘measure (vessel or amount); act of measuring, appointed share, quantity; space, distance; boundary, limit; manner, degree, way; ability, adequacy, capacity; rule, law; mood; metre; moderation. <i>ealle +mete</i> in all respects. <i>on +met</i> in vain. <i>na:num +m.</i> by no means, on no account’
<i>(ge)metgung</i>	(f.)		‘moderation, temperance; reflection, meditation; rule,

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			regulation'
<i>game:tednes</i>	(f.)	game:tnes	'finding, discovery'
<i>game:tend</i>	(m.)		'inventor'
<i>gemetfæstnes</i>	(f.)		'moderation, modesty, sobriety'
<i>gemetfæt</i>	(n.)		'a measure (vessel)'
<i>gemetgiend</i>	(m.)		'ruler, governor'
<i>(ge)me:ting</i>	(f.)	(ge)metting	'meeting (friendly or hostile); assembly, congregation; finding, discovery; agreement; painting, picture'
<i>gemetlicung</i>	(f.)		'adjustment, regulation'
<i>gemetnes</i>	(f.)		'moderation'
<i>gemetta</i>	(m.)		'sharer in food, guest'
<i>(ge)micelnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)mycelnes	'greatness, size; mass; quantity; multitude, abundance; magnificence; great deed'
<i>(ge)miclung</i>	(f.)	(ge)myclung	'the doing of great things, great deeds, greatness'
<i>gemierce</i>	(n.)	gemerce, gemicerice	'boundary, limit; sign, token'
<i>(ge)miltsigend</i>	(m.)	(ge)miltsiend	'pitier'
<i>(ge)miltsung</i>	(f.)		'mercy, sympathy, pity, indulgence, pardon'
<i>(ge)mitting</i>	(f.)	(ge)mytting	'meeting, convention'
<i>(ge)mo:d</i>	(n.)		'heart, mind, spirit, mood, temper'
<i>gemo:dsumnes</i>	(f.)		'agreement, concord'
<i>(ge)mo:t</i>	(n.)	(ge)me:t	'moot, society, assembly, court, council, synod. + m. wyrcan to take counsel; litigation; (+) conflict, encounter'
<i>(ge)mo:tærn</i>	(n.)	(ge)mo:tern	'courthouse'
<i>(ge)mo:tbeorh</i>	(m.)		'hill of meeting'
<i>(ge)mo:thu:s</i>	(n.)		'moot-hall, place of assembly'
<i>gemo:tle:ah</i>	(m.)		'meadow of meeting'
<i>gemo:tman</i>	(m.)		'orator, counsellor'
<i>gemo:tstede</i>	(m.)		'place of meeting'
<i>(ge)mo:tsto:w</i>	(f.)		'place of meeting, forum'
<i>ge:mung</i>	(f.)	ge:amung, gi:mung, gy:mung, gi:emung, i:emung	'marriage'
<i>gemuning</i>	(f.)		'remembrance'
<i>(ge)mynd</i>	(fn.)	(ge)mind, (ge)mund	'memory, remembrance; memorial, record; act of commemoration; thought, purpose; consciousness, mind, intellect, on +m. niman to recollect'

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<i>gemynddæg</i>	(m.)		‘anniversary’
<i>gemynde 2</i>	(?)	gemunde 2	‘river-mouth’
<i>(ge)myndgung 1</i>	(f.)	(ge)myngung	‘admonition; remembrance, memorandum; memorial’
<i>gemyndigliches</i>	(f.)		‘remembrance’
<i>gemyndly:st</i>	(f.)		‘madness’
<i>gemyndsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘monument, tomb’
<i>(ge)mynegung</i>	(f.)	(ge)myndgung 2, (ge)menung, (ge)mynung, (ge)mungung	‘warning, admonition, exhortation; claim’
<i>gemynt</i>	(n.)		‘intention’
<i>gemy:ðe</i>	(n.)		‘mouth, confluence, junction of two streams’
<i>genacod 2</i>	(f.)	genaced, genacud 2, genæcod 2, genæcud 2, genæcad 2, genæced 2	‘nakedness’
<i>gene:ah</i>	(nf.)	genæ:h	‘sufficiency, abundance’
<i>gene:at</i>	(m.)		‘companion, follower (esp. in war); dependant, vassal, tenant who works for a lord’
<i>(ge)ne:atland</i>	(n.)		‘land of a dependant or vassal’
<i>gene:atmann</i>	(m.)		‘companion, follower (esp. in war); dependant, vassal, tenant who works for a lord’
<i>gene:atriht</i>	(n.)		‘regulations as to the tenure of gene:atland’
<i>geneatscolu</i>	(f.)		‘band of comrades’
<i>(ge)nefa</i>	(m.)	(ge)neofa	‘nephew’
<i>(ge)ne:osung</i>	(f.)		‘access; visitation, visit’
<i>(ge)ner</i>	(n.)	(ge)near, (ge)neru, (ge)nere	‘refuge, protection’
<i>generednes</i>	(f.)	generrenes	‘deliverance’
<i>generstede</i>	(m.)		‘refuge, sanctuary’
<i>(ge)ni:ehsta</i>	(mf.)	(ge)næ:hsta, (ge)ne:ahsta, (ge)ne:hsta, (ge)ne:ista, (ge)ne:sta, (ge)ni:hsta	‘neighbour’
<i>genip</i>	(n.)	genyp	‘darkness, mist, cloud, obscurity’
<i>geni:ðla</i>	(m.)	geni:ðle	‘enemy; enmity, fierceness’
<i>ge:nla:d</i>	(f.)		‘estuary’
<i>(ge)ny:dma:ge</i>	(f.)		‘blood-relation, cousin’
<i>(ge)ny:dmæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘blood-relation, cousin’
<i>genyht</i>	(fn.)	genyhð	‘abundance, fulness, sufficiency’
<i>genyhtsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘abundance, plenty’
<i>genyhtsumung</i>	(f.)	genihðsumung	‘abundance’

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<i>ge:oabbod</i>	(m.)		‘former abbot’
<i>geoc</i>	(m.)	giuc, ioc, iuc	‘yoke; yoke of oxen, etc.; a measure of land; consort’
<i>ge:oc</i>	(m.)	e:oc, ge:c, go:c	‘help, support, rescue; safety; consolation’
<i>geocboga</i>	(m.)	iucboga	‘yoke-bow, yoke’
<i>ge:ocend</i>	(m.)		‘preserver, Saviour’
<i>geocled</i>	(n.)	iocled	‘a measure of land’
<i>geocleta</i>	(m.)	iocleta	‘a measure of land’
<i>geocsa</i>	(m.)	gicsa, geohsa, gihsa, iesca	‘sob; hiccough’
<i>geocstecca</i>	(m.)	geocsticca	‘yoke-stick’
<i>geocsung</i>	(f.)	gecsung	‘sobbing’
<i>geocte:ma</i>	(m.)	iocte:ma	‘animal yoked with another’
<i>ge:odæ:d</i>	(f.)	iu:dæ:d	‘deed of old, former deed’
<i>ge:odæg</i>	(m.)	i:udæg	‘day of old’
<i>geofola</i>	(m.)	giefla	‘morsel, bit of food’
<i>geofon</i>	(n.)	geofen, gifon, gyfon, gifen	‘ocean, sea, flood’
<i>geofonflo:d</i>	(m.)		‘ocean flood’
<i>geofonhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘ship’
<i>ge:ogelere</i>	(m.)	ge:ogltre	‘magician’
<i>geoguð</i>	(f.)	geogoð, geogað, eogoð, gegoð, gigoð, iugoð	‘youth; young people; junior warriors (as apposed to duguð); young cattle’
<i>geoguðcno:sl</i>	(n.)		‘young offspring’
<i>geoguðfeorht</i>	(n.)		‘time of youth’
<i>geoguðha:d</i>	(m.)	gioðha:d	‘state of youth; adolescence’
<i>geoguðha:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘state of youth; adolescence’
<i>geoguðlust</i>	(m.)		‘youthful lust’
<i>geoguðmyrð</i>	(f.)		‘joy of youth; tenderness of youth?’
<i>geoht</i>	(n.)	iuht	‘yoke, pair’
<i>Ge:ol</i>	(n.)	Geohol, Ge:ohhol, Ge:hhol	‘Yule-tide, Christmas. æ:rra Ge:ola December. æftera Ge:ola January’
<i>Ge:ola</i>	(m.)	Iu:la, Giu:li	‘Yule-tide, Christmas. æ:rra Ge:ola December. æftera Ge:ola January’
<i>Ge:oldæg</i>	(m.)	Geohheldæg, Geohheldæg	‘Yule-day, day at Yuletide’
<i>ge:ole:an</i>	(n.)	iule:an	‘reward for past deed’
<i>Ge:olmo:nað</i>	(m.)		‘December’
<i>geoloca</i>	(m.)	geolca, geoleca	‘yolk’
<i>geolorand</i>	(m.)		‘buckler covered with yellow linden-bark’
<i>geolster</i>	(mn.)	geoltor, gelostr, geolhstor	‘matter, pus, poison, poisonous humour, disease’
<i>ge:omagister</i>	(m.)		‘former teacher’
<i>ge:omann</i>	(m.)	i:umann	‘man of past times’

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<i>ge:ome:owle</i>	(f.)	i:ome:wle	‘aged wife?’
<i>ge:omorgidd</i>	(n.)		‘dirge, elegy’
<i>ge:omornes</i>	(f.)		‘tribulation’
<i>ge:omrung</i>	(f.)	gemrung, geamrung, ge:omorong, ge:amrung	‘groaning, moaning, grief’
<i>geondleccung</i>	(f.)	gyndleccung	‘moistening, watering’
<i>geondli:htend</i>	(m.)	geondle:htend	‘illuminator’
<i>geondscri:ðing</i>	(f.)		‘course, passage’
<i>geondstre:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘dispersion’
<i>geonga</i>	(m.)	iunga	‘young man’
<i>geonglicnes</i>	(f.)		‘youth’
<i>geongling</i>	(m.)	iungling	‘a youth’
<i>geongordo:m</i>	(m.)	geongerdo:m	‘discipleship, allegiance’
<i>geongorscipe</i>	(m.)		‘discipleship, allegiance’
<i>geongra</i>	(m.)	gingra	‘youth; disciple, follower, dependant, servant, vassal; assistant, deputy’
<i>geongre</i>	(f.)	gingre	‘female attendant, assistant; deputy’
<i>geonli:cung</i>	(f.)	geanli:cung	‘likeness’
<i>geonsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘departure hence, death’
<i>(ge)openung</i>	(f.)		‘opening, disclosure, manifestation’
<i>geormanle:af</i>	(n.)	gearwanle:af	‘mallow’
<i>geormenletic</i>	(?)		‘mallow’
<i>geornfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘eagerness, zeal, diligence; desire’
<i>geornnes</i>	(f.)	geornes, gimnes, giernes, gyrnnes	‘desire, endeavour; zeal, industry; importunity’
<i>geornung</i>	(f.)	girnung, giernung, gyrnung, gearnung, gierning	‘yearning, desire; diligence’
<i>ge:osceaft</i>	(m.)		‘destiny, fate’
<i>ge:osceaftga:st</i>	(m.)		‘doomed spirit’
<i>ge:otend</i>	(m.)		‘artery’
<i>ge:otendæ:der</i>	(f.)		‘artery’
<i>ge:otere</i>	(m.)		‘founder (of metal)’
<i>ge:owine</i>	(m.)	gi:uwine	‘departed friend’
<i>(ge)pos</i>	(n)		‘cold in head’
<i>gera:d 1</i>	(n.)		‘reckoning, account; condition, stipulation; intention; reason, wisdom, discernment; accuracy. ðus +r. such, of this kind. hu: +ra:des how’
<i>gera:dscipe</i>	(m.)		‘discretion’
<i>geræ:de 1</i>	(n.)	gere:de, geræ:ðle	‘trappings, armour, accoutrements, ornaments’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>geræ:de 2</i>	(n.)	gere:de, geræ:ðle	‘design, device?’
<i>(ge)ræ:dend</i>	(m.)		‘controller, disposer, ruler; diviner’
<i>(ge)ræ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘agreement; decree; condition; definition, decision’
<i>(ge)ræ:w</i>	(f.)	(ge)ra:w, (ge)re:aw	‘row, line; succession; hedgerow’
<i>gera:r</i>	(n.)		‘roaring, howling’
<i>gerec</i>	(n.)	gehrec	‘rule, government, decree; explanation; tumult’
<i>(ge)recednes</i>	(f.)	(ge)recednes (BT)	‘narrative, history; interpretation; direction, correction. a:nfeald +recednes prose’
<i>gerecenes</i>	(f.)	gereccenes	‘narrative, interpretation; direction, correction; proof’
<i>gerecnes</i>	(f.)		‘direction, inclination’
<i>(ge)re:fa</i>	(m.)	(ge)re:afa	‘high official, reeve, steward, sheriff, count (comes), prefect, consul’
<i>gere:færn</i>	(n.)		‘court-house’
<i>gere:fland</i>	(n.)		‘land held by a reeve’
<i>gere:fmæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘reeve’s meadow’
<i>gere:fmann</i>	(m.)		‘official, courtier’
<i>gere:fsci:r</i>	(f.)		‘steward’s office, prefecture’
<i>gere:fscipe</i>	(m.)		‘reeve’s office, stewardship; consulate’
<i>gere:n</i>	(n.)	geri:n, gehri:n	‘ornament; building’
<i>gere:ne</i>	(n.)	geri:ne	‘ornament; instrument; edification’
<i>gere:nung</i>	(f.)	geregnung, gere:ohnung	‘arranging’
<i>(ge)re:onung</i>	(f.)		‘whispering, muttering, conspiracy; astrology’
<i>(ge)reord 1</i>	(fn.)		‘voice; language, speech’
<i>(ge)reord 2</i>	(f.)		‘sustenance, food; meal, feast’
<i>gereorddæg</i>	(m.)		‘feast-day’
<i>gereordgle:awnes</i>	(f.)		‘skill in singing’
<i>gereordnes</i>	(f.)		‘food, feasting, banquet; satiety’
<i>(ge)reordung</i>	(f.)	(ge)rerding	‘refection, meal’
<i>gereordunghu:s</i>	(n.)		‘refectory’
<i>gereordungti:d</i>	(f.)		‘meal-time’
<i>(ge)rest</i>	(f.)	(ge)ræst	‘resting-place, bed, couch’
<i>(ge)resta</i>	(f.)		‘bedfellow, consort, wife’
<i>gerestscipe</i>	(m.)		‘cohabitation’
<i>(ge)re:ðra</i>	(m.)	(ge)ro:ðra	‘rower, sailor’
<i>(ge)re:ðru</i>	(np.)		‘oars’
<i>gerid</i>	(n.)		‘riding, food’
<i>gerif</i>	(n.)		‘seizing, catch (of fish); nuber caught’
<i>geri:f</i>	(n.)		‘garment’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>(ge)riht 1</i>	(n.)	(ge)ræht, (ge)reht 1, (ge)reohht 1, (ge)ryht 1, (ge)riaht, (ge)rieht 1	‘(what is straight), right, equity, justice, law, canon, rule; cause, legal action; a right, privilege, correctness; truth. on riht, mid rihte rightly, correctly, properly; what is due, duty, obligation; reckoning, account’
<i>gerihte</i>	(n.)		‘right, due; religious rite, office. +rihtu (pl) last offices. on +r. straight on. up on +r. upright’
<i>gerihtgeswinc</i>	(?)		‘lawful work’
<i>gerihtnes</i>	(f.)	gerehtnes	‘correction’
<i>gerihtwi:sung</i>	(f.)	gerehtwi:sung	‘justification’
<i>(ge)ri:m</i>	(n.)		‘number, counting, reckoning; a calendar, numeral’
<i>geri:mbo:c</i>	(?)		‘calendar’
<i>(ge)ri:mcræft</i>	(m.)		‘arithmetic, reckoning, computation; calendar’
<i>gerinning</i>	(f.)	gerynning	‘coagulation’
<i>(ge)ri:p</i>	(n.)	(ge)ry:p	‘harvest; cut corn, sheaf; ripeness, maturity’
<i>geri:s</i>	(f.)		‘fury’
<i>gerisen</i>	(n.)		‘seizure’
<i>(ge)risne 2</i>	(n.)		‘what is fitting, dignity, honour’
<i>gerisnes</i>	(f.)		‘congruity’
<i>(ge)ri:ðe</i>	(f.)		‘rivulet, stream’
<i>ge:rscipe</i>	(m.)		‘jest?’
<i>(ge)ru:m 2</i>	(m.)		‘space (extent or time), room; scope, opportunity. on +ru:m at large, apart’
<i>geru:ma</i>	(m.)		‘space, place’
<i>geru:na</i>	(m.)		‘counsellor, confidant’
<i>(ge)ry:ne</i>	(n.)	(ge)re:ne, (ge)ri:ne	‘mystery, dark saying; mystic rite; sacrament; sacramental elements’
<i>gery:pan 2</i>	()		‘sheaves’
<i>(ge)saca</i>	(m.)		‘opponent, foe’
<i>(ge)sacu</i>	(f.)	(ge)sac	‘conflict, strife, war, battle, feud, sedition, dispute’
<i>(ge)sæ:gednes</i>	(f.)	(ge)sæ:gdnes	‘sacrifice; mystery’
<i>gesæ:lignes</i>	(f.)		‘happiness, (good) fortune’
<i>gesæ:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘occurrence’
<i>(ge)sæ:lð</i>	(f.)	(ge)sy:lð, (ge)se:lð	‘hap, fortune; happiness, prosperity, blessing’
<i>gesæt</i>	(n.)		‘act of sitting’
<i>gesæ:te</i>	(n.)	gese:te	‘snare, ambush’
<i>gesaga</i>	(n.)		‘narrative’
<i>(ge)sagu</i>	(f.)		‘saw, saying, report, story, tradition, tale; presage, prophecy; witness, testimony’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>(ge)samhi:wan</i>	(pl.)		‘members of the same household, married persons; members of a guild?’
<i>(ge)samnung</i>	(f.)	(ge)somnung	‘union, congregation, meeting, assembly, council; collection; union in marriage’
<i>gesca</i>	(m.)	gescea, geosce, geoscea, gisce, giscea	‘hiccough, sobbing’
<i>gesca:dwyr</i>	(f.)	gesce:adwyr, gescaldwyr	‘oxeye’
<i>gescæ:ninges</i>	(f.)	gescaningnes (Sweet)	‘collision’
<i>gesce:adnes</i>	(f.)		‘a decree’
<i>(ge)sceaft</i>	(fmn.)		‘created being, creature; origin creation, construction, existence. (+) dispensation, destiny, fate; (+) condition, nature’
<i>(ge)sceap</i>	(n.)	(ge)scap, (ge)scep	‘shape, form, created being, creature; creation; dispensation, fate; condition; sex; genitalia’
<i>gesceapennes</i>	(f.)		‘creation, formation’
<i>(ge)scenc</i>	(m.)	(ge)scænc	‘drink, draught’
<i>gescendnes</i>	(f.)	gesceandnes, gescandnes, gescindnes, gescyndnes	‘shame, confusion’
<i>gescento</i>	(f.)	gescendō	‘shame, confusion’
<i>gescendō</i>	(f.)		‘confusion’
<i>gesceorf</i>	(n.)	gescurf, gescyrf, gescruf	‘irritation of the stomach’
<i>(ge)sciold</i>	(m.)	(ge)sceld 1, (ge)scild, (ge)scyld 2	‘protection, defence’
<i>(ge)scieppend</i>	(m.)	(ge)sceoppend, (ge)Scyppend, (ge)scepen	‘Creator’
<i>gescierpla</i>	(m.)	gescirpla, gescyrpla	‘clothing, garments’
<i>(ge)scildend</i>	(m.)	(ge)scioldend, (ge)scyldend	‘protector, defender’
<i>(ge)scildere</i>	(m.)	(ge)scioldere, (ge)scyldere	‘protector, defender’
<i>(ge)scildnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)scioldnes	‘defence, protection’
<i>gescincio</i>	(np.)		‘the fat about the kidneys’
<i>gescipe</i>	(n.)		‘fate’
<i>gesco:la</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-student’
<i>gescola 1</i>	(m.)		‘fellow-debtor’
<i>gescola 2</i>	(m.)		‘companion’
<i>(ge)scot</i>	(n.)	(ge)sceot	‘shot, shooting, darting, rapid motion; what is shot forth. (+)

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			scot, payment; private apartment, sanctum, chancel'
<i>gescota</i>	(m.)		'fellow-soldier'
<i>gescotfeoh</i>	(n.)		'shooting, battle'
<i>(ge)scraef</i>	(n.)	(ge)screaf, (ge)scref	'cave, cavern, hole, pit; hovel; den'
<i>gescrencednes</i>	(f.)		'tripping up'
<i>gescre:pe</i>	(n.)	gescre:pe, gescre:ope, gescroepe, gescro:pe	'advantage'
<i>gescre:pnes</i>	(f.)	gescroepnes	'convenience'
<i>gescrif</i>	(n.)		'judgement, edict; ceremony'
<i>gescy:</i>	(np.)	gesci:e	'pair of shoes'
<i>(ge)scyl</i>	(fm.)	(ge)sceld 2, (ge)scyl	'offence, fault, crime, guilt, sin; obligation, liability, due, debt'
<i>(ge)sealdnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)saldnes	'act of giving; grant, gift'
<i>(ge)segen</i>	(f.)	(ge)sægen, (ge)sæcgen	'conversation, speech, statement; premonition, prophecy; report, story, legend. se:o ha:lga + s. Holy Writ'
<i>gesegnes</i>	(f.)		'expression'
<i>(ge)sehtnes</i>	(f.)		'agreement, reconciliation, peace'
<i>(ge)selnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)selnes	'tradition. (+) giving'
<i>geselda</i>	(m.)		'comrade, retainer'
<i>gesele</i>	(m.)		'tabernacle'
<i>gese:m</i>	(n.)		'reconciliation'
<i>gesen 1</i>	(?)		'entrails, intestines'
<i>(ge)set</i>	(n.)		'seat, habitation; entrenchment, camp, stall, fold; setting (of the sun)'
<i>gesetennes</i>	(f.)		'sitting'
<i>gesetl</i>	(n.)		'assembly'
<i>gesetla</i>	(m.)	gesætla	'one sitting beside; assessor, fellow-judge'
<i>(ge)setnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)sætnes, (ge)setednes, (ge)setenes, (ge)settednes, (ge)setness	'foundation, creation, construction; position, size, extent; institution, law, ordinance, decree, will; instruction; record, narrative; sentence, paragraph, figure of speech, composition'
<i>(ge)se:ðend</i>	(m.)		'asserter, affirmer'
<i>gese:ðnes</i>	(f.)	gesæ:ðnes	'affirmation'
<i>(ge)se:ðung</i>	(f.)		'affirmation, proof'
<i>(ge)sibb 1</i>	(sb.)		'kinsman, kinswoman'
<i>(ge)sibling</i>	(m.)		'relative, kinsman'
<i>gesibnes</i>	(f.)		'affinity, relationship'

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<i>gesibsumung</i>	(f.)		‘peace-making’
<i>(ge)si:de</i>	(f.)		‘side’
<i>gesig</i>	(n.)		‘victory’
<i>gesiht</i>	(f.)	gesieht, gesyht, gesiehð, gesihð 3	‘faculty or act of sight; aspect; what is seen, vision, apparition’
<i>gesihðnes</i>	(f.)		‘vision’
<i>gesinge</i>	(f.)	gesinie	‘wife’
<i>(ge)sinhi:wan</i>	(np.)	(ge)sinhi:gan	‘wedded couple’
<i>gesinig</i>	(f.)		‘marriage’
<i>(ge)sinscipe</i>	(m.)	(ge)senscipe, (ge)synscipe, (ge)sinigscipe	‘cohabitation, marriage. (+) married couple’
<i>gesi:ð 1</i>	(m.)	gesy:ð 1	‘comrade, companion; follower, retainer, warrior; count, thane’
<i>gesi:ð 2</i>	(n.)	gesy:ð 2	‘company’
<i>gesi:ðmægen</i>	(n.)		‘band of warriors’
<i>gesi:ðmann</i>	(n.)		‘company’
<i>gesi:ðræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘troop’
<i>(ge)si:ðscipe</i>	(m.)		‘fellowship, society’
<i>(ge)si:ðwi:f</i>	(n.)		‘noble lady’
<i>geslieht</i>	(m.)	geslæht, gesleahht, gesleht, gesliht	‘battle’
<i>geslit</i>	(n.)		‘rending, biting, bite; something to be torn or rent; backbiting, calumny’
<i>geslitgli:w</i>	(n.)		‘raillery’
<i>gesme:ah</i>	(n.)		‘intrigue’
<i>(ge)sme:aung</i>	(f.)	(ge)sme:agung, (ge)sme:ung, (ge)sme:ang, (ge)sme:awung	‘reflection, thought; inquiry, search; intention, effort; intrigue; interpretation’
<i>(ge)snid</i>	(n.)		‘slice; cutting; slaughter’
<i>gesnot</i>	(n.)		‘mucus’
<i>(ge)snytrru</i>	(f.)	(ge)snyteru, (ge)snytro, (ge)snytru	‘wisdom, cleverness, prudence, sagacity, intelligence’
<i>(ge)soc</i>	(n.)		‘suck, sucking’
<i>gesod</i>	(n.)		‘cooking, boiling; trial’
<i>gespan</i>	(n.)	gespon	‘suggestion, persuasion, allurement’
<i>(ge)spang</i>	(fn.)	(ge)spong	‘clasp, buckle’
<i>gespann</i>	(n.)		‘fastening, band, buckle, yoke’
<i>gespelia</i>	(m.)		‘vicar, substitute, representative, deputy’
<i>gesprec</i>	(n.)		‘faculty of speech; talk, discussion’
<i>(ge)spreca</i>	(m.)	(ge)specu	‘spokesman, councillor’
<i>(ge)stæððignes</i>	(f.)		‘staidness, seriousness’
<i>(ge)sta:l</i>	(n.)		‘plaint, accusation, confession?; contention’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>gestala</i>	(m.)		‘accessory in theft’
<i>(ge)stalu</i>	(f.)		‘stealing, robbery, theft; stolen article; fine for stealing’
<i>gestaðoliend</i>	(m.)	<i>gestaðolend</i>	‘founder’
<i>(ge)staðolung</i>	(f.)		‘foundation, settlement; ordinance’
<i>gesteal</i>	(n.)		‘structure, frame’
<i>gesteald</i>	(n.)	<i>gestald</i>	‘dwelling, habitation’
<i>geste:dhors</i>	(n.)		‘stud-horse, stallion’
<i>gesten</i>	(n.)	<i>gestæn</i>	‘groaning’
<i>(ge)stencnes</i>	(f.)		‘odour’
<i>(ge)stice</i>	(m.)		‘sting, prick, puncture, stab; stitch, pain in the side’
<i>gestiht</i>	(n.)		‘dispensation, provision’
<i>(ge)stihtung</i>	(f.)		‘arrangement, direction, dispensation, providence’
<i>(ge)strangung</i>	(f.)		‘strengthening, quickening, nourishing; vigour’
<i>(ge)stre:on</i>	(n.)		‘gain, acquisition, property treasure; traffic, usury; procreation’
<i>(ge)stric</i>	(n.)		‘plague? strife? sedition?’
<i>gestrod</i>	(n.)	<i>gestrud</i>	‘plunder, robbery; confiscation’
<i>(ge)strogdnes</i>	(f.)		‘scattering, sprinkling’
<i>gestrynge</i>	(m.)		‘wrestler’
<i>gestun 1</i>	(n.)		‘din, crash, whirlwind’
<i>gestund</i>	(n.)	<i>gestun 2</i>	‘noise’
<i>gestynðo</i>	(f.)		‘coercion’
<i>gestyrenes</i>	(f.)		‘tribulation’
<i>(ge)sundfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘health, prosperity; safety’
<i>geswæ:pa</i>	(pl.)	<i>geswa:pa,</i> <i>geswe:pa</i>	‘sweepings, rubbish’
<i>(ge)swæ:snes</i>	(f.)	<i>(ge)swy:snes</i>	‘wheedling; pleasure’
<i>geswæ:sscipe</i>	(m.)		‘companionship’
<i>geswelg</i>	(n.)		‘abyss, whirlpool’
<i>(ge)swelgend</i>	(fmn.)	<i>(ge)swylgend,</i> <i>(ge)swyliend,</i> <i>(ge)sweliend</i>	‘whirlpool, vortex, gulf, abyss’
<i>geswell</i>	(n.)	<i>geswel</i>	‘swelling, tumour, boil’
<i>(ge)swenc</i>	(m.)		‘trouble, tribulation, toil. (+) temptation’
<i>geswencednes</i>	(f.)	<i>geswencnes,</i> <i>geswencennes,</i> <i>geswincnednes</i>	‘trouble, affliction, toil’
<i>(ge)swē:or</i>	(m.)	<i>(ge)swēhor,</i> <i>(ge)swē:r,</i> <i>(ge)swō:r</i>	‘cousin’
<i>gesweorc</i>	(n.)	<i>gesworc</i>	‘cloud, darkness, mist’
<i>gesweorcnes</i>	(f.)	<i>gesworcnes,</i> <i>gesweorcnes</i>	‘gloom’

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<i>gesweorf</i>	(n.)	geswearf, geswyrf	‘filings’
<i>geswe:oru</i>	(np.)	geswi:ru, geswy:ru	‘hills’
<i>gesweostor</i>	(fp.)	gesweostra, gesweostru	‘sisters. sweosternu bearn children of sisters, cousins’
<i>(ge)sweotolung</i>	(f.)	(ge)switolung, (ge)swutolung, (ge)swytolung	‘manifestation, Epiphany; definition, explanation, exposition, declaration; written testimony, evidence’
<i>(ge)sweotolungdæg</i>	(m.)	(ge)swetolungdæg , (ge)swutolungdæg	‘Epiphany’
<i>geswæðrung</i>	(f.)	geswæðrung	‘failure’
<i>geswic</i>	(n.)		‘offence; snare; cessation’
<i>geswicennes</i>	(f.)	geswicenednes	‘abstention, cessation; repentance’
<i>geswi:cing</i>	(f.)		‘intermission, cessation’
<i>(ge)swicn</i>	(f.)		‘purgation, clearance, discharge’
<i>geswicu</i>	(f.)		‘cessation’
<i>geswigrā</i>	(m.)	geswegra, geswirga, geswiria	‘sister’s son, nephew, cousin’
<i>(ge)swi:gung</i>	(f.)	(ge)swi:ung	‘silence; time of silence; delay’
<i>geswin</i>	(n.)		‘song, melody’
<i>(ge)swinc</i>	(n.)	(ge)swing	‘toil, work, effort; hardship; the produce of labour’
<i>geswincdagas</i>	(mp.)		‘days of tribulation’
<i>geswincfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘tribulation; trouble’
<i>geswincnes</i>	(f.)		‘hardship, trial’
<i>geswing</i>	(n.)		‘surge, fluctuation’
<i>geswipornes</i>	(f.)	geswifornes, geswipernes	‘wile, cunning’
<i>geswo:gung</i>	(f.)	geswo:wung	‘swooning’
<i>geswo:pe</i>	(?)		‘sweepings, refuge’
<i>gesyd</i>	(n.)		‘wallowing-place’
<i>(ge)sylhð</i>	(n.)	(ge)selhð	‘team of oxen’
<i>(ge)synto</i>	(f.)		‘soundness, health; prosperity, welfare, salvation’
<i>(ge)ta:cnung</i>	(f.)		‘sign, presage, token, signal; manifestation, signification, type; indication, symptom, proof; dispensation; phase (of moon), zodiacal sign’
<i>getæl 1</i>	(n.)	getel 1, geteal	‘number, series; numeral; number of people, tribe; catalogue; reckoning, estimation, opinion’
<i>getælcircul</i>	(m.)		‘cycle, series’
<i>getælcraeft</i>	(m.)	getelcraeft	‘arithmetic’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>getælrī:m</i>	(n.)		‘order, succession’
<i>(ge)tæ:se 2</i>	(n.)	(ge)tæ:su, (ge)te:se	‘(+ advantage, convenience; useful thing, implement’
<i>getæ:snes</i>	(f.)		‘advantage, convenience’
<i>geta:h</i>	(n.)		‘teaching’
<i>getalscipe</i>	(m.)		‘multitude’
<i>(ge)tang</i>	(f.)	(ge)tange, (ge)tong, (ge)tonge	‘(sg and pl) pincers, tongs, forceps’
<i>gete:ama</i>	(m.)	gety:ma, gete:ma	‘warrantor, surety’
<i>(ge)teld</i>	(n.)	(ge)tæld, (ge)teald	‘tent, pavilion, tabernacle’
<i>geteldung</i>	(f.)		‘tabernacle’
<i>geteldwurdung</i>	(f.)		‘feast of tabernacles’
<i>gete:oh</i>	(n.)		‘matter, material, universe?’
<i>geteohhung</i>	(f.)		‘arrangement, ordering’
<i>(ge)te:orung</i>	(f.)	(ge)ti:urung	‘exhaustion, weariness’
<i>geter</i>	(n.)		‘tearing, laceration; thing torn; tumult, discord’
<i>geti:eme 2</i>	(n.)	gety:me 2	‘team, yoke’
<i>(ge)tilð</i>	(f.)	(ge)tilðe, (ge)tylð, (ge)tylðu	‘tilth, labour, husbandry; crop, harvest; gain, profit’
<i>(ge)timber</i>	(n.)	(ge)timbor	‘timber, building material; act of building; building, structure; trees, woods’
<i>getimbernes</i>	(f.)		‘building up, edification’
<i>getimbre</i>	(n.)		‘building, structure’
<i>getimbru</i>	(f.)		‘building, structure’
<i>(ge)timbrung</i>	(f.)		‘act of building; structure; edification’
<i>getingcræft</i>	(m.)		‘mechanica, rhetoric’
<i>getog</i>	(n.)		‘tugging, contraction, spasm, cramp; (pl) traces (of a horse)’
<i>getogu</i>	(np.)		‘traces (of a horse)’
<i>getoht</i>	(n.)		‘battle array, battle’
<i>getot</i>	(n.)		‘pomp, parade, vainglory’
<i>getred</i>	(n.)		‘crowd’
<i>getre:owfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘Israel’
<i>getre:owle:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘treachery, faithlessness; unbelief, heresy’
<i>getre:ownes</i>	(f.)	getre:wnes	‘object of trust; faithfulness’
<i>(ge)tre:owð</i>	(f.)	(ge)tri:ewð, (ge)try:wð	‘truth, veracity; troth, faith, fidelity; pledge, covenant’
<i>(ge)truma</i>	(m.)		‘legion, troop’
<i>(ge)tru:wa</i>	(m.)	(ge)tre:owa, (ge)try:wa, (ge)tru:a, (ge)tre:awa	‘fidelity, faith, confidence, trust, belief; pledge, promise, agreement, covenant; protection’
<i>getru:wung</i>	(f.)		‘prop, stay, confidence’
<i>getrum</i>	(n.)		‘legion, army, host’
<i>getrym</i>	(n.)	getrem	‘firmament’

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<i>(ge)trymning</i>	(f.)	(ge)truming	‘confirmation, strengthening, encouragement; support, prop; edification; ordinance. (+) fortress’
<i>(ge)trymnes</i>	(f.)	(ge)trymednes	‘firmness, solidity; firmament, prop, support; confirmation, strengthening, encouragement; exhortation, instruction; arrangement, setting in order’
<i>getwanc</i>	(n.)		‘collusion, deception’
<i>(ge)twe:o</i>	(m.)	(ge)twy:	‘doubt, ambiguity’
<i>(ge)twe:on 2</i>	(m.)	(ge)twi:n, (ge)twy:n	‘doubt’
<i>getwinn</i>	(m.)		‘twin; (pl) twins, triplets’
<i>getwinnes</i>	(f.)	getwynnes	‘junction’
<i>getwisa</i>	(m.)	getweosa	‘twin’
<i>gety:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘edification’
<i>gety:ne</i>	(n.)		‘entrance, court’
<i>getyngnes</i>	(f.)	getingnes	‘fluency, eloquence; skill’
<i>(ge)ðaca</i>	(m.)	(ge)ðeaca	‘roof, covering’
<i>geðafa 1</i>	(m.)		‘favourer, supporter, helper’
<i>geðafsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘consent, agreement’
<i>(ge)ðafung</i>	(f.)		‘permission, consent’
<i>(ge)ðanc</i>	(m.)	(ge)ðonc, (ge)ðong	‘thought, reflection, sentiment, idea; mind, will, purpose; grace, mercy, favour, pardon; thanks, gratitude; pleasure, satisfaction; reward, recompense. <i>Gode</i> ð. thanks (be) to God. <i>Godes</i> ðances through the mercy of God. <i>Drihtnes</i> ðances according to the will of the Lord. <i>mi:nes</i> ðances by my favour, of my own will. <i>on</i> ð. willingly, gladly. <i>an</i> ðance acceptable, pleasant. <i>de:ofla</i> ðances in honour of devils. <i>to:ðance</i> for the sake of’
<i>geðanc 1</i>	(mn.)		‘thought, mind’
<i>geðang</i>	(n.)	geðanc 2	‘growth’
<i>geðeaht</i>	(fn.)		‘thought, consideration, counsel, advice, direction; design, contrivance, scheme; council assembly’
<i>geðeahta</i>	(m.)		‘adviser, counsellor’
<i>geðeahtend</i>	(m.)		‘counsellor’
<i>(ge)ðeahtere</i>	(m.)		‘counsellor’
<i>(ge)ðeahtung</i>	(f.)	(ge)ðæhtung	‘counsel, consultation’
<i>geðe:ode</i>	(n.)		‘speech, language; nation; translation; meaning’
<i>(ge)ðe:odnes</i>	(f.)		‘(+) joining, suture, conjunction, association, society; (+) conjugation; (+) translation’

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<i>(ge)ðe:odræ:den</i>	(f.)	<i>(ge)ðe:owræ:den</i>	‘intercourse, fellowship’
<i>geðe:odsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘agreement’
<i>geðe:ot</i>	(n.)	<i>geðo:t</i>	‘howling’
<i>geðe:owa</i>	(m.)		‘enslaved person’
<i>geðersc</i>	(n.)		‘thrashing, beating’
<i>geðind</i>	(n.)		‘swelling’
<i>geðinge</i>	(n.)	<i>geðyngc</i>	‘meeting, council; arrangement, agreement, covenant; intercession; fate’
<i>(ge)ðingere</i>	(m.)		‘advocate, intercessor, mediator, priest’
<i>geðingsceat</i>	(m.)		‘ransom’
<i>geðingð</i>	(f.)		‘intercession, agreement; court where claims are settled?’
<i>(ge)ðingung</i>	(f.)		‘advocacy, intercession, mediation’
<i>geðofta</i>	(m.)	<i>geðohta</i>	‘comrade, mate; follower, client’
<i>(ge)ðoftræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘fellowship’
<i>(ge)ðoftscipe</i>	(m.)		‘companionship; alliance; intimacy’
<i>(ge)ðo:ht</i>	(mn.)		‘process of thinking, thought; mind; a thought, idea, purpose; decree; compassion, viscera’
<i>geðo:htung</i>	(f.)		‘counsel’
<i>(ge)ðræc</i>	(n.)	<i>(ge)ðrec</i>	‘throng; pressure, force, violence; equipment’
<i>geðræf</i>	(n.)	<i>geðrafu 2</i>	‘pressure’
<i>geðræ:stednes</i>	(f.)		‘contrition; crushing’
<i>geðræ:stnes</i>	(f.)		‘contrition’
<i>geðrafu 1</i>	(f.)		‘compulsion’
<i>geðrang</i>	(n.)		‘throng, crowd, tumult’
<i>geðring</i>	(n.)	<i>geðryng</i>	‘crowd, pressure, commotion’
<i>geðri:stlæ:cung</i>	(f.)		‘presumption’
<i>(ge)ðryccednes</i>	(f.)		‘distress, trouble’
<i>geðry:l</i>	(n.)		‘crowd, multitude’
<i>geðun</i>	(n.)		‘loud noise’
<i>geðungen 2</i>	(sb.)		‘notable, king’s thane’
<i>(ge)ðungennes</i>	(f.)		‘growth, maturity; goodness, excellence, virtue, perfection’
<i>(ge)ðwæ:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘concord, peace; gentleness’
<i>geðwæ:rung</i>	(f.)		‘consent’
<i>(ge)ðwe:ornes</i>	(f.)	<i>(ge)ðwy:rnes,</i> <i>(ge)ðwo:rnes</i>	‘perversity, forwardness, obstinacy, depravity’
<i>geðwit</i>	(n.)		‘cuttings’
<i>(ge)ðyld</i>	(nf.)	<i>(ge)ðyldo,</i> <i>(ge)ðyldu</i>	‘patience’
<i>geðyldmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘patience’
<i>geðyll</i>	(n.)		‘air, breeze’
<i>(ge)ðyncðo</i>	(f.)	<i>(ge)ðincðo,</i> <i>(ge)ðingðo</i>	‘dignity, rank. office; meeting, assembly, court of justice;

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			private agreement (to defeat justice)
<i>(ge)ðyngo</i>	(f.)		‘progress, promotion’
<i>gewæ:cednes</i>	(f.)		‘weakness’
<i>(ge)wæd</i>	(n.)		‘ford, water, sea, ocean’
<i>(ge)wæ:de</i>	(n.)		‘robe, dress, apparel, clothing, garment, covering; sail’
<i>gewæ:ge</i>	(n.)	gewæ:g, gewe:g, gewa:g	‘weigh, measure’
<i>(ge)wæ:pnung</i>	(f.)		‘armour; army’
<i>gewæ:pnu</i>	(np.)		‘arms’
<i>gewæsc</i>	(n.)		‘wætera + w. alluvium’
<i>gewand</i>	(n.)		‘fear; hesitation, scruple. bu:tan gewande incunctanter’
<i>gewealc</i>	(n.)		‘rolling, tossing motion; attack; military expedition’
<i>geweald</i>	(n.)	gewald	‘might, power, possession; control, command, dominion; bridle; protection; subjection; groin; pudenda; muscles of the neck?. (his) gewealdes of his own accord, intentionally’
<i>(ge)wealdleðer</i>	(n.)		‘rein, bridle’
<i>(ge)weaxnes</i>	(f.)		‘increase, growth; interest, usury’
<i>gewe:d</i>	(n.)		‘fury, rage, foolishness, madness’
<i>gewe:de</i>	(n.)		‘fury, rage, madness’
<i>gewef</i>	(n.)	gewæf	‘woof, web; text, context?’
<i>gewemmednes</i>	(f.)	gewemnes	‘defilement’
<i>(ge)wemmend</i>	(m.)		‘adulterer, fornicator’
<i>(ge)wemming</i>	(m.)		‘defilement, blemishing, spoiling. (+) profanation’
<i>geweorc</i>	(n.)		‘work, workmanship, labour, construction; structure, edifice; military work, fortification’
<i>geweorp</i>	(n.)		‘throwing, dashing, tossing; what is thrown up’
<i>gewesnes</i>	(f.)		‘dissension’
<i>(ge)we:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘suavity, mildness’
<i>gewidere</i>	(n.)		‘weather (good or bad), storm, tempest’
<i>gewield</i>	(?)	gewild, geweold	‘power, control’
<i>gewif</i>	(n.)	gewife	‘fate, fortune; a disease of the eye’
<i>(ge)wi:fung</i>	(f.)		‘marrying (of the man), wedlock’
<i>(ge)wi:glung</i>	(f.)	(ge)wi:gelung, (ge)wli:gung	‘soothsaying, augury, witchcraft, sorcery’
<i>gewiht</i>	(f.)		‘weighing, weight’
<i>(ge)wihte</i>	(n.)		‘weight’
<i>gewilbod</i>	(n.)		‘commandment’

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<i>gewilcð</i>	(n.)	gewylcð (BT)	‘rolling, tossing’
<i>gewill</i>	(n.)	gewell, gewile	‘will, wish, desire’
<i>(ge)willung</i>	(f.)		‘desire’
<i>gewilnes</i>	(f.)		‘desire, wish’
<i>(ge)wilnung</i>	(f.)	(ge)willnung	‘desire, longing (good or bad)’
<i>(ge)wilsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘willingness, devotion; free-will offering ‘
<i>gewind</i>	(n.)	gewend	‘winding thing, winding path; woven thing’
<i>(ge)winn</i>	(n.)	(ge)win	‘toil, labour, trouble, hardship; profit, gain; conflict, strife, war’
<i>(ge)winna</i>	(m.)		‘enemy, adversary’
<i>(ge)winnsto:w</i>	(f.)	(ge)winsto:w	‘wrestling place’
<i>gewinti:d</i>	(f.)		‘time of affliction’
<i>gewinworuld</i>	(f.)		‘world of care’
<i>(ge)wi:snes</i>	(f.)		‘teaching; wisdom. (+) understanding’
<i>gewiss 1</i>	(n.)	gewis 1	‘what is certain, certainty, surety’
<i>(ge)wissung</i>	(f.)	(ge)wussung	‘showing, instruction, guidance; certainty; rule, regulation, government’
<i>(ge)wistfulgend</i>	(m.)	(ge)wistfulliend (BT)	‘banqueter’
<i>(ge)wistfullung</i>	(f.)		‘feasting’
<i>(ge)wita</i>	(m.)	(ge)weota, (ge)wieta, (ge)wuta	‘sage, philosopher, wise man, adviser, councillor, elder, senator; witness; accomplice’
<i>gewitendnes</i>	(f.)		‘departure, death’
<i>gewitennes</i>	(f.)		‘departure, death’
<i>(ge)witle:ast</i>	(f.)		‘folly, madness’
<i>gewitloca</i>	(m.)		‘mind’
<i>(ge)witnes</i>	(f.)		‘knowledge, witness, testimony; a witness. ni:wa gew. the New Testament’
<i>gewitscipe</i>	(m.)		‘evidence, knowledge’
<i>(ge)witt</i>	(n.)	(ge)wit	‘understanding, intellect, sense; knowledge, consciousness; conscience’
<i>gewosa</i>	(m.)		‘conversation, intercourse’
<i>gewraxl</i>	(?)		‘wrestling-place, gymnasium’
<i>gewre:gednes</i>	(f.)		‘accusation’
<i>gewrid 1</i>	(n.)		‘thicket?’
<i>gewrid 2</i>	(n.)		‘husk’
<i>gewring</i>	(n.)		‘liquor, drink’
<i>(ge)writ</i>	(n.)		‘letter, book, treatise; scripture, writing; charter, document, deed’
<i>(ge)wri:tere</i>	(m.)		‘writer, scribe, author, portrayer, painter; secretary’
<i>gewritræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘written agreement’
<i>gewrið</i>	(n.)		‘strap, thong’

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<i>gewriðennes</i>	(f.)		‘binding’
<i>gewri:ðing</i>	(f.)		‘binding’
<i>gewrixl</i>	(n.)	gewrisc, gewrixle 2	‘turn, change; exchange, purchase, intercourse; requital; office’
<i>(ge)wrixlung</i>	(f.)		‘change; loan’
<i>(ge)wuna</i>	(m.)	(ge)wun	‘habit, custom, practice, rite. on gew. habban to be accustomed to’
<i>gewynde</i>	(n.)		‘weaving’
<i>gewyrce</i>	(n.)		‘work; proceeds of work, perquisite’
<i>(ge)wyrð</i>	(fn.)	(ge)weord, (ge)wurd	‘fate, chance, fortune, destiny; Fate, the Fates, Providence; event, phenomenon, transaction, fact; deed. (+) condition; pleasure’
<i>gewyrde 1</i>	(n.)		‘speech, conversation; ordinance’
<i>gewyrðelices</i>	(f.)		‘eloquence’
<i>gewyrðignes</i>	(f.)		‘eloquence’
<i>(ge)wyrðwri:tere</i>	(m.)	(ge)wordwri:tere	‘historian, chronicler’
<i>gewyrht</i>	(fn.)	geweorht	‘work, deed, service; desert, merit; transgression. mid gewyrhtum deservedly’
<i>gewyrhta</i>	(m.)	gewerhta, gewryhta, gewyrcta	‘fellow-worker, accomplice’
<i>gewyrpe</i>	(n.)		‘heap’
<i>gewyrtbody</i>	(f.)		‘fragrant herb or perfume box’
<i>gewyrðe</i>	(n.)	gewierðe, gewyrde 3	‘bulk, contents, amount’
<i>gewy:scednes</i>	(f.)		‘adoption’
<i>gewy:scing</i>	(f.)	gewi:scing	‘adoption’
<i>gicce</i>	(f.)	gycce	‘itch’
<i>gicela</i>	(m.)	gicel, gycela, gycel, gecel, gecile	‘icicle, ice’
<i>gicelgebland</i>	(n.)	gycelgebland	‘frost’
<i>gicelsta:n</i>	(m.)	gycelsta:n	‘hailstone’
<i>gicenes</i>	(f.)	gycenes	‘itching, itch’
<i>gicer</i>	(n.)	gycer	‘acre’
<i>gicða</i>	(m.)	geocða, giecða, giocða, gycða, gihða, gyhða	‘scab, itch, itching; hiccough?’
<i>giedd</i>	(n.)	gidd, gydd, ged 2, gyd, gedd, gid	‘song, poem; saying, proverb, riddle; speech, story, tale, narrative; account, reckoning, reason’
<i>gieddung</i>	(f.)	geddung, giddung, gyddung	‘utterance, saying, prophecy, song, poetry, poetical recitation, metre’

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<i>giefa</i>	(m.)	geofa, gifa, gyfa	‘donor’
<i>giefend</i>	(m.)	gefend	‘giver’
<i>giefl</i>	(n.)	gifl, gyfl, gifel	‘morsel, food’
<i>giefnes</i>	(f.)	gefnes	‘grace, pardon’
<i>giefu</i>	(f.)	gefu, geofu, gifu, gyfu, gæfe, geafu	‘giving, gift. to: giefe, giefes gratis, freely; favour, grace; liberality; sacrifice; name of the rune for g’
<i>gield</i>	(n.)	geld, geold, gild, gyld	‘service, offering, worship, sacrifice; money-payment, tax, tribute, compensation, substitute’
<i>gielp</i>	(mn.)	gelp, gilp 2, gylp	‘boasting, pride, arrogance; fame, glory’
<i>gielpcwide</i>	(m.)		‘boastful speech’
<i>gielpgeornes</i>	(f.)	gilpgeornes	‘desire for glory, pride, arrogance’
<i>gielping</i>	(f.)	gylping	‘glory, boasting’
<i>gielpna</i>	(m.)	gilpna	‘boaster’
<i>gielpnes</i>	(f.)	gelpnes	‘boastfulness’
<i>gielpplega</i>	(m.)	gylpplega	‘war’
<i>gielpsceaða</i>	(m.)	gelpsceaða, gielpscaða	‘boastful enemy’
<i>giel spræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘boastful speech’
<i>gielpword</i>	(n.)	gylpword	‘boast’
<i>gi:eme</i>	(f.)		‘care’
<i>gi:emele:asnes</i>	(f.)	ge:mele:asnes, gy:mele:asnes	‘negligence’
<i>gi:emele:ast</i>	(f.)	gi:emeli:est	‘carelessness, neglect; presumption’
<i>gi:emen</i>	(f.)	ge:men, gi:men, gy:men	‘care, oversight, heed, diligence, rule’
<i>gi:emend</i>	(m.)	gy:mend	‘governor; keeper; observer’
<i>gi:emenes</i>	(f.)	ge:menes, gi:emnes, ge:mnes	‘care, anxiety’
<i>gi:eming</i>	(f.)		‘care, anxiety; custody; rule’
<i>gierd</i>	(f.)	geard 2, gird, gyrd, gerd, ierd	‘yard, rod, staff, twig; measure of length. g. landes an area of land about one-fourth of a hide’
<i>gierdweg</i>	(m.)	gyrdweg	‘road fenced on either side?, road made with faggots?’
<i>gierdwi:te</i>	(n.)	gyrdwi:te	‘affliction caused by (Moses) rod’
<i>giest</i>	(m.)	gæst, gest, gist 2, gyst 1, gast	‘guest; stranger’
<i>giestærn</i>	(n.)	gestærn, gystærn	‘guest-chamber; inn; shelter’
<i>giesthof</i>	(n.)	gæsthof	‘guest-house’
<i>giesthu:s</i>	(n.)	gasthu:s, gæsthu:s, gesthu:s, gysthu:s	‘guest-house’
<i>giesting</i>	(f.)	gesting	‘exile’

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<i>giestliðnes</i>	(f.)	<i>gæstliðnes,</i> <i>gestliðnes,</i> <i>gistliðnes,</i> <i>gystliðnes</i>	‘hospitality, shelter’
<i>giestning</i>	(f.)	<i>gestning</i>	‘hospitality, lodging’
<i>giestranæ:fen</i>	(m.)		‘yesterday evening’
<i>giestrandæg</i>	(m.)	<i>geostrandæg,</i> <i>gystrandæg</i>	‘yesterday’
<i>giestranniht</i>	(f.)	<i>gystranniht</i>	‘yesternight’
<i>giestsese</i>	(m.)	<i>gestsele, gystsese</i>	‘guest-hall’
<i>gif 2</i>	(n.)	<i>geof 1, gyf 1, gib 1, gief 1</i>	‘gift, grace’
<i>gi:fer</i>	(m.)		‘glutton’
<i>gi:fernes</i>	(f.)	<i>gi:efernes</i>	‘greediness, gluttony, avarice’
<i>gifede 2</i>	(n.)		‘fate, lot’
<i>gifheall</i>	(f.)		‘hall in which gifts were made’
<i>gifnes</i>	(f.)		‘grace, favour’
<i>gifola</i>	(m.)		‘giver’
<i>gifolnes</i>	(f.)	<i>giofolnes</i>	‘liberality’
<i>gifsceatt</i>	(m.)		‘present’
<i>gifsto:l</i>	(m.)		‘gift-seat, throne’
<i>gift</i>	(nf.)	<i>gyft</i>	‘gift, portion, marriage gift (by the bridegroom), dowry. (pl.) nuptials, marriage’
<i>giftbu:r</i>	(m.)		‘bride-chamber’
<i>giftfeorm</i>	(f.)		‘marriage-feast’
<i>giftthu:s</i>	(n.)	<i>gyfthu:s</i>	‘house at which a wedding is being celebrated’
<i>giftle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘epithalamium’
<i>gifung</i>	(f.)	<i>gyfung</i>	‘consent’
<i>gi:gant</i>	(m.)		‘giant’
<i>gi:gantmæcg</i>	(m.)		‘son of a giant’
<i>gilddagas</i>	(mp.)		‘festival-days’
<i>gildheall</i>	(f.)	<i>gyldheall</i>	‘guild-hall’
<i>gildræ:den</i>	(f.)	<i>gyldræ:den</i>	‘guild-membership’
<i>gildsester</i>	(m.)	<i>gyldsester</i>	‘measure of bulk belonging to a corporate body’
<i>gildsetl</i>	(n.)		‘meeting-place of a guild’
<i>gillister</i>	(n.)		‘phlegm, pus, matter’
<i>gillistre</i>	(f.)		‘phlegm, pus, matter’
<i>gilm</i>	(m.)	<i>gilma, gelm,</i> <i>gelma, gylm</i>	‘handful, sheaf’
<i>gilp 1</i>	(?)	<i>grip</i>	‘dust, powder, furrow?’
<i>gilte</i>	(f.)	<i>gylte</i>	‘young sow; barren pig’
<i>gimcynn</i>	(n.)		‘precious stone, gem’
<i>gimm</i>	(m.)	<i>giem, gymm, gim</i>	‘precious stone, gem, jewel; sun, star’
<i>gimreced</i>	(n.)		‘bejewelled hall, palace’
<i>gimrodor</i>	(m.)		‘draconite (precious stone)’

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<i>gimsta:n</i>	(m.)	<i>gimmsta:n,</i> <i>gemsta:n</i>	‘stone capable of being made into a gem, jewel’
<i>gimwyrhta</i>	(m.)	<i>gymwyrhta</i>	‘jeweller’
<i>gin 1</i>	(n.)		‘yawning deep’
<i>gingiber</i>	(f.)	<i>gingifere, gingifer</i>	‘ginger’
<i>ginnes</i>	(f.)		‘gap, interval’
<i>ginung</i>	(f.)	<i>genung, geonung,</i> <i>gynung</i>	‘opening of the mouth, howling, biting’
<i>gi:sl</i>	(m.)	<i>gi:sel, gy:sel</i>	‘hostage’
<i>gi:sldu</i>	(f.)	<i>gi:slðu</i>	‘the giving of hostages’
<i>gi:slha:d</i>	(m.)		‘state of being a hostage’
<i>gist 1</i>	(m.)	<i>gyst 2</i>	‘yeast, froth’
<i>gistmægen</i>	(n.)	<i>giestmægen</i>	‘band of guests’
<i>gi:tsere</i>	(m.)	<i>gi:etsere</i>	‘miser’
<i>gi:tsiendnes</i>	(f.)		‘avarice’
<i>gi:tsung</i>	(f.)	<i>gi:stung, gy:tsung</i>	‘avarice, greediness, covetousness, desire’
<i>giðcorn</i>	(n.)		‘a plant, surge-laurel?’
<i>giðrife</i>	(f.)	<i>gitrife, gyðrife</i>	‘cockle’
<i>Gi:uling</i>	(?)	<i>Gi:ululing</i>	‘July’
<i>gi:w</i>	(m.)	<i>ge:ow, e:ow 2,</i> <i>gi:g, gi:ow, i:uih 2</i>	‘griffin, vulture’
<i>giwung</i>	(f.)		‘petition’
<i>gladung</i>	(f.)		‘rejoicing; gladdening; appeasing’
<i>glæd 2</i>	(n.)		‘joy, gladness’
<i>glædene</i>	(f.)	<i>gladine, gladene,</i> <i>gledene, glædine,</i> <i>gledine</i>	‘iris, gladiolus’
<i>glædmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘kindness, bounty’
<i>glædscipe</i>	(m.)		‘gladness, joy’
<i>glæ:m</i>	(m.)		‘a brilliant light, gleam, brilliance, brightness, splendour, beauty’
<i>glæppe</i>	(f.)	<i>glappe</i>	‘buck-bean’
<i>glær</i>	(m.)		‘amber, resin’
<i>glæs 1</i>	(n.)		‘glass’
<i>glæs 2</i>	(m.)		‘a glass vessel’
<i>glæsfæt</i>	(n.)		‘glass (vessel)’
<i>glæsful</i>	(m.)		‘a glassful’
<i>glæsgegot</i>	(n.)		‘poured or molten glass’
<i>glæterung</i>	(f.)		‘shining’
<i>gle:am</i>	(m.)		‘revelry, joy’
<i>gle:awnes</i>	(f.)	<i>glæ:wnes</i>	‘wisdom, prudence, skill, penetration; diligence; sign, token’
<i>gle:awscipe</i>	(m.)		‘wisdom, thoughtfulness, diligence; proof, indication, test’
<i>gle:d</i>	(f.)	<i>gloed, led</i>	‘glowing coal, ember, fire, flame; an instrument of torture’

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<i>gle:de</i>	(f.)		‘glowing coal’
<i>gle:degesa</i>	(m.)		‘fiery terror’
<i>gle:dfæt</i>	(n.)		‘chafing-dish; censer’
<i>gle:dscofl</i>	(f.)	gloedscofl	‘fire-shovel’
<i>gle:dstede</i>	(m.)	glæ:destede, glæ:dstedel	‘altar’
<i>glemm</i>	(m?)	hlemm	‘blemish, spot’
<i>gleng</i>	(mf.)	glæng	‘ornament, honour, splendour’
<i>glengnes</i>	(f.)		‘adornment’
<i>gleomu</i>	(f.)		‘splendour’
<i>gle:sing</i>	(f.)		‘glossing, explanation’
<i>glida</i>	(m.)	glioda	‘kite, vulture’
<i>gliderung</i>	(f.)	glyderung	‘phantom’
<i>glind</i>	(m.)		‘hedge, fence’
<i>glitenung</i>	(f.)		‘coruscation, gleam’
<i>gli:w</i>	(n.)	gle:ow, gle:o, gli:g, gli:o, gli:u	‘glee, pleasure, mirth, play, sport; music: mockery’
<i>gli:wbe:am</i>	(m.)	gli:gbe:am	‘musical instrument, harp, timbrel’
<i>gli:wbydenestre</i>	(f.)	gly:wbydenestre	‘female musician’
<i>gli:wcræft</i>	(m.)		‘music, minstrelsy’
<i>gli:wcyynn</i>	(n.)	gly:wcyynn	‘a kind of music?’
<i>gli:wdre:am</i>	(m.)	gly:wdre:am	‘music, mirth’
<i>gli:were</i>	(m.)	gli:wre	‘buffoon, parasite’
<i>gli:wgamen</i>	(n.)	gly:wgamen	‘revelry’
<i>gli:wierend</i>	(m.)		‘performer, player’
<i>gli:wingman</i>	(m.)		‘debauchee?; mocker’
<i>gli:wma:den</i>	(n.)	gli:wmi:eden	‘female musician’
<i>gli:wman</i>	(m.)	gle:wman, gli:gman	‘gleeman, minstrel, player, jester; parasite’
<i>gli:wstæf</i>	(m.)		‘melody, joy’
<i>gli:wsto:l</i>	(m.)		‘seat of joy’
<i>gli:wung</i>	(f.)		‘boisterous laughter, mockery’
<i>gli:wword</i>	(n.)	gle:owword	‘song, poem’
<i>glo:f1</i>	(f.)	glo:fe	‘glove, pouch; foxes g. foxglove’
<i>glo:fung</i>	(f.)		‘supplying with gloves’
<i>glo:fwyrt</i>	(f.)		‘glovewort, dog’s tongue, lily of the valley’
<i>glo:m</i>	(m?)		‘gloaming, twilight’
<i>glo:mung</i>	(f.)		‘gloaming, twilight’
<i>gloria</i>	(m.)		‘doxology’
<i>gnæt</i>	(m.)		‘gnat, midge’
<i>gne:aðlicnes</i>	(f.)	gne:ðelicnes	‘frugality’
<i>gne:aðnes</i>	(f.)	gne:ðnes	‘frugality; scarcity’
<i>gnidil</i>	(m.)		‘rubber, pestle’
<i>gni:ding</i>	(f.)		‘rubbing’
<i>gnorn 2</i>	(m.)		‘sadness, sorrow, trouble’
<i>gnornhof</i>	(n.)		‘prison, cell’
<i>gnornsorg</i>	(f.)		‘sadness, sorrow’

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<i>gnornung</i>	(f.)	gnernung	‘sadness, sorrow, lamentation, discontent’
<i>gnornword</i>	(n.)		‘lamentation’
<i>gnyrn</i>	(f.)	gnorn 3	‘sadness, mourning, calamity; wrong, insult, fault, blemish’
<i>gnyrnwracu</i>	(f.)		‘revenge, enmity’
<i>God 1</i>	(m.)		‘God, image of a god; God, the (Christian) Deity; godlike person’
<i>go:d 2</i>	(n.)		‘good thing, advantage, benefit, gift; good, goodness, welfare; virtue, ability, doughtiness; goods, property, wealth’
<i>godæppel</i>	(m.)	coddæppel 2	‘quince’
<i>godbearn</i>	(n.)		‘divine child, Son of God; god-child’
<i>godborg</i>	(m?)		‘solemn pledge (given in church?)’
<i>godbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘atonement’
<i>godcundlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘divine nature, divinity, God-head; divine service; oblation’
<i>godcundmæht</i>	(n?)		‘divine majesty’
<i>godcundnes</i>	(f.)		‘divine nature, divinity, God-head; divine service; oblation’
<i>godcundspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘divine nature, godhead’
<i>go:ddæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘good work; benefit’
<i>goddohtor</i>	(f.)		‘goddaughter’
<i>go:ddo:nd</i>	(m.)		‘benefactor’
<i>goddre:am</i>	(m.)		‘joy of heaven’
<i>godfæder</i>	(m.)		‘God the Father; godfather’
<i>go:dfremmend</i>	(m.)		‘doer of good?’
<i>godgield</i>	(n.)	godgeld, godgild, godgyld	‘heathen god, idol; heathen rite’
<i>godgim</i>	(m.)		‘heavenly jewel?’
<i>godha:d</i>	(m.)		‘divine nature’
<i>Goding</i>	(m.)		‘Son of God’
<i>go:dla:r</i>	(f.)		‘good teaching’
<i>go:dli:f</i>	(n.)		‘good life’
<i>godmægen</i>	(n.)		‘divine power, divinity’
<i>godmo:dor</i>	(f.)		‘godmother’
<i>go:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘goodness, virtue; good-will, beneficence, kindness; good thing’
<i>godsæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘(God’s seed), divine progeny?’
<i>go:dscipe</i>	(m.)		‘kindness’
<i>godscyld</i>	(f.)		‘sin against God, impiety’
<i>godsibb</i>	(m.)		‘sponsor’
<i>godsibbræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘sponsorial obligations’
<i>godspel</i>	(n.)		‘gospel, glad tidings; one of the four gospels; the gospel (for the

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			day)'
<i>godspelbodung</i>	(f.)		'gospel-preaching, new dispensation'
<i>godspellbo:c</i>	(f.)		'book containing the four gospels'
<i>godspellere</i>	(m.)		'gospeller, evangelist'
<i>godspelltraht</i>	(m.)		'gospel commentary, homily'
<i>godspræ:ce</i>	(n.)	godgespræ:ce, godspre:c	'oracle'
<i>godsunu</i>	(m.)		'godson'
<i>godðrymm</i>	(m.)		'divine majesty'
<i>godðrymnes</i>	(f.)		'divine glory'
<i>godwebb 1</i>	(n.)		'fine cloth, purple; fine clothes; curtain; flag'
<i>godwebbcyn</i>	(n.)	godwebbcyn	'purple (cloth)'
<i>godwebgyrla</i>	(m.)		'cloth of purple'
<i>godwebwyrhta</i>	(m.)		'weaver of purple'
<i>godwrecnes</i>	(f.)	godfrecnes, godwyrnes	'wickedness, impiety'
<i>gold</i>	(n.)		'gold'
<i>goldæ:ht</i>	(f.)		'wealth in gold'
<i>goldblo:ma</i>	(m.)		'golden bloom?'
<i>goldburg</i>	(f.)		'city in which gold is given? rich city?'
<i>golde</i>	(f.)		'marigold'
<i>goldfæt</i>	(n.)		'golden vessel'
<i>goldfell</i>	(n.)		'gold plate'
<i>goldfinc</i>	(m.)		'goldfinch'
<i>goldfinger</i>	(m.)		'ring-finger'
<i>goldfrætwe</i>	(fp.)		'gold ornaments'
<i>goldfyll</i>	(?)		'gold leaf, gold foil'
<i>goldgearwe</i>	(fp.)		'gold ornaments'
<i>goldgiefa</i>	(m.)	goldgifa, goldgyfa	'gold-giver, prince, lord'
<i>goldhoma</i>	(m.)		'gold-adorned coat of mail'
<i>goldhord</i>	(nm.)		'treasure of gold, treasury'
<i>goldhordhu:s</i>	(n.)		'privy'
<i>goldlæfer 1</i>	(f.)		'gold plate'
<i>goldle:af</i>	(n.)	goldlæfer 2	'gold leaf or plate'
<i>goldmæstiling</i>	(n.)	goldnestling	'brass'
<i>goldma:ðm</i>	(m.)		'treasure'
<i>goldo:ra</i>	(m.)		'gold ore'
<i>goldsele</i>	(m.)		'hall in which gold is distributed'
<i>goldsmið</i>	(m.)		'goldsmith'
<i>goldsmiðu</i>	(f.)		'goldsmith's art'
<i>goldðe:of</i>	(m.)		'stealer of gold'
<i>goldðræ:d</i>	(m.)		'gold thread'
<i>goldweard</i>	(m.)		'keeper of gold (dragon)'
<i>goldweccg</i>	(m.)		'a lump of gold'
<i>goldweorc</i>	(n.)		'golden object'

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<i>goldwine</i>	(m.)		‘liberal prince, lord, king’
<i>goldwlencu</i>	(f.)		‘gold ornament’
<i>goldwyr̥t</i>	(f.)		‘heliotrope, marigold’
<i>go:ma</i>	(m.)		‘inside of mouth or throat, palate, jaws’
<i>gombe</i>	(f.)	gambe	‘tribute’
<i>gomor</i>	(?)		‘Hebrew measure, omer’
<i>go:p</i>	(m.)	ge:ap 2	‘slave, servant’
<i>gor</i>	(n.)		‘dung, dirt, filth’
<i>goretting</i>	(f.)		‘gazing’
<i>gors</i>	(m.)	gorst, gost	‘gorse, furze; juniper, rhamnus’
<i>gorstbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘furze bush’
<i>go:s</i>	(f.)		‘goose’
<i>go:seflæ:sc</i>	(n.)		‘gooseflesh’
<i>go:sfugol</i>	(m.)		‘goose’
<i>go:shafoc</i>	(m.)	go:shafuc	‘goshawk’
<i>go:twoðe</i>	(f.)	ga:twoðe	‘goatweed’
<i>go:ung</i>	(f.)	ge:ong	‘groaning’
<i>gra:d</i>	(m.)		‘step, grade, rank’
<i>gra:de</i>	(f.)		‘step, grade, rank’
<i>græ:d</i>	(m.)	græ:de 2, gre:d	‘grass; greed, rapacity’
<i>græ:dignes</i>	(f.)		‘greediness, avarice’
<i>græf 1</i>	(n.)	graf	‘cave, grave, trench’
<i>græf 2</i>	(n.)		‘style for writing’
<i>græ:fa</i>	(m.)		‘bush, bramble, grove, thicket; brush-wood (for burning), fuel’
<i>græfe</i>	(f.)		‘bush, bramble, grove, thicket; brush-wood (for burning), fuel’
<i>græfhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘grave’
<i>græfsex</i>	(n.)		‘graving tool’
<i>græft</i>	(mf.n.)		‘graven image, carved object, sculpture’
<i>græftgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘graven image’
<i>græ:ggo:s</i>	(f.)	græ:go:s	‘grey (wild) goose’
<i>græ:ghama</i>	(m.)		‘a corslet, coat of mail (BT)’
<i>græs 1</i>	(n.)		‘grass’
<i>græsmolde</i>	(f.)		‘greensward’
<i>græswang</i>	(m.)		‘greensward’
<i>gra:f</i>	(nm.)		‘grove’
<i>gra:fa</i>	(m.)		‘grove’
<i>grafere</i>	(m.)		‘sculptor, graver’
<i>grafet</i>	(n.)		‘trench’
<i>gram 2</i>	(sb.)	grom 2	‘enemy’
<i>grama 1</i>	(m.)		‘rage, anger; trouble’
<i>grama 2</i>	(m.)		‘devil, demon’
<i>gramfæ:rnes</i>	(f.)	grambæ:rnes	‘wrath’
<i>grammaticcræft</i>	(m.)	gramaticcræft, grammaticancræft	‘art of grammar’
<i>grammaticere</i>	(m.)		‘grammarian’

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<i>gramword</i>	(n.)		‘evil speech’
<i>granu</i>	(f.)		‘moustache’
<i>gra:nung</i>	(f.)		‘groaning, lamentation’
<i>gra:p</i>	(f.)		‘grasp, grip’
<i>gra:pung</i>	(f.)		‘sense of feeling, touch’
<i>graðul</i>	()		‘gradual, antiphon’
<i>gre:ada</i>	(m.)	græ:da	‘lap, bosom’
<i>gre:atewyr</i>	(f.)		‘meadow saffron’
<i>gre:atnes</i>	(f.)	gre:tnes	‘greatness’
<i>Gre:cas</i>	(mp.)		‘Greeks’
<i>gremung</i>	(f.)	græmung	‘provocation’
<i>gre:ne 2</i>	(?)	groene 2	‘green’
<i>gre:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘greenness; (in pl.) green things, plants’
<i>grennung</i>	(f.)	grænnung	‘grinning’
<i>gre:ofa</i>	(m.)		‘pot, pan’
<i>gre:osn</i>	(f.)	gri:osn	‘gravel, pebble’
<i>gre:ot</i>	(n.)		‘grit, sand, earth’
<i>gre:othord</i>	(n.)		‘body’
<i>gre:p</i>	(f.)	gre:pe, græ:p, gre:op	‘ditch, furrow, drain; privy’
<i>gre:ting</i>	(f.)		‘greeting; present’
<i>gre:tinghu:s</i>	(n.)		‘audience chamber’
<i>gre:tingword</i>	(n.)		‘word of greeting’
<i>gri:ghund</i>	(m.)		‘greyhound’
<i>gri:ma</i>	(m.)		‘mask, helmet; ghost’
<i>grimena</i>	(?)		‘bruchus, caterpillar?’
<i>gri:mhelm</i>	(m.)		‘helmet (with visor)’
<i>grimma:n</i>	(n.)		‘terrible sin’
<i>gri:ming</i>	(?)		‘spectre’
<i>grimnes</i>	(f.)		‘ferocity, cruelty; severity’
<i>grimsung</i>	(f.)		‘harshness, severity’
<i>grin</i>	(f.)		‘ilium, region of the groin’
<i>grinde</i>	(f.)		‘shingle’
<i>grindel</i>	(m.)		‘bar, bolt; pl. grating, hurdle’
<i>grindere</i>	(m.)		‘grinder’
<i>grindeto:ð</i>	(m.)	grindigto:ð	‘grinding tooth, molar’
<i>grindle</i>	(f.)		‘herring’
<i>gripa</i>	(m.)		‘handful, sheaf’
<i>gripe</i>	(m.)		‘grip, grasp, seizure, attack. gu:ðbilla g. shield; handful’
<i>gri:pend</i>	(m.)		‘seizer, robber’
<i>gripu</i>	(f.)		‘kettle, caldron’
<i>gri:st</i>	(n.)		‘action of grinding’
<i>gristbite</i>	(m.)		‘gnashing’
<i>gristbitung</i>	(f.)	girstbi:tung	‘gnashing of teeth’
<i>gristle</i>	(f.)	grisle	‘gristle’
<i>gristlung</i>	(f.)	grystlung	‘gnashing’

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<i>gri:stra</i>	(m.)		‘baker, miller’
<i>grið</i>	(n.)		‘truce, (temporary) peace; protection of the person, asylum, sanctuary, guarantee of safety’
<i>griðbryce</i>	(m.)		‘breach of <i>grið</i> ; penalty for such a breach’
<i>griðlagu</i>	(f.)		‘law of temporary or local peace’
<i>gro:p</i>	(f.)		‘ditch’
<i>gropa</i>	(m.)		‘a liquid measure’
<i>grorn 1</i>	(m.)		‘sorrow, sadness’
<i>grornhof</i>	(n.)		‘sad home, hell’
<i>grorntorn</i>	(?)		‘sadness’
<i>grornung</i>	(f.)		‘complaint’
<i>grost</i>	(?)		‘cartilage’
<i>grot 1</i>	(n.)		‘particle; meal’
<i>grot 2</i>	(sbpl.)		‘groats, coarse meal’
<i>gro:wnes</i>	(f.)		‘growth; prosperity’
<i>grund</i>	(m.)		‘ground, bottom; foundation; abyss, hell; plain, country, land, earth; sea, water’
<i>grundbedd</i>	(n.)		‘ground, soil’
<i>grundbu:end</i>	(m.)		‘earth-dweller’
<i>grundde:ope</i>	(?)		‘depths of the sea’
<i>grundeswelge</i>	(f.)	<i>grundeswilge, grundeswulge, grundeswylge, gundeswilge</i>	‘groundsel’
<i>grundhyrde</i>	(m.)		‘keeper of the abyss’
<i>grundling</i>	(m.)		‘groundling (fish)’
<i>grundsce:at</i>	(m.)		‘region’
<i>grundsele</i>	(m.)		‘abysmal dwelling’
<i>grundsopa</i>	(m.)		‘cartilago, a plant (Sweet)’
<i>grundsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘foundation-stone’
<i>grundwæg</i>	(m.)		‘earth’
<i>grundwang</i>	(m.)		‘(ground-plain), the earth; bottom (of a lake)’
<i>grundweall</i>	(m.)		‘foundation’
<i>grundwela</i>	(m.)		‘earthly riches’
<i>grundwiergen</i>	(f.)	<i>gryndwiergen</i>	‘accursed monster of the deep’
<i>grunnung</i>	(f.)	<i>grunung</i>	‘grunting, bellowing’
<i>grut</i>	(m.)	<i>grutt, grutte</i>	‘gulf, chasm, abyss; stone, rock’
<i>gru:t</i>	(f.)		‘groats, coarse meal; grains, the spent grain after brewing’
<i>grymettung</i>	(f.)	<i>grymetung</i>	‘grunting, roaring, bellowing’
<i>grynde</i>	(n.)		‘abyss’
<i>grynsmið</i>	(m.)		‘worker of ill’
<i>gry:pe</i>	(f.)	<i>gri:pe</i>	‘ditch, drain’
<i>gryre</i>	(m.)		‘horror, terror; fierceness, violence; horrible thing’

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<i>gryrebro:ga</i>	(m.)		‘terror, horror’
<i>gryrefa:h 2</i>	(sb.)		‘spotted horror’
<i>gryregæst</i>	(m.)	<i>gryregæ:st</i>	‘terrible stranger’
<i>gryregeatwe</i>	(fp.)		‘war-gear’
<i>gryrehwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘terrible time’
<i>gryrele:oð</i>	(n.)		‘terrible song’
<i>gryremiht</i>	(f.)		‘terrible power’
<i>gryresi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘dangerous expedition’
<i>gry:to</i>	(f.)		‘greatness’
<i>grytt 1</i>	(n.)		‘dust, meal’
<i>grytta</i>	(fp.)	<i>gryttan, gretta, gritta</i>	‘coarse meal, bran, chaff’
<i>grytte</i>	(f.)	<i>grytt 2</i>	‘dust’
<i>gumðe:od</i>	(f.)		‘folk, people’
<i>gumðegen</i>	(m.)		‘man’
<i>guma</i>	(m.)		‘man, lord, hero’
<i>gumcynn</i>	(n.)		‘human race, men, nation’
<i>gumcyst</i>	(f.)		‘excellence, bravery, virtue, liberality’
<i>gumdre:am</i>	(m.)		‘enjoyment of life’
<i>gumdryhten</i>	(m.)		‘lord’
<i>gumfe:ða</i>	(m.)		‘troop’
<i>gumfre:a</i>	(m.)		‘king’
<i>gummann</i>	(m.)		‘man’
<i>gumri:ce</i>	(m.)		‘kingdom, earth’
<i>gumrinc</i>	(m.)		‘man, warrior’
<i>gumsto:l</i>	(m.)		‘ruler’s seat, throne’
<i>gund</i>	(m.)		‘matter, pus’
<i>guttas</i>	(mp.)		‘guts, entrails’
<i>gu:ð</i>	(f.)		‘combat, battle, war’
<i>gu:ðbeorn</i>	(m.)		‘fighting-hero’
<i>gu:ðbill</i>	(n.)		‘battle-bill, sword’
<i>gu:ðbord</i>	(n.)		‘war-shield’
<i>gu:ðbyrne</i>	(f.)		‘corslet, coat of mail’
<i>gu:ðcearu</i>	(f.)		‘war-trouble’
<i>gu:ðcræft</i>	(m.)		‘war-craft’
<i>gu:ðcwe:n</i>	(f.)		‘warrior queen’
<i>gu:ðcyning</i>	(m.)		‘warrior king’
<i>gu:ðcyst</i>	(f.)		‘troop, warrior band?; bravery?’
<i>gu:ðde:að</i>	(m.)		‘death in battle’
<i>gu:ðfana</i>	(m.)	<i>gu:ðfona</i>	‘gonfanon, war-banner, ensign, standard’
<i>gu:ðfla:</i>	(f.)		‘battle-arrow’
<i>gu:ðfla:n</i>	(mf.)		‘battle-arrow’
<i>gu:ðfloga</i>	(m.)		‘winged fighter’
<i>gu:ðfreca</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>gu:ðfremmend</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>gu:ðfugol</i>	(m.)		‘bird of war, eagle’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>gu:ðgeatwe</i>	(fp.)	<i>gu:ðgeta:we</i>	‘armour’
<i>gu:ðgelæ:ca</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>gu:ðgemo:t</i>	(n.)		‘battle, combat’
<i>gu:ðgeðingu</i>	(np.)		‘battle, contest’
<i>gu:ðgewæ:de</i>	(n.)		‘war-dress, armour’
<i>gu:ðgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘warlike deed’
<i>gu:ðgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘battle’
<i>gu:ðhafoc</i>	(m.)		‘war-hawk, eagle’
<i>gu:ðhelm</i>	(m.)		‘helmet’
<i>gu:ðhere</i>	(m.)		‘warlike host, army’
<i>gu:ðhorn</i>	(m.)		‘war-horn, trumpet’
<i>gu:ðhre:ð</i>	(m.)		‘martial glory’
<i>gu:ðle:oð</i>	(m.)		‘war-song’
<i>gu:ðmæcga</i>	(m.)	<i>gu:ðmaga</i>	‘warrior’
<i>Gu:ðmyrce</i>	(pl.)		‘Ethiopians; warlike border-dwellers?’
<i>gu:ðplega</i>	(m.)		‘attack, battle’
<i>gu:ðræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘battle-rush, onslaught’
<i>gu:ðre:af</i>	(n.)		‘armour’
<i>gu:ðrinc</i>	(m.)		‘warrior, hero’
<i>gu:ðscearu</i>	(f.)		‘slaughter in battle’
<i>gu:ðsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘ravaging invader’
<i>gu:ðsceorp</i>	(n.)		‘armour’
<i>gu:ðscru:d</i>	(n.)		‘armour’
<i>gu:ðsearo</i>	(n.)		‘armour’
<i>gu:ðsele</i>	(m.)		‘hall of warriors’
<i>gu:ðspell</i>	(n.)		‘tidings of a war’
<i>gu:ðsweord</i>	(n.)		‘sword’
<i>gu:ððracu</i>	(f.)		‘hostile attack’
<i>gu:ððre:at</i>	(m.)		‘warlike troop’
<i>gu:ðweard</i>	(m.)		‘war-lord, king’
<i>gu:ðweorc</i>	(n.)		‘warlike deed’
<i>gu:ðwiga</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>gu:ðwine</i>	(m.)		‘battle-friend, weapon’
<i>gu:ðwudu</i>	(m.)		‘spear’
<i>gyden</i>	(f.)	<i>gydenu</i>	‘goddess’
<i>gyldenbe:ag</i>	(m.)	<i>gildenbe:ag</i>	‘crown’
<i>gyldenbend</i>	(?)		‘golden band’
<i>gyldenwecg</i>	(m.)	<i>gyldingwecg</i>	‘gold mine’
<i>gylt</i>	(m.)	<i>gelt, gilt, gielt</i>	‘guilt, sin, offence, crime, fault’
<i>gyltend</i>	(m.)		‘sinner, debtor’
<i>gylting</i>	(f.)	<i>gulting</i>	‘sin’
<i>gyltwi:te</i>	(n.)	<i>gyldwi:te</i>	‘fine for unpaid tax; for a crime’
<i>gylung</i>	(f.)		‘garrulity (BT)’
<i>gypigend</i>	(?)	<i>gipigend</i>	‘yawning’
<i>gypung</i>	(f.)	<i>gipung</i>	‘gaping, open mouth’
<i>gyr 1</i>	(m.)	<i>gyra, gyru 3</i>	‘filth, mud, marsh’
<i>gyr 2</i>	(?)		‘fir-tree’

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<i>gyrdel</i>	(m.)	gerdel	‘girdle, belt, zone; purse’
<i>gyrdelbred 1</i>	(n.)		‘writing-tablet’
<i>gyrdelhring</i>	(n.)		‘girdle, buckle’
<i>gyrlgyden</i>	(f.)		‘goddess of dress’
<i>gyrn</i>	(mn.)	gryn	‘sorrow, misfortune’
<i>gyrnstafas</i>	(mp.)		‘injury, affliction’
<i>gyrnwracu</i>	(f.)		‘revenge for injury’
<i>gyrst</i>	(?)		‘gnashing of teeth, anger’
<i>gyrtre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘fir-tree’
<i>gyru 2</i>	(f.)		‘filth, mud, marsh’
<i>gyrwefenn</i>	(n.)		‘marsh’
<i>gyte</i>	(m.)	gytt	‘pouring forth, shedding; flood’
<i>gytesæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘joy at wine-pouring, carousal’
<i>gytstre:am</i>	(m.)		‘running stream’
<i>gytfeorm</i>	(f.)		‘ploughing-feast’
<i>ha:</i>	(m.)	ha:n 2	‘oar-thole, rowlock. æt ha: for each roar, or each oarsman’
<i>haca</i>	(m.)		‘hook, door-fastening’
<i>hacele</i>	(f.)	hæcele, hacole, hacule	‘cloak, coat, vestment, cassock, pallium’
<i>hacod</i>	(m.)	hæcod, hecod, heced 1	‘pike, mullet’
<i>ha:d</i>	(m.)		‘person, individual character, individuality; degree, rank, order, office (especially holy office); condition, state, nature, character, form, manner; sex; race, family, tribe; choir’
<i>ha:da:rung</i>	(f.)		‘respect of persons’
<i>ha:dbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘compensation for injury or insult to a priest’
<i>ha:dbreca</i>	(m.)		‘injurer of one in (holy) orders’
<i>ha:dbryce</i>	(m.)	ha:dbrice	‘injury of one in (holy) orders’
<i>ha:desmann</i>	(m.)		‘member of a particular order’
<i>ha:dgrið</i>	(n.)		‘privilege (as regards peace) of holy orders’
<i>ha:dnotu</i>	(f.)		‘office of a priest’
<i>ha:dor 1</i>	(n.)	hæ:dor 2	‘clearness, brightness’
<i>ha:dswæ:pa</i>	(m.)		‘bridesman’
<i>ha:dswæ:pe</i>	(f.)	ha:dswa:pe, ha:swæ:pe	‘bridesmaid’
<i>ha:dung</i>	(f.)		‘consecration, ordination. ha:dunge underfo:n to take the veil’
<i>ha:dungdæg</i>	(m.)	ha:dingdæg	‘ordination day’
<i>hæbbednes</i>	(f.)		‘continence’
<i>hæbbung</i>	(f.)	hæbbeng	‘constraint’
<i>hæcc 1</i>	(fm.)	hæc 1, hæcce 3	‘grating, hatch, half-gate’
<i>hæcce 1</i>	(fn.)	hæcc 2, hæc 2	‘frontal’
<i>hæcce 2</i>	(f.)		‘fence’

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<i>hæcgeat</i>	(n.)	hæcget	‘hatch-gate’
<i>hæcine</i>	(f.)	hacine	‘a thin vinous drink, posca’
<i>hæcwer</i>	(m.)		‘hatch-weir, a weir in which fish were caught’
<i>hæf 1</i>	(n.)		‘sea, ocean’
<i>hæf 2</i>	(m.)		‘leaven’
<i>hæfe 1</i>	(m.)	hefe 2	‘leaven’
<i>hæfen 1</i>	(f.)	hæfne 1	‘the having, owning; property, possessions’
<i>hæfen 2</i>	(f.)	hæfene, hæfne 2	‘haven, port’
<i>hæfer</i>	(m.)	hefer, heber	‘he-goat’
<i>hæferblæ:te</i>	(f.)	hæfenblæ:te, hæfreble:te	‘bittern?, snipe?’
<i>hæferga:t</i>	(m.)		‘he-goat’
<i>hæfern</i>	(m.)	ha:fern, hræfn 2, hræmm 1, hræ:m 1, hrefn 2	‘crab’
<i>hæfteclomm</i>	(m.)		‘fetter’
<i>hæftedo:m</i>	(m.)		‘slavery, captivity’
<i>hæften</i>	(f.)		‘confinement’
<i>hæftincel</i>	(n.)	heftincel	‘slave’
<i>hæfting</i>	(f.)		‘fastening, lock’
<i>hæfiling</i>	(m.)		‘prisoner, captive’
<i>hæftime:ce</i>	(m.)		‘hilted sword’
<i>hæftni:ed</i>	(f.)	hæftene:od, hæftne:d, hæftny:d, hieftni:ed	‘custody, imprisonment, bondage’
<i>hæftni:edling</i>	(m.)	hæftne:dling, hæftnydling	‘captive’
<i>hæftni:ednes</i>	(f.)		‘captivity’
<i>hæftnoð</i>	(m.)	hæftneð	‘confinement, imprisonment’
<i>hæftnung</i>	(f.)		‘confinement, captivity’
<i>hæftung</i>	(f.)		‘fetter’
<i>hæftworld</i>	(f.)		‘world under bondage’
<i>hægsugga</i>	(m.)		‘hedge-sparrow’
<i>hægtesse</i>	(f.)	hægtes, hægtis, hæ:ts	‘fury, witch, pythoiness’
<i>hægward</i>	(m.)		‘keeper of cattle in a common field’
<i>hæ:l 1</i>	(n.)		‘omen’
<i>hæle</i>	(m.)		‘man, hero’
<i>hæ:lend</i>	(m.)	he:lend, hæ:lynd	‘Saviour, Christ’
<i>hæ:lestre</i>	(f.)		‘saviour’
<i>hæleð</i>	(m.)	heleð	‘man, hero, fighter’
<i>hælfter</i>	(f.)	healfter	‘halter’
<i>hælftr</i>	(m.)		‘halter’
<i>hæ:lgere</i>	(m.)	hæ:lgare	‘sanctifier’
<i>hæ:ling</i>	(f.)		‘healing’

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<i>hæ:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘salvation, safety; sanctuary’
<i>hæ:lnesgrið</i>	(n.)		‘peace-privileges attaching to a sanctuary’
<i>hæ:loti:d</i>	(f.)		‘prosperous time’
<i>hæ:lð</i>	(f.)	<i>hæ:lðo</i>	‘health; salvation; healing’
<i>hæ:lu</i>	(f.)	<i>hæ:l 2, hæ:le, he:lo, hæ:lo</i>	‘health; prosperity; safety, salvation; healing, cure’
<i>hæ:lubearn</i>	(n.)		‘Saviour, Christ’
<i>hæ:lwyrt</i>	(f.)		‘pulegium, pennyroyal’
<i>hæ:med</i>	(n.)	<i>hæ:met, hæ:með, he:med, he:með</i>	‘cohabitation; marriage; adultery, fornication’
<i>hæ:medceorl</i>	(m.)		‘married man’
<i>hæ:medgema:na</i>	(m.)		‘matrimony’
<i>hæ:medla:c</i>	(n.)		‘coition’
<i>hæ:medri:m</i>	(m.)	<i>hæ:medre:am</i>	‘lenocinium; number of dallings’
<i>hæ:medscipe</i>	(m.)		‘cohabitation, wedlock’
<i>hæ:medðing</i>	(n.)		‘coition, cohabitation; marriage’
<i>hæ:medwi:f</i>	(n.)		‘married woman’
<i>hæ:mend</i>	(m.)		‘fornicator’
<i>hæ:mere</i>	(m.)		‘consort, bedfellow’
<i>hænep</i>	(m.)	<i>henep</i>	‘hemp’
<i>hæpse</i>	(f.)	<i>hæsp</i>	‘hasp, fastening’
<i>hæ:r</i>	(n.)	<i>ha:r 2, he:r 2</i>	‘hair; a hair’
<i>hæ:re</i>	(f.)	<i>he:re 2</i>	‘sackcloth of hair’
<i>hærenfagol</i>	(sb.)		‘hedgehog’
<i>hærfest</i>	(m.)	<i>herfest</i>	‘autumn, harvest time; August. h. handful handful of corn (a due belonging to the husbandman on an estate)’
<i>Hærfestmo:nað</i>	(m.)		‘harvest-month, September’
<i>hærfesti:d</i>	(f.)		‘autumn, harvest-time’
<i>hærfesti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘autumn, harvest-time’
<i>hærfestwæ:ta</i>	(m.)		‘autumn rain’
<i>hæ:rgripa</i>	(m.)	<i>he:rgripa</i>	‘seizing by the hair’
<i>hæ:ring</i>	(m.)	<i>he:ring 1, hi:ering 2</i>	‘herring’
<i>hæ:ringti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘herring season’
<i>hæ:rloccas</i>	(mp.)		‘locks of hair’
<i>hærn 1</i>	(f.)		‘wave, tide; sea, ocean’
<i>hærn 2</i>	(mn?)		‘brain’
<i>hæ:rnæ:dl</i>	(f.)		‘curling-pin’
<i>hærnflota</i>	(m.)		‘ship’
<i>hærsceard</i>	(n.)		‘hare-lip’
<i>hæ:rsyfe</i>	(n.)	<i>he:rsyfe</i>	‘hair-sieve’
<i>hæ:s</i>	(f.)		‘hest, bidding, behest, command’
<i>hæsel</i>	(m.)	<i>hæsl</i>	‘hazel shrub’
<i>hæselhnutu</i>	(f.)	<i>haselhnutu, haslhnutu</i>	‘hazel-nut’

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<i>hæselræ:w</i>	(f.)		‘a row of hazels’
<i>hæselwri:d</i>	(m.)		‘hazel-thicket’
<i>hæ:sere</i>	(m.)		‘master, lord’
<i>hæ:st 2</i>	(f.)	he:st 1	‘violence, strife’
<i>hæt</i>	(m.)	hætt	‘head-covering, hat’
<i>hæ:te</i>	(f.)	ha:t 3	‘heat’
<i>hæteru</i>	(np.)		‘garments’
<i>hæ:ting</i>	(f.)		‘heating’
<i>hæ:tu</i>	(f.)	hæ:to, hæ:te	‘heat, warmth; fervour, ardour’
<i>hæ:ð 1</i>	(mn.)		‘heath, untilled land, waste; heather’
<i>hæ:ða</i>	(m.)	hæ:ð 2	‘heat, hot weather’
<i>hæ:ðberie</i>	(f.)		‘whortleberry’
<i>hæ:ðcole</i>	(f.)	hæ:tcole	‘name of a plant’
<i>hæ:ðen 2</i>	(m.)	he:ðen 2	‘gentile, heathen man (especially of the Danes)’
<i>hæ:ðena</i>	(m.)		‘heathen’
<i>hæ:ðencyning</i>	(m.)		‘heathen king’
<i>hæ:ðencynn</i>	(n.)		‘heathen race’
<i>hæ:ðendo:m</i>	(m.)		‘heathendom, false religion’
<i>hæ:ðenfolc</i>	(n.)		‘heathen people’
<i>hæ:ðengiæld</i>	(n.)	hæ:ðengild, hæ:ðengeld	‘idolatry; idol’
<i>hæ:ðengilda</i>	(m.)	hæ:ðengylða	‘idolater’
<i>hæ:ðenhere</i>	(m.)		‘Danish army’
<i>hæ:ðennes</i>	(f.)		‘heathenism, paganism; heathen country’
<i>hæ:ðenscipe</i>	(m.)	he:ðenscipe	‘paganism, idolatry’
<i>hæ:ðenstýrc</i>	(m.)		‘heathen calf (the golden calf of the Israelites)’
<i>hæ:ðenwe:oh</i>	(?)		‘idol’
<i>hæ:ðfeld</i>	(m.)		‘heath-land’
<i>hæ:ðstapa</i>	(m.)		‘heath-stalker, wolf, stag’
<i>hæ:ðung</i>	(f.)	hæ:tung	‘heating, parching’
<i>hæ:wenhydele</i>	(f.)		‘a plant’
<i>hafela</i>	(m.)	hafala, heafela, hafola, hafula, heafela, he:ahfore	‘head’
<i>hafenle:ast</i>	(f.)	hafele:st	‘want, poverty’
<i>hafoc</i>	(m.)	heafoc, hæfuc, hafuc, heafuc, hecet 2	‘hawk’
<i>hafocynn</i>	(n.)		‘hawk-tribe’
<i>hafocere</i>	(m.)	hafecere	‘hawker’
<i>hafocfugel</i>	(m.)		‘hawk’
<i>hafocung</i>	(f.)		‘hawking’
<i>hafocwyrð</i>	(f.)		‘a plant’
<i>haga</i>	(m.)		‘hedge, enclosure, curtilage; fortified enclosure; homestead,

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			house; game-enclosure?; haw, trifle
<i>hagol</i>	(mn.)	hagal, hægol, hegol, hagel, hegel	‘hail; hail-shower, hailstorm; name of the rune for h’
<i>hagolfaru</i>	(f.)	hæglfaru	‘hailstorm’
<i>hagolscu:r</i>	(m.)	hægolscur, hagselcur	‘hail-shower’
<i>hagolsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘hailstone’
<i>hagoru:n</i>	(f.)	heagorun	‘spell’
<i>hagospind</i>	(n.)	heagospind, eagospind, hecgaspind, hecgaswind	‘cheek’
<i>hagosteald 2</i>	(m.)	hehstald 2, hehsteald 1	‘unmarried man attached to a court, bachelor, young man, young warrior, liege man’
<i>hagosteald 3</i>	(n.)	hehsteald 2, hehstald 3	‘celibacy’
<i>hagosteald 4</i>	(?)	hehsteald 3, hehstald 4	‘virgin’
<i>hagostealdha:d</i>	(m.)	hægstealdha:d	‘unmarried state’
<i>hagostealdman</i>	(m.)	hægstealdman	‘bachelor, warrior’
<i>hagostealdnes</i>	(f.)	hehstealdnes	‘virginity’
<i>haguðorn</i>	(m.)	hægðorn	‘hawthorn, whitethorn’
<i>hala</i>	(m.)		‘after-birth’
<i>ha:lettend</i>	(m.)		‘middle finger (used in saluting); forefinger’
<i>ha:letting</i>	(f.)		‘greeting, salutation’
<i>ha:lewæ:ge</i>	(?)		‘a holy cup’
<i>ha:lga</i>	(m.)		‘saint’
<i>ha:lgungbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘benedictional; book containing coronation liturgy’
<i>ha:lgungram</i>	(m.)		‘consecrated ram’
<i>ha:lig 2</i>	(?)		‘what is holy’
<i>ha:ligdæg</i>	(m.)		‘holy day, Sabbath’
<i>ha:ligdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘holiness, righteousness, sanctity; holy place, sanctuary, chapel; relics, holy things; holy office; sacrament; holy doctrines’
<i>ha:ligdo:mhu:s</i>	(m.)		‘a place where holy things are kept, a sacarium’
<i>ha:ligern</i>	(n.)		‘holy place, sanctuary; sacrament’
<i>Ha:ligmo:nað</i>	(m.)		‘(holy month), September’
<i>ha:lignes</i>	(f.)		‘holiness, sanctity, religion; holy place, sanctuary; holy thing, relic; sacred rites’
<i>ha:ligportic</i>	(m.)		‘sanctuary’
<i>ha:ligrift</i>	(n.)	ha:ligryft, ha:ligreft	‘veil’

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<i>ha:ligwæcca</i>	(m.)		‘vigil-keeper’
<i>ha:ligwæter</i>	(n.)		‘holy water’
<i>ha:ligwaras</i>	(mp.)	ha:lgawaras, ha:ligware	‘saints’
<i>ha:ligweorc</i>	(n.)		‘sanctuary’
<i>ha:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘wholeness’
<i>ha:lor</i>	(n?)		‘salvation’
<i>ha:ls</i>	(f.)		‘salvation’
<i>ha:lsere</i>	(m.)	hæ:lsere	‘soothsayer, dugur’
<i>ha:lsigend</i>	(m.)	ha:lsiend	‘exorcist, soothsayer, augur’
<i>ha:lsung</i>	(f.)		‘exorcism; augury, divination; entreaty’
<i>ha:lsunggebed</i>	(n.)		‘prayer in a church service’
<i>ha:lsungti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘time of supplication’
<i>halswurðung</i>	(f.)		‘thanksgiving for safety; neck ornament’
<i>ha:lwenda</i>	(m.)		‘Saviour; safety’
<i>ha:lwendnes</i>	(f.)		‘salubrity; salvation’
<i>ham 1</i>	(m.)	hom	‘under-garment’
<i>ha:m 1</i>	(m.)		‘village, hamlet, manor, estate; home, dwelling, house; region, country’
<i>hama</i>	(m.)		‘covering, dress, garment; womb, puerperium; slough of a snake’
<i>ha:ma</i>	(m.)		‘cricket’
<i>ha:mcyme</i>	(m.)		‘home-coming, return’
<i>hamele</i>	(f.)	hamule	‘rowlock (only in phr. æt æ:lcre hamelan for every oar, i.e. rower)’
<i>ha:mfærelt</i>	(n.)		‘going home’
<i>ha:mfaru</i>	(f.)		‘attack of an enemy in his house, housebreaking; fine for housebreaking’
<i>ha:mhenn</i>	(f.)		‘domestic fowl’
<i>hamland</i>	(n.)	homland	‘enclosed pasture’
<i>hamm 1</i>	(m.)	ham 2	‘piece of pasture-land, enclosure, dwelling’
<i>hamm 2</i>	(f.)	ham 3	‘ham (part of leg)’
<i>hamola</i>	(m.)	hamela, homola	‘man with cropped hair. to: hamolan besciran to shave the hair off (as insult)’
<i>hamor</i>	(m.)	homor, hamer, hamur	‘hammer’
<i>hamorsecg</i>	(m.)		‘hammer-sedge’
<i>hamorwyr</i>	(f.)		‘black hellebore, wall-pellitory’
<i>ha:msci:r</i>	(f.)		‘aedileship’
<i>ha:msi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘return home’
<i>ha:mso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘offence of attacking a man in his own house; the franchise of holding pleas of this offence and

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			receiving the penalties for it; the penalty itself
<i>ha:msteall</i>	(m.)		‘homestead’
<i>ha:mstede</i>	(m.)		‘homestead’
<i>ha:mweorðung</i>	(f.)		‘ornament of a home’
<i>ha:mwerod</i>	(n.)	ha:mweorod, ha:mwerud	‘household’
<i>ha:mwyrt</i>	(f.)		‘house-leek’
<i>ha:n 1</i>	(f.)		‘(boundary-) stone’
<i>hana</i>	(m.)	hona	‘cock’
<i>hanasang</i>	(m.)		‘cock-crow’
<i>hancre:d</i>	(m.)	hancræ:d, hangræ:d	‘cock-crow’
<i>hancre:dti:d</i>	(f.)	honcre:dti:d	‘time of cock-crow’
<i>hand 1</i>	(f.)	hond	‘hand; side (in defending position); power, control, possession, charge; agency; person regarded as holder or receiver of something. <i>bra:d h.</i> palm. <i>on h. ga:n</i> to yield. <i>swi:ðre, winstre h.</i> right, left hand. <i>on gehwæðere h.</i> on both sides. <i>on h. a:giefan, to: handa læ:tan</i> to hand over (to). <i>on handa sellan</i> to give a pledge, promise, bargain. <i>to: handa healdan</i> hold (land) of another. <i>wel on h.</i> favourably. <i>ymb hand</i> at once. <i>ba:m handum twa:m</i> zealously’
<i>handæx</i>	(f.)		‘dextralis, a kind of axe; hatchet’
<i>handbana</i>	(m.)	handbona	‘slayer by hand’
<i>handbelle</i>	(f.)		‘hand-bell’
<i>handbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘handbook, manual’
<i>handbred</i>	(n.)		‘palm of the hand, breadth of the hand, span’
<i>handcla:ð</i>	(n.)		‘towel’
<i>handcops</i>	(m.)		‘handcuff, manacle’
<i>handcræft</i>	(m.)		‘manual skill, power of the hand, handicraft’
<i>handewyrn</i>	(f.)		‘hand-mill’
<i>handdæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘handiwork’
<i>handdæ:da</i>	(m.)		‘doer with his own hand’
<i>handfæstnung</i>	(f.)		‘joining hands in confirmation of a pledge’
<i>handful</i>	(nf.)		‘handful’
<i>handgang</i>	(m.)	handgong	‘submission, surrender’
<i>handgemaca</i>	(m.)		‘companion’
<i>handgemo:t</i>	(n.)		‘battle’
<i>handgesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘handiwork’
<i>handgesella</i>	(m.)	hondgesella	‘companion’
<i>handgestealla</i>	(m.)		‘companion’

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<i>handgeswing</i>	(n.)		‘blow, stroke’
<i>handgeweald</i>	(n.)		‘power, possession’
<i>handgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘handiwork, creation’
<i>handgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘manual labour, work; struggle, contest’
<i>handgewrit</i>	(n.)		‘handwriting, autograph, holograph, agreement, deed’
<i>handgift</i>	(f.)		‘wedding present’
<i>handgripe</i>	(m.)		‘hand-grip’
<i>handgrið</i>	(n.)		‘security, peace, protection given by the king’s hand’
<i>handhæf</i>	(n.)		‘burden’
<i>handhamur</i>	(m.)		‘hand-hammer’
<i>handhrægl</i>	(n.)		‘napkin, towel’
<i>handhrine</i>	(m.)		‘touch’
<i>handhwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘instant’
<i>handle</i>	(f.)	handele	‘handle’
<i>handle:an</i>	(n.)		‘requital, recompense’
<i>handlengu</i>	(f.)	handleng	‘a hand’s length’
<i>handli:n</i>	(n.)		‘hand-cloth, napkin; manipule’
<i>handlung</i>	(f.)		‘handling’
<i>handmægen</i>	(n.)		‘bodily strength’
<i>handnægl</i>	(m.)		‘finger-nail’
<i>handplega</i>	(m.)		‘fight, battle’
<i>handpre:ost</i>	(m.)		‘domestic chaplain’
<i>handræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘onrush, attack’
<i>handscolu</i>	(f.)	handscalu	‘retinue’
<i>handseax</i>	(n.)	handsex	‘dirk, dagger’
<i>handselen</i>	(f.)		‘a giving into the hand of another (BT)’
<i>handseten</i>	(f.)		‘signature, ratification’
<i>handslyht 1</i>	(m.)	hondslyht 2	‘blow’
<i>handsmæll</i>	(m.)		‘blow with the hand, alapa’
<i>handspitel</i>	(m.)		‘hand-shovel, spade’
<i>handsporu</i>	(f.)		‘claw, finger’
<i>handstoc</i>	(n.)		‘cuff, sleeve’
<i>handðegn</i>	(m.)		‘retainer, servant’
<i>handðwe:al</i>	(n.)		‘washing of the hands’
<i>handswyle</i>	(m.)		‘swelling on the hand’
<i>handweorc</i>	(n.)		‘handiwork’
<i>handwundor</i>	(n.)		‘marvel of handiwork’
<i>handwyrms</i>	(m.)	hondwyrms	‘a kind of insect; itch-mite’
<i>handwyrst</i>	(f.)		‘wrist’
<i>hangelle</i>	(f.)		‘a hanging object, mentula?’
<i>hangra</i>	(m.)		‘hanger, wooded slope’
<i>hangwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘penalty for miscarriage of justice’
<i>hara</i>	(m.)	hær	‘hare’
<i>haranhige</i>	(?)		‘hare’s foot (plant)’

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<i>haransprecel</i>	(?)		‘viper’s bugloss’
<i>ha:rasteorra</i>	(m.)		‘dogstar’
<i>harað</i>	(m.)	harad	‘wood (only in place-names)’
<i>ha:redagas</i>	(?)		‘dog days’
<i>ha:reminte</i>	(?)		‘white mint?’
<i>ha:rewyrt</i>	(f.)	ha:ranwyrt	‘a plant, colocasia’
<i>ha:rhu:ne</i>	(f.)	ha:rehu:ne	‘horehound’
<i>ha:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘hoariness’
<i>ha:rung</i>	(f.)		‘hoariness, old age’
<i>ha:rwengnes</i>	(f.)		‘hoariness, old age’
<i>ha:sæta</i>	(m.)		‘oarsman, rower’
<i>ha:snes</i>	(f.)		‘hoarseness’
<i>hassuc</i>	(m.)	hæssuc	‘coarse grass’
<i>ha:t 2</i>	(n.)		‘heat, fire’
<i>ha:theort</i>	(n.)	ha:thyrt, ha:theorte, ha:thort	‘anger, rage’
<i>ha:theortnes</i>	(f.)		‘rage, mania; zeal’
<i>ha:thige</i>	(m.)		‘anger’
<i>hatigend</i>	(m.)		‘enemy’
<i>ha:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘heat’
<i>ha:tung</i>	(f.)		‘heating, inflammation’
<i>hattefagol</i>	(sb.)		‘hedgehog’
<i>hatung</i>	(f.)		‘hatred’
<i>haðoliða</i>	(m.)		‘elbow’
<i>ha:were</i>	(m.)		‘spectator’
<i>ha:wung</i>	(f.)		‘observation; ability to see’
<i>he:af</i>	(m.)	he:of 2	‘lamentation, wailing’
<i>he:afod</i>	(n.)	hæ:fd, hæ:fed, he:afed, he:afud, he:ofod	‘head; top; source, origin; chief, leader; capital (city). he:afdes ðolian to forfeit life’
<i>he:afodæcer</i>	(m.)	he:afudæcer	‘a strip of land an acre in extent, lying at the head of a field’
<i>he:afodæ:dre</i>	(f.)		‘cephalic vein’
<i>he:afodbæð</i>	(n.)		‘a wash of the head’
<i>he:afodba:n</i>	(n.)		‘skull’
<i>he:afodbe:ag</i>	(m.)		‘crown’
<i>he:afodbend</i>	(m.)		‘diadem, crown; head-bond, fetter about the head’
<i>he:afodbeorg 1</i>	(f.)		‘helmet; protection for the head’
<i>he:afodbeorg 2</i>	(m.)		‘prominent hill?’
<i>he:afodbiscop</i>	(m.)		‘high-priest’
<i>he:afodbolla</i>	(m.)		‘skull’
<i>he:afodbolster</i>	(n.)		‘pillow’
<i>he:afodbotl</i>	(n.)		‘ancestral seat’
<i>he:afodbryce</i>	(?)		‘breaking of the skull’
<i>he:afodburh</i>	(f.)		‘chief city’
<i>he:afodcla:ð</i>	(n.)		‘head-cloth, head-dress; the cloth used for covering the head of a

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			dead person'
<i>he:afodcwide</i>	(m.)		'important saying; chapter'
<i>he:afodcyrice</i>	(f.)		'cathedral'
<i>he:afodece</i>	(m.)		'headache'
<i>he:afodfrætennes</i>	(f.)	he:afodfretennes	'hairpin, ornament for the hair'
<i>he:afodgemæcca</i>	(m.)	he:afodgemaca	'mate, companion, fellow-servant'
<i>he:afodgeri:m</i>	(n.)		'number by heads, greatest number'
<i>he:afodgetel</i>	(n.)		'cardinal number'
<i>he:afodgewæ:de</i>	(n.)		'face-covering, veil'
<i>he:afodgilt</i>	(m.)		'deadly sin; capital offence'
<i>he:afodgimm</i>	(m.)		'head's gem, eye'
<i>he:afodgold</i>	(n.)		'crown'
<i>he:afodhæ:r</i>	(n.)		'hair of the head'
<i>he:afodhebbā</i>	(m.)		'beginning, starter; prime mover'
<i>he:afodhrægl</i>	(n.)	he:afudhrægl	'an article of clothing or bedding'
<i>he:afodhri:efðo</i>	(f.)		'scurfiness of the head'
<i>he:afodleahter</i>	(m.)		'capital crime, deadly sin'
<i>he:afodling</i>	(m.)		'equal, fellow-servant'
<i>he:afodloca</i>	(m.)		'skull'
<i>he:afodlond</i>	(n.)		'strip of land in a field, left for turning a plough'
<i>he:afodmæ:g</i>	(m.)	he:afodma:ga	'near blood-relation'
<i>he:afodmægen</i>	(n.)		'cardinal virtue'
<i>he:afodmann</i>	(m.)		'head-man, captain'
<i>he:afodmynster</i>	(n.)		'church, cathedral'
<i>he:afodpanne</i>	(f.)		'skull'
<i>he:afodport</i>	(m.)		'chief town'
<i>he:afodri:ce</i>	(n.)		'empire'
<i>he:afodsa:r</i>	(m.)		'pain in the head'
<i>he:afodsealf</i>	(f.)		'head-salve'
<i>he:afodsegn</i>	(n.)		'banner'
<i>he:afodsi:en</i>	(f.)	he:afodsy:n	'(eyesight), eye'
<i>he:afodslæge</i>	(m.)	he:afudslæge	'head of a pillar, architrave?; a head-stroke, beheading'
<i>he:afodsmæl</i>	(?)		'capitium, part of a woman's dress; part of a tunic'
<i>he:afodstede</i>	(m.)		'chief place; high place, sacred place'
<i>he:afodstocc</i>	(m.)		'stake on which the head of a beheaded criminal was fixed'
<i>he:afodsto:l</i>	(m.)		'capital'
<i>he:afodsto:w</i>	(f.)		'place for the head'
<i>he:afodswi:ma</i>	(m.)		'dizziness'
<i>he:afodsynn</i>	(f.)	hæ:fodsynn	'deadly sin'
<i>he:afodðwe:al</i>	(n.)		'washing of the head'
<i>he:afodwærc</i>	(m.)		'pain in the head'

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<i>he:afodweard 1</i>	(f.)		‘watch over the head, death-watch; body-guard; chapter’
<i>he:afodweard 2</i>	(m.)		‘chief protector, leader’
<i>he:afodweg</i>	(m.)		‘head-road’
<i>he:afodwind</i>	(m.)		‘chief wind’
<i>he:afodwi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘chief, director’
<i>he:afodwo:ð</i>	(f.)		‘voice’
<i>he:afodwund</i>	(f.)		‘wound in the head’
<i>he:afodwylm</i>	(m.)		‘tears; burning pain in the head’
<i>he:afodwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘chief workman’
<i>he:afsang</i>	(m.)		‘dirge’
<i>he:ahalta:re</i>	(m.)		‘high altar’
<i>he:ahbeorg</i>	(m.)		‘mountain’
<i>he:ahbiscop</i>	(m.)		‘archbishop, pontiff; (Jewish) high-priest’
<i>he:ahbliss</i>	(f.)		‘exultation’
<i>he:ahboda</i>	(m.)		‘archangel’
<i>he:ahburg</i>	(f.)		‘chief city; town on a height’
<i>he:ahca:sere</i>	(m.)		‘emperor’
<i>he:ahcleofa</i>	(m.)		‘principal chamber’
<i>he:ahclif</i>	(n.)		‘high cliff’
<i>he:ahcræft</i>	(m.)		‘high skill’
<i>he:ahcræftiga</i>	(m.)		‘architect’
<i>he:ahcyning</i>	(m.)		‘high king; God’
<i>he:ahde:ma</i>	(m.)		‘high judge’
<i>he:ahde:or</i>	(n.)	he:ador, he:ade:or	‘stag, deer’
<i>he:ahde:orhund</i>	(m.)		‘deer-hound’
<i>he:ahde:orhunta</i>	(m.)		‘stag-hunter’
<i>he:ahdi:acon</i>	(m.)		‘archdeacon’
<i>he:ahealdor</i>	(m.)		‘ruler, patrician’
<i>he:ahealdormann</i>	(m.)		‘ruler, patrician’
<i>he:ahengel</i>	(m.)		‘archangel’
<i>he:ahfæder</i>	(m.)		‘God; patriarch; (church) father’
<i>he:ahfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘fortified town, city’
<i>he:ahfexede</i>	(?)		‘a slavish gloss to alticomun, feaxede of a comet’
<i>he:ahflo:d</i>	(m.)		‘deep water; high tide’
<i>he:ahfore</i>	(f.)	he:afre, he:ahfru	‘heifer’
<i>he:ahfre:a</i>	(m.)		‘high lord’
<i>he:ahfre:ols</i>	(m.)		‘great festival’
<i>he:ahfre:olsdæg</i>	(m.)		‘great feast-day’
<i>he:ahfre:olsti:d</i>	(f.)		‘great festival’
<i>he:ahfy:r</i>	(n.)		‘towering flame’
<i>he:ahgæ:st</i>	(m.)		‘Holy Ghost’
<i>he:ahgealdor</i>	(n.)		‘charm’
<i>he:ahgere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘high sheriff, chief officer, pro-consul, prefect’
<i>he:ahgesamnung</i>	(f.)	he:ohsomnung	‘chief synagogue’

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<i>he:ahgesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘noble creature’
<i>he:ahgesceap</i>	(n.)		‘fate’
<i>he:ahgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘rich treasure’
<i>he:ahgetimbru</i>	(np.)		‘lofty edifice’
<i>he:ahgeðring</i>	(n.)		‘whelming flood’
<i>he:ahgeweorc</i>	(n.)	he:ahweorc	‘excellent work’
<i>he:ahgnornung</i>	(f.)		‘deep grief’
<i>he:ahgod</i>	(m.)		‘Most High, God’
<i>he:ahha:d</i>	(m.)		‘holy orders’
<i>he:ahhæf</i>	(n.)		‘deep sea’
<i>he:ahhe:oloðe</i>	(f.)	ehhe:oloðe	‘elecampane’
<i>he:ahhlið</i>	(n.)		‘high hill’
<i>he:ahhylte</i>	(n.)		‘a high-placed shrubbery’
<i>he:ahhyrde</i>	(m.)		‘head abbot’
<i>he:ahlæ:ce</i>	(m.)	he:ahle:ce, he:ale:ce	‘learned physician’
<i>he:ahland</i>	(n.)		‘mountainous country’
<i>he:ahla:re:ow</i>	(m.)		‘head teacher’
<i>he:ahleornere</i>	(n.)		‘high teacher, master’
<i>he:ahlufe</i>	(f.)		‘great love’
<i>he:ahmægen</i>	(n.)		‘great force; power, virtue’
<i>he:ahmæsse</i>	(f.)		‘high mass’
<i>he:ahmæssedæg</i>	(m.)		‘high mass day’
<i>he:ahmiht</i>	(f.)	hæ:hmæht	‘high authority, great might; the Almighty’
<i>he:ahmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘pride’
<i>he:ahmo:r</i>	(m.)		‘high moor’
<i>he:ahnama</i>	(m.)		‘most exalted name’
<i>he:ahreced</i>	(n.)		‘high building, temple’
<i>he:ahrodor</i>	(m.)		‘high heaven’
<i>he:ahru:n</i>	(f.)		‘pythoness’
<i>he:ahsa:cerd</i>	(m.)		‘high or chief priest’
<i>he:ahsæ:</i>	(f.)		‘high sea, the deep’
<i>he:ahsæ:l</i>	(f.)		‘great happiness’
<i>he:ahsæ:ðe:of</i>	(m.)		‘chief pirate’
<i>he:ahsangere</i>	(m.)		‘chief singer’
<i>he:ahsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘chief pirate’
<i>he:ahsce:awere</i>	(m.)	he:hsceawere	‘a chief overlooker, overseer (BT)’
<i>he:ahsci:reman</i>	(m.)	he:hscireman	‘a procurator (BT)’
<i>he:ahseld</i>	(n.)		‘throne; rostrum’
<i>he:ahsele</i>	(m.)		‘high hall’
<i>he:ahsetl</i>	(n.)	he:hsetl	‘exalted seat, throne, judgement’
<i>he:ahstede</i>	(m.)		‘high place’
<i>he:ahstræ:t</i>	(m.)		‘highway’
<i>he:ahstrengðu</i>	(f.)		‘strength’
<i>he:ahsynn</i>	(f.)		‘deadly sin, crime’
<i>he:ahti:d</i>	(f.)		‘holy day’

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<i>he:ah timber</i>	(m.)		‘lofty building’
<i>he:ah torr</i>	(m.)		‘high mountain’
<i>he:ah tre:ow</i>	(f.)		‘solemn compact’
<i>he:ah ðearf</i>	(f.)		‘great need’
<i>he:ah ðegen</i>	(m.)		‘chief officer, captain; apostle; angel’
<i>he:ah ðegnung</i>	(f.)		‘important function’
<i>he:ah ðe:od</i>	(f.)	he:hðe:od	‘great people’
<i>he:ah ðre:a</i>	(m.)		‘great affliction’
<i>he:ah ðrymm</i>	(m.)	he:aðrym	‘great glory’
<i>he:ah ðrymnes</i>	(f.)		‘great glory’
<i>he:ah weg</i>	(m.)	he:iweg	‘highway’
<i>he:ah we:ofod</i>	(n.)		‘high altar’
<i>he:ah wita</i>	(m.)		‘high councillor’
<i>healærn</i>	(n.)		‘hall-building’
<i>he:ala</i>	(m.)		‘hydrocele’
<i>heald 1</i>	(n.)	hield 1	‘keeping, custody, guard, protection; observance, observation, watch; protector, guardian’
<i>healdendgeorn</i>	(?)	haldendgeorn	‘continent’
<i>healdiend</i>	(m.)		‘preserver’
<i>healding</i>	(f.)	halding	‘keeping, observance’
<i>healf 2</i>	(f.)	half 2	‘half; side; part’
<i>healffers</i>	(?)		‘hemistich’
<i>healfgemet</i>	(?)		‘diametra’
<i>healfhe:afod</i>	(n.)		‘front of the head’
<i>healfhunding</i>	(m.)		‘a creature having a dog’s head (BT)’
<i>healfhy:d</i>	(f.)		‘half a hide (of land)’
<i>healfmann</i>	(m.)		‘half-man’
<i>healfmarc</i>	(?)		‘half a mark’
<i>healfpenigwurð</i>	(n.)		‘halfpenny-worth’
<i>healfsester</i>	(m.)		‘half a sester (measure of bulk)’
<i>healftryndel</i>	(n.)		‘hemisphere’
<i>healfweg</i>	(m.)		‘half-way’
<i>healfwudu</i>	(m.)		‘field-balm’
<i>healgamen</i>	(m.)		‘social enjoyment’
<i>healh</i>	(m.)	heal 1, hal 1, heall 2, halc	‘corner, nook, secret place; small hollow in a hill-side or slope’
<i>healhðegn</i>	(m.)	healhðegn 2	‘occupier of the hall’
<i>he:alicnes</i>	(f.)		‘sublimity, majesty’
<i>heall 1</i>	(f.)	heal 3	‘hall, dwelling, house; palace, temple, law-court’
<i>heall 3</i>	(m.)	heal 2, hal 2	‘rock’
<i>heallre:af</i>	(n.)		‘wall-tapestry’
<i>heallreced</i>	(n.)	healreced	‘hall-building’
<i>heallsittend</i>	(m.)	healsittend	‘sitter-in-hall’
<i>healhðegn 1</i>	(m.)	healhðegn 2	‘hall-officer’

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<i>heallwa:hrift</i>	(n.)		‘wall-tapestry’
<i>heallwudu</i>	(m.)	healwudu 2	‘woodwork of hall’
<i>healm 1</i>	(m.)	halm 2, hælm	‘hulm, stalk, straw, stubble; culmen, thatched roof?, harvest-land?’
<i>healmstre:aw</i>	(n.)		‘stubble’
<i>healoc</i>	(m.)	healc	‘cavity, sinuosity’
<i>heals</i>	(m.)	hals	‘neck; prow of a ship’
<i>healsbe:ag</i>	(m.)		‘collar, necklace’
<i>healsbeorg</i>	(f.)		‘neck-armour’
<i>healsbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘a book which brings safety, an amulet, a phylactery (BT)’
<i>healsbrynige</i>	(f.)		‘corslet’
<i>healsed</i>	(mn.)	halsed, healsod, healsscod	‘head-cloth; neck of a tunic’
<i>healseta</i>	(m.)		‘the neck of a tunic’
<i>healsfang</i>	(n.)		‘fine prescribed in substitution for capital and other punishments, preferential share of the wergeld’
<i>healsgang</i>	(m.)		‘neck-tumour’
<i>healsgebedda</i>	(f.)		‘beloved bedfellow, wife’
<i>healsgund</i>	(m.)	halsgund, halsgang	‘neck-tumour’
<i>healsleðer</i>	(n.)		‘reins’
<i>healsmægeð</i>	(f.)		‘beloved maid’
<i>healsmyne</i>	(m.)	healsmene	‘necklace; neck-ornament’
<i>healso:me</i>	(f.)		‘neck-tumour’
<i>healsrefeðer</i>	(f.)	halsrefeðer	‘feathers of a pillow, down’
<i>healsta:n</i>	(m.)	hasta:n, helsta:n	‘small cake’
<i>healswærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the neck’
<i>healswriða</i>	(m.)		‘necklace’
<i>healswyrt</i>	(f.)	halswyrt	‘a plant, daffodil?’
<i>healðegn 1</i>	(m.)		‘hall-officer’
<i>healwudu 1</i>	(m.)		‘woodwork of hall’
<i>he:amolscipe</i>	(m.)		‘miserliness’
<i>he:anes</i>	(f.)	he:ahnes, he:annes 2, he:gnes	‘highness; something high, high place, height. on he:anissum in the highest, in excelsis; excellence, sublimity; high rank; deep place’
<i>he:annes 1</i>	(f.)	he:hnes	‘treading down’
<i>he:ap</i>	(mf.)	he:op	‘(of things) heap; host; crowd, assembly, company, troop, band. on he:ape together. forloren he:ap ruined troop’
<i>he:apung</i>	(f.)		‘heap’
<i>heard 2</i>	(n.)	hard 2	‘hard object’
<i>heardcwide</i>	(m.)	hearmcwide 2	‘harsh speech, abuse’
<i>heardecg 2</i>	(f.)		‘sword’

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<i>heardhara</i>	(m.)	heardra	‘a fish, mullet?’
<i>heardhe:aw</i>	(m.)		‘chisel’
<i>heardheortnes</i>	(f.)		‘hard-heartedness’
<i>hearding</i>	(m.)		‘bold man, hero’
<i>heardlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘austerity’
<i>heardmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘obstinacy’
<i>heardnebbā</i>	(m.)		‘raven’
<i>heardnes</i>	(f.)		‘hardness’
<i>heardsæ:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘calamity’
<i>heardsæ:lō</i>	(f.)		‘hard lot, calamity, unhappiness; misconduct, wickedness’
<i>heardung</i>	(f.)		‘hardening’
<i>hearg</i>	(m.)	hearga, hærg, hærga, herg, herga, herh, hearh, herig	‘temple, altar, sanctuary, idol; grove’
<i>heargearđ</i>	(m.)	herhgearđ	‘dwelling in the woods’
<i>heargtræf</i>	(n.)	hærgtræf	‘idol-temple’
<i>heargweard</i>	(m.)	herigweard	‘temple-warden, priest’
<i>hearm 1</i>	(m.)	herm	‘damage, harm, injury, evil, affliction; grief, pain; insult, calumny’
<i>hearma</i>	(m.)		‘mouse?, weasel?; dormouse’
<i>hearmberg</i>	(m.)	hærmberg	‘mound of calamity’
<i>hearmcwalu</i>	(f.)		‘great suffering’
<i>hearmcweðend</i>	(m.)	hermcweðen	‘slanderer’
<i>hearmcwide 1</i>	(m.)		‘calumny, blasphemy; heavy sentence, curse’
<i>hearmcwidolnes</i>	(f.)		‘slander’
<i>hearmedwi:t</i>	(n.)		‘grievous reproach’
<i>hearmle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘elegy, lamentation’
<i>hearmloca</i>	(m.)		‘prison; hell’
<i>hearmplega</i>	(m.)		‘fight, strife’
<i>hearmscaða</i>	(m.)		‘terrible enemy’
<i>hearmscearu</i>	(f.)		‘affliction, punishment, penalty’
<i>hearmslege</i>	(m.)		‘grievous blow’
<i>hearmspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘calumny’
<i>hearmstæf</i>	(m.)		‘harm, sorrow, tribulation’
<i>hearmta:n</i>	(m.)		‘shoot of sorrow’
<i>hearpe</i>	(f.)	hærpe	‘harp’
<i>hearpenægl</i>	(m.)	hearpnægl	‘plectrum’
<i>hearpere</i>	(m.)	harpere	‘harper’
<i>hearpestre</i>	(f.)		‘(female) harper’
<i>hearpestreng</i>	(m.)		‘harp-string’
<i>hearmsang</i>	(m.)		‘psalm’
<i>hearmslege</i>	(m.)		‘plectrum (instrument for striking the harp); harp-playing’
<i>hearmswe:g</i>	(m.)		‘sound of the harp’
<i>hearpung</i>	(f.)		‘harping’

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<i>hearra 1</i>	(m.)	hærra, he:rra, hierra, heorra	‘lord, master’
<i>heaðor</i>	(n.)	heador	‘restraint, confinement’
<i>heaðubyrne</i>	(f.)		‘war-corslet’
<i>heaðufy:r</i>	(n.)		‘cruel fire’
<i>heaðuglemm</i>	(m.)		‘wound got in battle’
<i>heaðula:c</i>	(n.)		‘battle-play, battle’
<i>heaðulind</i>	(f.)		‘linden-wood shield’
<i>heaðuli:ðende</i>	(m.)		‘seafaring warrior’
<i>heaðuræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘onrush, attack’
<i>heaðure:af</i>	(n.)		‘war-gear’
<i>heaðurinc</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>heaðusigel</i>	(m.)		‘sun’
<i>heaðuswa:t</i>	(m.)		‘blood of battle’
<i>heaðusweng</i>	(m.)		‘battle-stroke’
<i>heaðuwæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘armour’
<i>heaðuweorc</i>	(n.)		‘battle-deed’
<i>heaðuwylm</i>	(m.)	heaðuwelm, heaðuwælm	‘fierce flame’
<i>he:cen</i>	(n.)	he:cyn	‘kid’
<i>hecge</i>	(f.)	hecge	‘enclosure, hedge’
<i>he:ddern</i>	(n.)	hy:ddern	‘storehouse, storeroom’
<i>hedecla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘a coarse, thick, upper garment like a chasuble’
<i>heden</i>	(m.)		‘robe, hood, chasuble’
<i>hefe 1</i>	(m.)	hæfe 2	‘weight, burden; mina, talentum’
<i>hefeld</i>	(n.)	hebeld	‘thread (for weaving)’
<i>hefeldðræ:d</i>	(m.)		‘thread (for weaving)’
<i>hefelgyrd</i>	(f.)	hefelgerd	‘weaver’s shuttle’
<i>hefen 1</i>	(f.)	hæfen 3	‘burden’
<i>hefignes</i>	(f.)	hæfignes	‘heaviness, weight, burden, affliction; dulness, torpor’
<i>hefigty:mnes</i>	(f.)		‘trouble’
<i>hege</i>	(m.)	heage, hegge 2	‘hedge, fence’
<i>hegeclife</i>	(f.)		‘hedge-clivers’
<i>hegehymele</i>	(f.)		‘hop-plant’
<i>hegeræ:w</i>	(f.)	hegerew	‘hedgerow’
<i>hegerife</i>	(f.)		‘cleavers, goose grass’
<i>hegesagol</i>	(m.)		‘hedge-stake’
<i>hegesa:hl</i>	(m.)		‘hedge-stake’
<i>hegesteall</i>	(m.)		‘place with a hedge’
<i>hegesto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place with a hedge’
<i>hegesugge</i>	(f.)		‘hedge-sparrow’
<i>hegewege</i>	(m.)		‘road between hedges’
<i>hegge 1</i>	(f.)		‘hedge, fence’
<i>hegstæf</i>	(m.)		‘bar to stop an opening in a fence’
<i>hehbiscop 1</i>	(m.)		‘archbishop, pontiff; (Jewish) high-priest’

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<i>he:la</i>	(m.)	hæ:la	'heel'
<i>helde 1</i>	(f.)		'tansy'
<i>hele</i>	(f.)	ha:l, hel 2	'subterfuge'
<i>hell</i>	(f.)	hyll 2, hel 1, hill, hyl 1	'Hades; hell, place of torment, Gehenna'
<i>hellbend</i>	(mf.)		'bond of hell'
<i>hellcniht</i>	(m.)		'devil, demon'
<i>hellcræft</i>	(m.)		'hellish power'
<i>hellcwalu</i>	(f.)		'pains of hell'
<i>helledor</i>	(n.)		'gate of hell'
<i>helle</i>	(m.)		'hell'
<i>hellebealu</i>	(n.)		'hell-bale'
<i>hellebro:ga</i>	(m.)		'terror of hell'
<i>hellebryne</i>	(m.)		'hell-fire'
<i>hellecæ:gan</i>	(mp.)		'keys of hell'
<i>helleceafł</i>	(m.)		'jaws of hell'
<i>hellecinn</i>	(n.)		'hellish race'
<i>helleclamm</i>	(m.)		'hell-bond'
<i>hellede:ofol</i>	(mn.)		'devil'
<i>helledor</i>	(n.)		'gate of hell'
<i>helleduru</i>	(f.)		'gate of hell'
<i>helleflo:r</i>	(m.)		'floor of hell, courts of hell'
<i>hellefy:r</i>	(n.)		'hell-fire'
<i>hellega:st</i>	(m.)	hellegæ:st	'spirit of hell'
<i>hellegeat</i>	(n.)		'gate of hell'
<i>hellegrund</i>	(m.)		'abyss of hell'
<i>hellegrut</i>	(m.)		'pit of hell'
<i>hellegryre</i>	(m.)		'horror of hell'
<i>hellehæfta</i>	(m.)	hellehæft, hellehæftling 2	'prisoner of hell, devil'
<i>hellehæftling 1</i>	(m.)		'prisoner of hell, devil'
<i>hellehe:af</i>	(m.)		'wailings or howlings of hell'
<i>hellehinca</i>	(m.)		'hell-limber, devil'
<i>hellehund</i>	(m.)		'hell-hound'
<i>hellehu:s</i>	(n.)		'hell-house'
<i>helleloc</i>	(n.)		'hell-prison'
<i>hellemægen</i>	(n.)		'troop of hell'
<i>hellemere</i>	(m.)		'Stygian lake'
<i>hellemu:ð</i>	(?)		'mouth of hell'
<i>helleni:ð</i>	(m.)		'torments of hell'
<i>hellepi:n</i>	(?)		'hell-torment'
<i>helleru:ne</i>	(f.)	helru:n, helhru:ne	'pythoness, sorceress; demon'
<i>hellescealc</i>	(m.)		'devil'
<i>hellese:að</i>	(m.)		'pit of hell'
<i>hellesto:w</i>	(f.)		'infernal region'
<i>hellesu:sl</i>	(n.)		'hell-torment'
<i>helletintreg</i>	(?)		'hell-torment'
<i>helletintrega</i>	(m.)		'hell-torment'

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<i>helleðegn</i>	(m.)	helðegn	‘devil’
<i>hellewi:te</i>	(n.)		‘hell-pains, torment’
<i>hellewi:tebro:ga</i>	(m.)		‘horror of hell-torment’
<i>hellfiren</i>	(f.)		‘hellish crime’
<i>hellgeðwing</i>	(n.)		‘confinement in hell’
<i>hellgod</i>	(n.)	helgod	‘god of the lower world’
<i>hellheoðo</i>	(f.)		‘vault of hell, hell’
<i>hellsceaða</i>	(m.)	hellesceaða	‘hell-foe, devil; grave’
<i>helltræf</i>	(n.)		‘devil’s temple’
<i>helltrega</i>	(m.)		‘hell-torture’
<i>hellwaran</i>	(mp.)	hellware	‘dwellers in hell’
<i>hellwaru</i>	(fp.)		‘dwellers in hell’
<i>hellwerod</i>	(n.)		‘host of hell’
<i>hellwiht</i>	(fn.)	helwiht	‘devil’
<i>helm 1</i>	(m.)	healm 2, halm 3	‘protection, defence, covering, crown; summit, top (of trees); helmet; protector, lord’
<i>helma</i>	(m.)		‘helm, rudder’
<i>helmberend</i>	(m.)		‘helmeted warrior’
<i>helmweard</i>	(m.)	holmweard	‘pilot’
<i>help</i>	(fm.)	hylp, helpe	‘help, succour, aid’
<i>helpend</i>	(m.)		‘helper’
<i>helpendra:p</i>	(m.)		‘helping-rope’
<i>helru:na</i>	(m.)		‘hellish monster’
<i>helry:negu</i>	(f.)		‘sorceress, witch’
<i>he:lspure</i>	(f.)		‘heel’
<i>helung</i>	(?)		‘covering’
<i>hem</i>	(m.)		‘hem, border’
<i>hemeðe</i>	(n.)		‘under-garment’
<i>hemming</i>	(m.)	himming	‘shoe of undressed leather’
<i>hengeclif</i>	(n.)		‘overhanging cliff’
<i>hengen</i>	(f.)		‘hanging; cross; rack, torture; imprisonment’
<i>hengenwi:tnung</i>	(f.)		‘imprisonment’
<i>hengest</i>	(m.)	hengst	‘stallion, steed, horse, gelding’
<i>hengetre:ow</i>	(n.)	engetre:ow	‘gallows’
<i>hengwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘fine for not detaining an offender’
<i>henn</i>	(f.)	hænn, hen	‘hen’
<i>henna</i>	(m.)		‘fowl’
<i>hennæ:g</i>	(n.)		‘hen’s egg’
<i>hennebelle</i>	(f.)	hænnebelle	‘henbane’
<i>hennebroð</i>	(n.)		‘chicken broth’
<i>hennfugol</i>	(m.)	hænfugol	‘hen’
<i>he:of 1</i>	(m.)		‘wailing, mourning, grief’
<i>heofon</i>	(mf.)	hefen 2	‘sky, firmament; heaven; the power of heaven’
<i>heofonbe:acen</i>	(n.)		‘sign in the sky’
<i>heofonby:me</i>	(f.)		‘heavenly trumpet’

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<i>heofoncandel</i>	(f.)		‘sun, moon, stars’
<i>heofoncolu</i>	(np.)		‘heat of the sun’
<i>heofoncyning</i>	(m.)		‘king of heaven, Christ’
<i>heofonde:ma</i>	(m.)		‘heavenly ruler’
<i>heofondre:am</i>	(m.)		‘joy of heaven’
<i>heofonduguð</i>	(f.)		‘heavenly host’
<i>heofonengel</i>	(m.)		‘angel of heaven’
<i>heofonflo:d</i>	(m.)		‘torrent (of rain)’
<i>heofonfugol</i>	(m.)		‘fowl of the air’
<i>heofonfy:r</i>	(n.)		‘fire from heaven, lightning’
<i>heofonhæbbend</i>	(m.)		‘possessor of heaven’
<i>heofonha:m</i>	(m.)		‘heavenly home’
<i>heofonheall</i>	(f.)		‘heavenly hall’
<i>heofonhla:f</i>	(m.)		‘bread of heaven, manna’
<i>heofonhro:f</i>	(m.)		‘vault of heaven, heaven; roof, ceiling’
<i>heofonhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘ceiling’
<i>heofonhwealf</i>	(f.)		‘vault of heaven’
<i>heofonhyrst</i>	(f.)		‘ornament of the heavens’
<i>heofonle:oh</i>	(n.)		‘heavenly light’
<i>heofonle:oma</i>	(m.)		‘heavenly light’
<i>heofonmægen</i>	(n.)		‘heavenly force’
<i>heofonri:ce</i>	(n.)	heofonari:ce	‘kingdom of heaven’
<i>heofonsetl</i>	(n.)		‘throne of heaven’
<i>heofonsteorra</i>	(m.)		‘star of heaven’
<i>heofonsto:l</i>	(m.)		‘throne of heaven’
<i>heofontimber</i>	(n.)		‘heavenly structure’
<i>heofontungol</i>	(n.)		‘heavenly luminary’
<i>heofonðre:at</i>	(m.)		‘heavenly company’
<i>heofonðrymm</i>	(m.)		‘heavenly glory’
<i>heofonware</i>	(mp.)		‘inhabitants of heaven’
<i>heofonwaru</i>	(fp.)		‘inhabitants of heaven’
<i>heofonwealdend</i>	(m.)	heofenwealdend	‘the God (ruler) of heaven’
<i>heofonweard</i>	(m.)		‘heaven’s keeper, God’
<i>heofonwerod</i>	(n.)		‘heavenly host’
<i>heofonwolcen</i>	(n.)		‘cloud of heaven’
<i>heofonwo:ma</i>	(m.)		‘terrible noise from heaven’
<i>heofonwuldor</i>	(n.)		‘heavenly glory’
<i>he:ofsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘lamentable state’
<i>he:ofung</i>	(f.)		‘lamentation, mourning’
<i>he:ofungdæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of mourning’
<i>he:ofungti:d</i>	(f.)		‘time of mourning’
<i>heolca</i>	(m.)		‘hoar-frost’
<i>heolfor</i>	(n.)		‘gore, blood’
<i>heolor</i>	(f.)	helor, heoler, heolur, helur	‘scales, balance’
<i>heolorbledu</i>	(f.)	helorbledu, heolurbledu	‘scale of a balance’

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<i>heolorung</i>	(f.)	helerung, heolering	‘momentum, the turning of a scale’
<i>heoloðcynn</i>	(n.)		‘denizens of hell’
<i>heoloðhelm</i>	(m.)	hæleðhelm	‘helmet which makes the wearer invisible’
<i>heolstor 1</i>	(m.)	helstor, helustr 2	‘darkness, concealment, cover, hiding-place, retreat’
<i>heolstorcofa</i>	(m.)		‘dark chamber, grave’
<i>heolstorhof</i>	(n.)		‘hell’
<i>heolstorloca</i>	(m.)		‘prison, cell’
<i>heolstorsceado</i>	(f.)		‘concealing shade, darkness’
<i>heolstorscuwa</i>	(m.)		‘concealing shade, darkness’
<i>heolstrung</i>	(f.)		‘darkness’
<i>heononsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘departure, death’
<i>he:opa</i>	(m.)		‘bramble’
<i>he:opbre:mel</i>	(m.)	he:opbry:mel	‘dog-rose, bramble’
<i>he:ope</i>	(f.)		‘hip, seed-vessel of wild-rose; bush, brier’
<i>heorcning</i>	(f.)		‘hearkening, listening, power of hearing’
<i>heord 1</i>	(f.)	herd, hiord, heart 1, heorde 3	‘herd, flock; keeping, care, custody’
<i>heord 2</i>	(?)	heart 2, heorde 4, herd	‘sycamore’
<i>heorde 1</i>	(f.)	heorðe	‘hards (of flax), tow’
<i>heorot</i>	(m.)	heart 3, heorut, heort	‘hart, stag’
<i>heorotberge</i>	(f.)	herutberge	‘buckthorn-berry’
<i>heorotbrembel</i>	(m.)	herutberge	‘buckthorn’
<i>heorotbrembelle:af</i>	(n.)		‘leaf of the buckthorn’
<i>heorotbre:r</i>	(f.)	heartbre:r	‘buckthorn’
<i>heorotclæ:fre</i>	(f.)		‘hart-clover, hemp agrimony’
<i>heorotcrop</i>	(m.)		‘cluster of hartwort flowers’
<i>heorotsmeoru</i>	(n.)		‘hart’s grease’
<i>heorotsol</i>	(n.)		‘stag’s wallowing place’
<i>heorr</i>	(mf.)	heorra 2, hearra 2, heor, hior, hyrra	‘hinge; cardinal point’
<i>heortancnys</i>	(f.)		‘(com)pulsus cordis?’
<i>heortcoða</i>	(m.)		‘heart disease’
<i>heortcoðu</i>	(f.)		‘heart disease’
<i>heorte</i>	(f.)		‘heart (organ), breast, soul, spirit; will, desire; courage; mind, intellect; affections’
<i>heortece</i>	(m.)		‘heartache’
<i>heortgesida</i>	(pl.)		‘entrails’
<i>heortgryre</i>	(m.)		‘terror of heart’
<i>heorthama</i>	(m.)		‘pericardium, internal fat’
<i>heorthogu</i>	(f.)		‘heart-care’
<i>heortlufu</i>	(f.)		‘hearty love’
<i>heortsa:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘grief’

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<i>heortscraef</i>	(n.)		‘heart’
<i>heortwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain at the heart’
<i>heorð</i>	(m.)	herð, eorð 2	‘hearth, fire; house, home’
<i>heorða</i>	(m.)		‘deer- (or goat-) skin’
<i>heorðcneoht</i>	(m.)		‘attendant’
<i>heorðgene:at</i>	(m.)		‘retainer’
<i>heorðpening</i>	(m.)		‘hearth-penny, tax (for the Church), Peter’s penny’
<i>heorðswæ:pe</i>	(f.)		‘bridesmaid’
<i>heorðwerod</i>	(n.)		‘body of retainers’
<i>heoru</i>	(m.)	heoro	‘sword’
<i>heorucumbul</i>	(n.)		‘standard’
<i>heorudolg</i>	(n.)		‘deadly wound’
<i>heorudre:or</i>	(m.)		‘sword-blood, gore’
<i>heorudrync</i>	(m.)		‘sword-drink, blood shed by the sword’
<i>heorufæðm</i>	(m.)		‘deadly grasp’
<i>heorufla:</i>	(f.)		‘arrow’
<i>heorusceorp</i>	(n.)		‘war equipments’
<i>heoruserce</i>	(f.)		‘coat of mail’
<i>heoruswealwe</i>	(f.)		‘falcon, hawk’
<i>heorusweng</i>	(m.)		‘sword-stroke’
<i>heoruwæ:pen</i>	(n.)		‘sword’
<i>heoruwearg</i>	(m.)		‘bloodthirsty wolf, accursed foe’
<i>heoruword</i>	(n.)		‘hostile speech’
<i>heoruwulf</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>here</i>	(m.)	herge, herige	‘predatory band, troop, army, host, multitude, (se h. almost always=the Danish army); battle, war, devastation’
<i>herebe:acen</i>	(n.)	herebe:acn	‘military ensign, standard; beacon, lighthouse’
<i>herebeorg</i>	(f.)	herbyrg, herebyrg	‘lodgings, quarters’
<i>herebro:ga</i>	(m.)		‘dread of war’
<i>he:rbu:ende</i>	(mp.)		‘dwellers on this earth’
<i>hereby:me</i>	(f.)		‘trumpet, sackbut’
<i>herebyrne</i>	(f.)		‘corslet’
<i>he:rcyme</i>	(m.)		‘coming here, advent’
<i>he:re l</i>	(f.)		‘dignity, importance?’
<i>herecirm</i>	(m.)		‘war cry’
<i>herecombol</i>	(n.)		‘standard’
<i>herecyst</i>	(f.)	herecist	‘warlike band’
<i>herefeld</i>	(m.)		‘battlefield, field’
<i>herefeoh</i>	(n.)		‘booty’
<i>herefe:ða</i>	(m.)		‘war-troop’
<i>herefly:ma</i>	(m.)	herefle:ma, herefli:ma	‘deserter’
<i>herefolc</i>	(n.)		‘army’
<i>herefong</i>	(m.)		‘osprey’

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<i>herefugol</i>	(m.)		‘bird of prey’
<i>heregang</i>	(m.)		‘invasion; devastation’
<i>heregeatland</i>	(n.)		‘heriot-land’
<i>heregeatu</i>	(fn.)		‘war-gear, military equipment; heriot’
<i>heregild</i>	(n.)		‘war-tax, Danegeld’
<i>heregri:ma</i>	(m.)		‘helmet’
<i>herehand</i>	(f.)		‘violence of war’
<i>herehlo:ð</i>	(f.)		‘war-host, troop’
<i>herehorn</i>	(m.)		‘trumpet’
<i>herehu:ð</i>	(f.)	herehy:ð	‘booty, prey, plunder’
<i>herela:f</i>	(f.)		‘remains of a host; spoil’
<i>herelof</i>	(mn.)		‘fame, glory; trophy’
<i>heremæcg</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>heremægen</i>	(n.)		‘warlike force, multitude’
<i>heremann</i>	(m.)		‘soldier’
<i>heremeðel</i>	(n.)		‘national assembly’
<i>herenett</i>	(n.)		‘corslet’
<i>hereni:ð</i>	(m.)		‘warfare’
<i>herenuma</i>	(m.)		‘prisoner’
<i>herepa:d</i>	(f.)		‘corslet, coat of mail’
<i>herepað</i>	(m.)	herpað, herpæð, herepæð, herpoð	‘military road, highway’
<i>hereræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘hostile raid’
<i>hereræ:swa</i>	(m.)		‘commander’
<i>herere:af</i>	(f.)		‘war spoil, plunder, booty’
<i>hererinc</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>herescaft</i>	(m.)		‘spear’
<i>heresceorp</i>	(n.)		‘war-dress’
<i>herescipe</i>	(?)		‘troop’
<i>heresi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘warlike expedition’
<i>herespe:d</i>	(f.)		‘success in war’
<i>he:respel</i>	(n.)		‘glorious discourse’
<i>herestræ:l</i>	(m.)		‘arrow’
<i>herestræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘highway, main road’
<i>hereswe:g</i>	(m.)		‘martial sound’
<i>heresyrc</i>	(f.)		‘corslet’
<i>herete:am</i>	(m.)		‘plunder, devastation; predatory excursion’
<i>herete:ma</i>	(m.)	herety:ma	‘general, king, ruler’
<i>heretoga</i>	(m.)	heretoha	‘commander, general, chieftain’
<i>hereð</i>	(m.)	hergað 2	‘booty’
<i>hereðre:at</i>	(m.)		‘war-band, troop’
<i>hereðrym</i>	(m.)		‘phalanx’
<i>herewæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘mail, armour’
<i>herewæ:pen</i>	(n.)		‘weapon’
<i>herewæsma</i>	(m.)		‘prowess’
<i>herewæ:ða</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’

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<i>hereweg</i>	(m.)		‘highway’
<i>hereweorc</i>	(n.)		‘war-work’
<i>herewi:c</i>	(n.)		‘dwellings, camp’
<i>herewi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘captain, general’
<i>herewo:p</i>	(m.)		‘the cry of an army’
<i>hereword</i>	(n.)	herewurd	‘praise, renown’
<i>herewo:sa</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>herewulf</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>hergað</i>	(m.)	heregað, hergoð	‘harrying, devastation, booty’
<i>hergere</i>	(m.)		‘one who praises, plunderer’
<i>hergiend</i>	(m.)		‘plunderer’
<i>hergung</i>	(f.)	hergiung	‘harrying, ravaging, raid, invasion, attack; plunder, booty; harrowing’
<i>herigend</i>	(m.)		‘flatterer’
<i>herigendsang</i>	(m.)		‘song of praise’
<i>herðan</i>	(pl.)		‘testiculi’
<i>herðbelig</i>	(m.)		‘scrotum’
<i>herung</i>	(f.)	heorung, hering 1	‘praise’
<i>hete</i>	(m.)	heate	‘hate, envy, malice, hostility, persecution, punishment’
<i>heteni:ð</i>	(m.)		‘hostility, spite, wickedness’
<i>heteru:n</i>	(f.)		‘charm which produces hate’
<i>hetespræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘defiant speech’
<i>hetesweng</i>	(m.)		‘hostile blow’
<i>heteðanc</i>	(m.)		‘hostile design’
<i>hetolnes</i>	(f.)	hetelnes	‘violence, fierceness’
<i>hettend</i>	(m.)	hetend	‘enemy, antagonist’
<i>hice</i>	(?)	yce	‘name of a bird, parruca’
<i>hicema:se</i>	(f.)	hicema:se	‘blue titmouse’
<i>hicol</i>	(m.)		‘woodpecker’
<i>hi:d 1</i>	(fn.)	hy:d 2, hi:gid	‘a hide of land (about 120 acres, but amount varied greatly)’
<i>hidercyme</i>	(m.)		‘advent, arrival’
<i>hiderto:cyme</i>	(m.)		‘advent, arrival’
<i>hi:dgild 1</i>	(n.)		‘tax paid on each hide of land’
<i>hi:eg</i>	(n.)	he:g, hi:g, hy:g	‘hay, cut grass’
<i>hi:eghu:s</i>	(n.)	he:ghu:s, hi:ghu:s	‘hay store’
<i>hi:egsi:ðe</i>	(m.)	he:gsi:ðe	‘hay-scythe’
<i>hi:ehðu</i>	(f.)	hi:eð, he:ahðu, hy:hðu, hy:hðu	‘height, highest point, summit; the heavens, heaven; glory’
<i>hiede</i>	(f.)	helde 3, hylde	‘slope, declivity’
<i>hielfe</i>	(n.)	helfe, hylfe	‘handle’
<i>hielfling</i>	(m.)	helfling	‘mite, farthing’
<i>hielto</i>	(f.)	helto, hylto	‘lameness’
<i>hi:enend</i>	(m.)	he:nend	‘accuser’
<i>hi:ennes 1</i>	(f.)	he:nnis, he:nnes, hy:nnes 2	‘crushing, destruction’
<i>hi:enð</i>	(f.)	hi:enðu, hæ:nð,	‘humiliation, affliction,

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		hæ:nðu, he:nð, hy:nð, hy:nðu, hy:nðo	oppression, annoyance; loss, damage, harm; act of hanging'
<i>hierde</i>	(m.)	heorde 2, hirde, hyrde, hiorde	'shepherd, herdsman; guardian, keeper; pastor'
<i>hierdebelig</i>	(m.)	herdebelig	'shepherd's bag'
<i>hierdebo:c</i>	(f.)		'pastoral book (translation of the Cura Pastoralis of Pope Gregory)'
<i>hierdecnapa</i>	(m.)	hyrdecnapa	'shepherd boy'
<i>hierdeman</i>	(m.)	hyrdeman	'shepherd'
<i>hierdenn</i>	(f.)	hyrdenn	'hardening'
<i>hierdewyrt</i>	(f.)	hirdewyrt	'name of a plant'
<i>hierdnes</i>	(f.)	heordnes, hirdnes, hyrdnes	'custody, watch, guard'
<i>hierdung</i>	(f.)	hyrdung	'strengthening'
<i>hi:ereman</i>	(m.)	he:reman, hi:reman, hy:reman	'retainer, servant, subject, hearer, parishioner'
<i>hi:ering 1</i>	(f.)	he:ring 2	'hearing, hearsay'
<i>hi:eringman</i>	(m.)	he:ringman, hy:ringman	'subject'
<i>hierste</i>	(f.)	herste, hyrste	'frying-pan; gridiron'
<i>hierstepanne</i>	(f.)	hearstepanne, hyrstepanne	'frying-pan'
<i>hiersting</i>	(f.)	hyrsting	'frying, burning; frying-pan?'
<i>hierstinghla:f</i>	(m.)	herstinghla:f	'crust'
<i>hierting</i>	(f.)	hyrting	'soothing'
<i>hierwend</i>	(m.)	hyrwend	'blasphemer'
<i>hi:ewesta:n</i>	(m.)		'hewn stone'
<i>hi:ewet</i>	(n.)	hy:wet	'cutting'
<i>hierwing</i>	(f.)	hyrwing	'blasphemy'
<i>hierwnes</i>	(f.)	hirwnes, hyrwnes	'contempt, reproach; blasphemy'
<i>higera</i>	(m.)	higora, higrā	'jay, magpie, jackdaw, woodpecker'
<i>higere</i>	(f.)	higre	'jay, magpie, jackdaw, woodpecker'
<i>hi:gð</i>	(f.)		'exertion, effort'
<i>hi:gung</i>	(f.)		'effort'
<i>hihting 1</i>	(f.)		'exultation, gladness'
<i>hild</i>	(f.)		'war, combat'
<i>hildbedd</i>	(n.)		'deathbed'
<i>hildebill</i>	(n.)		'sword'
<i>hildebord</i>	(n.)		'buckler'
<i>hildecalla</i>	(m.)		'war-herald'
<i>hildecorðor</i>	(n.)		'warlike band'
<i>hildecyst</i>	(f.)		'valour'
<i>hildede:oful</i>	(n.)		'demon'
<i>hildefreca</i>	(m.)	hildfreca	'warrior'
<i>hildefro:for</i>	(f.)		'battle-comfort'

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<i>hildegeatwe</i>	(fp.)		‘war-harness’
<i>hildegesa</i>	(m.)		‘terror of battle’
<i>hildegicel</i>	(m.)		‘battle-icicle (blood dripping from a sword)’
<i>hildegiest</i>	(m.)		‘enemy’
<i>hildegra:p</i>	(f.)		‘hostile grip’
<i>hildehlem</i>	(m.)		‘crash of battle’
<i>hildele:oma</i>	(m.)		‘Gleam of battle (name of a sword); battle-flame (sword); destructive flame (of the dragon)’
<i>hildele:oð</i>	(n.)		‘war-song’
<i>hildeme:ce</i>	(m.)		‘sword’
<i>hildemecg</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>hildenæ:dre</i>	(f.)		‘war-snake, arrow’
<i>hildepi:l</i>	(m.)		‘dart, javelin’
<i>hilderæ:s</i>	(m.)		‘charge, attack’
<i>hilderand</i>	(m.)		‘shield’
<i>hilderinc</i>	(m.)		‘warrior, hero’
<i>hildesceorp</i>	(n.)		‘armour’
<i>hildescu:r</i>	(m.)		‘shower of darts’
<i>hildeserce</i>	(f.)		‘corslet’
<i>hildesetl</i>	(m.)		‘saddle’
<i>hildespell</i>	(n.)		‘warlike speech’
<i>hildestrengo</i>	(f.)		‘vigour for battle’
<i>hildeswa:t</i>	(m.)		‘hostile vapour or steam (BT)’
<i>hildeswe:g</i>	(m.)		‘sound of battle’
<i>hildetux</i>	(m.)		‘tusk (as weapon)’
<i>hildeðremma</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>hildeðrymm</i>	(m.)		‘warlike strength, valour’
<i>hildeðry:ð</i>	(f.)		‘warlike strength, valour’
<i>hildewæ:pen</i>	(m.)		‘weapon of war’
<i>hildewi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘commander’
<i>hildewo:ma</i>	(m.)		‘crash of battle’
<i>hildewræ:sn</i>	(f.)		‘fetter for captives’
<i>hildewulf</i>	(m.)		‘hero’
<i>hildfruma</i>	(m.)		‘battle-chief, prince, emperor’
<i>hildlata</i>	(m.)		‘laggard in battle, coward’
<i>hildstapa</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>hildðracu</i>	(f.)		‘onset of battle’
<i>hiltecumbor</i>	(n.)	hiltcumbor, hildecumbor	‘banner with a staff’
<i>hilting</i>	(m.)		‘sword’
<i>hiltswæord</i>	(n.)	hyltswæord	‘hilted sword’
<i>hind</i>	(f.)	hynd	‘hind (female deer)’
<i>hindberge</i>	(f.)		‘raspberry; strawberry?’
<i>hindbre:r</i>	(m.)	hindebre:r	‘raspberry bush’
<i>hindcealf</i>	(mn.)		‘fawn’

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<i>hindergenga</i>	(m.)		‘one who walks backwards; apostate’
<i>hinderho:c</i>	(m.)		‘trick’
<i>hinderling 1</i>	(m.)		‘mean wretch, sneak’
<i>hindernes</i>	(f.)		‘wickedness, guile’
<i>hinderscipe</i>	(m.)		‘wickedness’
<i>hinderðe:ostru</i>	(np.)		‘nether darkness’
<i>hindfalod</i>	(n.)		‘hind-fold’
<i>hindhælede</i>	(f.)	hindheoloð, hindheoloðe	‘ambrosia, water agrimony’
<i>hingang</i>	(m.)		‘departure, death’
<i>hinsi:ð</i>	(m.)	hinsi:ð	‘departure, death’
<i>hinsi:ðgryre</i>	(m.)		‘fear of death’
<i>hionne</i>	(f.)		‘dura mater’
<i>hi:red</i>	(m.)	heord 3, he:ored, hi:ered, hy:red, he:orod, hi:ored	‘household, family, retinue; brotherhood, company’
<i>hi:redcniht</i>	(m.)		‘domestic, member of a household’
<i>hi:redgere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘ex-consul’
<i>hi:redman</i>	(m.)		‘retainer, follower’
<i>hi:redpre:ost</i>	(m.)	hy:redpre:ost	‘chaplain; regular priest’
<i>hi:redwi:fman</i>	(m.)		‘female member of a household’
<i>hi:redwist</i>	(f.)		‘familiarity’
<i>hi:w 1</i>	(n.)	he:ow, hi:ew, hi:ow 1, hy:w, he:o 2, hiu 1	‘appearance, form, species, kind; apparition; hue, colour; beauty; figure of speech’
<i>hi:w 2</i>	(f.)	hi:ow 2, he:o 3, hiu 2	‘fortune’
<i>hi:wan</i>	(mp.)		‘members of a family, household or religious house’
<i>hi:wcu:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘familiarity’
<i>hi:wcu:ðræ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘familiarity’
<i>hi:wen</i>	(n.)		‘household’
<i>hi:were</i>	(m.)		‘dissembler, hypocrite’
<i>hi:wgeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘divorce’
<i>hi:wiend</i>	(m.)		‘one who forms’
<i>hi:wisc</i>	(n.)		‘household; hide (of land)’
<i>hi:wisc</i>	(n.)		‘household; hide (of land)’
<i>hi:wnes</i>	(f.)		‘hue, colour, appearance’
<i>hi:wra:den</i>	(f.)		‘family, household, religious house’
<i>hi:wscipe</i>	(m.)	hi:gscipe	‘family, household; hide (of land)’
<i>hi:wspræ:c</i>	(?)		‘artfully formed speech’
<i>hi:wung 1</i>	(f.)	he:owung, hy:wung	‘pretence, hypocrisy; irony’
<i>hi:wung 2</i>	(f.)		‘marriage’
<i>hlacerung</i>	(f.)		‘unseemly behaviour, or words, mockery’

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<i>hladung</i>	(f.)		‘drawing (haustus)’
<i>hlæd</i>	(n.)		‘heap? burden?’
<i>hlæddisc</i>	(m.)		‘loaded dish?; dish laden with varied viands’
<i>hlædel</i>	(m.)		‘ladle’
<i>hlæden</i>	(m.)		‘bucket’
<i>hlæ:der</i>	(f.)	hlæ:dder, hlæ:ddre	‘ladder, steps’
<i>hlæ:derstæf</i>	(f.)		‘rung of a ladder’
<i>hlæ:derwyr</i>	(f.)		‘ladder-wort, Jacob’s ladder’
<i>hlædhweogl</i>	(n.)		‘water-wheel, wheel for drawing up water’
<i>hlædtrendel</i>	(m.)		‘wheel for drawing water’
<i>hlæ:fdige</i>	(f.)	hla:fdige, hle:fdige, hla:fdie	‘mistress (over servants); chatelaine, lady, queen; the Virgin Mary. se:o ealde h. the queen dowager’
<i>hlæ:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘leanness’
<i>hlæst</i>	(n.)		‘burden, load, freight. holmes h. finny tribe’
<i>hlæsting</i>	(f.)		‘toll on loading a ship’
<i>hlæstscip</i>	(n.)		‘trading-vessel’
<i>hlæ:w</i>	(mn.)	hlæ:, hla:w, hle:f, hle:w	‘mound, cairn, hill, mountain; grave-yard, barrow; hollow mound, cave’
<i>hla:f</i>	(m.)		‘loaf, cake, bread, food; sacramental bread’
<i>hla:fæ:ta</i>	(m.)		‘(loaf-eater), dependant’
<i>hla:fbrytta</i>	(m.)		‘slave in charge of the bread-store?’
<i>hla:fgang</i>	(m.)		‘attendance at, or participation in, a meal; partaking of the Eucharist’
<i>hla:fgebrecu</i>	(f.)		‘bit of bread’
<i>hla:fgebroc</i>	(n.)		‘bit of bread’
<i>hla:fhū:s</i>	(?)		‘Bethlehem (domus panis)’
<i>hla:fhwæ:te</i>	(m.)		‘bread-wheat’
<i>hla:fle:ast</i>	(f.)		‘want of bread’
<i>hla:fmæsse</i>	(f.)	hla:mmæsse	‘Lammas (August 1)’
<i>hla:fmæssedæg</i>	(m.)		‘Lammas-day’
<i>hla:fmæsseti:d</i>	(f.)		‘Lammas-tide’
<i>hla:fofn</i>	(m.)		‘baker’s oven’
<i>hla:ford</i>	(m.)	hla:furd	‘lord, master, ruler; husband; the Lord, God’
<i>hla:forddo:m</i>	(m.)		‘lordship, authority; patronage’
<i>hla:fordgift</i>	(mn.)		‘grant (or appointment) by a lord’
<i>hla:fordhyl</i>	(f.)		‘loyalty’
<i>hla:fording</i>	(m.)		‘lord, master’
<i>hla:fordscipe</i>	(m.)		‘lordship, authority, rule;

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			dominatio, (title of an order of angels)
<i>hla:fordsearu</i>	(fn.)		'high treason'
<i>hla:fordso:cn</i>	(f.)		'act of seeking the protection of a lord'
<i>hla:fordswica</i>	(m.)		'traitor'
<i>hla:fordswice</i>	(m.)		'high treason, treachery'
<i>hla:fordswi:cung</i>	(f.)		'betrayal of one's lord'
<i>hla:fordsyrwung</i>	(f.)		'betrayal of one's lord'
<i>hla:fordðrimm</i>	(m.)		'dominion, power'
<i>hla:fræce</i>	(f.)	hla:bræce	'oven-rake'
<i>hla:fse:nung</i>	(f.)		'blessing of bread (on Lammas-day)'
<i>hla:fweard</i>	(m.)		'steward'
<i>hland</i>	(n.)	hlond, hlom	'urine'
<i>hleahtr</i>	(m.)	hlehtor, hlæhter, hleahter, hlehter	'laughter, jubilation; derision'
<i>hleahtorsmið</i>	(m.)		'laughter-maker'
<i>hle:apere</i>	(m.)		'runner, courier; wanderer, horseman; leaper, dancer; itinerant monk'
<i>hle:apestre</i>	(f.)		'female dancer'
<i>hle:apewince</i>	(f.)		'lapwing'
<i>hle:apung</i>	(f.)		'dancing'
<i>hle:da</i>	(m.)	hle:de, hly:da 2, hly:de 2	'seat'
<i>hlem</i>	(m.)		'sound'
<i>hlence</i>	(f.)		'coat of mail'
<i>hlenorte:ar</i>	(m.)		'hyssop'
<i>hle:o</i>	(n.)	hle:ow, hli:w	'covering, refuge, defence, shelter, protection; protector, lord'
<i>hle:obord</i>	(n.)		'book-cover'
<i>hle:oburh</i>	(f.)		'protecting city'
<i>hle:ohræscnes</i>	(f.)		'supplantatio?'
<i>hleomoc</i>	(m.)		'speedwell'
<i>hleomoce</i>	(f.)		'speedwell'
<i>hle:onað</i>	(m.)		'shelter'
<i>hle:or</i>	(n.)		'cheek; face, countenance'
<i>hle:orba:n</i>	(n.)		'(cheek-bone), temple'
<i>hle:orberg</i>	(f.)		'cheek-guard, helmet'
<i>hle:orbolster</i>	(m.)		'pillow'
<i>hle:ordropa</i>	(m.)		'tear'
<i>hle:orhræscnes</i>	(?)		'a striking in the face'
<i>hle:orsceamu</i>	(f.)		'confusion of face'
<i>hle:orslæge</i>	(m.)		'a blow on the cheek'
<i>hle:osceorp</i>	(n.)		'sheltering robe'
<i>hle:oðor</i>	(n.)		'noise, sound, voice, song; hearing'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hle:ōðorcwide</i>	(m.)		‘speaking, words, discourse, song, prophecy’
<i>hle:ōðorcyme</i>	(m.)		‘coming with trumpet-sound’
<i>hle:ōðorstede</i>	(m.)		‘place of conference’
<i>hle:ōðrere</i>	(m.)	hlo:ðere 2	‘rhetorician’
<i>hle:ōðrung</i>	(f.)		‘sound; harmony, hymn; reproof’
<i>hle:owdryhten</i>	(m.)		‘protector, patron’
<i>hle:owfeðre</i>	(fp.)		‘sheltering wings’
<i>hle:owlora</i>	(m.)		‘one who has lost a protector’
<i>hle:owmæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘kinsman who is bound to afford protection’
<i>hle:ownes</i>	(f.)		‘warmth’
<i>hle:owstede</i>	(m.)		‘sunny place’
<i>hle:owsto:l</i>	(m.)		‘shelter, asylum’
<i>hle:owð</i>	(f.)	hle:ōð, hli:wð, hly:wð, le:owð	‘shelter, covering, warmth’
<i>hle:owung</i>	(f.)	hly:wing, hle:wung, hli:wung, hly:wung	‘shelter, protection, favour’
<i>hlid 1</i>	(n.)	hlið 2, hlyd	‘lid, covering, door, gate, opening’
<i>hlidgeat</i>	(n.)	liðgeat	‘swing-gate, folding-door’
<i>hli:ep</i>	(mf.)	hly:p, hle:p	‘leap, bound, spring, sudden movement; thing to leap from; place to leap over?; waterfall’
<i>hli:epe</i>	(f.)		‘leap, bound, spring, sudden movement; thing to leap from; place to leap over?; waterfall’
<i>hli:epgeat</i>	(n.)	hly:pgeat	‘a low gate’
<i>hli:et</i>	(m.)	hle:t, hly:t	‘lot, share; chance, fortune’
<i>hli:f</i>	(m.)		‘moon-shaped ornament’
<i>hlimme</i>	(f.)		‘stream, torrent’
<i>hlin</i>	(m.)		‘maple-tree’
<i>hlinbedd</i>	(n.)		‘sick-bed, couch’
<i>hlinc</i>	(m.)		‘ridge, bank, rising ground, hill’
<i>hlincræ:w</i>	(f.)		‘bank forming a boundary’
<i>hli:nduru</i>	(f.)		‘latticed door’
<i>hliniend</i>	(m.)		‘one who reclines’
<i>hli:nræced</i>	(n.)		‘prison’
<i>hli:nscu:wa</i>	(m.)	hli:nscu:a	‘darkness of confinement’
<i>hli:pcumb</i>	(?)		‘a valley with steep sides’
<i>hli:sa</i>	(m.)	hligsa, hli:osa, hly:sa	‘sound; rumour, fame, glory’
<i>hli:se:adignes</i>	(f.)		‘renown’
<i>hlið 1</i>	(n.)	hlid 2	‘cliff, precipice, slope, hill-side, hill’
<i>hli:we</i>	(f.)		‘shelter’
<i>hlo:se</i>	(f.)	lo:se	‘pigsty; lewze’
<i>hlo:sstede</i>	(m.)		‘site of a pigsty’

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<i>hloccetung</i>	(f.)		‘sighing’
<i>hlosnere</i>	(m.)		‘listener; disciple’
<i>hlot</i>	(n.)	hlott, hlodd	‘lot, part, portion, share. hl. sendan, weorpan to cast lots’
<i>hlo:ð</i>	(f.)		‘troop, crowd, band; booty, spoil; complicity with a band of robbers’
<i>hlo:ðbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘penalty imposed on a member of a gang of malefactors’
<i>hlo:ðere 1</i>	(m.)		‘robber’
<i>hlo:ðgecroð</i>	(n.)		‘mass of troops’
<i>hlo:ðsliht</i>	(m.)		‘murder by a member of a gang of malefactors’
<i>hlo:wung</i>	(f.)		‘lowing, bleating, bellowing’
<i>hlu:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘loudness, clamour’
<i>hlu:torlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘clearness, brightness, simplicity, purity’
<i>hlu:tornes</i>	(f.)		‘clearness, brightness, simplicity, purity’
<i>Hly:da 1</i>	(m.)		‘March’
<i>hly:de 1</i>	(f.)		‘torrent’
<i>hly:ding</i>	(f.)	ly:ding	‘noise, cry’
<i>hlysnere</i>	(m.)	lysnere	‘hearer’
<i>hlystend</i>	(m.)		‘listener’
<i>hlystere</i>	(m.)		‘listener’
<i>hlysting</i>	(f.)		‘act of listening’
<i>hlyte</i>	(m.)		‘lot, portion’
<i>hly:tere</i>	(m.)		‘priest’
<i>hlytm</i>	(m.)		‘casting of lots’
<i>hlytta</i>	(m.)		‘diviner, soothsayer’
<i>hly:ttrung</i>	(f.)		‘cleaning, refining’
<i>hnæ:gung</i>	(f.)		‘neighing’
<i>hnæpp</i>	(m.)	hnep, neap	‘bowl’
<i>hnapping</i>	(f.)	hnæppung, hneappung	‘napping, slumbering’
<i>hne:awnes</i>	(f.)		‘meanness’
<i>hnecca</i>	(m.)		‘neck’
<i>hnesce 2</i>	(n.)		‘soft object’
<i>hnescnes</i>	(f.)		‘softness, weakness, effeminacy; soft part of anything’
<i>hnifol</i>	(m.)	hneofule	‘brow, forehead’
<i>hnitu</i>	(f.)		‘louse-egg, nit’
<i>hnoll</i>	(m.)		‘top, crown of the head’
<i>hnutbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘nut tree’
<i>hnutcyrnel</i>	(mn.)		‘kernel of a nut’
<i>hnutu</i>	(f.)	nytu, nutu	‘nut’
<i>hnygelan</i>	(mfp.)	hnigelan, hnigian, hniglan	‘clippings’
<i>hny:lung</i>	(f.)	hlinung	‘reclining’

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<i>ho:banca</i>	(m.)		‘couch’
<i>ho:c</i>	(m.)		‘hook; angle’
<i>hocc</i>	(m.)	hoc	‘mallow’
<i>ho:ci:sern</i>	(n.)		‘small sickle’
<i>hocle:af</i>	(n.)		‘mallow’
<i>hocor</i>	(n.)	hocer	‘insult, derision’
<i>ho:d</i>	(m.)		‘hood’
<i>hof</i>	(n.)		‘enclosure, court, dwelling, building, house, hall; temple, sanctuary’
<i>ho:f</i>	(m.)		‘hoof’
<i>ho:fe</i>	(f.)		‘hove, alehoof (plant)’
<i>hofding</i>	(m.)		‘chief, leader’
<i>hofer</i>	(m.)	hofor, ofr	‘hump; swelling’
<i>ho:frec</i>	(n.)	ho:fræc	‘hoof-track, bridle-track’
<i>ho:fring</i>	(m.)		‘print of horse’s hoof’
<i>hofweard</i>	(m.)		‘ædile’
<i>hoga 2</i>	(m.)		‘fear, care; attempt, struggle’
<i>hogascipe</i>	(m.)	hogoscipe	‘prudence’
<i>hogg</i>	(m.)	hogg	‘hog’
<i>hogu</i>	(f.)		‘care’
<i>hogung</i>	(f.)		‘endeavour’
<i>ho:h</i>	(m.)	ho:	‘hough, heel. on h. behind; point of land; headland’
<i>ho:hfo:t</i>	(m.)		‘heel’
<i>hohfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘care, trouble’
<i>ho:hhwyrfing</i>	(f.)	ho:hhwerfing	‘heel-turning, circle?’
<i>ho:hing</i>	(f.)		‘hanging’
<i>ho:hscanca</i>	(m.)		‘leg, shank’
<i>ho:hsinu</i>	(f.)		‘sinew of the heel’
<i>ho:hspor</i>	(n.)		‘heel’
<i>ho:l</i>	(n.)		‘calumny, slander; malice?, envy?’
<i>hol 2</i>	(n.)	holl	‘hollow place, cave, hole, den; perforation, aperture’
<i>holc</i>	(n.)	holoc	‘hole, cavity’
<i>holca</i>	(m.)		‘hole, cavity’
<i>hold 2</i>	(n.)		‘dead body, carcass’
<i>hold 3</i>	(m.)		‘holder of allodial land, ranking below a jarl (Danish title); notable, chief’
<i>holda:ð</i>	(m.)		‘oath of allegiance’
<i>holdhla:ford</i>	(m.)		‘gracious lord, liege lord’
<i>holdingsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘slaughterhouse’
<i>holdræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘faithful service’
<i>holdscipe</i>	(m.)		‘loyalty, allegiance’
<i>holecerse</i>	(?)		‘a plant’
<i>holenle:af</i>	(n.)		‘holly leaf’
<i>holenrind</i>	(f.)		‘holly bark’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>holenstybb</i>	(m.)		‘holly-stump’
<i>holh</i>	(n.)	holg	‘hole, hollow’
<i>holing</i>	(f.)		‘hollow place’
<i>holle:ac</i>	(n.)		‘a kind of onion’
<i>holm</i>	(m.)		‘wave, sea, ocean, water, (in prose, esp. in place-names) island (esp. in a river or creek)’
<i>holmærn</i>	(n.)		‘ship’
<i>holmclif</i>	(n.)		‘sea-cliff, rocky shore’
<i>holmmægen</i>	(n.)		‘force of the waves’
<i>holmðracu</i>	(f.)		‘restless sea’
<i>holmweall</i>	(m.)		‘wall of sea water’
<i>holmweg</i>	(m.)		‘sea-path’
<i>holmwylm</i>	(m.)		‘billows’
<i>holnes</i>	(f.)		‘hollow place’
<i>holt</i>	(nm.)		‘forest, wood, grove, thicket; wood, timber’
<i>holthana</i>	(m.)	holtana	‘woodcock’
<i>ho:ltihte</i>	(f.)		‘calumny’
<i>holtwudu</i>	(m.)		‘forest, grove; wood (timber)’
<i>ho:n 2</i>	(pl.)		‘tendrils of a vine?’
<i>hop</i>	(n.)		‘privet?; enclosed land in a marsh’
<i>ho:p</i>	(m.)		‘hoop?’
<i>hopa</i>	(m.)		‘hope’
<i>ho:pgehna:st</i>	(n.)		‘dashing of waves’
<i>hoppa:da</i>	(m.)		‘upper garment, cope’
<i>hoppe</i>	(f.)		‘a kind of ornament; dog-collar’
<i>hoppestre</i>	(f.)		‘female dancer’
<i>hopscy:te</i>	(f.)		‘sheet, counterpane’
<i>ho:psteort</i>	(?)		‘train of a dress’
<i>ho:r</i>	(n.)		‘adultery’
<i>ho:rcwene</i>	(f.)		‘whore, adulteress’
<i>hord</i>	(nm.)		‘hoard, treasure’
<i>hordburg</i>	(f.)		‘treasure-city’
<i>hordcleofa</i>	(m.)	hordclyfa	‘treasure-chest, treasury, secret chamber’
<i>hordcofa</i>	(m.)		‘treasure-chamber, closet; breast, heart, thoughts’
<i>hordere</i>	(m.)		‘treasurer, chamberlain, steward’
<i>hordern</i>	(n.)	hordærn	‘treasury, storehouse’
<i>horderwy:ce</i>	(f.)		‘office of treasurer’
<i>hordestre</i>	(?)		‘stewardess’
<i>hordfæt</i>	(n.)		‘treasure-receptacle’
<i>hordgeat</i>	(n.)		‘door of a treasure-chamber’
<i>hordgestre:on 1</i>	(n.)		‘hoarded treasure’
<i>hordloca</i>	(m.)		‘treasure-chest, coffer; secret thoughts, mind’
<i>hordmægen</i>	(n.)		‘riches’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hordma:ðm</i>	(m.)		‘hoarded treasure’
<i>hordweard</i>	(m.)		‘guardian of a treasure; king; heir, first-born’
<i>hordwela</i>	(m.)		‘hoarded wealth’
<i>hordweorðung</i>	(f.)		‘honouring by gifts’
<i>hordwynn</i>	(f.)		‘delightful treasure’
<i>ho:re</i>	(f.)		‘whore, prostitute’
<i>ho:ring</i>	(m.)		‘adulterer, fornicator’
<i>horh</i>	(mn.)	horg, horu	‘phlegm, mucus; dirt, defilement, uncleanness’
<i>horines</i>	(?)		‘filth’
<i>horn</i>	(m.)		‘horn (musical instrument, drinking-horn, cupping-horn), beast’s horn; projection, pinnacle’
<i>horna:dl</i>	(?)		‘a disease (connected with venery)’
<i>hornbla:were</i>	(m.)		‘horn-blower, trumpeter’
<i>hornboga</i>	(m.)		‘bow tipped with horn? curved like a horn?’
<i>hornbora</i>	(m.)		‘horn-bearer, trumpeter’
<i>hornfisc</i>	(m.)		‘garfish’
<i>horngestre:on</i>	(n.)	hordgestre:on 2	‘wealth of pinnacles (on a house?)’
<i>hornpi:c</i>	(m.)		‘pinnacle’
<i>hornreced</i>	(n.)		‘hall with gables’
<i>hornsæl</i>	(n.)		‘house with gables’
<i>hornsce:að</i>	(f.)		‘pinnacle’
<i>hornscip</i>	(n.)		‘beaked ship’
<i>hornsele</i>	(m.)		‘house with gables’
<i>hornungbro:ðor</i>	(?)		‘bastard brother’
<i>hornungsunu</i>	(m.)		‘bastard’
<i>horpytt</i>	(m.)		‘mud-hole’
<i>hors</i>	(n.)		‘horse’
<i>horsbæ:r</i>	(f.)		‘horse-litter’
<i>horscamb</i>	(m.)		‘horse comb, curry-comb, strigil’
<i>horschwæl</i>	(m.)	horshwæl	‘walrus’
<i>horscniht</i>	(m.)		‘groom, esquire’
<i>horscræt</i>	(n.)		‘biga, chariot’
<i>horselene</i>	(f.)	horshelene	‘elecampane’
<i>horsern</i>	(n.)		‘stable’
<i>horsgærstu:n</i>	(m.)		‘meadow in which horses are kept’
<i>horshere</i>	(m.)		‘mounted force’
<i>horshierde</i>	(m.)	horshirde, horshyrde	‘ostler, groom’
<i>horsminte</i>	(f.)		‘wild mint’
<i>horspæð</i>	(m.)		‘horse-track’
<i>horsðegn</i>	(m.)	horsðe:n	‘ostler, groom, equerry;

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			muleteer'
<i>horswæ:n</i>	(m.)		'chariot'
<i>horswealh</i>	(m.)		'groom, equerry'
<i>horsweard</i>	(f.)		'care of horses'
<i>horsweg</i>	(m.)		'bridle-road'
<i>hortan</i>	(sbpl.)		'whortle-berries'
<i>horuse:að</i>	(m.)		'sink, pit'
<i>horuweg</i>	(m.)	horoweg	'dirty road?'
<i>horwyll</i>	(m.)		'muddy stream'
<i>hos</i>	(?)	hiss, hoss	'shoot, tendril'
<i>ho:s</i>	(f.)		'escort, company'
<i>hosa</i>	(m.)		'hose'
<i>hose</i>	(f.)		'hose'
<i>hosebend</i>	(m.)		'hose-band, garter'
<i>hosp</i>	(m.)		'reproach, insult; blasphemy'
<i>hospcwide</i>	(m.)		'insulting speech'
<i>hospspræ:c</i>	(f.)		'jeer, taunt'
<i>hospword</i>	(n.)		'abusive language, contemptuous expression'
<i>hosu</i>	(f.)		'hose; pod, husk'
<i>hoðma</i>	(m.)		'darkness, the grave'
<i>hra:ca 1</i>	(m.)	hræ:ca	'clearing of the throat; mucus'
<i>hræ:cea</i>	(m.)	hra:ca 2	'clearing of the throat'
<i>hræ:cetung</i>	(f.)	re:cetung	'eructation'
<i>hræ:cgebræ:c</i>	(n.)		'sore throat'
<i>hræ:ctunge</i>	(f.)		'uvula'
<i>hræ:cung</i>	(f.)		'clearing of the throat; phlegm'
<i>hræðbita</i>	(m.)	hræðbita	'blackbeetle'
<i>hræðfe:rnes</i>	(f.)		'swiftness'
<i>hræðhy:dignes</i>	(f.)		'haste, precipitation'
<i>hræðing</i>	(f.)		'haste. on hræðinge quickly'
<i>hræðlicnes</i>	(f.)	hredlicnes	'suddenness; earliness'
<i>hræðnes</i>	(f.)	hræðnes, reðnes, ræðnes	'quickness, promptitude; brevity'
<i>hræðwæ:n</i>	(m.)	ræðwæ:n, ræ:dwæ:n, ra:dwæ:n	'swift chariot'
<i>hræðwilnes</i>	(f.)		'haste, precipitation'
<i>hræfn 1</i>	(m.)	hrefn 1, hrefen, hræmm 2, hræ:m 2, hrem, hremm, hremn, ræfen, ræm, remn	'raven; sign of the raven (the Danish banner)'
<i>hræfncynn</i>	(n.)	hrefncynn	'raven-species'
<i>hræfnesfo:t</i>	(m.)		'ravensfoot, cinquefoil'
<i>hræfnesle:ac</i>	(?)		'orchid'
<i>hrægelgefrætwodnes</i>	(f.)		'fine clothing'
<i>hrægelðegn</i>	(m.)		'keeper of the robes'
<i>hrægl</i>	(n.)	hrægel, hregl,	'dress, clothing; vestment; cloth,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		ræ:gel, rægl	sheet; armour; sail'
<i>hræglcyst</i>	(f.)		'clothes-box, trunk'
<i>hrælgewæ:de</i>	(n.)		'dress'
<i>hræglhu:s</i>	(n.)		'vestry'
<i>hræglscæara</i>	(fp.)	ræglscæara	'tailor's shears'
<i>hrægltalū</i>	(f.)		'clothing store; supply of clothing'
<i>hræglðe:nestre</i>	(f.)		'keeper or the robes'
<i>hræglung</i>	(f.)		'clothing'
<i>hræglweard</i>	(m.)		'keeper of vestments or robes'
<i>hrætelwyr̥t</i>	(f.)		'rattlewort'
<i>hræ:w 1</i>	(nm.)	hra:w 2, hre:aw 2, hra: 1, hræ:, ræ:w 2	'living body; corpse, carcase, carrion'
<i>hræ:wī:c</i>	(n.)	hre:awi:c	'place of corpses'
<i>hra:fyll</i>	(m.)		'slaughter'
<i>hra:gra</i>	(m.)		'heron'
<i>hra:n</i>	(m.)		'reindeer'
<i>hra:nhund</i>	(m.)		'deerhound?'
<i>hrace</i>	(f.)	hraca, hracu, hræce, hræcu	'throat; gorge'
<i>hradung</i>	(f.)	hredung, hrædung	'quickness, despatch, diligence'
<i>hramma</i>	(m.)		'cramp, spasm'
<i>hramsa</i>	(m.)	hramso, hromsa, ramesa	'onion, garlic'
<i>hramsacrop</i>	(m.)		'head of wild garlic'
<i>hramse</i>	(f.)		'onion, garlic'
<i>hran</i>	(m.)	hron	'whale'
<i>hranfix</i>	(m.)	hronfix	'whale'
<i>hranmere</i>	(m.)	hronmere	'sea'
<i>hranra:d</i>	(f.)		'(whale's-road), sea'
<i>hratele</i>	(f.)		'bobonica (plant)'
<i>hre:a 1</i>	(f.)	hre:aw 3	'indigestion?'
<i>hre:ac</i>	(m.)		'rick, heap, stack'
<i>hre:accopp</i>	(m.)		'top of a rick'
<i>hre:acmete</i>	(m.)		'food given to the labourers on completing a rick'
<i>hre:am</i>	(m.)	he:arm, re:am 2, hre:m	'noise, outcry, alarm; cry, lamentation, sorrow'
<i>hreaðemu:s</i>	(f.)	hreaðamu:s	'bat'
<i>hre:awnes 1</i>	(f.)		'rawness'
<i>hreddere</i>	(m.)		'defender'
<i>hreddung</i>	(f.)	hræddung	'salvation, liberation'
<i>hregresi</i>	(?)		'groin'
<i>hremming</i>	(f.)		'hindrance, obstacle'
<i>hre:od</i>	(n.)	re:od 3	'reed, rush'
<i>hre:odbedd</i>	(n.)		'reed-bed'
<i>hre:odcynn</i>	(n.)		'kind of reef'
<i>hre:odgyrd</i>	(f.)		'reed used as fishing rod'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hre:odpi:pere</i>	(m.)		‘flute-player’
<i>hre:odwæter</i>	(n.)		‘reedy marsh’
<i>hre:of 2</i>	(?)		‘leper’
<i>hre:ofl 1</i>	(f.)	hre:ofol, hre:oful	‘scabbiness, leprosy’
<i>hre:ofla</i>	(m.)		‘roughness of the skin, leprosy; leper’
<i>hre:ofnes</i>	(f.)		‘leprosy’
<i>hre:oh 2</i>	(n.)	hre:h 2, re:ow 2	‘stormy weather, tempest’
<i>hre:ohnes</i>	(f.)	hre:ahnes, hre:anes, hre:ones 1	‘rough weather, storm’
<i>hre:ol</i>	(sb)	re:ol	‘reel’
<i>hre:oung</i>	(f.)	hri:ung	‘hardness of breathing’
<i>hre:ownes</i>	(f.)	hre:awnes 2, hre:ones 2	‘penitence, contrition, repentance’
<i>hre:owsung</i>	(f.)	hre:owesung	‘repentance, penitence, sorrow’
<i>hrepung</i>	(f.)	repung	‘sense of touch, touch’
<i>hre:rednes</i>	(f.)	hry:rednes	‘haste’
<i>hre:remus</i>	(f.)		‘bat’
<i>hre:renes</i>	(f.)	hry:renes, hre:rnes, hry:rnes	‘disturbance, commotion, tempest’
<i>hre:ð</i>	(mn.)		‘victory, glory’
<i>hre:ða</i>	(m.)		‘covering of goat-skin, mantle’
<i>hreðer</i>	(m.)	hraðer, hræðer, hreðor	‘breast, bosom; heart, mind, thought; womb’
<i>hreðerbealo</i>	(n.)		‘heart-sorrow’
<i>hreðercofa</i>	(m.)		‘breast’
<i>hreðerloca</i>	(m.)		‘breast’
<i>Hre:ðmo:nað</i>	(m.)	Hre:ðemo:noð, Hræ:ðmo:nað, Hredmo:nað	‘month of March’
<i>hre:ðsecg</i>	(?)		‘glorious warrior’
<i>hre:ðsigor</i>	(m.)		‘glorious victory’
<i>hriddel</i>	(n.)		‘riddle, sieve’
<i>hriddern</i>	(n.)	hridder, hrider	‘sieve’
<i>hri:fe</i>	(?)		‘rapacious, fierce (BT)’
<i>hrifte:ung</i>	(f.)		‘pain in the bowels’
<i>hri:fðo</i>	(f.)	hri:efðo	‘scurfiness’
<i>hrifwerc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the bowels’
<i>hri:m</i>	(m.)		‘rime, hoar-frost’
<i>hri:mforst</i>	(m.)	ri:mforst	‘hoar-frost’
<i>hri:mgicel</i>	(m.)		‘icicle’
<i>hri:ning</i>	(f.)	ri:ning	‘touch’
<i>hring</i>	(m.)	hrincg, ring	‘ring, link of chain, fetter, festoon; anything circular, circle, circular group; border, horizon; (pl.) rings of gold (as ornament and as money); corslet, circuit (of a year), cycle, course; orb, globe; sound?, flood? (of tears)’

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<i>hringa:dl</i>	(f.)	bringa:dl	‘a disease ringworm?’
<i>hringba:n</i>	(n.)		‘ring-shaped bone’
<i>hringboga</i>	(m.)		‘coiled serpent’
<i>hringe</i>	(f.)		‘ring’
<i>hringedstefna</i>	(m.)		‘ring-prowed ship’
<i>hringfinger</i>	(m.)		‘ring-finger’
<i>hringgeat</i>	(n?)		‘ring-gate’
<i>hringgewindla</i>	(m.)		‘sphere; the coil of a serpent’
<i>hringi:ren</i>	(n.)		‘ring-mail’
<i>hringloca</i>	(m.)		‘coat of ring-mail’
<i>hringmæ:l</i>	(n.)		‘sword with ring-like patterns’
<i>hringmere</i>	(n.)		‘bath’
<i>hringnaca</i>	(m.)		‘ring-prowed ship’
<i>hringnett</i>	(n.)		‘ring-mail’
<i>hringpytt</i>	(m.)		‘round pit’
<i>hringsele</i>	(m.)		‘hall in which rings are bestowed’
<i>hringsetl</i>	(n.)	rincsetl	‘circus’
<i>hringsittend</i>	(m.)		‘spectator, onlooker’
<i>hringðegu</i>	(f.)		‘receiving of rings’
<i>hringweorðung</i>	(f.)		‘ring-ornament, costly ring, rings’
<i>hringwyll</i>	(m.)		‘circular well’
<i>hri:s 1</i>	(n.)		‘twig, branch’
<i>hri:sel</i>	(m.)	hri:sil, hresl, hri:stle 2	‘shuttle; bone of the lower arm, radius’
<i>hri:stle 1</i>	(f.)		‘rattle’
<i>hri:stung</i>	(f.)		‘quivering, rattling noise’
<i>hrið</i>	(m.)	hruð	‘fever’
<i>hri:ð 1</i>	(f.)		‘snow-storm, tempest’
<i>hriða:dl</i>	(f.)		‘fever’
<i>hri:ðer</i>	(n.)	hri:ð 2, hry:ðer, hru:ðer, ry:ðer	‘neat cattle, ox, bull, cow, heifer’
<i>hri:ðerfre:ols</i>	(m.)	hry:ðerfre:ols	‘sacrifice of a bull’
<i>hri:ðerhe:awere</i>	(m.)	hry:ðerhe:awere	‘butcher’
<i>hri:ðerheord</i>	(f.)	hry:ðerheord	‘herd of cattle’
<i>hri:ðerhyrde</i>	(m.)	hry:ðerhyrde, hri:ðheorde	‘herdsman’
<i>hri:ðfald 1</i>	(m.)		‘cattle-pen’
<i>hriðing</i>	(f.)		‘fever’
<i>hro:c</i>	(m.)		‘rook’
<i>hro:f</i>	(m.)		‘roof, ceiling; top, summit; heaven, sky’
<i>hro:fsele</i>	(m.)		‘roofed hall’
<i>hro:fsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘roof stone’
<i>hro:fti:gel</i>	(f.)		‘roofing tile’
<i>hro:ftimber</i>	(n.)		‘material for roofing’
<i>hro:fwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘roof-maker, builder’
<i>hrog</i>	(?)		‘mucus from the nose, phlegm’

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<i>hrohung</i>	(?)		‘spitting’
<i>hro:p</i>	(m.)		‘clamour, lamentation’
<i>hro:st</i>	(m.)		‘perch, roost’
<i>hro:stbe:ag</i>	(m.)		‘woodwork (of a roof)’
<i>hrot</i>	(m.)	rot	‘scum’
<i>hro:ðgirela</i>	(m.)		‘crown’
<i>hro:ðor</i>	(m.)	hro:ðer	‘solace, joy, pleasure; benefit’
<i>hru:m</i>	(m.)		‘soot’
<i>hrung</i>	(f.)		‘cross-bar, spoke’
<i>hru:se</i>	(f.)		‘earth, soil, ground’
<i>hrycg</i>	(m.)	hricg, hryg, hrig, hryc, ricg, ricig, rycg	‘back, spine; ridge, elevated surface’
<i>hrycgba:n</i>	(n.)		‘back-bone, spine’
<i>hrycgbræ:dan</i>	(pl.)	hricgbæ:dan	‘flesh on each side of the spine’
<i>hrycghæ:r</i>	(n.)		‘hair on an animal’s back’
<i>hrycghrægl</i>	(n.)	hricghægl	‘mantle’
<i>hrycgmearg</i>	(n.)	hrycgmeard, hricgmearg, hricgmeard	‘spinal marrow’
<i>hrycgmearglið</i>	(n.)	hrycgmerglið	‘spine’
<i>hrycgrib</i>	(n.)	hricgrib	‘rib’
<i>hrycgrible</i>	(?)	hrycgriple	‘flesh on each side of the spine’
<i>hrycgweg</i>	(m.)		‘ridge-way, road on a ridge’
<i>hryding</i>	(f.)		‘clearing, cleared land’
<i>hry:fing</i>	(f.)		‘scab’
<i>hrympel</i>	(?)	hryple	‘wrinkle’
<i>hry:mðe</i>	(?)		‘noise’
<i>hryre 1</i>	(m.)		‘fall, descent, ruin, destruction, decay’
<i>hry:sc</i>	(?)		‘a blow’
<i>hu:fe</i>	(f.)		‘covering for the head’
<i>hulc</i>	(m.)		‘hulk, ship; hut’
<i>hulfestre</i>	(f.)		‘plover’
<i>hulu</i>	(f.)		‘husk, pod’
<i>hund 1</i>	(n.)		‘hundred; (in comp.) decade’
<i>hund 2</i>	(m.)		‘hound, dog’
<i>hundesberie</i>	(?)		‘nightshade?’
<i>hundeswelcan</i>	(pl.)		‘colocynth berries’
<i>hundesfle:oge</i>	(f.)		‘dog’s parasite’
<i>hundeshe:afod</i>	(n.)		‘snapdragon’
<i>hundeslu:s</i>	(f.)		‘dog’s parasite’
<i>hundesmicge</i>	(f.)		‘cynoglossum (plant)’
<i>hundespe:o</i>	(f.)	hundesbe:o, hundespi:e	‘dog’s parasite’
<i>hundestunge</i>	(f.)		‘cynoglossum (plant)’
<i>hundeswurm</i>	(m.)		‘dog’s worm, parasite’
<i>hundfre:a</i>	(m.)		‘centurion’
<i>hundred 1</i>	(n.)	hundrað, hundreð	‘hundred (number); hundred’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			(political district), hundred-court, assembly of the men of a hundred. hundredes ealdor, mann head of the hundred court, centurion
<i>hundredgemo:t</i>	(n.)		‘hundred-moot’
<i>hundredmann</i>	(m.)		‘centurion; captain of a hundred’
<i>hundredpenig</i>	(m.)		‘contribution levied by the sheriff or lord of the hundred for the support of his office’
<i>hundredseten</i>	(f.)		‘rules of the hundred’
<i>hundredso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘attendance at the hundred-moot; fine for non-attendance’
<i>hundwealh</i>	(m.)	hundwælh	‘attendant on dogs’
<i>hu:ne</i>	(f.)		‘horehound’
<i>hungerge:ar</i>	(mn.)		‘famine-year’
<i>hungor</i>	(m.)	hunger, hungur, ungor	‘hunger, desire; famine’
<i>hunig</i>	(n.)		‘honey’
<i>hunigæppel</i>	(m.)		‘pastille of honey?; round cake made with honey’
<i>hunigbin</i>	(f.)		‘vessel for honey’
<i>hunigcamb</i>	(f.)		‘honey-comb’
<i>huniggafol</i>	(n.)		‘rent paid in honey’
<i>hunigsmæc</i>	(m.)		‘the taste of honey’
<i>hunigsu:ge</i>	(f.)	hunisu:ge, hunisu:ce	‘honeysuckle?, clover?, privet?’
<i>hunigte:ar</i>	(m.)		‘honey which drips from the comb’
<i>hu:nsporu</i>	(mf.)		‘dolon, pike?; part of the rigging of a ship?’
<i>hunta</i>	(m.)		‘huntsman; a kind of spider’
<i>huntaðfaru</i>	(f.)		‘hunting expedition’
<i>hunticge</i>	(f.)		‘huntress’
<i>huntigspere</i>	(n.)		‘hunting-spear’
<i>huntigystre</i>	(f.)		‘huntress’
<i>huntoð</i>	(m.)	huntað, huntnoð, huntnold, huntnað	‘hunting, what is caught by hunting, game, prey’
<i>huntung</i>	(f.)		‘hunting; a hunt, chase; what is hunted, game’
<i>hu:nðyrlu</i>	(np.)		‘holes in the upper part of a mast’
<i>hunu</i>	(?)	hun	‘a disease’
<i>hu:s</i>	(n.)		‘house; temple, tabernacle; dwelling-place; inn; household; family, race’
<i>hu:særn</i>	(n.)		‘dwelling-house’
<i>hu:sbonda</i>	(m.)	hu:sbo:nda, hu:sbunda	‘householder, master of a house’
<i>hu:sbonde</i>	(f.)		‘mistress of a house’

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<i>hu:sbryce</i>	(m.)	hu:sbrice, hu:sbrece	‘housebreaking, burglary’
<i>hu:sbryne</i>	(m.)		‘burning of a house’
<i>hu:sc</i>	(n.)	hu:cs, hu:cx, hu:x	‘mockery, derision, scorn, insult’
<i>hu:scarl</i>	(m.)		‘member of the king’s bodyguard’
<i>hu:scword</i>	(n.)		‘insulting speech’
<i>hu:sel</i>	(n.)	hu:sul, hu:sl	‘housel, Eucharist; the Host; a sacrifice’
<i>hu:selbearn</i>	(n.)	hu:sulbearn	‘communicant’
<i>hu:selbox</i>	(?)		‘housel-box’
<i>hu:seldisc</i>	(m.)		‘housel-dish, paten’
<i>hu:selfæt</i>	(n.)		‘sacrificial or sacramental vessel’
<i>hu:selgang</i>	(m.)		‘going to, partaking of the Eucharist’
<i>hu:selgenga</i>	(m.)		‘communicant’
<i>hu:selha:lgung</i>	(f.)		‘attendance at the Eucharist, communicating; Holy Communion’
<i>hu:sella:f</i>	(f.)		‘remains of the Eucharist’
<i>hu:selportic</i>	(m.)	hu:sulportic	‘sacristy’
<i>hu:selðe:n</i>	(m.)		‘acolyte’
<i>hu:shefen</i>	(m.)		‘ceiling’
<i>hu:shla:ford</i>	(m.)		‘master of the house’
<i>hu:shle:ow</i>	(n.)		‘housing, shelter’
<i>hu:sincel</i>	(n.)		‘habitation’
<i>hu:slung</i>	(f.)		‘administration of the sacrament’
<i>hu:slwer</i>	(m.)	hu:selwer	‘communicant’
<i>hu:sræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘household, family’
<i>hu:sstede</i>	(m.)		‘site of a house’
<i>hu:sting</i>	(n.)		‘tribunal, court (esp. in London)’
<i>hu:swist</i>	(f.)		‘home’
<i>hu:ð 1</i>	(f.)		‘plunder, booty, prey’
<i>hwæ:g</i>	(n?)	hwe:g, wæ:g 3, we:g 6, wa:g 2	‘whey’
<i>hwæl 1</i>	(m.)		‘whale, walrus’
<i>hwælhunta</i>	(m.)		‘whale-fisher, whaler’
<i>hwælhuntað</i>	(m.)		‘whale-fishery, whaling’
<i>hwælmere</i>	(m.)		‘sea’
<i>hwælweg</i>	(m.)	wælweg	‘sea’
<i>hwæ:st</i>	(m.)	hwa:st	‘blowing’
<i>hwæ:strung</i>	(f.)	hwa:strung	‘murmur, whispering, muttering’
<i>hwæ:te</i>	(m.)	hwe:te	‘wheat, corn’
<i>hwæ:tecorn</i>	(n.)		‘corn of wheat’
<i>hwæ:tecroft</i>	(m.)		‘wheat-field’
<i>hwæ:tecynn</i>	(n.)		‘wheat’
<i>hwæ:tegryttan</i>	(pl.)		‘wheaten groats’
<i>hwæ:tehealm</i>	(m.)		‘wheat-straw’
<i>hwæ:teland</i>	(m.)		‘wheat-land’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hwæ:temelu</i>	(n.)		‘wheat-meal’
<i>hwæ:tesmedma</i>	(m.)		‘wheat-meal’
<i>hwæ:tewæstm</i>	(m.)		‘corn, wheat’
<i>hwæthwugu 2</i>	(sb.)	hwæthwigu 3, hwæthugu 3, hwæthwega 3, hwæthwegu 3, hwæthwygu 3	‘somewhat, slightly, a little, something’
<i>hwætscipe</i>	(m.)		‘activity, vigour, boldness, bravery’
<i>hwamm 1</i>	(m.)	hwomm, wæm 2	‘corner, angle, prominence; porch’
<i>hwamsta:n</i>	(m.)	hwomsta:n	‘corner-stone’
<i>hwasta</i>	(m.)		‘eunuch’
<i>hwata 1</i>	(m.)		‘augur, soothsayer’
<i>hwata 2</i>	(fp.)	hwæta, hwatan, hwætan	‘augury, divination’
<i>hwatend</i>	(?)		‘iris illyrica (plant)’
<i>hwatu</i>	(f.)		‘omen’
<i>hwatung</i>	(f.)		‘augury, divination’
<i>hwealf 2</i>	(f.)		‘vault, arch’
<i>hwearf 1</i>	(m.)	hwærf 1, wearf 1, hwerf 1	‘crowd, troop, concourse; wharf, embankment’
<i>hwearf 2</i>	(m.)	hwarf, hwærf 2, hwerf 2, hweorf, wearf 2	‘exchange, what is exchanged; error, going, distance’
<i>hwearft</i>	(m.)		‘revolution, circuit, circle; lapse (of time)’
<i>hwearfung</i>	(f.)		‘revolution; change, vicissitude; exchange’
<i>hwelpa</i>	(m.)	hwelp, hwealp, hwealpa, hwylpa, hwylp, welp	‘whelp, the young of an animal, cub’
<i>hwelung</i>	(f.)		‘din’
<i>hwemm</i>	(m.)	hwæmm, hwamm 2, hwem	‘corner, angle’
<i>hwe:ol</i>	(n.)	hweogol, hweohl, hwegl, hweogl, hweowl, hweowol	‘wheel, (as instrument of torture); circle’
<i>hwe:olgodweb</i>	(n.)	hweglodweb	‘robe with a circular border?’
<i>hwe:olla:st</i>	(m.)		‘orbit’
<i>hwe:olra:d</i>	(f.)		‘rut, orbit’
<i>hwe:olri:ðig</i>	(n.)		‘a brook that turns a wheel’
<i>hwe:olweg</i>	(m.)		‘cart-road’
<i>hweorfa</i>	(m.)	hwerf 3	‘joint; whorl of a spindle’
<i>hweorfba:n</i>	(n.)	hwurfba:n, hwyrfba:n, hwerba:n	‘joint, kneecap’
<i>hwer</i>	(m.)	hwær, hwyr, wear 2	‘pot, bowl, kettle, caldron’
<i>hwerhwette</i>	(f.)		‘cucumber’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>hwetesta:n</i>	(m.)	hwetsta:n	‘whet-stone’
<i>hwicce</i>	(f.)		‘locker, chest, trunk’
<i>hwicung</i>	(f.)		‘squeaking (of mice)’
<i>hwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘while, time; a long time; hour. nu: hwi:le just now, a while ago. ealle hwi:le all the while. o:ðre hwi:le...o:ðre hwi:le at one time...at another time’
<i>hwi:lfæc</i>	(n.)		‘a space of time’
<i>hwilpe</i>	(f.)	huilpe	‘curlew?; yarwhilp’
<i>hwi:lsticce</i>	(n.)		‘interval, short space of time, odd moment’
<i>hwi:lðra:g</i>	(f.)		‘period of time’
<i>hwinsung</i>	(f.)		‘whining’
<i>hwiscettung</i>	(f.)		‘squeaking (of mice)’
<i>hwisprung</i>	(f.)		‘whispering, murmuring’
<i>hwistle</i>	(f.)		‘reed, whistle, pipe’
<i>hwistlere</i>	(m.)		‘whistler, piper’
<i>hwistlung</i>	(f.)	wisðlung, hylsung 2	‘whistling, hissing, piping, music’
<i>hwi:t 2</i>	(n.)		‘whiteness, white food; white of egg’
<i>hwi:tcorn</i>	(n.)		‘manna’
<i>hwi:tcwidu</i>	(m.)	hwi:tcudu	‘mastic’
<i>hwi:teclæfre</i>	(f.)		‘white clover’
<i>hwi:tego:s</i>	(?)		‘white goose’
<i>hwi:tehla:f</i>	(m.)		‘white bread’
<i>hwi:tel</i>	(m.)	hwy:tel, wi:tel	‘blanket, cloak’
<i>hwi:tele:ac</i>	(n.)		‘white leek’
<i>hwi:tingmelu</i>	(n.)		‘whiting-powder’
<i>hwi:tingtre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘whitten tree’
<i>hwi:tle:ac</i>	(n.)		‘onion’
<i>hwi:tle:adte:afor</i>	(?)		‘salve of white lead’
<i>hwi:tling</i>	(m.)		‘a kind of fish, whiting?’
<i>hwi:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘whiteness’
<i>hwi:tsto:w</i>	(?)		‘Lebanon’
<i>hwiða</i>	(m.)	hweoða	‘air, breeze’
<i>hwiðu</i>	(f?)	hweoðu	‘air, breeze’
<i>hwo:n 2</i>	(n.)	hu:on 2, wo:n 2	‘a little, trifle; somewhat; a little while’
<i>hwo:sta</i>	(m.)		‘cough’
<i>hwoðrung</i>	(f.)		‘a harsh sound’
<i>hwugudæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘small part’
<i>hwurfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘inconstancy, mutability’
<i>hwylca</i>	(m.)	hwelca	‘pustule, tumour, boil’
<i>hwy:orf</i>	(?)	weorf 2	‘cattle’
<i>hwyrfel</i>	(m.)		‘circuit, exterior, higher part?’
<i>hwyrfepo:l</i>	(m.)		‘whirlpool, eddy’
<i>hwyrfling</i>	(m.)		‘orb’

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<i>hwyrflung</i>	(f.)	hwærflung	‘change, turning, revolution; wandering, error’
<i>hwyrfnes</i>	(f.)		‘dizziness, giddiness’
<i>hwyrftweg</i>	(m.)		‘escape’
<i>hy:d 1</i>	(f.)	hi:d 2	‘hide, skin. hy:de ðolian to undergo a flogging’
<i>hy:dels</i>	(m.)		‘hiding-place, cave’
<i>hy:desacc</i>	(m.)		‘leather sack or bag’
<i>hy:dgild</i>	(n.)	hy:dgyld, hi:dgild 2	‘fine to save one’s skin (i.e. instead of flogging)’
<i>hy:dscip 1</i>	(?)	hy:ðscip 2	‘a ship made with hides’
<i>hy:f</i>	(f.)		‘hive’
<i>hygdignes</i>	(f.)		‘chastity, modesty’
<i>hyge</i>	(m.)	hige	‘thought, mind, heart, disposition, intention; courage; pride’
<i>hy:ge</i>	(?)		‘the top of the gullet’
<i>hygebend</i>	(mf.)		‘heart-strings’
<i>hygecræft</i>	(m.)		‘power of mind, wisdom’
<i>hy:gedriht</i>	(f.)		‘band of household retainers?’
<i>hygefro:for</i>	(f.)		‘consolation’
<i>hygega:r</i>	(m.)		‘wile’
<i>hygele:ast</i>	(f.)	higle:ast	‘heedlessness, folly’
<i>hygeru:n</i>	(f.)		‘secret’
<i>hygesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘mind, heart’
<i>hygesorg</i>	(f.)		‘heart-sorrow, anxiety’
<i>hygete:ona</i>	(m.)		‘injury, insult’
<i>hygetre:ow</i>	(f.)		‘fidelity’
<i>hygeðanc</i>	(m.)		‘thought’
<i>hygeðrymm</i>	(m.)	higeðrymm	‘courage’
<i>hygeðry:ð</i>	(f.)	higeðry:ð	‘pride, insolence’
<i>hygewælm</i>	(m.)		‘mental agitation, anger’
<i>hyhtgiefu</i>	(f.)		‘pleasing gift’
<i>hyhtgifa</i>	(m.)		‘giver of joy’
<i>hyhting</i>	(f.)	hihting 2	‘exultation’
<i>hyhtplega</i>	(m.)		‘joyous play, sport’
<i>hyhtwilla</i>	(m.)		‘hoped-for joy’
<i>hyhtwynn</i>	(f.)		‘joy of hope, joy’
<i>hyle</i>	(m.)	hile	‘bend, turn; unevenness’
<i>hylda:ð</i>	(m.)		‘oath of allegiance’
<i>hyldemæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘near kinsman’
<i>hyldere</i>	(m.)		‘flayer, butcher’
<i>hylding</i>	(f.)	hielding	‘curve, inclination’
<i>hyldo</i>	(f.)	hield 2, helde 2, hyldu	‘favour, grace, kindness, protection; allegiance, loyalty, reverence’
<i>hyldræ:den</i>	(f.)	heldræ:den	‘fidelity’
<i>hyll 1</i>	(mf.)	hyl 2	‘hill’
<i>hylleha:ma</i>	(m.)	hilha:ma,	‘cricket, grass-hopper’

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		hilleha:ma	
<i>hylsung 1</i>	(f.)	hylsong	‘tympanum’
<i>hylu</i>	(f.)		‘a hollow’
<i>hylwyr</i>	(f.)		‘hillwort, pulegium’
<i>Hymbre</i>	(sbpl.)		‘Northumbrians’
<i>hymele</i>	(f.)	humele	‘hop plant’
<i>hymlic</i>	(m.)	hemlic, himlice, hymblice, hymelic	‘hemlock’
<i>hymlī:ce</i>	(f.)		‘hemlock’
<i>hynden</i>	(f.)		‘community of 100 men’
<i>hyndenmann</i>	(m.)		‘chief man in the community of 100 men’
<i>hy:nnes 1</i>	(f.)	hi:ennes 2	‘persecution, destruction’
<i>hype</i>	(m.)		‘hip’
<i>hy:pe</i>	(f.)	hi:epe	‘heap’
<i>hypeba:n</i>	(n.)		‘hip-bone’
<i>hypeba:nece</i>	(m.)		‘sciatica’
<i>hy:pel</i>	(m.)	hi:epel	‘heap, mound’
<i>hypeseax</i>	(n.)	hupeseax, hupseax	‘short sword, dagger’
<i>hypsa:r</i>	(?)		‘sciatica’
<i>hypwærc</i>	(n.)	hipwærc, hypwerc	‘pain in the hips’
<i>hy:r</i>	(f.)	hi:r, hy:rig	‘hire, wages; interest, usury’
<i>hy:ra</i>	(m.)	he:ra, hy:rra	‘follower, mercenary; servant, hireling; dependant’
<i>hyrd 1</i>	(f.)		‘door’
<i>hyrd 2</i>	(?)		‘parchment?’
<i>hyrdel</i>	(m.)	hyrðil	‘hurdle, frame’
<i>hy:reborg</i>	(m.)	hi:ereborg	‘interest’
<i>hy:regilda</i>	(m.)		‘mercenary, hireling’
<i>hy:rgeoht</i>	(n.)	hy:regeoc, hy:regeoht	‘hired yoke of oxen’
<i>hy:rigmann</i>	(m.)	hi:eremann, hy:rman	‘hireling’
<i>hyring</i>	(f.)	hering 2	‘imitation’
<i>hy:riling</i>	(m.)		‘a hireling, one who works for hire (BT)’
<i>hyrne</i>	(f.)		‘angle, corner’
<i>hyrnet</i>	(f.)	hyrenetu	‘hornet; gadfly’
<i>hyrnsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘corner-stone, keystone’
<i>hy:roxa</i>	(m.)		‘hired ox’
<i>hyrst</i>	(m.)	hyrst	‘hillock, height, wood, wooded eminence’
<i>hyrð</i>	(f.)		‘skin, hide’
<i>hyscend</i>	(m.)	hiscend	‘reviler’
<i>hyse</i>	(m.)	hisse, hosse, hyse	‘son, youth, young man, warrior; shoot, scion’
<i>hysebeorðor</i>	(n.)		‘the bearing of male offspring; boy, young man’

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<i>hyseberðling</i>	(m.)	hysebyrding	'the bearing of male offspring'
<i>hyseberðre</i>	(f.)		'woman who bears a son'
<i>hysecild</i>	(n.)	hyscild	'male child'
<i>hyserinc</i>	(m.)		'young man'
<i>hyspend</i>	(m.)		'calumniator'
<i>hyspnes</i>	(f.)		'contumely'
<i>hyspung</i>	(f.)		'contumely'
<i>hyt 1</i>	(f.)	hita, ha:t 4	'heat'
<i>hy:ð 1</i>	(f.)	hu:ð 2, hy:d 3	'landing-place, harbour, creek, port'
<i>hy:ðð</i>	(f.)	hy:ððo, hy:ð 2, hu:ð 3	'gain, advantage'
<i>hy:ðegung</i>	(f.)		'advantage'
<i>hy:ðgild</i>	(n.)		'harbour festival, sacrifice or service'
<i>hy:ðscip 1</i>	(n.)	hiðscip, hy:dscip 2	'a light, piratical vessel'
<i>hy:ðweard</i>	(m.)		'warden of a harbour'
<i>i:acinctus</i>	(m.)	i:acinctus, i:ecinctus	'jacinth'
<i>i:cend</i>	(m.)		'one who increases or augments (BT)'
<i>i:cestre</i>	(f.)		'preceding word (BT)'
<i>i:del 2</i>	(n.)		'emptiness, frivolity, idleness; inattention, carelessness'
<i>i:delbliss</i>	(f.)		'vain joy'
<i>i:delgielp</i>	(n.)	i:delgelp, i:delgilp	'empty boasting, vainglory'
<i>i:delgild</i>	(n.)		'vain worship, idolatry'
<i>i:delgildoffrung</i>	(f.)		'offering to an idol'
<i>i:delinga</i>	(?)	i:dalinga	'frivola'
<i>i:dellust</i>	(?)		'vain desire'
<i>i:delnes</i>	(f.)		'frivolity, vanity, emptiness, falseness; idleness, vain existence; superstition. in (on) i:delnisse in vain'
<i>i:dol</i>	(n.)		'idol'
<i>i:eg</i>	(f.)	i:g, e:g, e:ig, igg, æ:g 2	'island'
<i>i:egbu:end</i>	(m.)	i:gbu:end	'islander'
<i>i:egland</i>	(n.)	e:gland, i:gland, i:land, y:gland	'island'
<i>i:egstre:am</i>	(m.)	e:gstre:am	'current, river, sea'
<i>ielde</i>	(mp.)	elde, ilde, ylde	'men'
<i>ielden</i>	(n.)	ælden	'delay'
<i>ieldesta</i>	(m.)	yldesta	'chief'
<i>ielding</i>	(f.)		'delay, tarrying; dissimulation'
<i>ieldo</i>	(f.)	ield, ældo, eldo, ildo, ylde, ieldu, yldu, ild	'age; period; old age, old people; an age of the world'
<i>ieldra</i>	(sbpl.)	yldra	'parents, ancestors'

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<i>iældrafæder</i>	(m.)	ældrafæder	‘grandfather’
<i>ierfa</i>	(m.)	erba, yrfa	‘heir’
<i>ierfe</i>	(n.)	ærfe, irfe, erfe, yrfe	‘heritage, bequest, property; cattle’
<i>iergðu</i>	(f.)	iergð, eargð, eargðu, yrcðu, yrgð, yrgðo, yrhðu	‘remissness, sloth, cowardice’
<i>ierming</i>	(m.)	erming, eorming, yrming	‘person of no account, poor wretch’
<i>iermð</i>	(f.)	iermðu, ermð, ermðu, earmð, earmðu 2, eormð, eormðu, yrmð, yrmðu	‘misery, distress, poverty; disease; crime; reproach’
<i>iernes</i>	(f.)	eornes 2, yrnes	‘anger’
<i>ierning</i>	(f.)	erning 2	‘discharge, flow’
<i>ierre 2</i>	(n.)	earre 2, irre 2, eorre 2	‘anger’
<i>ierscipe</i>	(m.)	yrscipe	‘anger’
<i>iersung</i>	(f.)	irsung, yrsung	‘anger’
<i>iesend</i>	(?)	iesende, gesen 2, isend, isern 1	‘entrails’
<i>i:eðnes</i>	(f.)		‘ease, pleasure’
<i>i:eðrung</i>	(f.)		‘amelioration, a making easier?’
<i>i:fe</i>	(f.)	iue	‘a kind of plant’
<i>i:fig</i>	(n.)	i:fegn, y:fig	‘ivy’
<i>i:figbearo</i>	(n.)		‘ivy-grove’
<i>i:figcrop</i>	(m.)	i:figcroppa	‘cluster of ivy berries’
<i>i:figle:af</i>	(n.)		‘ivy-leaf’
<i>i:figrind</i>	(f.)		‘ivy-bark’
<i>i:figtearo</i>	(n.)	i:figtara	‘ivy-tar, resin from tar’
<i>i:figtwig</i>	(n.)		‘ivy-twigg’
<i>iggað</i>	(m.)	iggoð, i:geoð, i:goð, i:gð, y:gett	‘ait, eyot, small island’
<i>i:l</i>	(m.)	igi, e:l 2, igel, igil, igl, y:l	‘hedgehog, porcupine’
<i>ile</i>	(m.)	yle	‘sole of the foot; callosity, corn’
<i>ilfetu</i>	(f.)	ilfette, ilfete, ylfetu, ylfette, elfetu, ylfete, ielfetu, ielfette, ielfete, ilnetu, ylfæt, ælbitu, ælfitu	‘swan’
<i>ill</i>	(n.)		‘sole of the foot; callosity, corn’
<i>illeracu</i>	(f.)		‘surfeit’
<i>impa</i>	(m.)		‘graft, shoot, scion’
<i>impe</i>	(f.)		‘graft, shoot, scion’
<i>ina:dl</i>	(f.)		‘internal disease’

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<i>ina:writting</i>	(f.)		‘inscription’
<i>inbærnednes</i>	(f.)	inbernednes, inbærnes, onbernednes, onbærnednes, onbærnes, inbernes	‘burning, incense, frankincense’
<i>inbend</i>	(mf.)		‘internal bond’
<i>inbety:nednes</i>	(f.)		‘life of a recluse’
<i>inbla:wing</i>	(f.)		‘breathing upon’
<i>inborh</i>	(m.)		‘bail, security in cases of theft’
<i>inbryne</i>	(m.)	inbyrne	‘conflagration’
<i>inbu:end</i>	(m.)		‘inhabitant’
<i>inburg</i>	(f.)	inburh	‘hall’
<i>inbyrdling</i>	(m.)	inberdling, imberdling, imbyrdling, inbirdling	‘slave born in a master’s house; native’
<i>inca</i>	(m.)	incga	‘question, scruple, suspicion, doubt; occasion; grievance, quarrel, grudge. incan witan to have a grudge’
<i>ince:gung</i>	(f.)	inci:egung	‘invocation’
<i>incempa</i>	(m.)		‘soldier of the same company’
<i>incleofe</i>	(f.)	inclife, inclyfe	‘chamber, closet; cave, den’
<i>incniht</i>	(m.)		‘household servant’
<i>incofa</i>	(m.)		‘inner chamber; heart’
<i>incoðu</i>	(f.)		‘internal disease’
<i>incundnes</i>	(f.)		‘inward conviction, sincerity; inward part, recess’
<i>incyme</i>	(m.)		‘entrance’
<i>indi:egelnes</i>	(f.)		‘hiding-place’
<i>indryhto</i>	(f.)		‘honour, glory’
<i>ine:ddisc</i>	(n.)		‘household stuff, furniture’
<i>ine:ðung</i>	(f.)		‘inspiration, breathing’
<i>infær</i>	(n.)		‘ingress, entrance, entry, admission’
<i>infæreld</i>	(n.)		‘in-coming, entrance, admission; interior; vestibule’
<i>infangeneðe:of</i>	(sb.)	infangeneðe:f	‘right of judging thieves caught within the limits of one’s jurisdiction, and of taking the fines for the crime’
<i>infaru</i>	(f.)		‘incursion, inroad’
<i>infiht</i>	(n.)		‘brawl in a house’
<i>inflæ:scnes</i>	(f.)		‘incarnation’
<i>info:ster</i>	(n.)		‘bringing up, rearing’
<i>ing</i>	(?)		‘name of the rune for ng’
<i>ingang</i>	(m.)	ingeong, ingong, inngang	‘ingress, entrance, access, beginning; entrance-fee’

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<i>inge:oting</i>	(f.)	ynge:oting, ymbge:oting	‘inpouring’
<i>ingefeohht</i>	(n.)		‘internal war’
<i>ingefolc</i>	(n.)		‘native race’
<i>ingehrif</i>	(n.)	ingerif	‘womb’
<i>ingehygd</i>	(f.)	ingehy:d, ingehi:d	‘consciousness, mind, conscience, sense, understanding; meaning, intention, purpose, design’
<i>ingehygdnes</i>	(f.)		‘intention’
<i>ingemynd</i>	(fn.)		‘recollection, memory, mind’
<i>ingenga</i>	(m.)		‘visitor, intruder’
<i>ingerec</i>	(n.)	ungerec 2	‘broil’
<i>ingesteald</i>	(n.)		‘household goods’
<i>ingeswel</i>	(n.)		‘internal swelling’
<i>ingeðanc</i>	(mn.)	inðanc	‘thought, mind, conscience, intention’
<i>ingeðe:od</i>	(f.)		‘nation’
<i>ingeðo:ht</i>	(?)		‘conscience’
<i>ingewinn</i>	(n.)		‘civil war’
<i>ingewitnes</i>	(f.)		‘consciousness, conscience’
<i>ingyte</i>	(m.)		‘pouring in, infusion, inspiration’
<i>inheord</i>	(f.)		‘herd kept by the lord on his land’
<i>inhi:red</i>	(m.)		‘family, household’
<i>inhi:wan</i>	(sbpl.)	inhi:gan	‘members of a household or community, servants’
<i>inhy:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘possession’
<i>inla:d</i>	(f.)		‘right of water-passage inland; entrance-fee; toll on goods carried into market’
<i>inland</i>	(n.)		‘land in the lord’s own occupation, domain, demesne’
<i>inlaðigend</i>	(m.)		‘inviter’
<i>inlenda</i>	(m.)		‘native’
<i>inlendiscnes</i>	(f.)		‘habitation’
<i>inli:chomung</i>	(f.)		‘incarnation’
<i>inli:htend</i>	(m.)		‘illuminator’
<i>inli:htnes</i>	(f.)		‘illumination’
<i>inn 1</i>	(n.)	in 2, ing 7	‘dwelling, apartment, lodging, chamber, house; quartering oneself (of soldiers)’
<i>innanburhware</i>	(sbpl.)		‘residents within the walls of a town’
<i>innanearm</i>	(m.)		‘inner side of arm’
<i>innanfortog</i>	(n.)		‘gripe’
<i>innanonfeal</i>	(?)		‘internal swelling’
<i>innanti:dernes</i>	(f.)	innanti:edernes, innanty:dernes	‘internal weakness’
<i>innanwund</i>	(f.)		‘internal wound’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>innanwurm</i>	(?)		‘intestinal worm’
<i>innefaran</i>	(?)	innaforan	‘bowels’
<i>innefeoh</i>	(n.)	infaran 2	‘household goods’
<i>innheardmann</i>	(m.)		‘one of the household troops’
<i>innhere</i>	(m.)		‘native army’
<i>innierfe</i>	(n.)	inerfe, innerfe	‘household stuff, furniture, goods’
<i>innoð</i>	(mf.)	inna, innað, inneð, ionnað	‘inside, entrails, stomach, womb, breast, heart’
<i>innoðmægen</i>	(n.)	innoðmegen	‘strength’
<i>innoðty:dernes</i>	(f.)		‘weakness of the bowels’
<i>innoðwund</i>	(f.)		‘internal wound’
<i>innung</i>	(f.)		‘dwelling; contents, takings, revenue’
<i>innweorud</i>	(n.)		‘retainers, household’
<i>innylfe</i>	(n.)	innelfe, innilfe, inelfe, innifli, inilfe	‘bowels, womb’
<i>inorf</i>	(n.)		‘household goods, furniture’
<i>inre:cels</i>	(n.)		‘incense’
<i>insceaft</i>	(f.)		‘internal generation’
<i>insce:awere</i>	(m.)		‘inspector’
<i>insce:awung</i>	(f.)		‘inspection, view’
<i>insegel 1</i>	(n.)	insegl, insægel, insægl	‘seal, signet’
<i>inseglung</i>	(f.)	insæglung	‘sealing, seal’
<i>inseten</i>	(f.)		‘an institution’
<i>insetnes</i>	(f.)	insætnes	‘regulation’
<i>insigle</i>	(n.)	insegel 2	‘seal, signet’
<i>insiht</i>	(f.)		‘narrative’
<i>insmoh</i>	(m.)		‘slough’
<i>inso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘brawl in a house’
<i>inspi:derwiht</i>	(?)		‘spider’
<i>inspinn</i>	(n.)		‘spindle’
<i>instæpe 1</i>	(m.)		‘entrance’
<i>instice</i>	(m.)		‘internal stitching pain’
<i>insting</i>	(m.)		‘claim, authority, jurisdiction, right of intervention’
<i>inswa:n</i>	(m.)		‘lord’s swineherd’
<i>inswo:gennes</i>	(f.)	inswe:ogennes	‘onrush’
<i>intinga</i>	(m.)	intiga, inðing	‘matter, business; cause, fault. bu:tan intingan in vain, emptily’
<i>intrahtnung</i>	(f.)		‘interpretation’
<i>inði:nen</i>	(f.)		‘female servant’
<i>inwærc</i>	(m.)	inwærc, inwrecg	‘internal pain’
<i>inwæ:te</i>	(f.)		‘internal humour’
<i>inwaru</i>	(f.)		‘services due to the lord on his inland’
<i>inweorc</i>	(n.)		‘indoor work’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>inwidda</i>	(m.)		‘adversary, evil one’
<i>inwise</i>	(f.)		‘condiment’
<i>inwit 1</i>	(n.)	inwid 2	‘evil, deceit’
<i>inwitfeng</i>	(m.)		‘spiteful clutch’
<i>inwitfla:n</i>	(m.)		‘treacherous shaft’
<i>inwitgæst</i>	(m.)		‘evil guest’
<i>inwitgecynd</i>	(n.)		‘evil nature’
<i>inwitgyren</i>	(f.)		‘treacherous snare’
<i>inwithlemm</i>	(m.)	inwidhlemm	‘treacherous wound’
<i>inwithro:f</i>	(m.)		‘unfriendly roof’
<i>inwitnet</i>	(n.)		‘net of malice’
<i>inwitni:ð</i>	(m.)		‘cunning hostility’
<i>inwitru:n</i>	(f.)		‘evil, crafty counsel’
<i>inwitscear</i>	(m.)		‘murderous attack’
<i>inwitsearo</i>	(n.)		‘artful intrigue’
<i>inwitsorh</i>	(f.)		‘sorrow’
<i>inwitspell</i>	(n.)		‘tale of woe’
<i>inwitstæf</i>	(m.)		‘wickedness, evil’
<i>inwitðanc</i>	(m.)		‘evil thought, hostile intent’
<i>inwitwra:sn</i>	(f.)		‘hostile fetter’
<i>inwri:tere</i>	(m.)		‘writer, secretary’
<i>inwritting</i>	(f.)	onwritting	‘inscription’
<i>inwudu</i>	(m.)		‘private woodland’
<i>inwund</i>	(f.)		‘internal wound’
<i>inwunenes</i>	(f.)		‘persistence’
<i>inwunung</i>	(f.)		‘residence in’
<i>inwurm</i>	(m.)		‘intestinal worm’
<i>i:or</i>	(m.)		‘name of a river-fish (eel?); name of the rune for io’
<i>Iotas</i>	(mp.)	Iutan, Ytas	‘the Jutes’
<i>Iringes weg</i>	(m.)		‘Milky Way’
<i>i:s</i>	(n.)	hi:s	‘ice; (pl.) pieces of ice; name of the rune for i’
<i>i:searn</i>	(m.)	isærn, isern 2, i:sen 3	‘halcyon, kingfisher’
<i>i:sen 1</i>	(n.)	i:sern 2, i:ren 2, y:sen 2, y:sern 2	‘iron; iron instrument; fetter; iron weapon, sword; ordeal of red-hot iron’
<i>i:senbend</i>	(mf.)	i:renbend	‘iron bond, fetter’
<i>i:senbyrne</i>	(f.)	i:sernbyrne	‘iron corslet’
<i>i:senfetor</i>	(f.)	i:sernfetor	‘iron fetter’
<i>i:sengelo:ma</i>	(m.)	i:renglo:ma	‘iron instrument, weapon’
<i>i:sengræf</i>	(m.)		‘iron-mine’
<i>i:senhearde</i>	(f.)		‘(iron-hard), black centaur, vervain, knapweed’
<i>i:senhelm</i>	(m.)	i:rsenhelm	‘iron helmet’
<i>i:senhere</i>	(m.)	i:sernhere	‘iron-clad army’
<i>i:senorda:l</i>	(n.)	y:senorda:l	‘ordeal by iron’
<i>i:seno:re</i>	(f.)	i:serno:re	‘iron mine’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>i:senpanna</i>	(m.)		‘frying-pan’
<i>i:senpanne</i>	(f.)		‘frying-pan’
<i>i:senscofl</i>	(f.)	i:sernscobl	‘iron shovel’
<i>i:senscu:r</i>	(f.)	i:sernscu:r	‘shower of arrows’
<i>i:sensmið</i>	(m.)	i:senesmið	‘blacksmith’
<i>i:senswa:t</i>	(m.)		‘dross of iron?’
<i>i:sentange</i>	(f.)		‘snuffers’
<i>i:senðre:at</i>	(m.)	i:renðre:at	‘iron-clad troop’
<i>i:senwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘blacksmith’
<i>i:sgebind</i>	(n.)		‘fetters of ice’
<i>i:sgeblæ:d</i>	(n.)	y:sgeblæ:d	‘ice-blister, chilblain?’
<i>i:smere</i>	(m.)		‘icy lake’
<i>istoria</i>	(?)		‘history’
<i>Iu:de:as</i>	(sbmp.)		‘the Jews’
<i>i:w l</i>	(m.)	e:ow 3, i:ow, i:uih 3	‘yew, yew-tree’
<i>i:wberge</i>	(f.)	e:owberge	‘yew-berry’
<i>ides</i>	(f.)	ydes	‘virgin; woman, wife, lady, queen’
<i>la:c</i>	(nf.)	læ:c 2	‘play, sport; strife, battle; sacrifice, offering; gift, present; booty; message’
<i>la:cdæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘munificence’
<i>la:cfæsten</i>	(?)		‘the offering of a fast’
<i>la:cgeofa</i>	(m.)		‘generous giver’
<i>la:cnung</i>	(f.)	læ:cnung	‘healing, cure; medicament, remedy’
<i>la:cnystre</i>	(f.)		‘physician’
<i>la:csang</i>	(m.)		‘offertory hymn’
<i>la:d</i>	(f.)		‘course, journey; leading, carrying; maintenance, support; clearing from blame or accusation, purgation, exculpation’
<i>la:dmann</i>	(m.)		‘leader, guide’
<i>la:drinc</i>	(m.)		‘conductor, escort’
<i>la:drincman</i>	(m.)		‘conductor, escort’
<i>la:dscipe</i>	(m.)		‘leadership’
<i>la:dung</i>	(f.)		‘exculpation, excuse, defence, apology’
<i>la:f</i>	(f.)	læ:f 1	‘what is left, remnant, legacy, relic, remains, rest; relict, widow. to: la:fe alone. to: la:fe be:on to remain over. wæ:pna, daroða l. survivors of battle. hamora la:fa results of forging, swords’
<i>la:m</i>	(n.)		‘loom, clay, earth’
<i>la:mfæt</i>	(n.)		‘vessel of clay (the body)’
<i>la:mpytt</i>	(m.)		‘loampit’
<i>la:mse:að</i>	(m.)		‘loampit’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>la:mwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘potter’
<i>la:n l</i>	(n.)	læ:n 2	‘leased land’
<i>la:r</i>	(f.)		‘lore, learning, science, art of teaching, preaching, doctrine; study; precept, exhortation, advice, instigation; history, story; cunning’
<i>la:rbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘book containing instruction (used of St Paul’s Epistles, and Bede’s works)’
<i>la:rbodung</i>	(f.)		‘teaching, preaching’
<i>la:rbysn</i>	(f.)		‘example’
<i>la:rcniht</i>	(m.)	la:rcneht	‘disciple’
<i>la:rcraeft</i>	(m.)		‘knowledge; erudition’
<i>la:rcwide</i>	(m.)		‘teaching, precept’
<i>la:rdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘teaching, instruction’
<i>la:re:ow</i>	(m.)	la:row, la:ruwa, la:ruw, la:rðe:aw, la:rðe:ow	‘teacher, master, preacher’
<i>la:re:owdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘function of teacher, instruction; ecclesiastical authority’
<i>la:re:owsetl</i>	(n.)		‘teacher’s seat, pulpit’
<i>la:rfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘prescribed fast’
<i>la:rhlystend</i>	(m.)		‘catechumen’
<i>la:rhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘school’
<i>la:rle:ast</i>	(f.)	la:rle:st, la:rly:st	‘want of instruction, ignorance’
<i>la:rsmið</i>	(m.)		‘teacher, counsellor’
<i>la:rspell</i>	(n.)		‘homily, treatise’
<i>la:rswice</i>	(m.)		‘trickery’
<i>la:rðegn</i>	(m.)		‘teacher’
<i>la:rwita</i>	(m.)		‘learned man’
<i>la:ser</i>	(m?)	la:sor	‘weed, tare’
<i>la:st</i>	(m.)	læ:st 2, le:st, le:ast	‘sole of foot; spoor, footprint, track, trace; gait, step. on la:st(e) behind, after, in pursuit of. on l. lecgan to follow. la:stas lecgan to go’
<i>la:stweard</i>	(m.)		‘successor, heir, follower; pursuer’
<i>la:stword</i>	(n.)		‘fame after death’
<i>la:tte:ow</i>	(m.)	la:tte:owa, læ:tte:ow, læ:tte:owa, la:dte:ow, la:dðe:ow, la:te:ow, la:tðe:ow, la:tuw, la:ðe:ow, la:ððe:ow	‘leader, guide, general’
<i>la:tte:owdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘leadership, guidance,

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			instruction'
<i>la:ð</i>	(n.)		'pain, harm, injury, misfortune; insult, annoyance, harmful thing'
<i>la:ðbite</i>	(m.)		'wound'
<i>la:ðgeni:ðla</i>	(m.)		'persecutor, foe'
<i>la:ðgete:ona</i>	(m.)		'enemy'
<i>la:ðgewinna</i>	(m.)		'enemy'
<i>la:ðscipe</i>	(m.)		'misfortune'
<i>la:ðsearu</i>	(n.)		'hateful contrivance'
<i>la:ðsi:ð</i>	(m.)		'painful journey, death'
<i>la:ðspel</i>	(n.)		'sad tidings'
<i>la:ðwendnes</i>	(f.)		'hostility'
<i>la:ðweorc</i>	(n.)		'evil deed'
<i>la:werce</i>	(f.)	<i>læ:werce, la:ferce,</i> <i>laurice</i>	'lark'
<i>lacen</i>	(?)		'a cloak'
<i>lactuca</i>	(f.)		'lettuce'
<i>lactuce</i>	(m.)	<i>lactuc</i>	'lettuce'
<i>lacu</i>	(f.)		'stream; pool, pond'
<i>læ:</i>	(n?)		'hair of the head'
<i>læccung</i>	(f.)	<i>leccung</i>	'reproach'
<i>læ:ce</i>	(m.)	<i>læ:ca, le:ce, ly:ce</i>	'physician, doctor; leech'
<i>læ:cebo:c</i>	(f.)		'book of prescriptions'
<i>læ:cecraeft</i>	(m.)		'leech-craft, art of healing; remedy, prescription'
<i>læ:cecynn</i>	(n.)		'race of physicians'
<i>læ:cecyst</i>	(f.)		'medicine chest'
<i>læ:cedo:m</i>	(m.)	<i>le:cedo:m</i>	'medicament, medicine; healing, salvation'
<i>læ:cedo:mnes</i>	(f.)		'cataplasm'
<i>læ:cefeoh</i>	(n.)		'doctor's fee'
<i>læ:cefinger</i>	(m.)		'fourth finger'
<i>læ:cegeatwa</i>	(fp.)	<i>læ:cegetea</i>	'medical apparatus'
<i>læ:cehu:s</i>	(n.)		'hostelry, hospital'
<i>læ:cei:ren</i>	(n.)		'surgeon's knife, lancet'
<i>læ:cesealf</i>	(f.)		'medicinal ointment'
<i>læ:ceseax</i>	(n.)		'lancet'
<i>læ:cewyr</i>	(f.)	<i>le:ciwyr</i>	'medicinal herb, drug; ribwort; medical treatment'
<i>læ:den 1</i>	(n.)	<i>le:den 3, le:oden</i> <i>1, ly:den 1</i>	'Latin; any foreign language'
<i>læ:denbo:c</i>	(f.)	<i>le:denbo:c,</i> <i>ly:denbo:c</i>	'Latin book'
<i>læ:dend</i>	(m.)		'bringer; excuser, apologist'
<i>læ:dengereord</i>	(n.)		'Latin language'
<i>læ:dengeðe:ode</i>	(n.)		'Latin language'
<i>læ:denla:r</i>	(f.)		'knowledge of Latin'
<i>læ:dennama</i>	(m.)		'Latin noun'
<i>læ:denspræ:c</i>	(f.)	<i>le:denspræ:c</i>	'Latin language'

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<i>læ:denware</i>	(mp.)		‘Latin people, Romans’
<i>læ:denword</i>	(n.)	le:denword	‘Latin word’
<i>læ:dere</i>	(m.)		‘leader’
<i>læ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘bringing forth’
<i>læfel</i>	(m.)	lefel, lefil, hlæfl, label, læwel, læwil	‘spoon, basin, vessel, bowl, cup’
<i>læfer</i>	(f.)		‘rush, reed, iris, gladiolus; metal plate’
<i>læ:fer</i>	(f.)	laber	‘rush, reed, iris, gladiolus; metal plate’
<i>læferbed</i>	(n.)		‘reed-bed’
<i>læfðe</i>	(?)		‘a sprinkling’
<i>læ:l</i>	(f.)	le:l	‘rod, whip, switch; bruise, weal, stripe’
<i>læ:la</i>	(m.)		‘rod, whip, switch; bruise, weal, stripe’
<i>læ:n 1</i>	(nf.)	la:n 2	‘loan, borrowings, lease, grant, gift, present, benefit’
<i>læ:ndagas</i>	(mp.)		‘loan-days, transitory days, days of a man’s life’
<i>læ:nend</i>	(m.)		‘lender’
<i>læ:ner</i>	(m.)		‘lender’
<i>læ:nland</i>	(n.)	la:nland	‘leased land’
<i>læpeldre</i>	(f.)		‘dish’
<i>læpewince</i>	(f.)	lepewince	‘lapwing’
<i>læppa</i>	(m.)	lappa	‘lappet, piece, section, lobe, portion, district’
<i>læ:rend</i>	(m.)		‘misleader, instigator’
<i>læ:restre</i>	(f.)		‘instructress’
<i>læ:rig</i>	(m.)		‘border?, cover? (of a shield)’
<i>læ:ringmæ:den</i>	(n.)		‘female pupil’
<i>læ:ringmann</i>	(m.)		‘disciple’
<i>læ:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘emptiness’
<i>læ:s 1</i>	(n.)		‘less, lest’
<i>læ:s 2</i>	(f.)		‘pasture; (blood-)letting’
<i>læst</i>	(f.)		‘fault, sin’
<i>læ:st 1</i>	(f.)	læ:rest	‘performance, fulfilment’
<i>læ:ste</i>	(f.)		‘last (for the foot)’
<i>læ:stend</i>	(m.)		‘doer, performer’
<i>læ:stwyrhta</i>	(m.)	læ:sweorhta	‘shoemaker’
<i>læt 2</i>	(m.)		‘man of the class between the slave and the ceorl’
<i>lætbyrd</i>	(f.)		‘slow birth’
<i>lætnes</i>	(f.)		‘slowness; sloth’
<i>lætt</i>	(f.)	latt	‘beam, lath’
<i>læ:ttewestre</i>	(f.)		‘guide’
<i>læ:ð</i>	(n.)	le:ð	‘a division of a county containing several hundreds, lathe; landed property? (meadow) land?’

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<i>læ:ðð</i>	(f.)	<i>læ:ððo</i>	‘wrong, injury; hatred, malice’
<i>læ:w</i>	(f.)	<i>le:w, le:aw</i>	‘injury’
<i>læ:wa</i>	(m.)	<i>le:wa, hle:ga, le:ga</i>	‘betrayed, traitor’
<i>læ:wede 2</i>	(?)		‘layman’
<i>læ:wend</i>	(m.)	<i>læ:fend, le:wend</i>	‘betrayed, traitor’
<i>lafor</i>	(m.)		‘leopard’
<i>laga</i>	(m.)		‘law’
<i>lagu 1</i>	(f.)	<i>lah</i>	‘law, ordinance, rule, regulation; right, legal privilege; district governed by the same laws’
<i>lagu 2</i>	(m.)		‘water, flood, sea, ocean; name of the rune for l’
<i>lagufæsten</i>	(n.)		‘sea, ocean’
<i>lagufæðm</i>	(m.)		‘enveloping waves’
<i>laguflo:d</i>	(m.)		‘wave, stream, waters, flood, sea, ocean’
<i>lagula:d</i>	(f.)		‘water-way, sea’
<i>lagumearg</i>	(m.)		‘sea-horse, ship’
<i>lagusi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘sea-journey’
<i>lagustræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘sea-path’
<i>lagustre:am</i>	(m.)		‘water, sea, ocean’
<i>laguswimmend</i>	(m.)		‘swimming in the sea (fish)’
<i>lahbreca</i>	(m.)	<i>lagubreca</i>	‘law-breaker, impious man’
<i>lahbryce</i>	(m.)		‘breach of the law’
<i>lahce:ap</i>	(m.)	<i>lahco:p</i>	‘money paid (by an outlaw) for restitution of legal rights’
<i>lahgewrit</i>	(n.)		‘rule’
<i>lahmann</i>	(m.)		‘an official declarer of the law’
<i>lahriht</i>	(n.)		‘legal right’
<i>lahslite</i>	(m.)		‘fine for breach of the (Danish) law’
<i>lahslitt</i>	(fn.)		‘fine for breach of the (Danish) law’
<i>lahwita</i>	(m.)		‘lawyer’
<i>lama 2</i>	(m.)	<i>loma 2</i>	‘crippled, lame, paralytic, weak’
<i>lamb</i>	(n.)	<i>lemb, lomb, lomber, lamp</i>	‘lamb’
<i>lambyrd</i>	(f.)		‘imperfect birth’
<i>lamprede</i>	(f.)		‘lamprey’
<i>land</i>	(n.)	<i>lond</i>	‘earth, land, soil; territory, realm, province, district; landed property; country (not town); ridge in a ploughed field’
<i>landælf</i>	(f.)		‘land-elf’
<i>landa:gend</i>	(m.)		‘native’
<i>landa:r</i>	(f.)		‘landed property’
<i>landbegenga</i>	(m.)	<i>landbeginga</i>	‘husbandman, peasant, native’
<i>landbegengnes</i>	(f.)	<i>londbegengnes</i>	‘habitation’
<i>landbigong</i>	(m.)	<i>londbigong</i>	‘dwelling in a country’

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<i>landbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘land-book, written grant of land’
<i>landbræ:ce</i>	(m.)		‘first ploughing (after land has lain fallow)’
<i>landbu:end 1</i>	(mf.)		‘inhabitant, native; husbandman’
<i>landbu:end 2</i>	(f.)		‘colony’
<i>landbu:nes</i>	(f.)		‘colony, settlement’
<i>landce:ap</i>	(m.)	landco:p	‘fine paid to the lord on the alienation of land’
<i>landcofa</i>	(m.)		‘land, district’
<i>landefne</i>	(n.)	landefn	‘measure or proportion of land; the resources of the land’
<i>landfæsten</i>	(n.)	londfæsten	‘natural fortress’
<i>landfeoh</i>	(n.)		‘recognitory rent for land’
<i>landfolc</i>	(n.)		‘land-folk, natives’
<i>landfruma</i>	(m.)		‘ruler, prince’
<i>landfyrð</i>	(f.)		‘army’
<i>landfyrðing</i>	(f.)		‘military operations on land’
<i>landgafol</i>	(n.)		‘land-tax, tribute’
<i>landgehwerf</i>	(n.)	landgewearf	‘exchange of land’
<i>landgemaca</i>	(m.)		‘neighbour’
<i>landgemæ:re</i>	(n.)		‘boundary, limit, frontier’
<i>landgemirce</i>	(n.)		‘boundary, limit, frontier; shore’
<i>landgesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘earthly creature’
<i>landgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘fortified place’
<i>landgewyrpe</i>	(n.)		‘heap of earth?’
<i>landhæfen</i>	(f.)		‘real property’
<i>landhere</i>	(m.)		‘native force; land force (opposed to naval force)’
<i>landhla:ford</i>	(m.)		‘lord of a country, lord of a manor, landlord’
<i>landhredding</i>	(f.)		‘redemption of land’
<i>landlagu</i>	(f.)		‘local law’
<i>landle:od</i>	(m.)		‘inhabitants of a country, native’
<i>landlyre</i>	(m.)		‘loss of territory’
<i>landmann</i>	(m.)	landesmann	‘inhabitant of a country, native’
<i>landmearc</i>	(m.)		‘boundary’
<i>landmearca</i>	(m.)		‘land, country’
<i>landopenung</i>	(f.)		‘first ploughing of land’
<i>landrest</i>	(f.)		‘grave’
<i>landri:ca</i>	(m.)		‘landed proprietor’
<i>landri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘territory’
<i>landriht</i>	(n.)		‘land-right, right to own or occupy land or conneted with its occupation; that which is due from land or estates’
<i>landscearu</i>	(f.)	landscaru, landscoru	‘tract of land, province, country; boundary, landmark’
<i>landscipe</i>	(m.)		‘region’
<i>landse:ta</i>	(m.)	landsæ:ta	‘settler’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>landseten</i>	(f.)		‘occupation of land; occupied land, estate’
<i>landseðla</i>	(m.)		‘occupier of land’
<i>landsidu</i>	(m.)		‘custom of a country’
<i>landso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘search for land to settle on’
<i>landspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘landed property’
<i>landsplott</i>	(m.)		‘plot of land’
<i>landstede</i>	(m.)	londstede	‘region’
<i>landstycce</i>	(n.)		‘small plot of ground’
<i>landwaru</i>	(f.)		‘inhabitants, population’
<i>landweard</i>	(m.)		‘coast-warden’
<i>landwela</i>	(m.)		‘earthly possessions’
<i>Langafri:gedæg</i>	(m.)		‘Good Friday’
<i>langbolster</i>	(mn.)		‘feather-bed’
<i>langfe:rnnes</i>	(f.)		‘length, long duration’
<i>langfirst</i>	(m.)		‘long space of time’
<i>langgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘old store of wealth’
<i>langieldo</i>	(f.)		‘advanced age’
<i>langmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘long-suffering’
<i>langnes</i>	(f.)		‘length’
<i>langoð</i>	(m.)	langað	‘longing, discontent’
<i>langscip</i>	(n.)		‘man of war’
<i>langsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘length; patience’
<i>langung</i>	(f.)	longung	‘longing; weariness, sadness, dejection; delay’
<i>langunghwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘time of weariness’
<i>langweb</i>	(n.)		‘warp (in weaving)’
<i>lann</i>	(f.)	lonn	‘chain, fetter’
<i>lanu</i>	(f.)	lane, lonu, lone	‘lane, street’
<i>lata</i>	(m.)		‘slow person’
<i>latimer</i>	(m.)		‘interpreter’
<i>latte:h</i>	(f.)		‘guiding rein’
<i>latu</i>	(f.)		‘delay’
<i>latung</i>	(f.)		‘delay, hindrance’
<i>laur</i>	(m.)	lauwer, lawer	‘laurel, bay, laver’
<i>laurbe:am</i>	(m.)	lawerbe:am	‘laurel’
<i>laurberige</i>	(f.)		‘laurel-berry’
<i>laurtre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘laurel-tree’
<i>lawernbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘laurel’
<i>le:ac</i>	(n.)	læ:c 1, le:c 2, le:oc	‘leek, onion, garlic, garden-herb’
<i>le:acblæd</i>	(n.)		‘leek leaf’
<i>le:accæurse</i>	(f.)	le:accerse	‘cress, nasturtium’
<i>leahtor</i>	(m.)	lehtor, leahter	‘vice, sin, offence, crime, fault; reproach; disease, injury’
<i>leahtorcwide</i>	(m.)		‘opprobrious speech’
<i>leahtric</i>	(m.)	lectric	‘lettuce’
<i>le:actrog</i>	(m.)	le:actroc, le:ahtrog	‘a bunch of berries’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>le:actu:n</i>	(m.)	le:ahtu:n, le:htu:n	'kitchen-garden, garden of herbs'
<i>le:actu:nweard</i>	(m.)	le:ctu:nweard	'gardener'
<i>le:acweard</i>	(m.)	le:cweard, le:acword	'gardener'
<i>le:ad</i>	(n.)	le:d	'lead; leaden vessel, cauldron; an instrument of torture'
<i>le:adgedelf</i>	(n.)		'lead-mine'
<i>le:adgewiht</i>	(n.)		'lead-weight, a scale of weight'
<i>le:adgota</i>	(m.)	le:odgota	'plumber'
<i>le:adstæf</i>	(m.)		'loaded stick'
<i>le:af</i>	(n.)	li:f 3, læ:f 2, le:of 1, le:f 2	'leaf, shoot; pl. foliage; sheet of paper'
<i>le:afhlystend</i>	(m.)	le:afhlestend	'catechumen'
<i>le:afle:ast</i>	(f.)	le:afly:st	'unbelief'
<i>le:afnes</i>	(f.)	læ:fnes, le:fnes, ly:fnes	'leave, permission'
<i>le:afscead</i>	(n.)		'leafy shade'
<i>le:afsele</i>	(m.)		'booth; place for shade'
<i>le:afwurm</i>	(m.)	le:afwirm	'caterpillar'
<i>le:ag 1</i>	(f.)	le:g 3, læ:g 1, le:ah 2	'lye, alkalized water'
<i>le:ah 1</i>	(m.)	le:ag 2, le:g 2, le:h, le:age	'piece of ground, lea, meadow'
<i>le:ahtrung</i>	(f.)	le:htrung	'derogation'
<i>le:an 1</i>	(n.)		'reward, gift, loan, compensation, remuneration, retribution'
<i>le:angyfa</i>	(m.)		'rewarder'
<i>le:ap</i>	(m.)		'basket; basket for catching or keeping fish; measure; trunk (body)'
<i>le:as 2</i>	(n.)		'falsehood, lying; untruth, mistake'
<i>le:asbre:d 2</i>	(m.)	le:asbregd 2	'cheating, trickery'
<i>le:asbre:da</i>	(m.)		'trickster'
<i>le:asbre:den</i>	(f.)		'falsehood'
<i>le:asbre:dnes</i>	(f.)	le:asbræ:dnes	'deception, falsehood'
<i>le:ascræft</i>	(m.)		'false art'
<i>le:asere</i>	(m.)		'liar, hypocrite; buffoon, mime, jester, fool'
<i>le:asferðnes</i>	(f.)	le:asferhðnes (BT)	'levity, folly'
<i>le:asgespeca</i>	(?)		'a falsifier'
<i>le:asgewita</i>	(m.)		'a false witness'
<i>le:asgewitnes</i>	(f.)		'false witness'
<i>le:asgielp</i>	(m.)		'vainglory'
<i>le:asli:cettung</i>	(f.)		'dissimulation'
<i>le:asmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		'instability'
<i>le:asnes</i>	(f.)		'lying; levity'
<i>le:aso:læccere</i>	(?)	le:aso:læccere	'false flatterer'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		(BT)	
<i>le:aso:lecing</i>	(f.)		‘empty flattery’
<i>le:assce:awere</i>	(m.)		‘spy’
<i>le:asspell</i>	(n.)		‘lie, fiction, fable’
<i>le:asspellung</i>	(f.)		‘empty or false talk’
<i>le:assponung</i>	(f.)		‘allurement’
<i>le:astyhtung</i>	(f.)		‘cajolery’
<i>le:asuht</i>	(?)	le:aswiht	‘enticer, seducer’
<i>le:asung</i>	(f.)		‘leasing, lying, false witness, deceit, hypocrisy, artifice; a lie; empty talk, frivolity, laxity; indemnity?’
<i>le:asungspell</i>	(n.)		‘idle tale’
<i>le:aswyrceud</i>	(m.)		‘deceiver’
<i>le:aðor</i>	(n.)		‘soap, soda’
<i>le:aðorwyr</i>	(f.)	le:oðorwyr	‘soap-wort?’
<i>le:awfinger</i>	(m.)	læ:wfinger	‘index-finger, forefinger’
<i>leax</i>	(m.)	læx, lex	‘salmon’
<i>le:c l</i>	(m.)		‘look, regard’
<i>leccing</i>	(f.)		‘irrigation, watering’
<i>lecg</i>	(f.)		‘part of a weapon?, sheath?’
<i>lecða</i>	(m.)		‘ship’s bottom or hold’
<i>le:fmon</i>	(m.)		‘sick person’
<i>le:fung</i>	(f.)		‘paralysis’
<i>le:gele:oh</i>	(n.)		‘light (of flame)’
<i>leger</i>	(n.)		‘lying, illness; lair, couch, bed; grave. clæ:ne legere consecrated grave. on li:fe ge on legere in life and in death’
<i>legerbedd</i>	(n.)		‘bed, sick bed; grave’
<i>legersto:w</i>	(f.)		‘burial place’
<i>legerte:am</i>	(m.)		‘cohabitation, marriage’
<i>legerwi:te</i>	(fm.)		‘fine for unlawful cohabitation’
<i>legie</i>	(f.)		‘legion’
<i>leloðre</i>	(f.)		‘silverweed?’
<i>lempedu</i>	(f.)		‘lamprey’
<i>lempit</i>	(f.)		‘dish, basin’
<i>lencten l</i>	(m.)	læncten 2, lengten 2, lenten 2	‘springtime; the fast of Lent’
<i>lenctena:dl</i>	(f.)		‘spring fever, tertian ague, dysentery’
<i>lenctenbere</i>	(m.)		‘Lent barley’
<i>lenctenbryce</i>	(m.)		‘breach of the Lenten fast’
<i>lenctendæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of Lent’
<i>lenctenerðe</i>	(f.)		‘land ploughed in spring’
<i>lenctenfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘Lent’
<i>lenctenhæ:to</i>	(f.)		‘heat of spring’
<i>lenctenlif</i>	(f.)		‘Lenten fare’
<i>lenctenmo:nad</i>	(m.)		‘a spring month’

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<i>lenctensufel</i>	(n.)	længtensufel	‘Lent food’
<i>lenctenti:d</i>	(f.)		‘spring, Lent’
<i>lenctenti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘spring; Lent’
<i>lenctenwuce</i>	(f.)		‘a week in Lent’
<i>lendena:dl</i>	(f.)		‘disease of the loins’
<i>lendenba:n</i>	(n.)		‘loin-bone’
<i>lendenbræ:de</i>	(f.)	lendenbre:de	‘loin’
<i>lendenece</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the loins’
<i>lendenu</i>	(np.)	lændenu	‘loins’
<i>lendenwryc</i>	(m.)		‘a disease of the kidneys’
<i>leng 1</i>	(f.)	læng	‘length, height’
<i>lengðu</i>	(f.)		‘length. on lengðe at length, finally’
<i>lengu</i>	(f.)	lengo, lenge 2, længe	‘length; height’
<i>le:o</i>	(mf.)	le:a 1, li:o	‘lion, lioness’
<i>le:od 1</i>	(m.)	le:oda 1, le:ud 1	‘man; wergeld for manslaughter’
<i>le:od 2</i>	(f.)	le:ud 2	‘people, nation’
<i>le:odbealu</i>	(n.)		‘calamity to a people’
<i>le:odbisceop</i>	(m.)		‘suffragan bishop, provincial’
<i>le:odburg</i>	(f.)		‘town’
<i>le:odbygen</i>	(f.)		‘sale of one’s compatriots, slave-traffic’
<i>le:odcyning</i>	(m.)		‘king, ruler’
<i>le:ode</i>	(fp.)	le:oda 2	‘men, people, country’
<i>le:odfruma</i>	(m.)		‘prince, patriarch, chief’
<i>le:odgeard</i>	(m.)		‘country’
<i>le:odgebyrga</i>	(m.)		‘lord, protector, prince, king’
<i>le:odgeld</i>	(n.)		‘wergeld for maslaughter’
<i>le:odgeðincð</i>	(f.)		‘order, rank’
<i>le:odgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘strife’
<i>le:odgryre</i>	(m.)		‘general terror’
<i>le:odhata</i>	(m.)		‘persecutor, tyrant’
<i>le:odhete</i>	(m.)		‘popular hatred, hostility’
<i>le:odhryre</i>	(m.)		‘fall of a prince (or nation?)’
<i>le:odmæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘relative, comrade’
<i>le:odmægen</i>	(n.)		‘might of the people, host’
<i>le:odmearc</i>	(f.)		‘domain, country’
<i>le:odræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘country, region’
<i>le:odriht</i>	(n.)		‘law of the land’
<i>le:odru:ne</i>	(f.)		‘pythoness, sorceress’
<i>le:odscearu</i>	(f.)		‘tribe, nation’
<i>le:odsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘public enemy’
<i>le:odscipe</i>	(m.)		‘nation, people; country, region’
<i>le:odstefn</i>	(m.)		‘assembly’
<i>le:odðe:aw</i>	(m.)		‘popular usage’
<i>le:odweard</i>	(f.)		‘government’
<i>le:odweras</i>	(mp.)		‘men, human beings’

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<i>le:odwerod</i>	(n.)		‘host of people’
<i>le:odwita</i>	(m.)		‘wise man, elder, chief’
<i>le:odwynn</i>	(f.)		‘home joy’
<i>le:of 2</i>	(m.)		‘beloved one, friend; (in addressing persons) sir!, sire!; impure companion’
<i>le:ofspell</i>	(n.)		‘good news’
<i>le:ogere</i>	(m.)	le:gere, le:ogore	‘liar, false witness; hypocrite’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(n.)	le:ht 2, li:ht 2	‘light, day-light; power of vision; luminary; world’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(n.)		‘light-bearer’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(n.)		‘light-bearer’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(n.)		‘levity, frivolity, wantonness’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(n.)		‘lantern, torch, lamp, light’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(m.)		‘lamp’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(m.)		‘source of light’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(n.)	le:oh 2gecot, le:oh 2sceot	‘payment for providing lights in church’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(n.)	le:hti:sern	‘candlestick’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(f.)		‘inconstancy, frivolity’
<i>le:oh 2</i>	(?)		‘author of light’
<i>le:ona</i>	(mf.)		‘lion, lioness’
<i>le:ones</i>	(?)		‘league’
<i>le:ones</i>	(m.)		‘lion’s den’
<i>le:on 2</i>	(n.)		‘lion’s flesh’
<i>le:on 2</i>	(m.)		‘lion’s foot (plant)’
<i>le:on 2</i>	(m.)		‘lion’s cub’
<i>leornere</i>	(m.)		‘learner, disciple; scholar; reader’
<i>leornes</i>	(f.)		‘learning’
<i>leornestre</i>	(f.)		‘a student’
<i>leorningcild</i>	(n.)		‘student, disciple’
<i>leorningcniht</i>	(m.)		‘student, disciple’
<i>leorninghu:s</i>	(n.)		‘school’
<i>leornung</i>	(f.)		‘learning, reading, study, meditation; discipleship’
<i>leornungcræft</i>	(m.)		‘learning’
<i>leornungmann</i>	(m.)		‘learner, disciple (used even of women)’
<i>leornungscō:l</i>	(f.)		‘school’
<i>le:oð</i>	(n.)		‘song, lay, poem’
<i>le:oðcræft</i>	(m.)		‘poetic art; poem, poetry’
<i>le:oðcwide</i>	(m.)		‘lay, poem’
<i>le:oðgidding</i>	(f.)		‘lay, song, poem’
<i>le:oðoru:n</i>	(f.)		‘wise counsel given in song’
<i>le:oðsang</i>	(m.)		‘song, poem, poetry’
<i>leoðu</i>	(f.)	leoðu	‘retinue, following?’
<i>le:oðubend</i>	(mf.)		‘chain, fetter, bond’
<i>le:oðubi:gnes</i>	(f.)	li:ðubi:gnes,	‘flexibility of limbs’

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		le:odobi: gnes	
<i>le:oducæ:ga</i>	(m.)		‘limbs serving as a key’
<i>leoðucræft</i>	(m.)		‘skill of hand’
<i>le:odusa:r</i>	(n.)		‘pain in the limbs’
<i>le:odusyrc</i>	(f.)		‘corslet’
<i>le:oduwa:cung</i>	(f.)	liðewa:cung	‘compeditorum’
<i>leoðuwa:cunga</i>	(?)	liðewa:cunga	‘mitigation’
<i>le:odweorc</i>	(n.)		‘poetry’
<i>le:odwi:se</i>	(f.)		‘verse, poetry’
<i>le:odword</i>	(n.)		‘a word in a poem’
<i>le:odwrenc</i>	(m.)		‘trick in a poem?, spurious passage?’
<i>le:odwyrhta</i>	(m.)	le:odwyrhta, le:ohtwyrhta	‘poet’
<i>le:ow</i>	(n.)	læ:uw	‘ham, thigh’
<i>leowe</i>	(f.)		‘league (distance)’
<i>le:pene</i>	(?)		‘a basket’
<i>lesca</i>	(m.)		‘groin’
<i>le:tani:a</i>	(m.)	læ:tania	‘litany’
<i>lettend</i>	(m.)		‘hinderer’
<i>letting</i>	(f.)	lætting	‘letting, hindrance, delay’
<i>leðer</i>	(n.)		‘hide, skin, leather’
<i>leðercodd</i>	(m.)		‘leather bag’
<i>leðerhelm</i>	(m.)		‘leathern helmet’
<i>leðerhosu</i>	(f.)		‘leathern gaiter’
<i>leðerwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘tanner, carrier’
<i>le:wsa</i>	(m.)	læ:wsa, hle:wesa	‘weakness; misery’
<i>li:c</i>	(n.)		‘body; corpse’
<i>li:cbeorg</i>	(f.)		‘coffin, sarcophagus’
<i>li:cburg</i>	(f.)		‘cemetery’
<i>liccung</i>	(f.)		‘licking’
<i>li:cettere</i>	(m.)	le:cetere, li:ccere, li:ccetere	‘deceiver, hypocrite’
<i>li:cettung</i>	(f.)	li:cetung	‘feigning, deceit, hypocrisy, flattery’
<i>li:cfæt</i>	(n.)		‘body’
<i>li:chama</i>	(m.)	li:cema	‘body, corpse; trunk’
<i>li:changa</i>	(m.)		‘gibbet?’
<i>li:chord</i>	(n.)		‘interior of the body’
<i>li:chrægel</i>	(n.)		‘winding-sheet’
<i>li:chryre</i>	(m.)		‘bodily decay, death’
<i>li:cle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘dirge’
<i>li:cmann</i>	(m.)		‘bearer, pall-bearer’
<i>li:cpytt</i>	(m.)		‘grave’
<i>li:crest</i>	(f.)	li:chryst	‘sepulchre, tomb; hearse; cemetery’
<i>li:csang</i>	(m.)		‘dirge’
<i>li:csa:r</i>	(n.)		‘wound’
<i>li:csto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of burial’

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<i>li:csyrce</i>	(f.)		‘corslet’
<i>li:ctu:n</i>	(m.)		‘burial-ground’
<i>li:cðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘obsequies, funeral; laying out (of corpse)’
<i>li:cðe:ote</i>	(f.)		‘pore’
<i>li:cðro:were</i>	(m.)		‘leper’
<i>li:cðru:h</i>	(f.)		‘sepulchre’
<i>li:cwi:glung</i>	(f.)		‘necromancy’
<i>li:cwund</i>	(f.)		‘wound’
<i>li:cwyrðnes</i>	(f.)		‘good pleasure’
<i>lid</i>	(n.)		‘ship, vessel’
<i>lida</i>	(m.)		‘sailor’
<i>lidmann</i>	(m.)	liðmann	‘seafarer, sailor, pirate’
<i>lidweard</i>	(m.)		‘ship-master’
<i>li:eg</i>	(mn.)	læ:g 2, le:g 1, li:g	‘fire, flame, lightning’
<i>li:esing 1</i>	(m.)	li:sing, ly:sing	‘freedman’
<i>li:esing 2</i>	(f.)	le:sing	‘deliverance, release’
<i>li:esnes</i>	(f.)	le:snes	‘redemption’
<i>li:f 1</i>	(n.)		‘life, existence; life-time. on li:fe, to: li:fe, li:fes alive; way of life (e.g. monastic); place where the life is according to rule, monastery’
<i>li:fbrycgung</i>	(f.)		‘way of life’
<i>li:fcearu</i>	(f.)		‘care about life’
<i>li:fdæg</i>	(m.)		‘life-day, lifetime’
<i>lifēn</i>	(f.)	leofen	‘sustenance’
<i>lifer</i>	(f.)		‘liver; a weight’
<i>lifera:dl</i>	(f.)		‘liver complaint’
<i>liferby:l</i>	(m.)		‘protuberance of the liver’
<i>liferhol</i>	(n.)		‘hollow in the liver’
<i>liferlæppa</i>	(m.)		‘lobe of the liver’
<i>liferse:ocnes</i>	(f.)		‘disease of the liver’
<i>liferwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the liver’
<i>liferwyr̥t</i>	(n.)		‘liverwort’
<i>li:ffadung</i>	(f.)		‘regulation of life’
<i>li:ffæc</i>	(n.)		‘lifetime, life’
<i>li:ffre:a</i>	(m.)		‘Lord of life, God’
<i>li:ffruma</i>	(m.)		‘source of life (God)’
<i>li:fgeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘death’
<i>li:fgesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘life’s conditions or record’
<i>li:fgetwinnan</i>	(mp.)		‘twins’
<i>li:fla:d</i>	(f.)		‘course of life, conduct’
<i>li:fle:ast</i>	(f.)	li:flæ:st	‘loss of life, death’
<i>li:flyre</i>	(m.)		‘loss of life’
<i>li:fneru</i>	(f.)		‘food, sustenance’
<i>li:fweard</i>	(m.)		‘guardian of life’
<i>li:fweg</i>	(m.)		‘way of life, way in life’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>li:fwela</i>	(m.)		‘riches’
<i>li:fwraðu</i>	(f.)		‘protection of life’
<i>li:fwynn</i>	(f.)		‘enjoyment of life’
<i>li:gberend</i>	(m.)		‘flame-bearer’
<i>li:gbryne</i>	(m.)	le:gbryne	‘burning, fire’
<i>li:gcwalu</i>	(f.)		‘fiery torment’
<i>li:gdraca</i>	(m.)	le:gdraca	‘fiery dragon’
<i>li:gegesa</i>	(m.)		‘flaming terror’
<i>li:get</i>	(nm.)	læ:gt, li:eget, li:git	‘lightning, flash of lightning’
<i>li:getræsc</i>	(m.)	le gestræsc, le:geræsc, li:græsc:	‘lightning, flash of light, coruscation’
<i>li:getsleht</i>	(m.)	le:getsleht, li:getsleht	‘lightning-stroke, thunderbolt’
<i>li:getu</i>	(f.)	le:getu	‘lightning, flash of lightning’
<i>li:getung</i>	(f.)		‘lightning’
<i>li:gy:r</i>	(n.)		‘fire’
<i>ligrægel</i>	(?)		‘a garment of varied hues’
<i>li:græscetung</i>	(f.)		‘lightning’
<i>li:græscung</i>	(f.)		‘lightning’
<i>li:gðracu</i>	(f.)		‘fiery onset, violence of flames’
<i>li:gy:ð</i>	(f.)		‘wave of fire’
<i>li:hting 1</i>	(f.)		‘relief, alleviation, release’
<i>li:hting 2</i>	(f.)	le:ohting	‘shining, illumination, light; dawn; lightning’
<i>li:htingnes</i>	(f.)		‘lightness of taxation’
<i>li:htnes</i>	(f.)		‘brightness’
<i>lilie</i>	(f.)		‘lily’
<i>lim</i>	(n.)	lym	‘limb, member; branch; agent, offspring?; bone?’
<i>li:m</i>	(m.)		‘anything sticky, lime, mortar, cement, gluten; bird-lime, snare’
<i>li:mfi:n</i>	(f.)		‘lime-heap’
<i>limgelecg</i>	(n.)		‘shape’
<i>limgesið</i>	(f.)		‘body’
<i>li:ming</i>	(f.)		‘smearing, plastering’
<i>limlæ:w</i>	(f.)		‘injury to limbs, mutilation’
<i>limræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘form?, disposition of the limbs?’
<i>limwæ:de</i>	(n.)		‘clothing’
<i>limwæstm</i>	(m.)		‘stature’
<i>li:n</i>	(n.)		‘flax, linen, cloth, napkin, towel’
<i>li:nacer</i>	(m.)		‘flax-field’
<i>lind</i>	(f.)	linde	‘lime-tree, linden; shield (of wood)’
<i>lindcroda</i>	(m.)		‘crash of shields, battle’
<i>lindgecrod</i>	(n.)		‘shield-bearing troop’
<i>lindgela:c</i>	(n.)		‘battle’
<i>lindgestealla</i>	(m.)		‘companion in war’
<i>lindhæbbende</i>	(m.)		‘shield-bearer, warrior’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>lindplega</i>	(m.)		‘shield-play, battle’
<i>lindrycg</i>	(m.)		‘ridge where limes grow’
<i>lindwered</i>	(n.)		‘troop armed with shields’
<i>lindwiga</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>lindwi:gend</i>	(m.)	lindwi:ggend	‘shielded warrior’
<i>li:ne</i>	(f.)		‘line, cable, rope; series, row; rule, direction’
<i>li:nenhrægl</i>	(n.)		‘linen cloth’
<i>li:nete</i>	(f.)	li:nece	‘linnet’
<i>li:netwige</i>	(f.)	li:netwige	‘linnet’
<i>li:nland</i>	(n.)		‘land in flax’
<i>li:nle:ag</i>	(m.)		‘flax ground’
<i>li:nsæ:d</i>	(n.)	li:nse:d	‘linseed’
<i>li:nse:tcorn</i>	(?)		‘a grain of linseed’
<i>li:nwæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘linen cloth or garment’
<i>li:nwyr</i>	(f.)		‘flax’
<i>lippa</i>	(m.)		‘lip’
<i>lippe</i>	(f.)		‘lip’
<i>li:ra</i>	(m.)	hli:ra, ly:ra	‘any flesh part of the body, muscle, calf of the leg’
<i>liss</i>	(f.)	li:s, li:ðs	‘grace, favour, love, kindness, mercy; joy, peace, rest; remission, forgiveness; alleviation; saving (of life)’
<i>list</i>	(mf.)		‘art, cleverness, cunning, experience, skill, craft’
<i>li:ste</i>	(f.)		‘list, fringe, border’
<i>listwrenc</i>	(m.)		‘deception’
<i>lit</i>	(?)		‘colour, dye’
<i>litigere</i>	(m.)		‘dyer’
<i>li:xung</i>	(f.)		‘brilliance, brightness’
<i>lið 1</i>	(nm.)	lyð 1	‘limb, member; joint; tip (of finger); point’
<i>li:ð 1</i>	(n.)		‘cider, native wine, fermented drink; beaker, cup’
<i>lið 2</i>	(n.)	lyð 2	‘fleet’
<i>li:ð 2</i>	(?)		‘mercy’
<i>Li:ða</i>	(m.)	Li:da	‘name of months June (æ:rra L.) and July (æftera L.)’
<i>liða:dl</i>	(f.)		‘gout’
<i>liðele:af</i>	(?)		‘camomile’
<i>liðera</i>	(m.)	leðera	‘sling, slinging pouch’
<i>liðere</i>	(f.)	liðre, lyðre	‘sling, slinging pouch’
<i>liðincel</i>	(n.)		‘little joint’
<i>li:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘mildness, softness, gentleness, kindness’
<i>liðse:aw</i>	(n.)		‘synovia’
<i>liðsmann</i>	(m.)	litsmann	‘seafarer, pirate’
<i>liðule</i>	(m?)		‘synovia’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>li:ðung</i>	(f.)		‘alleviation, relief’
<i>li:ðwæ:ge</i>	(n.)		‘drinking-cup’
<i>liðwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the limbs’
<i>li:ðwyr̥t</i>	(f.)	ly:ðwyr̥t	‘dwarf elder’
<i>lobbe</i>	(f.)		‘spider’
<i>loc 1</i>	(n.)	locc 2, locen 1	‘lock, bolt, bar; enclosure, fold, prison, stronghold; bargain, agreement, settlement, conclusion; clause’
<i>loca</i>	(m.)		‘enclosure, stronghold; lock (of wool)’
<i>locbore</i>	(f.)		‘one who wears long hair, free woman’
<i>locc 1</i>	(m.)	loc 2, locen 2	‘lock (of hair), hair, curl’
<i>locfeax</i>	(n.)		‘hair’
<i>locgewind</i>	(n.)		‘hair’
<i>lochyrdel</i>	(m.)		‘hurdle for sheepfolds’
<i>locor</i>	(m.)	locer	‘plane (tool)’
<i>locsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘stone closing an entrance’
<i>loddere</i>	(m.)		‘beggar’
<i>lof</i>	(n.)	lob	‘praise, glory, repute; song of praise, hymn; protection, help’
<i>lo:f</i>	(m.)	glo:f 2	‘redimicula; band’
<i>lofdæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘praiseworthy deed’
<i>lofherung</i>	(f.)		‘praising’
<i>lofla:c</i>	(n.)		‘offering in honour of any one’
<i>lofmægen</i>	(n.)		‘praise’
<i>lofsang</i>	(m.)		‘song of praise, canticle, hymn, psalm; lauds’
<i>lofsealm</i>	(m.)		‘the 148th Psalm, lauds’
<i>lofung</i>	(f.)		‘praising, laudation; appraising’
<i>lo:h</i>	(n.)		‘place, stead (only in phr. on his lo:h)’
<i>lo:hsceaft</i>	(m.)		‘bolt, bar? stick with a strap to it?’
<i>londa:dl</i>	(f.)		‘strangury?’
<i>Longbeardan</i>	(sbmpl.)		‘Lombards’
<i>loppe</i>	(f.)	coppe	‘spider’
<i>loppestre</i>	(f.)	lopust, lopystre	‘lobster; locust’
<i>lor</i>	(n.)	los	‘loss, destruction’
<i>lorg</i>	(fm.)	lorh	‘pole, distaff, weaver’s beam’
<i>losing</i>	(f.)		‘loss, destruction’
<i>loswist</i>	(f.)	losewist	‘loss, destruction’
<i>lot</i>	(n.)		‘fraud, guile’
<i>lotwrenc</i>	(m.)		‘deception, deceit, cunning, artifice, trick’
<i>lotwrencceast</i>	(f.)		‘cunning’
<i>loða</i>	(m.)		‘upper garment, mantle, cloak’
<i>loðrung</i>	(f.)		‘delusion’

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<i>lox</i>	(m.)		‘lynx’
<i>ludgæt</i>	(n.)		‘side-gate, postern gate’
<i>lufe</i>	(f.)		‘loved home’
<i>lufen</i>	(f.)		‘hope?; beloved home’
<i>lufestice</i>	(f.)		‘lovage (plant)’
<i>lufestre</i>	(f.)		‘female lover’
<i>luffeorm</i>	(f.)		‘hospitality’
<i>lufiend</i>	(m.)		‘lover’
<i>lufra:den</i>	(f.)		‘love’
<i>lufsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘pleasantness, kindness’
<i>lufita:cen</i>	(n.)		‘love-token’
<i>lufu</i>	(f.)		‘love, strong liking, affection, favour; desire; kind action; love (of God); amicable settlement’
<i>lufung</i>	(f.)		‘action of loving’
<i>luh</i>	(n.)		‘loch, pond’
<i>lundlaga</i>	(m.)		‘kidney’
<i>lungen</i>	(f.)		‘lung’
<i>lungena:dl</i>	(f.)		‘lung-disease’
<i>lungenæ:der</i>	(f.)		‘vein of the lungs’
<i>lungencoðu</i>	(f.)		‘lung disease’
<i>lungensealf</i>	(f.)		‘lung-salve’
<i>lungenwyr</i>	(f.)		‘lung-wort’
<i>lu:s</i>	(f.)		‘louse’
<i>lust 1</i>	(m.)		‘desire, appetite; pleasure; (pl) sensuous appetite, lust’
<i>lustbæ:rnnes</i>	(f.)		‘enjoyment, pleasure, desire’
<i>lustgeornnes</i>	(f.)		‘concupiscence’
<i>lustgryn</i>	(f.)		‘snare of pleasure’
<i>lustmoce</i>	(f.)		‘lady’s-smock (plant)’
<i>lu:sðorn</i>	(m.)		‘spindle-tree’
<i>lybb</i>	(n.)		‘drug, poison, charm’
<i>lybbestre</i>	(f.)		‘sorceress’
<i>lybcorn</i>	(n.)		‘a medicinal seed, wild saffron?’
<i>lybcraeft</i>	(m.)		‘skill in the use of drugs, magic, witchcraft’
<i>lybesn</i>	(f.)	libesn, lifesn, lifnes, lybsin, lybsn, lyfesn	‘charm, amulet, knot’
<i>lybla:c</i>	(nm.)		‘occult art, use of drugs for magic, witchcraft’
<i>lyblæ:ca</i>	(m.)		‘wizard, sorcerer’
<i>lyffetere</i>	(m.)	lystere, lyftere	‘flatterer’
<i>lyffetung</i>	(f.)		‘adulation, flattery’
<i>lyft</i>	(fmn.)	lift	‘air, sky, clouds, atmosphere. on lyfte on high, aloft’
<i>lyfta:dl</i>	(f.)		‘paralysis, palsy’
<i>lyftedor</i>	(m.)		‘clouds’
<i>lyftfæt</i>	(n.)		‘vessel in the air (moon)’

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<i>lyfffle:ogend</i>	(m.)		‘flier in the air, bird’
<i>lyffloga</i>	(m.)		‘flier in the air, dragon’
<i>lyftgela:c</i>	(n.)		‘flight through the air’
<i>lyfthelm</i>	(m.)		‘air, mist, cloud’
<i>lyftsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘aerial robber (raven)’
<i>lyftwundor</i>	(n.)		‘aerial wonder’
<i>lyftwynn</i>	(f.)		‘pleasure in flying; joyous air’
<i>lyge 1</i>	(m.)	lige, lygge	‘lie, falsehood’
<i>lyge 3</i>	(?)		‘sicalia, secale?, corn?, rye?’
<i>lygen 1</i>	(f.)	ligen	‘lie, falsehood’
<i>lygesearu</i>	(n.)		‘lying wile, trick’
<i>lygespell</i>	(n.)	ligespell	‘falsehood’
<i>lygeword</i>	(n.)	ligeword, ligenword	‘lying word, lie’
<i>lygewyrhta</i>	(m.)	ligewyrhta	‘liar’
<i>lygnes</i>	(f.)	lignes	‘falseness; false things’
<i>lynibor</i>	(n.)		‘borer, gimlet’
<i>lynis</i>	(m.)		‘linch-pin’
<i>lypenwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘tanner; basket maker’
<i>lyre</i>	(m.)	lere	‘loss, destruction, damage, hurt’
<i>lyrewrenc</i>	(m.)		‘hurtful intrigue’
<i>lysu 2</i>	(n.)	lesu 2	‘evil deed’
<i>lyswen 2</i>	(n.)	lyssen 2	‘pus, matter’
<i>ly:tel 3</i>	(?)		‘little’
<i>ly:telnes</i>	(f.)		‘smallness’
<i>lytignes</i>	(f.)		‘cunning’
<i>ly:tle</i>	(f.)		‘female slave’
<i>ly:tling</i>	(m.)		‘little one, infant, child; unimportant person’
<i>ly:tlung</i>	(f.)	li:tlung	‘diminution’
<i>lyttucas</i>	(mp.)		‘particles, small pieces’
<i>ly:ðernes</i>	(f.)	lu:ðernes	‘wickedness’
<i>lytwist</i>	(?)		‘deception’
<i>macung</i>	(f.)		‘making, doing’
<i>ma:dmo:d</i>	(n.)		‘foolishness’
<i>mæcg</i>	(m.)	mecg	‘man, disciple; son’
<i>mæcga</i>	(m.)		‘man’
<i>mæ:d</i>	(f.)	me:d 2, mæ:dwa 2, mæ:dwe	‘mead, meadow, pasture’
<i>mæ:dæcer</i>	(m.)		‘a meadow’
<i>mæ:ddi:c</i>	(f.)		‘a dike in a meadow’
<i>mæddre</i>	(f.)	mæ:dere, medere	‘madder’
<i>mæ:dencild</i>	(n.)		‘female child, girl’
<i>mæ:denhe:ap</i>	(m.)		‘band of virgins’
<i>mædereci:ð</i>	(m.)		‘sprig of madder’
<i>mæ:dlacu</i>	(f.)		‘meadow-stream’
<i>mæ:dland</i>	(m.)	mæ:dweland	‘meadow-land’
<i>mæ:dmæ:wect</i>	(?)	mæ:dmæ:wett	‘mowing of a meadow’

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<i>mæ:dmann</i>	(?)		‘mower’
<i>Mæ:dmo:nað</i>	(?)	Me:mo:nað	‘July’
<i>mæ:dræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘mowing, tract of mown grass’
<i>mæ:dsplott</i>	(m.)		‘plot of a meadow land’
<i>mæ:dwa l</i>	(m.)		‘mead, meadow, pasture’
<i>mæ:gbana</i>	(m.)		‘destroyer of kinsfolk’
<i>mæ:gbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘compensation paid to the relatives of a murdered man’
<i>mæ:gburg</i>	(f.)		‘family, tribe, race, people, nation; genealogy’
<i>mæ:gcild</i>	(n.)		‘young kinsman’
<i>mæ:gcnafa</i>	(m.)		‘youthful kinsman’
<i>mæ:gcwalm</i>	(m.)	me:gcwalm	‘murder of a relation’
<i>mægden</i>	(n.)	mæ:den, me:den	‘maiden, virgin; girl; maid, servant’
<i>mægdenæ:w</i>	(f.)		‘marriage with a virgin’
<i>mægdeneorðe</i>	(f.)		‘virgin soil’
<i>mægdenha:d</i>	(m.)		‘maidenhood’
<i>mægdenmann</i>	(m.)		‘maid, virgin’
<i>mægen</i>	(n.)	megen, mæg, mægn	‘bodily strength, might, main force, power, vigour, valour; virtue, efficacy, efficiency; good deed; picked men of a nation, host, troop, army; miracle’
<i>mægenbyrðen</i>	(f.)		‘huge burden’
<i>mægencorðor</i>	(n.)		‘strong troop’
<i>mægencreft</i>	(m.)		‘main force, great strength, might’
<i>mægencyning</i>	(m.)		‘mighty king’
<i>mægendæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘mighty deed’
<i>mægene:aca</i>	(m.)		‘succour’
<i>mægenearfeðe</i>	(n.)		‘great misery or trial’
<i>mægenellen</i>	(m.)		‘mighty valour’
<i>mægenfolc</i>	(n.)		‘mighty company’
<i>mægenfultum</i>	(m.)		‘mighty help’
<i>mægenhe:ap</i>	(m.)		‘powerful band’
<i>mægenle:ast</i>	(f.)	mægle:ast	‘weakness, feebleness; inability’
<i>mægenræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘mighty onslaught’
<i>mægenscype</i>	(m.)		‘might, power’
<i>mægenspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘power, virtue’
<i>mægensta:n</i>	(m.)		‘huge stone’
<i>mægenstrengo</i>	(f.)	mægenstrenðu	‘great might’
<i>mægenðegen</i>	(m.)		‘mighty minister’
<i>mægenðise</i>	(f.)		‘violence, force’
<i>mægenðre:at</i>	(m.)		‘mighty host’
<i>mægenðrymm</i>	(m.)		‘power, might, majesty, greatness, glory; virtue; heavenly host; Christ; heaven’
<i>mægenðrymnes</i>	(f.)		‘great glory, majesty’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>mægenweorc</i>	(n.)		‘mighty work’
<i>mægenwi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘general’
<i>mægenwudu</i>	(m.)		‘strong spear’
<i>mægenwundor</i>	(n.)		‘striking wonder’
<i>mæ:ggemo:t</i>	(n.)		‘meeting of kinsmen’
<i>mæ:ggewrit</i>	(n.)		‘genealogy, pedigree’
<i>mæ:ghæ:med</i>	(n.)		‘incest’
<i>mæ:ghand</i>	(f.)	me:ghand, me:ihand	‘natural heir, relative’
<i>mæ:glagu</i>	(f.)		‘law as to relatives’
<i>mæ:glufu</i>	(f.)		‘love’
<i>mæ:gmann</i>	(m.)		‘clansman’
<i>mæ:gmorðor</i>	(n.)		‘murder of a relative’
<i>mæ:gmyrðra</i>	(m.)		‘murderer of a relative, parricide’
<i>mæ:gracu</i>	(f.)		‘generation, genealogy’
<i>mæ:græ:den</i>	(f.)		‘relationship’
<i>mæ:græ:s</i>	(m.)		‘attack on relatives’
<i>mæ:gsci:r</i>	(f.)	me:gsci:r	‘division of a people containing the kinsmen of a particular family’
<i>mæ:gsibb</i>	(f.)		‘relationship; affection of relatives’
<i>mæ:gsibbung</i>	(f.)		‘reconciliation, peace-making’
<i>mæ:gslaga</i>	(m.)		‘slayer of a relative, parricide, fratricide’
<i>mæ:gsliht</i>	(m.)		‘murder of a relative’
<i>mægð</i>	(f.)	mægeð	‘maiden, virgin, girl, woman, wife’
<i>mægða</i>	(m.)		‘mayweed’
<i>mægðblæ:d</i>	(n.)	mægeðblæd	‘glory of virginity’
<i>mægðbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘fine for assault on an unmarried woman?’
<i>mæ:gðegesa</i>	(?)		‘viking’
<i>mægðha:d</i>	(m.)	meiðha:d	‘virginity, chastity, purity; band of young persons; relationship’
<i>mægðmann</i>	(m.)		‘maiden, virgin’
<i>mæ:gðmorðor</i>	(nm.)	me:gðmorðor	‘murder of kin’
<i>mæ:gðmyrðra</i>	(m.)		‘murderer of kin’
<i>mæ:gðræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘friendship, relationship’
<i>mæ:gðsibb</i>	(f.)	mæ:gðsybb	‘kindred’
<i>mæ:gwine</i>	(m.)		‘friendly relative, clansman’
<i>mæ:gwlite</i>	(m.)	me:gwlite, ma:gwlite	‘aspect, species, form’
<i>mæ:l 1</i>	(n.)	ma:l 2, me:l	‘mark, sign, ornament; cross, crucifix; armour, harness, sword; measure; time, point of time, occasion, season; time for eating, meal, meals; 730 meals in a year’
<i>mæ:l 2</i>	(f.)		‘talk, conversation; contest, battle’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>mæ:lcearu</i>	(f.)		‘trouble of the time’
<i>mæ:ldæg</i>	(m.)		‘appointed time, day’
<i>mæ:ldropa</i>	(m.)		‘phlegm, saliva, mucus’
<i>mæ:le 1</i>	(m.)	me:le	‘cup, bowl, bucket’
<i>mæ:lgesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘fate’
<i>mæ:lsceafa</i>	(m.)	mæ:lsceafa	‘canker, caterpillar’
<i>mæ:ltang</i>	(m.)		‘pair of compasses’
<i>mæ:ltange</i>	(f.)		‘pair of compasses’
<i>mæ:lti:d</i>	(f.)		‘meal-time’
<i>mæ:lti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘meal-time’
<i>mæ:nsumung</i>	(f.)		‘fellowship, participation’
<i>mæ:ra:c</i>	(f.)		‘boundary-oak’
<i>mæ:rapeldre</i>	(f.)		‘apple-tree on a boundary’
<i>mæ:rbro:c</i>	(m.)		‘boundary-brook’
<i>mæ:rcnoll</i>	(m.)		‘boundary-knoll’
<i>mæ:rcumb</i>	(m.)		‘border valley’
<i>mæ:rdi:c</i>	(f.)		‘boundary-dike’
<i>mæ:re 3</i>	(?)		‘declaration’
<i>mæ:relsra:p</i>	(m.)		‘ship’s rope, cable’
<i>mæ:rflo:de</i>	(?)		‘border channel’
<i>mæ:rford</i>	(?)		‘border ford’
<i>mæ:rfurh</i>	(?)		‘border furrow’
<i>mæ:rgeard</i>	(?)		‘border fence’
<i>mæ:rhege</i>	(m.)		‘boundary-hedge’
<i>mæ:rhline</i>	(?)		‘border ridge’
<i>mæringcwudu</i>	(n.)		‘mastic of sweet basil?’
<i>mæ:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘greatness, honour, fame’
<i>mæ:rpo:l</i>	(m.)	mæ:rpu:l	‘boundary-pool’
<i>mæ:rpytt</i>	(m.)		‘pit on a boundary’
<i>mæ:rsere</i>	(m.)	me:rsere	‘herald’
<i>mæ:rsi:c</i>	(?)		‘border rivulet’
<i>mæ:rsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘boundary stone’
<i>mæ:rsung</i>	(f.)	me:rsung	‘fame, report, renown; celebration, festival; exalting, magnifying’
<i>mæ:rsungti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘time of glorifying’
<i>mæ:rô</i>	(f.)	ma:rôu, me:rôu, mæ:rôu	‘glory, fame; famous exploit’
<i>mæ:rweorc</i>	(m.)		‘noble work’
<i>mæscre</i>	(f.)	mæ:scre	‘mesh’
<i>mæslere</i>	(m.)		‘sacristan’
<i>mæsse</i>	(f.)	messe	‘mass, Eucharist, celebration of Eucharist; special mass-day, festival of the church’
<i>mæsseæ:fen</i>	(m.)		‘eve of a festival’
<i>mæssebo:c</i>	(f.)		‘mass-book, missal’
<i>mæssecapitel</i>	(m.)		‘chapter of the mass’
<i>mæssecre:da</i>	(m.)		‘creed said at mass, Nicene creed’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>mæssedæg</i>	(m.)	mæssandæg	‘mass-day, festival’
<i>mæssegierela</i>	(m.)		‘mass-vestment, surplice’
<i>mæssehacele</i>	(f.)	mæssanhacele	‘mass-vestment, cope, chasuble’
<i>mæssehrægl</i>	(n.)		‘vestment, surplice’
<i>mæssela:c</i>	(n.)		‘mass-offering, host’
<i>mæsseniht</i>	(f.)		‘eve of a festival’
<i>mæsseppe:ost</i>	(m.)		‘mass-priest, clergyman, high-priest’
<i>mæsseppe:ostha:d</i>	(m.)		‘office or orders of a mass-priest’
<i>mæsseppe:ostsci:r</i>	(f.)		‘district for which a mass-priest officiated’
<i>mæsserbana</i>	(m.)		‘murderer of a priest’
<i>mæssere</i>	(m.)		‘priest who celebrates mass’
<i>mæssere:af</i>	(n.)		‘mass-vestments’
<i>mæssesang</i>	(m.)		‘office of mass’
<i>mæssesteall</i>	(m.)		‘seat in a church choir, place from which the priest said mass?’
<i>mæsseti:d</i>	(f.)		‘time of saying mass’
<i>mæsseðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘service of the mass, celebration of mass’
<i>mæsseðegn</i>	(m.)		‘mass-priest’
<i>mæsseu:hta</i>	(m.)		‘hour, or service, of matins on a feast-day’
<i>mæssewi:n</i>	(n.)	messewi:n	‘wine used at mass’
<i>mæssung</i>	(f.)		‘office of mass’
<i>mæst</i>	(m.)		‘ship’s mast; mast, food of swine, acorns, beechnuts’
<i>mæ:st</i>	(n.)	ma:st, me:st, me:ast	‘most’
<i>mæstcyst</i>	(f.)		‘mast-socket’
<i>mæstelberg</i>	(m.)		‘fattened hog’
<i>mæsten</i>	(n.)		‘mast, pasture for swine’
<i>mæstenræ:den</i>	(f.)	mæstræ:den	‘right of feeding swine in mast-pastures’
<i>mæstentre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘tree yielding mast’
<i>mæstland</i>	(f.)		‘land yielding mast’
<i>mæstling 1</i>	(n.)	mæsling, mæslen	‘brass’
<i>mæstling 2</i>	(m.)		‘fatling’
<i>mæstlingsmið</i>	(m.)		‘brass-worker’
<i>mæstlo:n</i>	(sbpl.)		‘pulleys at the top of a mast’
<i>mæstra:p</i>	(m.)		‘mast-rope’
<i>mæsttwist</i>	(m.)		‘rope supporting a mast’
<i>mæ:ting</i>	(f.)		‘dream’
<i>mæ:ð 1</i>	(f.)		‘measure, degree, proportion, rate; honour, respect, reverence; what is meet, right, fitness, ability, virtue, goodness; lot, state, rank’
<i>mæ:ð 2</i>	(n.)		‘cutting of grass’
<i>mæðel</i>	(n.)	meðel, mæðl,	‘council, meeting, popular’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		medel, meðl	assembly; speech, interview'
<i>mæðelcwide</i>	(m.)	meðelcwide	'discourse'
<i>mæðelern</i>	(n.)		'council-house, prætorium'
<i>mæðelfrið</i>	(mn.)	mæðlfrið	'security enjoyed by public assemblies'
<i>mæðelstede</i>	(m.)	meðelstede	'place of assembly; battlefield'
<i>mæðelword</i>	(n.)	meðelword	'address, speech'
<i>mæ:ðere</i>	(m.)	mæ:ðre	'mower'
<i>mæ:ðme:d</i>	(f.)		'pay for haymaking'
<i>mæ:ðung</i>	(f.)		'measuring, adjudication'
<i>mæ:w</i>	(m.)	me:aw, me:w, me:g	'mew, sea-gull'
<i>mæ:wpul</i>	(m.)	ma:wpul	'sea-gulls' pool'
<i>ma:ga</i>	(m.)		'son, descendant, young man, man'
<i>maga 1</i>	(m.)	mage 2	'son, descendant, young man, man'
<i>ma:gatoga</i>	(?)		'pedagogue'
<i>magdalatre:ow</i>	(n.)		'almond-tree'
<i>ma:ge</i>	(f.)	ma:ga:, mæ:ge	'female relative'
<i>mageðe</i>	(f.)	magaðe, mægeðe, magoðe, magðe	'camomile, mayweed'
<i>magister</i>	(m.)	mægister, mægester, mægster	'leader, chief, master, teacher'
<i>magisterdo:m</i>	(m.)	mægsterdo:m	'office of a master or teacher'
<i>magu</i>	(m.)	magu	'male kinsman, son, descendant; young man, servant; man, warrior'
<i>magodryht</i>	(f.)		'band of warriors'
<i>magogeoguð</i>	(f.)		'youth'
<i>magoræ:dend</i>	(m.)		'counsellor of men'
<i>magoræ:swa</i>	(m.)		'chief, prince'
<i>magorinc</i>	(m.)		'youth, man, warrior'
<i>magotimber</i>	(n.)		'child, son; increase of family, progeny'
<i>magotu:dor</i>	(n.)		'descendant, offspring'
<i>magoðegn</i>	(m.)		'vassal, retainer, warrior, man, servant, minister'
<i>ma:hling</i>	(?)		'parent, kinsman'
<i>Ma:ius</i>	(?)		'May'
<i>ma:l 1</i>	(n.)	mæ:l 3	'suit, cause, case, action, terms, agreement, covenanted pay. he: scylode ix scypa of ma:le he paid nine ships out of commission; spot, mark, blemish'
<i>malscrung</i>	(f.)		'enchantment, charm'
<i>ma:lswurd</i>	(n.)	ma:lswurd, mæ:lswurd, mæ:lswurd	'sword with inlaid ornament'

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<i>mamme</i>	(f.)		‘teat’
<i>mamor</i>	(m.)	mamera, mamra, momra	‘lethargy, heavy sleep’
<i>ma:n l</i>	(n.)		‘evil deed, crime, wickedness, guilt, sin; false oath’
<i>ma:na:ð</i>	(m.)		‘false oath, perjury’
<i>ma:na:ðswaru</i>	(f.)		‘perjury’
<i>ma:nbealu</i>	(n.)		‘crime, cruelty’
<i>manbo:t</i>	(f.)	monbo:t	‘fine paid to the lord of a man slain’
<i>ma:nbryne</i>	(m.)		‘fatal, destructive fire’
<i>mancus</i>	(m.)	mancos, mancas, mancs, moncus	‘a mancus, thirty silver pence, one-eighth of a pound’
<i>mancwealm</i>	(m.)		‘mortality, pestilence, destruction’
<i>mancwealmnes</i>	(f.)		‘manslaughter’
<i>mancwyld</i>	(f.)	moncwyld	‘mortality, pestilence’
<i>mancynn</i>	(n.)		‘mankind; inhabitants, people, men’
<i>mancyst</i>	(f.)		‘human virtue’
<i>mand</i>	(f.)	mond	‘basket’
<i>ma:ndæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘sin, crime’
<i>ma:ndæ:da</i>	(m.)		‘evil-doer’
<i>mandre:am</i>	(m.)		‘revelry, festivity’
<i>ma:ndrinc</i>	(m.)		‘poison’
<i>mandryhten</i>	(m.)		‘lord, master’
<i>ma:nfæ:hðu</i>	(f.)		‘wickedness’
<i>manfaru</i>	(f.)		‘host, troop’
<i>ma:nfeld</i>	(m.)		‘field of crime’
<i>ma:nfolm</i>	(f.)		‘evil-doer; hand’
<i>ma:nfordæ:dla</i>	(m.)		‘evil-doer’
<i>ma:nforwyrht</i>	(n.)		‘evil deed, sin’
<i>ma:nfre:a</i>	(m.)		‘lord of evil’
<i>ma:nfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘wickedness’
<i>manfultum</i>	(m.)	monfultum	‘military force’
<i>ma:ngenga</i>	(m.)		‘evil-doer’
<i>ma:ngeni:ðla</i>	(m.)		‘evil persecutor’
<i>mangere</i>	(m.)	mancgere	‘trader, merchant, broker’
<i>ma:ngewyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘sinner’
<i>mangung</i>	(f.)		‘trade, business’
<i>mangunghu:s</i>	(n.)		‘house of merchandise’
<i>ma:nhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘home of wickedness, hell’
<i>maniend</i>	(m.)		‘admonisher; collector; creditor’
<i>manigfealdnes</i>	(f.)		‘multiplicity, abundance, complexity’
<i>manigte:awnes</i>	(f.)	mænity:wnes	‘skill, dexterity’
<i>manli:ca</i>	(m.)		‘effigy, image, statue’
<i>manlufu</i>	(f.)		‘love for men’
<i>mann</i>	(m.)	monn, man, mon	‘person (male or female); man;

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			mankind; brave man, hero; vassal, servant; name of the rune for m'
<i>manna 1</i>	(m.)		'man'
<i>manna 2</i>	(n.)		'manna (food)'
<i>manne:aca</i>	(m.)	mone:aca	'progeny'
<i>mannhata</i>	(m.)	monnhata	'man-hater'
<i>mannmægen</i>	(n.)	monnmægen	'troop, force cohort'
<i>mannmenigu</i>	(f.)	monnmenigu	'multitude'
<i>mannmyrring</i>	(f.)		'destruction of men'
<i>mannmyrðra</i>	(m.)		'a homicide'
<i>mannsýlen</i>	(f.)	mannsýlen, mansýlen 1	'traffic in men, sale of men unlawfully as slaves'
<i>manræ:den</i>	(f.)		'dependence, homage, service, tribute, due'
<i>manri:m</i>	(n.)		'number of men'
<i>ma:nsceatt</i>	(m.)		'usury'
<i>ma:nsceaða</i>	(m.)		'enemy, sinner'
<i>ma:nscild</i>	(f.)		'crime, fault, sin'
<i>manscipe</i>	(m.)		'humanity, courtesy'
<i>manslaga</i>	(m.)		'man-slayer, murderer'
<i>ma:nslagu</i>	(f.)		'cruel blow'
<i>manslege</i>	(m.)		'manslaughter, homicide'
<i>manslieht</i>	(m.)	manslæht, mansleht, mansliht	'manslaughter, murder'
<i>manslot</i>	(?)	mannshlutr	'share in ownership of land? measure of land?'
<i>ma:nswara</i>	(m.)	ma:nswora	'perjurer'
<i>ma:nswaru</i>	(f.)		'perjury'
<i>ma:nswica</i>	(m.)	mannswi:ca	'deceiver, traitor'
<i>mansýlen</i>	(f.)	mansýlen 2	'traffic in men, act of selling men as slaves'
<i>manðe:aw</i>	(m.)	ma:nðe:aw	'habit, custom (sinful custom)'
<i>manðe:of</i>	(m.)		'man-stealer'
<i>manðrymm</i>	(m.)		'troop of men'
<i>manðwæ:nes</i>	(f.)	monðwæ:nes, manðwyrnes	'gentleness, courtesy, weakness'
<i>manu</i>	(f.)		'mane'
<i>manung</i>	(f.)		'admonition; claim; place of toll; district for purposes of tribute or taxation, residents in a taxing district'
<i>ma:nwamm</i>	(m.)	ma:nwomm	'guilty stain'
<i>ma:nweorc 1</i>	(n.)		'crime, sin'
<i>manweorod</i>	(m.)	monweorod	'collection of men, troop, congregation, assembly'
<i>manweorðung</i>	(f.)		'adoration of human beings'
<i>manwi:se</i>	(f.)	monwi:se	'manner or custom of men'
<i>ma:nword</i>	(n.)		'wicked word'

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<i>ma:nwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘evil-doer, sinner’
<i>manwyrð</i>	(n.)		‘value or price of a man’
<i>mapulder</i>	(m.)	mabuldor, mapolder, mapuldre, mapuldor, mapuldur	‘maple tree’
<i>marc</i>	(n.)		‘a denomination of weight (usu. half a pound), mark (money of account)’
<i>mare</i>	(f.)	mere 2, mære 1	‘nightmare, monster’
<i>market</i>	(n.)	marcet	‘market; market rights’
<i>marma</i>	(m.)		‘marble’
<i>marmansta:n</i>	(m.)	marmelsta:n, marmorsta:n, marmsta:n, mearmsta:n	‘marble, piece of marble’
<i>marmsta:ngedelf</i>	(n.)		‘quarrying of marble’
<i>martir</i>	(m.)	martyre, martyr	‘martyr’
<i>martirlogium</i>	(m.)		‘martyrology’
<i>martyrcynn</i>	(m.)		‘race of martyrs’
<i>martyrdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘martyrdom’
<i>martyrha:d</i>	(m.)		‘martyrdom’
<i>martyrracu</i>	(f.)		‘martyrology’
<i>martyrung</i>	(f.)		‘passion (of Christ)’
<i>masc 1</i>	(?)		‘mash’
<i>ma:se</i>	(f.)		‘name of a small bird’
<i>massere</i>	(m.)		‘merchant; moneylender’
<i>mattuc</i>	(m.)	mættuc	‘mattock; fork, trident’
<i>maða</i>	(m.)	maðu, mata	‘maggot, worm, grub’
<i>maðelere</i>	(m.)		‘speaker, haranguer’
<i>maðelung</i>	(f.)		‘loquacity’
<i>ma:ðmæ:ht</i>	(f.)		‘valuable thing, treasure’
<i>ma:ðmcleofa</i>	(m.)	ma:dcleofa	‘treasure-chamber’
<i>ma:ðmcyst</i>	(f.)		‘treasure-chest’
<i>ma:ðmgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘treasure’
<i>ma:ðmhord</i>	(n.)		‘treasure-hoard’
<i>ma:ðmhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘treasure-house, treasury’
<i>ma:ðmhyrde</i>	(m.)		‘treasurer’
<i>ma:ððumfæt</i>	(n.)		‘precious vessel’
<i>ma:ððumgesteald</i>	(n.)		‘treasure’
<i>ma:ððumgifu</i>	(f.)		‘gift of treasure’
<i>ma:ððumgyfa</i>	(m.)		‘giver of treasure, prince, king’
<i>ma:ððumsele</i>	(m.)		‘hall of treasure’
<i>ma:ððumsigle</i>	(n.)		‘costly ornament’
<i>ma:ððumsweord</i>	(n.)		‘costly sword’
<i>ma:ððumwela</i>	(m.)		‘valuables’
<i>ma:ðum</i>	(m.)	ma:ðm, ma:dm, ma:ððum	‘treasure, object of value, jewel, ornament, gift’

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<i>max</i>	(n.)	masc 2	‘net’
<i>ma:xwyr̥t</i>	(f.)		‘mash-wort (malt soaked in boiling water)’
<i>meagolmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘earnestness’
<i>meagolnes</i>	(f.)		‘earnestness, strength of will’
<i>mealms̥ta:n</i>	(m.)		‘sandstone’
<i>mealt 1</i>	(n.)	malt 2	‘steeped grain, malt’
<i>mealtealoð</i>	(n.)		‘malt-ale’
<i>mealtgescot</i>	(n.)		‘payment in malt’
<i>mealthu:s</i>	(n.)		‘malt-house’
<i>mealtwyr̥t</i>	(f.)	mealtwurt	‘malt-wort’
<i>mealwe</i>	(f.)	malwe, mealewe	‘mallow’
<i>mearc</i>	(f.)	mærc 1, merc	‘standard; defined area, district, province’
<i>mearca</i>	(m.)		‘space marked out’
<i>mearc̥di:c</i>	(f.)	mercdi:c	‘boundary-ditch’
<i>mearc̥cere</i>	(m.)	mærc̥cere	‘writer, notary’
<i>mearc̥ford</i>	(?)		‘boundary-ford’
<i>mearc̥gemot</i>	(?)		‘court for settling boundaries of properties?’
<i>mearc̥græ:fa</i>	(m.)		‘boundary-thicket’
<i>mearc̥h̥linc</i>	(m.)		‘boundary-ridge’
<i>mearc̥hof</i>	(n.)		‘dwelling’
<i>mearc̥i:ser̥n</i>	(n.)	mearc̥i:sen	‘branding-iron’
<i>mearc̥land</i>	(n.)		‘border-land, march, moor; province, country, district; sea-coast’
<i>mearc̥pæð</i>	(m.)		‘road, path’
<i>mearc̥stapa</i>	(m.)		‘march-haunter’
<i>mearc̥stede</i>	(m.)		‘border-land, desolate district’
<i>mearc̥ðre:at</i>	(m.)		‘army, troop’
<i>mearc̥ung</i>	(f.)	mærc̥ung, merc̥ung, mercong	‘marking , branding; mark, characteristic; constellation; title, chapter’
<i>mearc̥weard</i>	(m.)		‘wolf’
<i>mearc̥weg</i>	(m.)		‘border-road’
<i>mearc̥will</i>	(m.)		‘boundary-spring’
<i>mearg 1</i>	(nm.)	mærg, merg, mærc 2, mearh 2, mear 1, merig 2	‘marrow, pith; sausage’
<i>me:ar̥gealla</i>	(m.)	mergealla, me:ar̥gella	‘gentian’
<i>mearh 1</i>	(m.)	mearg 2, mærh, mear 2	‘horse, steed’
<i>mearhæcc̥el</i>	(n.)		‘sausage-meat’
<i>mearh̥cofa</i>	(m.)		‘bone’
<i>mearh̥gehæc</i>	(n.)		‘sausage-meat’
<i>mearð</i>	(m.)	mærð, merð, mærðu, meard 2	‘marten’
<i>mearuwnes</i>	(f.)	marenis	‘tenderness, frailty’

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<i>meatte</i>	(f.)	matte, matt	‘mat, mattress’
<i>me:ce</i>	(m.)		‘sword, blade’
<i>me:cefisc</i>	(m.)	mæ:cefisc	‘mullet’
<i>me:d 1</i>	(f.)	meard 3	‘meed, reward, pay, price, compensation, bribe’
<i>meddrosna</i>	(fp.)		‘dregs of mead’
<i>medema</i>	(m.)	meodema, meodoma, meðema	‘treadle’
<i>medemlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘mediocrity’
<i>medemnes</i>	(f.)		‘dignity, worth; benignity, condescension’
<i>medemung</i>	(f.)		‘measuring, measure’
<i>me:dgilda</i>	(m.)	mæ:dgilda	‘pensioner, hireling’
<i>medmicel 2</i>	(n.)	medemmicel 2, midmycel 2	‘a little’
<i>medmicelnes</i>	(f.)		‘smallness (of mind)’
<i>me:dren 2</i>	(n.)	me:deren 2, me:dern 2	‘the mother’s side (by descent)’
<i>me:drencynn</i>	(n.)		‘mother’s kindred’
<i>me:drengcynd</i>	(n.)	mo:dercynd	‘mother’s nature’
<i>me:drenmæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘maternal kinsman’
<i>me:drenmæ:gð</i>	(f.)		‘maternal kindred’
<i>me:dsceatt</i>	(m.)	me:tsceat	‘payment, fee, reward, bribe, gift’
<i>medse:lð</i>	(f.)	medsæ:lð	‘ill-fortune’
<i>medtrumnes</i>	(f.)	metrumnes, medtrymnes, metrymnes	‘weakness, infirmity, sickness, illness, disease’
<i>medu</i>	(mn.)	medo, meodu, meodo	‘mead (drink)’
<i>meduærn</i>	(n.)	medoærn	‘mead-hall, banqueting-house’
<i>medubenc</i>	(f.)		‘bench in a mead hall’
<i>meduburg</i>	(f.)		‘mead-city, rejoicing city’
<i>medudre:am</i>	(m.)		‘mead-joy, jollity’
<i>medudrenc</i>	(m.)	meodudrenc	‘mead’
<i>medudrinc</i>	(m.)	medodrinc	‘mead-drinking’
<i>meduful</i>	(n.)		‘mead-cup’
<i>meduheall</i>	(f.)		‘mead-hall’
<i>meduræ:den</i>	(f.)	meoduræ:den	‘strong drink?, dealing out of mead?’
<i>meduscenc</i>	(m.)	meoduscenc	‘mead cup’
<i>meduscerwen</i>	(f.)	meaduscerwen	‘deprivation of (mead-)joy, distress, mortal panic?’
<i>meduseld</i>	(n.)		‘mead-hall’
<i>medusetl</i>	(n.)	meodusetl, medosetl	‘mead-seat’
<i>medusti:g</i>	(f.)		‘path to the mead-hall’
<i>meduwong</i>	(m.)	meoduwong, medowong	‘field (where the mead-hall stood)’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>meduwyrhta</i>	(?)	me:dwyrrhta 2	‘brewer’
<i>meduwyrtr</i>	(f.)	medewyrtr, meoduwyrtr	‘meadow-sweet; rubia, madder’
<i>me:dwyrrhta 1</i>	(m.)		‘a hireling’
<i>meld</i>	(f.)		‘proclamation’
<i>melda</i>	(m.)		‘reporter, informer, betrayer’
<i>melde</i>	(f.)		‘orache (plant)’
<i>meldfeoh</i>	(n.)		‘informer’s reward’
<i>meldung</i>	(f.)		‘betrayal’
<i>melede:aw</i>	(mn.)	milde:aw	‘honey-dew, nectar’
<i>meltung</i>	(f.)		‘digestion’
<i>melu</i>	(n.)	mealu, meolu, mela, melo, meluw, meolo	‘meal, flour’
<i>melugescot</i>	(n.)		‘payment in meal’
<i>meluhu:dern</i>	(n.)		‘meal-house’
<i>meluhu:s</i>	(n.)	mealehu:s, melehu:s	‘meal-house’
<i>mene</i>	(m.)	myne 2, mine 2	‘necklace, collar, ornament, jewel’
<i>menescilling</i>	(m.)	mynescilling	‘moon-shaped ornament, coin worn as ornament’
<i>mengung</i>	(f.)		‘mixture, composition; fellowship’
<i>menigdu</i>	(f.)		‘band of people’
<i>menigu</i>	(f.)	mænu, manigu, mænigu, menigeo, manigeo, menego, mengeo, mengo, mengu, menio, menu	‘company, multitude, host’
<i>mennen</i>	(nf.)	mennenu, mænnen, mænnenu, minnen, minnenu, menen	‘handmaiden, slave’
<i>mennisc 2</i>	(n.)	menisc 2, mennesc	‘mankind, folk, race, people’
<i>mennisclicnes</i>	(f.)		‘state of man, human nature, incarnation; humaneness, humanity’
<i>menniscnes</i>	(f.)		‘state of man, human nature, incarnation; humaneness, humanity’
<i>menniscu</i>	(f.)		‘humanity, human state’
<i>mentel</i>	(m.)	mæntel	‘mantle, cloak’
<i>mentelpre:on</i>	(m.)		‘mantle-pin, brooch’
<i>me:o</i>	(mf?)		‘a shoe or sock covering the fool’
<i>meolc 2</i>	(f.)	milc 2, meoloc 2, meoluc 2, mylc 2	‘milk’
<i>meolcde:ond</i>	(m.)	milcde:ond,	‘suckling’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		meolcte:ond, milcte:ond	
<i>meolcfæt</i>	(n.)	melcinfæt	‘milk-pail’
<i>meolcsu:cend</i>	(m.)		‘suckling’
<i>meord</i>	(f.)	meard 1, meorð	‘reward, pay’
<i>meoring</i>	(f.)		‘danger?; hindrance?’
<i>me:os 1</i>	(m.)		‘moss’
<i>me:owle</i>	(f.)		‘maiden, virgin; woman’
<i>meox</i>	(n.)	meocs, mex, mix, myx	‘filth, dirt, dung’
<i>meoxbearwe</i>	(f.)		‘dung-barrow’
<i>meoxforce</i>	(f.)	myxforce	‘dung-fork’
<i>meoxscofl</i>	(f.)	mexscofl	‘dung-shovel’
<i>meoxwylie</i>	(f.)	meocswilie	‘dung-basket’
<i>mera</i>	(m.)		‘incubus’
<i>mere 1</i>	(m.)	mære 2	‘sea, ocean; lake, pond, pool, cistern’
<i>mereba:t</i>	(m.)		‘sea-boat, vessel’
<i>merecandel</i>	(f.)		‘sun’
<i>merece</i>	(m.)	merce, merice	‘smallage, wild celery’
<i>mereciast</i>	(f.)		‘sea-chest, ark’
<i>merede:að</i>	(m.)		‘death at sea’
<i>merede:or</i>	(n.)		‘sea-animal’
<i>merefara</i>	(m.)		‘sailor’
<i>merefaroð</i>	(m.)		‘surging of the waves’
<i>merefix</i>	(m.)		‘sea-fish’
<i>mereflo:d</i>	(m.)		‘sea, body of water, deluge’
<i>meregrot</i>	(n.)		‘pearl’
<i>meregrota</i>	(m.)		‘pearl’
<i>meregrund</i>	(m.)		‘lake-bottom, depths of the sea’
<i>merehengest</i>	(m.)		‘sea-horse, ship’
<i>merehrægl</i>	(n.)		‘sail’
<i>merehu:s</i>	(n.)		‘sea-house, the ark’
<i>merehwearf</i>	(m.)		‘sea-shore’
<i>merela:d</i>	(f.)		‘sea-way’
<i>mereli:ðende</i>	(m.)		‘seafaring (man), sailor’
<i>meremennen</i>	(f.)	meremenn, meremenin	‘mermaid, siren’
<i>merenæ:ddra</i>	(m.)	myrenæ:ddra	‘murena, sea-adder, lamprey’
<i>merenæ:ddre</i>	(f.)	merenæ:dre	‘murena, sea-adder, lamprey’
<i>meresteall</i>	(m.)		‘stagnant water’
<i>merestræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘sea-path’
<i>merestre:am</i>	(m.)		‘sea-water’
<i>merestrengo</i>	(f.)		‘strength in swimming’
<i>mereswi:n</i>	(n.)		‘porpoise, dolphin’
<i>meretorr</i>	(m.)		‘towering wall of the (Red) Sea’
<i>mereðyssa</i>	(m.)		‘ship’
<i>mereward</i>	(m.)		‘sea-warden’

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<i>merewi:f</i>	(n.)		‘water-witch’
<i>Merewi:oiŋg</i>	(?)		‘the Merovingian’
<i>mersc</i>	(m.)	mærsc, merisc	‘marsh, swamp’
<i>merscho:fe</i>	(m.)		‘marsh-hove’
<i>merschop</i>	(n.)		‘high ground in fenny country’
<i>merscland</i>	(n.)		‘marsh-land’
<i>merscmealwe</i>	(f.)		‘marsh-mallow’
<i>merscmeargealla</i>	(m.)		‘a kind of gentian; gentiana pneumo-nanthe (BT)’
<i>merscmylen</i>	(f.)		‘mill in a fen’
<i>merscware</i>	(pl.)		‘inhabitants of marshes’
<i>mertze</i>	(f.)		‘merchandise; trading dues’
<i>mesa</i>	(fp.)		‘dung’
<i>me:se</i>	(f.)	me:ose, mi:se, my:se	‘table; what is placed on a table’
<i>me:shrægel</i>	(n.)	my:shrægel	‘napkin’
<i>metbælg</i>	(m.)		‘wallet’
<i>mete</i>	(m.)	mæt, mæte, meta	‘meat, food’
<i>metearn</i>	(n.)	metearn, metern	‘refectory’
<i>metea:fli:ung</i>	(f.)		‘atrophy’
<i>metea:wel</i>	(?)		‘meat-hook?’
<i>meteclyfa</i>	(m.)		‘food-store, pantry’
<i>metecorn</i>	(n.)		‘allowance of corn to dependants’
<i>metecu:</i>	(f.)		‘cow for killing’
<i>metecweorra</i>	(m.)		‘surfeit, indigestion’
<i>metefæt</i>	(n.)	metfæt	‘dish’
<i>metefæ:tels</i>	(m.)		‘cupboard for food’
<i>metegafol</i>	(n.)		‘payment in food’
<i>metegearwa</i>	(fp.)		‘preparations of food’
<i>metela:f</i>	(f.)		‘leavings of a meal’
<i>meteli:est</i>	(f.)	metelæ:st, metele:ast, metele:st, meteli:st, metely:st	‘lack of food, starvation’
<i>metend</i>	(m.)		‘measurer; God’
<i>metene:ad</i>	(f.)		‘requisites in the way of food’
<i>meteni:ðing</i>	(?)		‘food-niggard’
<i>me:ter</i>	(n.)		‘metre, versification’
<i>meteræ:dere</i>	(m.)		‘reader at meal-times’
<i>me:tercræft</i>	(m.)		‘art of versifying’
<i>me:tere</i>	(m.)		‘painter’
<i>me:terfers</i>	(n.)		‘hexameter verse’
<i>me:tergeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘verse’
<i>me:terwyrhta</i>	(m.)	me:derwyrhta	‘metrician, poet’
<i>meteso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘craving, appetite’
<i>metesticca</i>	(m.)		‘spoon’
<i>meteswamm</i>	(m.)		‘edible mushroom’

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<i>meteti:d</i>	(f.)		‘meal-time’
<i>meteðegn</i>	(m.)		‘seneschal, steward’
<i>meteðing</i>	(n.)		‘operation connected with cooking’
<i>meteu:tsiht</i>	(f.)		‘dysentery’
<i>metgeard</i>	(f.)	metegyrd, metgyrd	‘measuring-stick, rod, pole, perch’
<i>me:ting</i>	(f.)		‘painting, picture’
<i>metod</i>	(m.)	meotod, meotud, metud	‘fate; Creator, God, Christ’
<i>methodsceaft</i>	(f.)		‘decree of fate, doom, death. gewi:tan m. se:on, to: methodsceaft to die’
<i>methodwang</i>	(m.)	meotudwang	‘battlefield’
<i>metra:p</i>	(m.)		‘measuring-rope, sounding-line’
<i>metscipe</i>	(m.)		‘feeding, meal’
<i>metseax</i>	(n.)		‘meat-knife’
<i>metsung</i>	(f.)		‘feeding, provisioning’
<i>metten</i>	(f.)		‘one of the Fates’
<i>me:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘fatigue’
<i>micelu</i>	(f.)	mycelu	‘largeness, size’
<i>micga</i>	(m.)	migga	‘urine’
<i>micge</i>	(f.)		‘urine’
<i>micgern</i>	(?)	mycgern	‘internal fat, suet’
<i>middæg</i>	(m.)		‘mid-day, noon; one of the canonical hours, sext. fram middæge oð no:n from noon to 3pm’
<i>middægsang</i>	(m.)		‘mid-day service, sext’
<i>middægti:d</i>	(f.)		‘noon’
<i>middægðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘dinner’
<i>middangeard</i>	(m.)	middaneard	‘the globe, world, earth; mankind’
<i>middangeardto:dæ:lend</i>	(?)		‘cosmographer’
<i>middansumer</i>	(m.)	middesumer	‘midsummer (24 June)’
<i>middanwinter</i>	(m.)		‘midwinter, Christmas’
<i>midde 2</i>	(f.)		‘middle, centre (only in phr. on middan)’
<i>middel 1</i>	(n.)	midel 2	‘middle, centre; waist’
<i>middelædr</i>	(f.)		‘median vein’
<i>middeldæg</i>	(m.)		‘mid-day, noon’
<i>middeldæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘middle’
<i>middelfinger</i>	(m.)		‘middle finger’
<i>middelfle:ra</i>	(m.)		‘partition, septum’
<i>middelfle:re</i>	(f.)		‘partition, septum; the part of the nose between the flaring sides at the end’
<i>middelfo:t</i>	(m.)		‘instep’
<i>middelgemæ:ru</i>	(np.)		‘central region’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>middelgesculdru</i>	(np.)		‘part of the body between the shoulders’
<i>middelhrycg</i>	(m.)		‘middle ridge’
<i>middelniht</i>	(f.)		‘midnight’
<i>middelri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘the middle kingdom’
<i>middelsæ:</i>	(?)		‘middle sea’
<i>middeniht</i>	(f.)	middeneiht, middernæht	‘midnight’
<i>middeward 3</i>	(sb.)		‘middle’
<i>midfæsten</i>	(m.)		‘mid-Lent’
<i>midfeorh 1</i>	(mn.)	midfeorwe 2, midferhð 2, midferh 2	‘youth, middle age’
<i>midfyrhtnes</i>	(f.)	midferhtnes (BT y Sweet), midferhðnes (Sweet)	‘middle age’
<i>midgearwung</i>	(f.)		‘preparation’
<i>midgesi:ð</i>	(n.)		‘companion’
<i>midhelp</i>	(f.)	miðhelp	‘help, assistance’
<i>midhilde</i>	(f.)		‘middle of the hilt’
<i>midhly:t</i>	(m.)		‘fellowship’
<i>midhrif</i>	(nm.)	midrif	‘midriff, diaphragm; bowels’
<i>midhriðre</i>	(n.)	midhryðe	‘diaphragm’
<i>mi:dl</i>	(n.)	mi:ðl	‘bit (of a bridle); oar-thong’
<i>midlen 1</i>	(n.)	medlen	‘middle, centre, midst’
<i>midlencten</i>	(n.)		‘mid-Lent’
<i>mi:dlhring</i>	(m.)		‘ring of a bit’
<i>midligend</i>	(m.)		‘mediator’
<i>midlung</i>	(f.)		‘middle, midst’
<i>midnedæg</i>	(m.)		‘mid-day’
<i>midnes</i>	(f.)		‘middle, midst’
<i>midniht</i>	(f.)		‘midnight’
<i>midra:d</i>	(f.)		‘riding in company’
<i>midsingend</i>	(m.)		‘one who sings with another’
<i>midspecend</i>	(m.)		‘interlocutor, advocate’
<i>midspreca</i>	(m.)	midspeca	‘advocate; liberator, excuser’
<i>midstre:am</i>	(m.)		‘mid-stream’
<i>midsummer</i>	(m.)	midsumor	‘midsummer’
<i>Midsummermo:nað</i>	(?)		‘June’
<i>midðro:wung</i>	(f.)		‘compassion’
<i>midweg</i>	(m.)		‘midway’
<i>midwinter</i>	(m.)		‘midwinter, Christmas’
<i>Midwintermo:nað</i>	(?)		‘December’
<i>midwist</i>	(f.)		‘presence, society; cooperation, participation’
<i>midwunung</i>	(f.)		‘living in company, fellowship’
<i>midwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘cooperator’
<i>midyrfenuma</i>	(m.)		‘coheir’

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<i>Mierce 1</i>	(pl.)	Miercan, Mirce 4, Mirca, Myrce 2, Myrcan	‘Mercians; Mercia’
<i>miere</i>	(f.)	mere 3, mire, myre	‘mare’
<i>mierra</i>	(m.)	merra	‘deceiver’
<i>mierrelse</i>	(f.)	myrrelse 2	‘cause of offence’
<i>mierring</i>	(f.)	merring, mirring, myrring	‘hindering; squandering, waste’
<i>miggung</i>	(f.)	mi:ging	‘making water’
<i>migoða</i>	(m.)	micgða, migeða	‘urine’
<i>miht 1</i>	(f.)	maht, mæht 1, meaht 1, meht 1, mieht 1, myht 1	‘might, bodily strength; power, authority, ability; virtue; mighty work, miracle; (pl) Gods, angels’
<i>mihtesetl</i>	(n.)		‘seat of power’
<i>mihtloc</i>	(?)	meahtloc	‘belt of might’
<i>mihtmo:d</i>	(n.)		‘violent temper, passion’
<i>mi:l 1</i>	(f.)		‘mile’
<i>mi:l 2</i>	(n.)		‘millet’
<i>mi:lgemæt</i>	(m.)		‘mile-measure, milestone?’
<i>mi:lgemearc</i>	(n.)		‘measure by miles’
<i>mi:lgetæl</i>	(n.)		‘mile’
<i>mildheortnes</i>	(f.)		‘loving-kindness, mercy, pity’
<i>mildnes</i>	(f.)		‘mildness, mercy’
<i>mi:lite</i>	(?)		‘soldiers’
<i>mi:lpæð</i>	(m.)		‘distance reckoned by miles?, road with milestones on it?’
<i>milscapuldor</i>	(f.)	mircapuldor	‘sweet apple tree’
<i>milt</i>	(m.)	mylt	‘milt, spleen’
<i>miltcoðe</i>	(f.)	miltcoðu	‘disease of the spleen’
<i>milte</i>	(mf.)		‘milt, spleen’
<i>miltwærc</i>	(m.)	miltwærc	‘pain in the spleen’
<i>milts</i>	(f.)	milds, milz	‘mercy, compassion, benevolence, kindness, favour, joy’
<i>miltsung</i>	(f.)		‘moderation, reduction (of punishment)’
<i>mi:ma</i>	(m.)		‘mime’
<i>mind</i>	(?)		‘diadem’
<i>mindo:m</i>	(m.)		‘state of exile; pusillanimity’
<i>minsung</i>	(f.)		‘parsimony’
<i>mint</i>	(f.)	minte	‘mint’
<i>minthamm</i>	(m.)		‘field of mint’
<i>mirce 3</i>	(n.)	myrce 3	‘murkiness, darkness’
<i>mirrels</i>	(mf.)	merrels, myrcels, mierrels	‘sign, token, seal, signet; mark, marked place; trophy’
<i>misbyrd</i>	(f.)		‘abortion’
<i>misbyrdo</i>	(f.)		‘malformation’
<i>miscenning</i>	(f.)		‘a mistake or variation in pleading before a court; a fine

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			exacted for this'
<i>misdæ:d</i>	(f.)		'misdeed, evil deed, sin'
<i>misfadung</i>	(f.)		'misconduct, irregularity'
<i>misfeng</i>	(m.)		'misdeed, sin'
<i>misgedwield</i>	(n.)		'error, perversion'
<i>misgehygd</i>	(fn.)		'evil thought'
<i>misgelimp</i>	(n.)		'misfortune'
<i>misgemynd</i>	(f.)		'evil memory'
<i>misgewidere</i>	(m.)	miswidere	'bad weather, storm'
<i>mishe:rnas</i>	(f.)	mishi:ernes	'act of disobedience'
<i>mishealdsumnes</i>	(f.)		'carelessness'
<i>misla:r</i>	(f.)		'ill teaching, evil suggestion'
<i>misli:cnes</i>	(f.)		'variety, diversity'
<i>mislimp</i>	(n.)		'misfortune'
<i>misræ:d</i>	(m.)		'misguidance; misconduct'
<i>miss</i>	(n.)		'absence, loss'
<i>missenlicnes</i>	(f.)		'variety, diversity'
<i>missere</i>	(n.)	missare	'half-year, year'
<i>mist</i>	(m.)		'mist; dimness (of eyesight)'
<i>mistel</i>	(m.)		'mistletoe; basil'
<i>mistella:m</i>	(n.)		'birdlime'
<i>mistelta:n</i>	(m.)	mistilta:n	'mistletoe'
<i>mistglo:m</i>	(m?)		'misty gloom'
<i>misthelm</i>	(m.)		'covering of mist'
<i>misthlið</i>	(n.)		'misty cliff, cloud-capped slope'
<i>misti:d</i>	(f.)		'evil time'
<i>misweorc</i>	(n.)		'misdeed'
<i>mi:te</i>	(f.)		'mite (small insect)'
<i>mitta</i>	(m.)	mitte 2	'a measure bushel'
<i>mitte</i>	(f.)		'a measure bushel'
<i>miðgihlytto</i>	(?)		'fellowship'
<i>mixen</i>	(f.)	myxen, meoxen	'dung-heap, dung'
<i>mixendynge</i>	(f.)	myxendynge	'dung'
<i>mixenplante</i>	(f.)		'nightshade (plant)'
<i>mo:d</i>	(n.)		'courage; arrogance, pride; power, violence'
<i>mo:dbysgung</i>	(f.)		'anxiety'
<i>mo:dcearu</i>	(f.)		'sorrow, grief'
<i>mo:dcraeft</i>	(m.)		'intelligence'
<i>mo:dearfoð</i>	(n.)		'grief of mind'
<i>mo:dgehygd</i>	(n.)		'thought'
<i>mo:dgemynd</i>	(n.)		'mind, thought'
<i>mo:dgeðanc</i>	(m.)	mo:dgidanc	'thought, understanding, mind'
<i>mo:dgeðo:ht</i>	(m.)		'thought, understanding, mind'
<i>mo:dgewinna</i>	(m.)		'care'
<i>mo:dhete</i>	(m.)		'hatred'
<i>mo:dhord</i>	(n.)		'secret thoughts'
<i>mo:dignes</i>	(f.)		'greatness of soul; pride,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			arrogance, haughtiness'
<i>mo:dle:ast</i>	(f.)		'want of courage, despondency'
<i>mo:dlufu</i>	(f.)		'heart's affection, love'
<i>mo:dnes</i>	(f.)		'greatness of soul; pride, arrogance, haughtiness'
<i>mo:dor</i>	(f.)	mo:ddor, mo:der, mo:dur, mo:ðor	'mother (of animals)'
<i>mo:dorcild</i>	(n.)	mo:ðorcild	'a child of one's (own) mother'
<i>mo:dorcynn</i>	(n.)		'maternal descent'
<i>mo:dorhealf</i>	(f.)		'mother's side'
<i>mo:dorhrif</i>	(n.)		'womb'
<i>mo:dorlufu</i>	(f.)		'love for a mother'
<i>mo:dorslaga</i>	(m.)		'matricide'
<i>mo:drige</i>	(f.)	mo:drie, mo:ddrige, mo:ddrie, mo:derge	'mother's sister, maternal aunt; cousin'
<i>mo:dsefa</i>	(m.)		'heart, mind, spirit, soul; thought, imagination, purpose, character'
<i>mo:dse:ocnes</i>	(f.)		'disease of the heart; fright, sadness'
<i>mo:dsorg</i>	(f.)		'heart-sorrow'
<i>mo:dstaðol</i>	(m.)		'principle, character'
<i>mo:dstaðolfæstnes</i>	(f.)		'firmness of mind'
<i>mo:dstaðolnes</i>	(f.)		'firmness of mind'
<i>mo:dðracu</i>	(f.)		'courage'
<i>mo:dðre:a</i>	(m.)		'anguish'
<i>mo:dðry:ðo</i>	(?)		'arrogance'
<i>mo:dðwæ:rnes</i>	(f.)		'patience, meekness'
<i>mo:dwæ:g</i>	(m.)		'proud wave'
<i>mo:dwyn</i>	(f.)		'heart's joy, property'
<i>molcen</i>	(n.)		'coagulated or curdled milk'
<i>moldærn</i>	(n.)	moldern	'grave'
<i>moldcorn</i>	(n.)		'granular tuber of saxifraga granulata, and the plant itself'
<i>molde 1</i>	(f.)		'sand, mould, dust, soil; land, country; world'
<i>molde 2</i>	(f.)	molda	'top of the head'
<i>moldgewind</i>	(n.)		'top of the head'
<i>moldgræf</i>	(n.)		'grave'
<i>moldhy:pe</i>	(f.)		'heap of dust'
<i>moldsto:w</i>	(f.)		'site, sepulchre'
<i>moldweg</i>	(m.)		'earth'
<i>moldwurm</i>	(m.)		'earth-worm'
<i>molegn</i>	(n.)	molign	'curds'
<i>molegnstycce</i>	(n.)		'piece of curd'
<i>molsn</i>	(n?)		'decay'
<i>mo:na</i>	(m.)	mo:ne	'moon'
<i>mo:nanæ:fen</i>	(m.)		'Sunday evening'

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<i>mo:nandæg</i>	(m.)	mo:ndæg	‘Monday’
<i>mo:nanniht</i>	(f.)		‘Monday eve; Sunday evening’
<i>mo:nað</i>	(m.)	mo:noð, mo:nð	‘month’
<i>mo:naða:dl</i>	(f.)		‘morbus menstrualis’
<i>mo:naðblo:d</i>	(n.)		‘menstruum’
<i>mo:naðbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘penance for a month’
<i>mo:naðfylen</i>	(f.)		‘time of full moon’
<i>mo:naðgecynd</i>	(f.)		‘menstruum’
<i>mo:naðse:ocnes</i>	(f.)	mo:noðse:ocnes	‘lunacy’
<i>mo:r</i>	(m.)		‘moor, morass, swamp; hill, mountain’
<i>morað</i>	(n.)	mo:rað, moreð, morod, moroð	‘sweet boiled wine with herbs’
<i>mo:rbe:am</i>	(m.)	ma:rbe:am, mu:rbe:am	‘mulberry tree, bramble’
<i>mo:rberie</i>	(f.)		‘mulberry’
<i>more l</i>	(f.)		‘carrot, parsnip’
<i>mo:rfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘moor-fastness’
<i>mo:rfle:oge</i>	(f.)		‘cariscus, a kind of fly’
<i>morgen</i>	(m.)	mærgen, margen, mergen, merien, merigen, myrgen 2	‘morn, morning, forenoon; sunrise; morrow. on mor(gen)ne in the morning, tomorrow’
<i>morgencolla</i>	(m.)		‘morning terror’
<i>morgendæg</i>	(m.)	mergendæg	‘morrow’
<i>morgendrenc</i>	(m.)		‘morning drink’
<i>morgengebetti:d</i>	(f.)		‘morning prayer’
<i>morgengifu</i>	(f.)		‘gift by a husband to his wife the morning after the wedding’
<i>morgenle:oh</i>	(n.)		‘dawn, morning’
<i>morgenmæsse</i>	(f.)		‘morning mass, first mass’
<i>morgenmete</i>	(m.)		‘morning meal’
<i>morgenre:n</i>	(m.)		‘morning rain’
<i>morgenspæ:c</i>	(f.)		‘regular meeting of a guild on the morrow after the guild-feast’
<i>morgenspell</i>	(n.)		‘news published at morn’
<i>morgensteorra</i>	(m.)		‘morning star’
<i>morgenswe:g</i>	(m.)		‘cry at morn’
<i>morgenti:d</i>	(f.)	margenti:d, mergenti:d	‘morning’
<i>morgenwlæ:tung</i>	(f.)		‘morning sickness’
<i>mo:rhæ:ð</i>	(f.)		‘mountain-heath’
<i>mo:rhop</i>	(n.)		‘moor-swamp; a hollow in the moor’
<i>mo:rlæ:s</i>	(?)		‘marshy pasture’
<i>mo:rland</i>	(n.)		‘moor-land, mountain-waste’
<i>mo:rsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘robber’
<i>mo:rsecg</i>	(mn.)		‘sedge’
<i>mo:rseoh</i>	(f.)		‘marshy ditch’

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<i>mo:rsæl:d</i>	(n.)		‘marshy valley’
<i>mo:rstapa</i>	(m.)		‘traverser of moors’
<i>mortere</i>	(m.)		‘a mortar’
<i>morð</i>	(nm.)		‘death, destruction, homicide, murder; deadly sin’
<i>morðcrundel</i>	(mn.)		‘barrow raised over a dead body? deadly pool? corpse-pit?’
<i>morðdæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘murder, deadly sin, crime’
<i>morðor</i>	(nm.)	morður	‘deed of violence, murder, homicide, manslaughter; mortal sin, crime; injury, punishment, torment, misery’
<i>morðorbealu</i>	(n.)		‘violent death, murder’
<i>morðorbed</i>	(n.)		‘bed of death (by violence)’
<i>morðorcōfa</i>	(m.)		‘prison’
<i>morðorcraeft</i>	(m.)		‘murderous crime’
<i>morðorcwalu</i>	(f.)	morðcwalu	‘murder’
<i>morðorcwealm</i>	(m.)		‘murder, death’
<i>morðorhete</i>	(m.)		‘blood-feud’
<i>morðorhof</i>	(n.)		‘place of torment’
<i>morðorhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘house of torment’
<i>morðorle:an</i>	(n.)		‘retribution for sin’
<i>morðorslaga</i>	(m.)	morðslaga	‘homicide, murderer’
<i>morðorslagu</i>	(f.)		‘homicide, murder’
<i>morðorslege</i>	(m.)		‘homicide, murder’
<i>morðorsliht</i>	(m.)	morðsliht, morðersliht	‘slaughter, murder’
<i>morðorwyrhta</i>	(m.)	morðwyrhta	‘murderer’
<i>morðweorc</i>	(n.)		‘deadly work, act which causes death, murder’
<i>moru</i>	(f.)	more 2	‘parsnip, carrot’
<i>mo:rwyrt</i>	(f.)		‘moor-wort’
<i>mo:s</i>	(n.)		‘bog, marsh; food, victuals’
<i>mot</i>	(n.)		‘mote, speck, atom’
<i>mo:t</i>	(f.)		‘toll, tribute’
<i>mo:tbell</i>	(f.)		‘bell for summoning a moot’
<i>mo:tere</i>	(m.)		‘public speaker’
<i>mo:tgere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘moot-reeve, chairman of a moot’
<i>mo:tlæ:ðu</i>	(np.)		‘courts, assemblies’
<i>mo:tung</i>	(f.)		‘conversation, discussion’
<i>mohðe</i>	(f.)	mohðe, mohða	‘moth’
<i>mucgwyrt</i>	(f.)	mugwyrt	‘artemisia, mugwort’
<i>mu:ga</i>	(m.)	mu:ha, mu:wa	‘mow, heap of corn’
<i>mu:l</i>	(m.)		‘mule’
<i>mu:lhyrde</i>	(m.)		‘mule-keeper’
<i>mund 1</i>	(f.)		‘hand; palm (of the hand, as a measure); trust, security, protection, guardianship;

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			protector, guardian; the king's peace; fine for breach of the laws of protection or guardianship of the king's peace'
<i>mund 2</i>	(m.)		'money paid by bridegroom to bride's father, bridegroom's gift to bride'
<i>mundbeorg</i>	(m.)		'protecting hill'
<i>mundbora</i>	(m.)		'protector, preserver, guardian, advocate; prefect'
<i>mundbryce</i>	(m.)	mundbrice	'breach of the laws of protection or guardianship; fine for the breach of such laws'
<i>mundbyrd</i>	(f.)	mundberd	'protection, patronage, help; fine for a breach of the peace'
<i>mundbyrdnes</i>	(f.)		'protection; security, independence; protector, guardian, advocate'
<i>mundcræft</i>	(m.)		'protecting power'
<i>mundgripe</i>	(m.)		'hand-grasp'
<i>mundheals</i>	(f.)		'protection?'
<i>mundiend</i>	(m.)		'protector'
<i>mundle:ow</i>	(f.)	mundle:u, mundla:u	'wash-hand basin'
<i>mundwist</i>	(f.)		'guardianship, protection'
<i>munt</i>	(m.)	mont	'mountain, hill'
<i>muntælfen</i>	(f.)		'mountain nymph'
<i>muntcly:se</i>	(f.)		'mountain prison'
<i>muntgi:u</i>	(?)		'the Alps'
<i>muntland</i>	(n.)		'hill-country'
<i>munuc</i>	(m.)	munec, monuc	'monk (used also of women)'
<i>munucbeha:t</i>	(n.)		'monastic vow'
<i>munuccild</i>	(n.)		'child intended for monastic life'
<i>munuccnapa</i>	(m.)		'young monk'
<i>munucgegyrela</i>	(m.)		'monastic garb'
<i>munucha:d</i>	(m.)		'monastic orders, the monastic life'
<i>munuche:ap</i>	(m.)		'company of monks'
<i>munucli:f</i>	(n.)		'monastic life; cloister, monastery'
<i>munucre:af</i>	(n.)		'monk's garb'
<i>munucregol</i>	(m.)		'monastic rule, mode of life; a body of monks under a certain rule'
<i>munucscru:d</i>	(n.)		'monk's garb'
<i>munucsto:w</i>	(f.)		'place of monks'
<i>munucðe:aw</i>	(m.)		'monastic rule'
<i>munucwi:se</i>	(f.)		'fashion of a monk'
<i>mu:r</i>	(m.)		'wall'
<i>murncere</i>	(m.)		'complainer'

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<i>murcung</i>	(f.)		‘complaint, sorrow’
<i>murnung</i>	(f.)		‘complaint, grief’
<i>mu:s</i>	(f.)		‘mouse; muscle (of the arm)’
<i>muscelle</i>	(f.)	mucxle, muscle, muscule, musle, musscel, muxle	‘shell-fish, mussel’
<i>muscfle:ote</i>	(f?)		‘a small fly found in wine’
<i>mu:sepise</i>	(f.)		‘mouse-pea, vetch’
<i>mu:sere</i>	(m.)		‘mouse-hawk’
<i>mu:sfealle</i>	(f.)	mu:sfalle	‘mouse-trap’
<i>mu:shafoc</i>	(n.)		‘mouse-hawk, buzzard’
<i>must</i>	(m.)		‘must, new wine’
<i>mu:sðe:of</i>	(?)		‘a thieving mouse’
<i>mu:tung</i>	(f.)		‘mutuum, loan’
<i>mu:ð</i>	(m.)		‘mouth, opening, door, gate’
<i>mu:ða</i>	(m.)		‘mouth (of a river) estuary; entrance to a house, door’
<i>mu:ða:dl</i>	(f.)		‘mouth-disease’
<i>mu:ðberstung</i>	(f.)		‘eruption of the mouth’
<i>mu:ðbona</i>	(m.)		‘devourer’
<i>mu:ðcoðu</i>	(f.)		‘mouth disease’
<i>mu:ðhæ:l</i>	(f.)		‘wholesome speech’
<i>mu:ðhro:f</i>	(m.)		‘palate’
<i>mu:ðsa:r</i>	(n.)		‘pain in the mouth’
<i>mu:ðsealf</i>	(f.)		‘mouth-salve’
<i>mycg</i>	(m.)	micg, mygg	‘midge’
<i>mycgnet</i>	(n.)	micgnet	‘mosquito-net’
<i>mydd</i>	(n.)		‘bushel’
<i>my:derce</i>	(f.)	me:derce, mi:drece, mu:drica	‘money storing-place, chest’
<i>myl</i>	(n.)		‘dust’
<i>mylen</i>	(mf.)	myln	‘mill’
<i>mylendi:c</i>	(f.)		‘mill-dike’
<i>mylenfeld</i>	(m.)		‘mill-field’
<i>mylengafol</i>	(n.)		‘mill-tax, mill-rent?’
<i>mylengear</i>	(m.)		‘mill-yair’
<i>mylenhwe:ol</i>	(n.)		‘mill-wheel’
<i>mylenoxa</i>	(?)		‘a mill-ox’
<i>mylenpull</i>	(m.)		‘mill-pool’
<i>mylensta:n</i>	(m.)		‘grindstone’
<i>mylensteall</i>	(m.)	mylenstede	‘mill’
<i>mylensti:g</i>	(f.)		‘path to a mill’
<i>mylentroh</i>	(n.)		‘mill-trough, mill-conduit’
<i>mylenwaru</i>	(f.)		‘mill-weir’
<i>mylenweg</i>	(?)		‘road to a mill’
<i>mylenwer</i>	(m.)	mylewer, mylier	‘mill-weir, mill-dam’
<i>mylenwyrđ</i>	(m.)	mylenweard	‘tenant of a (manorial) mill, miller’

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<i>mylestre:am</i>	(m.)		‘mill-stream’
<i>myltenhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘brothel’
<i>myltestre</i>	(f.)	meltestre, miltestre	‘prostitute’
<i>myltestrehu:s</i>	(n.)		‘brothel’
<i>myltestrern</i>	(?)	myltestraern	‘brothel’
<i>myndgiend</i>	(m.)		‘one who reminds’
<i>myne l</i>	(m.)	mine l	‘memory, remembrance; feeling, affection, love, favour; purpose, desire, wish; memorial. m. witan to love; minnow’
<i>mynecen</i>	(f.)	mynececu	‘female monk, nun’
<i>mynet</i>	(n.)	mynit	‘coin, money’
<i>mynetcy:pa</i>	(m.)		‘money-changer’
<i>mynetere</i>	(m.)	munetere	‘minter, coiner; money-changer’
<i>myneti:sen</i>	(n.)		‘coinage? die for stamping coin?’
<i>mynetslege</i>	(m.)		‘minting, coinage’
<i>mynetsmiððe</i>	(f.)		‘mint’
<i>mynle</i>	(f.)		‘desire’
<i>mynna</i>	(m.)		‘intention’
<i>mynster</i>	(n.)	mynstær	‘monastery, nunnery; mother- church, minster, cathedral’
<i>mynsterbo:c</i>	(f?)		‘minster-book’
<i>mynsterclæ:nsung</i>	(f.)		‘purification of a minster’
<i>mynsterclu:se</i>	(f.)		‘monastic enclosure, stall, cell, monastery’
<i>mynsterfæder</i>	(m.)		‘abbot’
<i>mynsterfæ:mne</i>	(f.)		‘nun’
<i>mynstergang</i>	(m.)		‘act of joining an order of monks’
<i>mynsterge:at</i>	(n.)		‘monastery gate’
<i>mynsterha:m</i>	(m.)		‘monastery’
<i>mynsterhata</i>	(m.)		‘persecutor of monasteries’
<i>mynsterland</i>	(n.)		‘land owned by a monastery’
<i>mynsterli:f</i>	(n.)		‘monastic life; monastery’
<i>mynstermann</i>	(m.)		‘monk’
<i>mynstermunuc</i>	(m.)		‘monk who lives in a monastery (i.e. not an anchorite)’
<i>mynsterprafost</i>	(m.)		‘provost of a monastery’
<i>mynsterpre:ost</i>	(m.)		‘priest of a church or minster’
<i>mynstersci:r</i>	(f.)		‘control of a monastery’
<i>mynsterstede</i>	(m.)		‘monastic buildings’
<i>mynstersto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of a minster, town’
<i>mynstertimbrung</i>	(f.)		‘building of a monastery’
<i>mynsterðe:aw</i>	(m.)		‘monastic custom’
<i>mynsterðegnung</i>	(f.)		‘monastic service’
<i>mynsterðing</i>	(n.)		‘property of a monastery’
<i>mynsterwi:se</i>	(f.)		‘monastic custom’
<i>myranhe:afod</i>	(n.)		‘mare’s head (a nick-name)’

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<i>myrgele:oð</i>	(n.)		‘epitaph?’
<i>myrgen 1</i>	(f.)		‘joy, pleasure’
<i>myrgnes</i>	(f.)		‘melody’
<i>myrgð</i>	(f.)	mergð, mirgð, myrhð, mirhð	‘mirth, joy, pleasure, sweetness (of sound)’
<i>myrra</i>	(m.)	murra	‘myrrh’
<i>myrre</i>	(f.)	murre	‘myrrh’
<i>myrrelse 1</i>	(f.)		‘offence, scandal, stumbling- block’
<i>myrten 1</i>	(n.)		‘flesh of an animal which has died of itself, carrion’
<i>myrðra</i>	(m.)		‘homicide, murderer’
<i>myrðrung</i>	(f.)		‘parricide, murder’
<i>myrðu</i>	(f.)	mierðu	‘mischief, trouble’
<i>mysci</i>	(sbpl.)		‘flies’
<i>naca</i>	(m.)		‘vessel, boat, ship’
<i>næcednes</i>	(f.)		‘nakedness’
<i>næcedu</i>	(f.)		‘nakedness’
<i>nacudwra:xler</i>	(?)		‘gymnosophist’
<i>næ:ddrewinde</i>	(f.)		‘adder-wort’
<i>næ:derbita</i>	(m.)		‘ichneumon’
<i>næ:dercynn</i>	(n.)		‘snake-tribe; a kind of snake’
<i>næ:dl</i>	(f.)	ne:dl, næ:ðl, ne:tl, ne:ðl, næ:del	‘needle’
<i>næ:dre</i>	(f.)	ne:dre, ne:ddre, næ:ddre	‘adder, snake, serpent, viper’
<i>næ:drewyrt</i>	(f.)	næ:derwyrt	‘adder-wort’
<i>næfebor</i>	(?)		‘auger’
<i>næft</i>	(f.)		‘need, want, poverty’
<i>nægl</i>	(m.)	nægel	‘nail, peg; finger-nail, toe-nail, claw; plectrum; spear; (in comp.) handle’
<i>nægledcnearr</i>	(m.)		‘nail-fastened vessel’
<i>nægledcræt</i>	(n.)		‘iron chariot’
<i>nægledsinc</i>	(n.)		‘studded vessel’
<i>næglsex</i>	(n.)		‘knife for cutting the nails’
<i>næ:m</i>	(f.)		‘taking, receiving’
<i>næ:ming</i>	(f.)		‘bargain, contract’
<i>næ:p</i>	(m.)		‘turnip, rape’
<i>næ:psæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘rape seed’
<i>næsc</i>	(?)		‘fawn-skin’
<i>næsgristle</i>	(f.)		‘nose-gristle’
<i>næshlið</i>	(n.)		‘declivity, slope (of a headland)’
<i>næss</i>	(m.)	næs 2, ness, næssa	‘ness, cliff, headland, cape; earth, ground’
<i>næster</i>	(?)		‘caucule, lipped vessel; wild carrot (Sweet)’
<i>næsðyrl</i>	(n.)	nasðyrl	‘nostril’
<i>næ:ting</i>	(f.)		‘blaming’

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<i>nafela</i>	(m.)	nafula	‘navel’
<i>nafeda</i>	(m.)		‘nave (of a wheel)’
<i>nafoga:r</i>	(m.)		‘auger’
<i>nafu</i>	(f.)	nafa	‘nave (of a wheel)’
<i>nafulsceaft</i>	(f.)		‘navel’
<i>na:ht 1</i>	(n.)	næ:ht 3, na:uht 3, na:wht 3, no:ht 2, na:wihht 2, na:wuht 2, niwihht 2, no:wihht 2, nowuht, nowyht	‘naught, nothing; wickedness, evil-doing’
<i>na:htfremmend</i>	(m.)		‘evil-doer’
<i>na:htgi:tsung</i>	(f.)	na:uhtgi:tsung	‘wicked avarice’
<i>na:htnes</i>	(f.)		‘worthlessness’
<i>na:htscipe</i>	(f.)		‘worthlessness’
<i>na:m</i>	(f.)		‘(legal) seizure’
<i>nama</i>	(m.)	noma	‘name; reputation; noun’
<i>nambo:c</i>	(f.)	nombo:c	‘register of names’
<i>nambred</i>	(n.)	nombred	‘register of names (on a tablet)’
<i>namcyging</i>	(f.)	namcieging	‘naming’
<i>namræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘naming’
<i>na:n 2</i>	(sb.)		‘none, no one, nothing’
<i>na:nwihht 1</i>	(n.)	na:nwuhht 2, na:nuht 2, næ:niht 2	‘nothing, naught’
<i>nard</i>	(m.)		‘spikenard, unguent’
<i>na:ðinc</i>	(n.)		‘nothing’
<i>ne:adclamm</i>	(n.)		‘necessity, extremity’
<i>ne:adcofa</i>	(m.)		‘prison’
<i>ne:adgafol</i>	(n.)		‘tax, tribute’
<i>ne:adgewuna</i>	(m.)		‘enforced custom’
<i>ne:adgylða</i>	(m.)		‘debtor’
<i>ne:adhæ:d</i>	(m.)		‘compulsion, force’
<i>ne:adhæ:s</i>	(f.)		‘order which one must obey’
<i>ne:adignes</i>	(f.)		‘obligation’
<i>ne:adne:od</i>	(f.)		‘unavoidable necessity’
<i>ne:adprin</i>	(n.)	ne:adðing 2	‘necessary equipment’
<i>ne:adðing 1</i>	(n.)		‘necessary thing’
<i>ne:adung</i>	(f.)		‘compulsion’
<i>ne:adwi:snes</i>	(f.)		‘necessity’
<i>ne:adwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘inevitable punishment’
<i>ne:adwraca</i>	(m.)		‘avenger by necessity’
<i>ne:ahbu:end</i>	(m.)		‘neighbour’
<i>ne:ahceaster</i>	(f.)	ne:hceaster	‘nearest town ‘
<i>ne:ahcyrice</i>	(f.)		‘neighbouring church’
<i>ne:ahdæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘neighbourhood’
<i>ne:ahdu:n</i>	(f.)		‘neighbouring hill’
<i>ne:ahe:a</i>	(f.)		‘neighbouring river’
<i>ne:ahe:aland</i>	(n.)		‘neighbouring island’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ne:ahfæder</i>	(m.)		‘a neighbouring father of the church, one not belonging to distant parts (BT)’
<i>ne:ahfre:ond</i>	(m.)	ne:hfre:ond	‘near friend, near kinsman’
<i>ne:ahgebu:r</i>	(m.)	ne:hgebu:r, ne:ahhebu:r, nechebu:r	‘neighbour’
<i>ne:ahgeby:ren</i>	(f.)	ne:hhegeby:ren	‘neighbour’
<i>ne:ahgeby:rild</i>	(m.)	ne:hegeby:rild	‘neighbour’
<i>ne:ahgehu:sa</i>	(m.)	ne:hgehu:sa	‘neighbour’
<i>ne:ahhergung</i>	(f.)		‘warring close at hand’
<i>ne:ahland</i>	(n.)		‘neighbourhood’
<i>ne:ahmæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘near relation’
<i>ne:ahmæ:gô</i>	(f.)		‘neighbouring tribe’
<i>ne:ahmann</i>	(m.)	ne:hmann	‘neighbour’
<i>ne:ahmunt</i>	(m.)		‘neighbouring mountain’
<i>ne:ahnes</i>	(f.)	ne:hnes	‘nearness, neighbourhood’
<i>ne:ahnunmynster</i>	(?)	ne:ahnunmynster , ne:ahmynster	‘neighbouring convent’
<i>ne:ahsibb 2</i>	(f.)		‘affinity, near relationship’
<i>ne:ahsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘neighbourhood, place near’
<i>ne:ahti:d</i>	(f.)		‘approaching time’
<i>ne:ahtu:n</i>	(m.)	ne:htu:n	‘neighbouring town or village’
<i>ne:ahðe:od</i>	(f.)		‘neighbouring nation’
<i>ne:ahwæter</i>	(n.)		‘neighbouring piece of water’
<i>ne:ahwudu</i>	(m.)		‘neighbouring wood’
<i>ne:alæ:cung</i>	(f.)		‘approach, access’
<i>nearobregd</i>	(f.)		‘crafty trick’
<i>nearocræft</i>	(m.)		‘skill in enclosing?’
<i>nearogra:p</i>	(f.)		‘close grasp’
<i>nearone:d</i>	(f.)		‘urgent need’
<i>nearones</i>	(f.)		‘strait; small space; scantiness; oppression; distress, anxiety, trouble’
<i>nearosearu</i>	(f.)	nearusearu	‘dark cunning’
<i>nearosorg</i>	(f.)	nearusorg	‘crushing distress’
<i>nearoðanc</i>	(m.)	nearuðanc	‘wickedness, evil thought’
<i>nearoðancnes</i>	(f.)		‘wickedness’
<i>nearoðearf</i>	(f.)		‘dire need’
<i>nearowrenc</i>	(m.)	nearuwrenc	‘evil trick’
<i>nearu 1</i>	(f? n?)	naru 1, nearo 1	‘strait, danger, distress, difficulty. n. ðro:wian to be in straits; confinement, imprisonment; prison, hiding-place’
<i>ne:at</i>	(n.)		‘animal, beast, ox; (pl) cattle’
<i>ne:awest</i>	(fm.)	ne:awist, ne:west	‘neighbourhood, nearness, presence; society, cohabitation’
<i>ne:awung</i>	(f.)		‘nearness’

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<i>nebb</i>	(n.)	neb	‘bill, beak, beak-shaped thing; nose; face, countenance, complexion. n. wið n. face to face’
<i>nebcorn</i>	(n.)		‘pimple’
<i>nebgebræ:c</i>	(n.)		‘nasal mucus’
<i>nebsealf</i>	(f.)		‘antimony, face-powder’
<i>nebwla:tung</i>	(f.)		‘impudence’
<i>nebwlite</i>	(m.)	nebwlitu	‘face, countenance’
<i>nefa</i>	(m.)	neofa	‘stepson; grandson; second cousin’
<i>nefene</i>	(f.)		‘granddaughter; niece’
<i>nefte</i>	(f.)	næpte, nepte	‘cat’s mint’
<i>ne:fugol</i>	(m.)		‘bird of prey’
<i>nemning</i>	(f.)	næmning	‘name’
<i>ne:obedd</i>	(n.)		‘corpse-bed, bed of death; bed of spirits’
<i>ne:od 1</i>	(f.)	ni:ed 2, ne:d 2, ny:d 2	‘desire, longing; zeal, earnestness; pleasure, delight’
<i>ne:odfracu</i>	(f.)		‘yearning, greed’
<i>ne:odfre:ond</i>	(m.)		‘kinsman, friend’
<i>ne:odlaðu</i>	(f.)		‘wish; urgent summons’
<i>ne:odlof</i>	(n.)		‘zealous praise’
<i>ne:odspearuwa</i>	(m.)		‘sparrow’
<i>ne:odweorðung</i>	(f.)		‘zealous honouring’
<i>neorxnawang</i>	(m.)	nearxnewang, neirxnawong	‘Paradise’
<i>ne:osi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘death’
<i>neowolnes</i>	(f.)	niwolnes	‘depth, abyss, chasm’
<i>ne:pflo:d</i>	(m.)		‘neap-tide, ebb, low tide’
<i>nergend</i>	(m.)	neriend, nerigend, nyrgend	‘saviour, preserver’
<i>nerung</i>	(f.)		‘guard, protection’
<i>nest</i>	(n.)		‘nest; young bird, brood; food, provisions, victuals’
<i>nestpohha</i>	(m.)		‘wallet’
<i>neta</i>	(m.)		‘caul’
<i>netel</i>	(f.)	netele, netle	‘nettle’
<i>netra:p</i>	(m.)		‘snare, gin’
<i>nett</i>	(n.)	nytt 3, hnett, net, ned, nyt 2	‘net; netting, network; spider’s web’
<i>nette</i>	(f.)	nytte	‘the net-like caul’
<i>nettgern</i>	(n.)		‘knitting yarn’
<i>netwerðlicnes</i>	(?)	nyttwierðlicnes (Sweet)	‘utility’
<i>ne:ðing</i>	(f.)		‘boldness, daring; risk’
<i>neurisn</i>	(f.)		‘aneurism’
<i>newese:oða</i>	(m.)	niwese:oða, nise:oða, nuse:oða	‘pit of the stomach? bowels?’
<i>ni:ed 1</i>	(fn.)	ne:d 1, ne:ad,	‘need, necessity, compulsion,

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		ne:od 2, ni:d, ny:d 1	duty; errand, business; emergency; hardship, distress, difficulty, trouble, pain; force, violence; what is necessary, inevitableness; fetter; name of the rune for n'
<i>ni:edba:d</i>	(f.)	ne:dba:d, ny:dba:d	'toll, exaction, blackmail; bodily torment'
<i>ni:edba:dere</i>	(m.)	ne:dba:dere	'toll-collector'
<i>ni:edbehæ:fednes</i>	(f.)	ne:dbehæ:fednes	'necessity'
<i>ni:edbehæ:fnes</i>	(f.)	ny:dbehæ:fnes	'requisite'
<i>ni:edfaru</i>	(f.)		'compulsory journey, death'
<i>ni:edhæ:med</i>	(n.)	ne:dhæ:med, ny:dhæ:med	'rape'
<i>ni:edhi:ernes</i>	(f.)	ne:dhi:ernes, ni:edhe:rnes	'slavery'
<i>ni:edhu:s</i>	(?)	ne:odhu:s	'needed room'
<i>ni:edling</i>	(m.)		'slave; captive; sailor'
<i>ni:ednæ:m</i>	(f.)		'seizure'
<i>ni:edscyld</i>	(f.)		'moral necessity'
<i>ni:edsibb</i>	(f.)	ne:adsibb	'relationship'
<i>ni:edðearf 1</i>	(f.)		'need, necessity, compulsion, force; distress; want, thing needed'
<i>ni:edðearfnes</i>	(f.)	ne:adðearfnes, ne:dðearfnes, ny:dðearfnes	'need, necessity; compulsion; trouble; time of need'
<i>ni:edðe:ow</i>	(m.)	ne:dðe:ow, ny:dðe:ow	'slave'
<i>ni:edðrafung</i>	(f.)		'reproof'
<i>ni:edwæ:dla</i>	(m.)		'poor wretch'
<i>ni:ehsta</i>	(mf.)	næ:hsta, ne:ahsta, ne:hsta, ne:ista, ne:sta, ni:hsta	'closest friend; next of kin'
<i>ni:eten</i>	(n.)	ne:aten, ne:ten, ne:oten, ni:ten, ny:ten, nu:ten	'small animal, beast, cattle'
<i>ni:etencynn</i>	(n.)		'kind of animal'
<i>ni:etennes</i>	(f.)	ny:tennes	'brutishness'
<i>ni:fara</i>	(m.)	ni:wfara, ni:gefara	'newcomer, stranger'
<i>nið</i>	(n.)		'abyss'
<i>ni:ð</i>	(m.)		'strife, enmity, attack, war; evil, hatred, spite; oppression, affliction, trouble, grief'
<i>ni:ðcwalu</i>	(f.)		'violent death, destruction'
<i>ni:ðcwealm</i>	(m.)		'violent death'
<i>ni:ðdraca</i>	(m.)		'hostile dragon'
<i>niðerdæ:l</i>	(m.)		'lower part'
<i>niðerecg</i>	(f.)		'lower edge'
<i>niðerflo:r</i>	(f.)		'lower story'

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<i>niðergang</i>	(m.)	nyðergang	‘descent’
<i>niðerhryre</i>	(m.)	nyðerhryre	‘downfall’
<i>niðerlecgung</i>	(f.)	nyðerlecgung	‘deposition, entombment’
<i>niðernes</i>	(f.)	nyðernes	‘deepness, bottom’
<i>niðerscyfe</i>	(m.)		‘rushing downwards, descent’
<i>niðersige</i>	(m.)	nyðersige	‘going down’
<i>niðerstige</i>	(m.)	nyðerstige	‘descent’
<i>niðerung</i>	(f.)	nyðerung	‘humiliation, abasement, downthrow, condemnation’
<i>ni:ðgæst</i>	(m.)	ni:ðgyst	‘hostile alien, fell demon’
<i>ni:ðgete:on</i>	(n.)		‘attack’
<i>ni:ðgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘evil deed’
<i>ni:ðgrama</i>	(m.)		‘anger, malice’
<i>ni:ðgripe</i>	(m.)	ny:dgripe 2	‘fierce grasp’
<i>ni:ðhell</i>	(f.)		‘hateful hell’
<i>ni:ðhete</i>	(m.)		‘hostility, evil intent; affliction, torment; foe’
<i>ni:ðing</i>	(m.)		‘wretch, villain, coward, outlaw’
<i>ni:ðloca</i>	(m.)		‘place of torment’
<i>ni:ðplega</i>	(m.)		‘battle, fight’
<i>ni:ðsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘foe, persecutor’
<i>ni:ðscipe</i>	(m.)		‘wickedness’
<i>ni:ðsele</i>	(m.)		‘hall of conflict’
<i>ni:ðsynn</i>	(f.)		‘grievous sin’
<i>niððas</i>	(mp.)	niðas	‘men’
<i>ni:ðweorc</i>	(n.)		‘battle’
<i>ni:ðwracu</i>	(f.)		‘severe punishment’
<i>ni:ðwundor</i>	(n.)		‘dire wonder, portent’
<i>ni:wnes</i>	(f.)	ne:ownes, ni:ownes	‘newness, novelty’
<i>ni:wung</i>	(f.)		‘rudiment’
<i>nicor</i>	(m.)	nicer	‘water-sprite, sea-monster; hippopotamus, walrus’
<i>nicorhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘sea-monster’s dwelling’
<i>nift</i>	(f.)		‘niece; granddaughter; step-daughter’
<i>niht</i>	(f.)	næht, neht, neaht, nieht, nyht, næct	‘night (often used in enumerations where modern English uses days), darkness’
<i>nihtbealu</i>	(n.)		‘destruction by night’
<i>nihtbutorfle:oge</i>	(f.)		‘beetle or moth which flies by night’
<i>nihte:age 2</i>	(?)		‘a disease of the eye’
<i>nihtegale</i>	(f.)	nahtegale, næhtegale, nehtegale	‘nightingale; night-jar’
<i>nihtegesa</i>	(m.)		‘nocturnal terror’
<i>nihternnes</i>	(f.)		‘night season’
<i>nihtfeormung</i>	(f.)		‘shelter at night’

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<i>nihtgenga</i>	(m.)		‘night-goer, goblin’
<i>nihtgenge</i>	(f.)		‘night-prowler, hyena’
<i>nihtgeri:m</i>	(n.)	nihtri:m	‘number of nights’
<i>nihtgild</i>	(n.)		‘night sacrifice or service’
<i>nihtglo:m</i>	(m?)		‘gloom of night’
<i>nihthelm</i>	(m.)		‘shades of night’
<i>nihthraefn</i>	(m.)	nihthrefn, nihthremn, nihtremm	‘night-raven, night-jar’
<i>nihthro:c</i>	(m.)		‘night-raven’
<i>nihthwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘space of a night’
<i>nihrest</i>	(f.)		‘couch’
<i>nihtsang</i>	(m.)		‘compline; book of service for compline’
<i>nihtscada</i>	(m.)		‘night-shade (plant)’
<i>nihtscua</i>	(m.)		‘shades of night’
<i>nihtslæ:p</i>	(m.)		‘night’s sleep’
<i>nihtwacu</i>	(f.)		‘night-watch’
<i>nihtwæcce</i>	(f.)		‘night-watch, vigil’
<i>nihtwaru</i>	(f.)		‘clothing for night’
<i>nihtweard</i>	(m.)		‘guardian at night’
<i>nihtweorc</i>	(n.)		‘deed done at night’
<i>niming</i>	(f.)		‘action of taking’
<i>nip</i>	(sb.)		‘rope’
<i>nirewett</i>	(n.)	nirwett, nyrwett	‘narrowness; narrow place, defile, pass; hardness of breathing’
<i>nirwð</i>	(f.)	nierwð	‘prison house’
<i>noctern</i>	(m.)		‘nocturn (religious service)’
<i>non</i>	(m.)		‘title of senior monks’
<i>no:n</i>	(fn.)		‘the ninth hour (=3pm); nones (service held at the ninth hour). to: no:nes till three o’clock’
<i>no:nbelle</i>	(f.)		‘noon-bell’
<i>no:ngereord</i>	(n.)		‘meal after nones, dinner’
<i>no:nhring</i>	(m.)		‘ringing of the noon-bell’
<i>no:nmete</i>	(m.)		‘afternoon meal’
<i>no:nsang</i>	(m.)		‘service at 3pm, nones’
<i>no:nti:d</i>	(f.)		‘ninth hour’
<i>no:nti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘ninth hour’
<i>norðane:astanwind</i>	(m.)		‘north-east wind’
<i>Norðanhymbre</i>	(mp.)	Norðhymbre 1	‘Northumbrians; Northumbria’
<i>norðanwestanwind</i>	(m.)		‘north-west wind’
<i>norðanwind</i>	(m.)		‘north wind’
<i>norðdæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘north quarter, northern part, north’
<i>norðduru</i>	(f.)		‘north door’
<i>norðe:ast 1</i>	(m.)		‘north east’
<i>norðe:astende</i>	(m.)		‘north-east end’

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<i>norðe:asthyrne</i>	(f.)		‘north-east corner’
<i>norðe:astrodor</i>	(m.)		‘north-east quarter’
<i>norðefes</i>	(f.)		‘northern border’
<i>norðende</i>	(m.)		‘northern quarter’
<i>norðfolc</i>	(n.)		‘northern folk; people of Norfolk’
<i>norðga:rsecg</i>	(m.)		‘northern ocean’
<i>norðgemæ:re</i>	(n.)		‘northern limit’
<i>norðhealf</i>	(f.)		‘north side, north’
<i>norðhere</i>	(m.)		‘army from the north’
<i>norðhylde</i>	(f.)		‘north slope’
<i>norðhyrne</i>	(f.)		‘north corner’
<i>norðland</i>	(n.)		‘northern land or shore’
<i>norðlanu</i>	(f.)		‘north lane’
<i>norðle:ode</i>	(mp.)		‘northern folk, Angles’
<i>Norðmann</i>	(m.)		‘dweller in the north, Scandinavian’
<i>norðportic</i>	(m.)		‘north porch’
<i>norðrodor</i>	(m.)		‘northern sky’
<i>norðsæ:</i>	(f.)		‘northern sea, Bristol Channel; Baltic, North Sea’
<i>norðsce:ata</i>	(m.)		‘northern point, promontory’
<i>norðsciphere</i>	(m.)		‘Danish fleet’
<i>norððe:od</i>	(f.)		‘northern people’
<i>norððunor</i>	(m.)		‘thunder from the north’
<i>Norðwe:alas</i>	(mp.)	Norðwa:las	‘North Welsh (i.e. not Cornish); Wales’
<i>Norðwe:alcynn</i>	(n.)		‘inhabitants of (North) Wales’
<i>norðweall</i>	(m.)		‘north wall’
<i>norðweg</i>	(m.)		‘a way leading northwards’
<i>norðwestende</i>	(m.)		‘north-west end’
<i>norðwestgemæ:re</i>	(m.)		‘north-west boundary’
<i>norðwind</i>	(m.)		‘north wind’
<i>no:se</i>	(f.)		‘ness, promontory’
<i>nostle</i>	(f.)	nosle	‘fillet, band’
<i>nosðirl</i>	(n.)	nosðyrel, nosðyrl, nosterl	‘nostril’
<i>nosu</i>	(f.)	nasu, neosu	‘nose’
<i>nosugrisle</i>	(f.)	nosgrisle	‘nose-gristle’
<i>not</i>	(m.)		‘mark, note’
<i>no:tere</i>	(m.)		‘scribe, writer’
<i>notu</i>	(f.)		‘enjoyment, use, advantage, utility; employment, office, discharge of a duty’
<i>notwri:tere</i>	(m.)		‘one who makes notes, scribe’
<i>no:ð</i>	(f.)		‘daring, boldness; booty, plunder’
<i>no:wend</i>	(m.)		‘shipmaster, sailor’
<i>numen</i>	(?)		‘vulsio’

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<i>nunfæ:mne</i>	(f.)		‘nun’
<i>nunhi:red</i>	(m.)		‘nunnery’
<i>nunli:f</i>	(n.)		‘life of a nun’
<i>nunnanmynster</i>	(n.)	nunmynster	‘convent, nunnery’
<i>nunne</i>	(f.)	nonne	‘nun; pagan, priestess, vestal’
<i>nunscru:d</i>	(n.)		‘nun’s dress’
<i>ny:dbebod</i>	(n.)		‘command’
<i>ny:dboda</i>	(m.)		‘messenger of evil?’
<i>ny:dbrice</i>	(m.)	ne:dbrice	‘requirement, need’
<i>ny:dbysgu</i>	(f.)		‘toil, trouble’
<i>ny:dcleofa</i>	(m.)		‘prison’
<i>ny:dcosting</i>	(f.)		‘affliction’
<i>ny:ddæ:da</i>	(m.)		‘one who acts under compulsion’
<i>ny:dfara</i>	(m.)		‘fugitive, exile’
<i>ny:dgeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘forced dissolution, death’
<i>ny:dgefe:ra</i>	(?)		‘inevitable companion’
<i>ny:dgenga</i>	(m.)		‘wretched wanderer’
<i>ny:dgestealla</i>	(m.)		‘comrade in need’
<i>ny:dgewald</i>	(m.)		‘tyranny’
<i>ny:dgild</i>	(n.)		‘exaction, tribute’
<i>ny:dgra:p</i>	(f.)		‘coercive grip’
<i>ny:dgripe 1</i>	(m.)		‘coercive grip’
<i>ny:dgylta</i>	(?)		‘debtor’
<i>ny:dhæ:medre</i>	(m.)		‘adulterer’
<i>ny:dhæ:mestre</i>	(f.)	ne:dhæ:mestre	‘mistress?, concubine?, adulteress?’
<i>ny:dhelþ</i>	(mf.)		‘help in trouble’
<i>ny:dmægen</i>	(n.)	ne:dmægen	‘force’
<i>ny:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘necessity’
<i>ny:dnima</i>	(m.)	ne:dnima	‘one who takes by force’
<i>ny:dnimend</i>	(f.)	ne:dnimend	‘rapine’
<i>ny:dnimu</i>	(f.)	ne:dnimu	‘rapine, forcible seizure’
<i>ny:dnimung</i>	(f.)		‘rapine, abduction’
<i>ny:driht</i>	(n.)		‘duty, office; due, tribute’
<i>ny:dðe:owetling</i>	(m.)		‘bond-slave’
<i>ny:dwracu</i>	(f.)		‘violence, distress’
<i>ny:dwyrrhta</i>	(m.)		‘involuntary agent’
<i>nypel</i>	(m.)		‘trunk (of an elephant)’
<i>nytennes</i>	(f.)	netennes, nitennes, netenes, nytendnes	‘ignorance, laziness, ignominy; unknown state’
<i>nytlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘utility’
<i>nytnes</i>	(f.)	nytnes	‘use, benefit, convenience’
<i>nytt 1</i>	(f.)	nyt 1, nytto	‘use, utility, advantage; duty, office, employment; supervision, care’
<i>nyttung</i>	(f.)	nittung	‘profit, advantage’
<i>nytwierðnes</i>	(f.)	nytweorðnes, nytwyrðnes	‘utility’

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<i>nyðera:worpen</i>	(?)		‘one who has been cast down’
<i>o:custa</i>	(m.)	o:hsta, o:xta	‘armpit’
<i>o:den</i>	(f.)	oden	‘threshing-floor’
<i>oemseten</i>	(f.)	ymbseten	‘row (of wines)?’
<i>ofæ:te</i>	(f.)		‘food’
<i>ofcyrf</i>	(m.)		‘a section, cutting; amputation’
<i>ofdæle</i>	(n.)	ofdele	‘decline, declivity, descent, abyss’
<i>ofearmung</i>	(f.)		‘compassion’
<i>ofen</i>	(m.)		‘furnace; oven’
<i>ofenraca</i>	(m.)		‘oven-rake’
<i>ofenracu</i>	(f.)		‘oven-rake’
<i>o:fer</i>	(m.)	o:for	‘border, margin, edge; brink, river-bank, sea-shore’
<i>oferæ:t</i>	(m.)		‘gluttony, feasting, excess; feast’
<i>oferbæcgete:ung</i>	(f.)		‘tetanus’
<i>oferbiternes</i>	(f.)	oferbyternes	‘excessive bitterness’
<i>oferblica</i>	(m.)		‘surface’
<i>oferbra:w</i>	(m.)	oferbræ:w	‘eye-brow’
<i>oferbræ:dels</i>	(m.)	oferbre:dels	‘outside, surface, covering; coverlet, veil, garment; cerecloth’
<i>oferbru:</i>	(f.)		‘eye-brow’
<i>oferbru:wa</i>	(m.)		‘eyebrow’
<i>oferci:dung</i>	(f.)		‘chiding, reproof’
<i>ofercierr</i>	(m.)	ofercerr	‘passing over’
<i>oferclif</i>	(n.)		‘steep place, overhanging cliff’
<i>ofercostung</i>	(f.)		‘great tribulation’
<i>ofercræft</i>	(m.)		‘fraud’
<i>ofercwealm</i>	(m.)		‘great mortality’
<i>ofercyme</i>	(m.)		‘arrival’
<i>ofercymend</i>	(m.)		‘assailant’
<i>oferdæg</i>	(m.)		‘remaining day (in computation)’
<i>oferdrincere</i>	(m.)		‘drunkard’
<i>oferdruncen 1</i>	(n.)		‘drunkenness’
<i>oferdruncennes</i>	(f.)		‘drunkenness’
<i>oferdrync</i>	(m.)	oferdrenc, oferdrinc	‘over-drinking, drunkenness; revelry, feasting’
<i>oferdyre</i>	(n.)	ofergedyre	‘lintel’
<i>ofere:aca</i>	(m.)	ofere:ca	‘surplus, overplus, remainder, addition, increase’
<i>oferealdormann</i>	(m.)		‘chief officer’
<i>oferetolnes</i>	(f.)		‘gluttony’
<i>oferfær</i>	(n.)		‘passing over’
<i>oferfæreld</i>	(n.)		‘passage, journey over or across’
<i>oferfeng</i>	(m.)		‘fibula, buckle, clasp’
<i>oferfe:rnnes</i>	(f.)		‘fordable place’
<i>oferfle:dnes</i>	(?)		‘fluctuation, vacillation’
<i>oferflo:wedli:cnes</i>	(f.)	oferflo:wednes2,	‘excess, superfluity’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		oferflo:wendnes 2, oferflo:wennes 2	
<i>oferflo:wednes 1</i>	(f.)	oferfle:wednes	‘excess, superfluity’
<i>oferflo:wendnes 1</i>	(f.)	oferflo:wennes 1	‘excess, superfluity’
<i>oferfre:cednes</i>	(f.)		‘oppression’
<i>oferfundennes</i>	(f.)		‘trial, experiment’
<i>oferfyll</i>	(f.)	oferfill, oferfyllu, oferfyllu	‘surfeit, gluttony, excess; overplus, resulting liquor’
<i>oferfylnes</i>	(f.)		‘surfeit, excess’
<i>oferfyrr</i>	(f.)		‘excessive distance’
<i>ofergæ:gednes</i>	(f.)		‘transgression’
<i>ofergæ:gend</i>	(m.)		‘transgressor’
<i>oferge:mnes</i>	(f.)		‘watching for’
<i>ofergeatu</i>	(f.)		‘oblivion’
<i>ofergedrync</i>	(n.)		‘excess in drinking’
<i>ofergemet 1</i>	(n.)		‘excess’
<i>ofergenga</i>	(m.)		‘traveller’
<i>ofergeong</i>	(m.)	ofergang	‘going across’
<i>ofergeðyld</i>	(?)		‘intolerable state’
<i>ofergeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘superstructure; sepulchre’
<i>ofergewrit</i>	(n.)		‘superscription, inscription’
<i>ofergitolnes</i>	(f.)	ofergetolnes, ofergeotolnes, ofergytolnes	‘forgetfulness’
<i>ofergytnes</i>	(f.)		‘oblivion, forgetfulness’
<i>oferhacele</i>	(f.)		‘hood’
<i>oferhealfhe:afod</i>	(n.)		‘crown of the head’
<i>oferheling</i>	(f.)		‘covering’
<i>oferheortnes</i>	(f.)		‘vehemence of feeling’
<i>oferhi:ernes</i>	(f.)	oferhe:rnes, oferhi:rnes, oferhy:rnes 2	‘neglect, disobedience; fine for transgression of law or legal orders’
<i>oferhige</i>	(m.)		‘pride’
<i>oferhle:apend</i>	(m.)		‘over-leaper’
<i>oferhli:fung</i>	(f.)		‘loftiness, sublimity’
<i>oferhly:p</i>	(m.)		‘a jump, leap (over something)’
<i>oferhoga</i>	(m.)		‘despiser, proud man’
<i>oferhogiend</i>	(m.)		‘despiser’
<i>oferhogodnes</i>	(f.)		‘pride, disdain’
<i>oferholt</i>	(n.)		‘phalanx of shields’
<i>oferhrops</i>	(?)		‘greediness’
<i>oferhygd 1</i>	(fn.)	oferhigd 2, oferhy:d, oferhygdu	‘pride, conceit, arrogance; high- mindedness’
<i>oferhygdig 1</i>	(n.)		‘pride’
<i>oferhygdnes</i>	(f.)		‘excessive pride, arrogance’
<i>oferhylmend</i>	(m.)		‘dissembler’
<i>oferhy:rnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘heedlessness, neglect,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			disobedience'
<i>ofering</i>	(f.)		'superabundance'
<i>oferla:d</i>	(f.)		'translatio, solemn removal of the body or relics of a saint to a shrine'
<i>oferlagu</i>	(f.)		'cloak'
<i>oferle:ornes</i>	(f.)		'transgression'
<i>oferlifa</i>	(m.)	oferlyfa	'excess'
<i>oferlufu</i>	(f.)		'too great love'
<i>ofermæcga</i>	(m.)		'very illustrious being'
<i>ofermægen</i>	(n.)		'overpowering might'
<i>oferma:ðum</i>	(m.)		'costly treasure'
<i>ofermearcung</i>	(f.)	ofermercung	'superscription'
<i>oferme:de 1</i>	(n.)		'pride'
<i>oferme:dla</i>	(m.)		'haughtiness, pride'
<i>ofermete</i>	(m.)		'gorging, gluttony'
<i>oferme:tto</i>	(f.)	ofermæ:to, oferme:du	'pride'
<i>ofermicelnes</i>	(f.)		'excess'
<i>ofermo:d 1</i>	(n.)		'pride, insolence'
<i>ofermo:dgung</i>	(f.)		'pride'
<i>ofermo:dignes</i>	(f.)		'pride, haughtiness, arrogance'
<i>ofermo:dnes</i>	(f.)		'pride, haughtiness, arrogance'
<i>oferne:od 1</i>	(f.)		'extreme need'
<i>oferno:n</i>	(fn.)		'afternoon (after 3 pm)'
<i>oferpru:t 2</i>	(f.)		'excessive pride'
<i>oferrencu</i>	(f.)		'extravagance'
<i>ofersæ:lð</i>	(f.)		'excessive pleasure'
<i>ofersceatt</i>	(m.)		'usury, interest'
<i>ofersce:awigend</i>	(m.)		'overseer, bishop'
<i>oferse:am</i>	(m.)		'a special bag'
<i>ofersegl</i>	(m.)		'top-sail'
<i>oferse:ocnes</i>	(f.)		'great illness'
<i>ofersewenness</i>	(f.)		'contempt'
<i>oferslæ:p</i>	(m.)		'too much sleep'
<i>oferslege</i>	(n.)	oferslæge	'lintel'
<i>oferslop</i>	(n.)		'loose upper garment, surplice, stole'
<i>oferslype</i>	(m.)		'over-garment, surplice'
<i>ofersme:aung</i>	(f.)		'too exhaustive consideration'
<i>oferspræ:c</i>	(f.)		'loquacity'
<i>oferspreca</i>	(m.)		'one who talks too much'
<i>ofersprecolnes</i>	(f.)		'talkativeness'
<i>ofersteall</i>	(m.)		'opposition'
<i>oferstealla</i>	(m.)		'survivor'
<i>oferstige</i>	(m.)		'astonishment'
<i>oferstigenness</i>	(f.)		'passing over'
<i>oferswi:ðend</i>	(m.)		'vanquisher'

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<i>oferswi:ðestre</i>	(f.)		‘victrix’
<i>oferswi:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘pressure, distress’
<i>oferswi:ðung</i>	(f.)		‘pressure, distress’
<i>ofertæl</i>	(n.)		‘odd number’
<i>ofertogennes</i>	(f.)		‘the condition of being covered’
<i>ofertru:wa</i>	(m.)		‘over-confidence’
<i>oferðearf</i>	(f.)		‘great need, extreme distress’
<i>oferðearfa</i>	(m.)		‘one in great need’
<i>oferðryccednes</i>	(f.)	oferðriccednes	‘pressure’
<i>oferðrymm</i>	(m.)		‘excessive power’
<i>oferwealdend</i>	(m.)		‘over-lord, ruler’
<i>oferweder</i>	(n.)		‘storm, tempest’
<i>oferweorc</i>	(n.)		‘sarcophagus, tomb’
<i>oferwe:snes</i>	(?)		‘over-indulgence’
<i>oferwist</i>	(f.)		‘gluttony, excess’
<i>oferwlencu</i>	(f.)		‘excessive riches’
<i>oferwrigels</i>	(n.)		‘covering’
<i>oferwrit</i>	(n.)		‘epistle; superscription’
<i>oferwriten</i>	(?)		‘superscription’
<i>ofery:ð</i>	(f.)		‘overwhelming wave; wavering, vacillation’
<i>oferyldu</i>	(f.)	oferieldu, ofereldu, oferyld	‘extreme old age’
<i>ofesc</i>	(f.)		‘boder?’
<i>ofett</i>	(n.)	ofet, obet, æfett, æfet, ofæt	‘fruit, legume’
<i>offerenda</i>	(m.)		‘psalm or anthem sung during the offertory’
<i>offe:stre</i>	(f.)		‘nurse not living in the house?, foster-mother?’
<i>offringcla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘offertory cloth’
<i>offringdagas</i>	(mp.)		‘offering days’
<i>offringdisc</i>	(m.)		‘offering-dish, paten’
<i>offringhla:f</i>	(m.)		‘shew-bread’
<i>offringsang</i>	(m.)		‘hymn while an offering is made’
<i>offringsceat</i>	(m.)		‘offering-napkin’
<i>offrung</i>	(f.)	ofrung	‘presenting to God, oblation, sacrifice; thing presented, offering’
<i>offrunghu:s</i>	(n.)		‘house of sacrifice’
<i>offrungpic</i>	(n.)		‘sacrificial bacon’
<i>ofgesti:gnes</i>	(f.)		‘descent’
<i>oflæ:te</i>	(f.)	ofla:te, ofle:te, ofele:te	‘oblation, offering; sacramental wafer’
<i>oflæ:thla:f</i>	(m.)		‘bread used for the sacrament’
<i>ofnet</i>	(n.)		‘closed vessel? small vessel?’
<i>ofost</i>	(f.)	efest 2, obst, ofest, ofst	‘haste, speed, zeal’
<i>ofsetenes</i>	(f.)	obsetenes	‘siege; sitting down’

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<i>ofsetting</i>	(f.)		‘pressure’
<i>ofslegennes</i>	(f.)	ofscleacnes	‘slaughter’
<i>ofspring</i>	(m.)		‘offspring, descendants, posterity’
<i>ofialu</i>	(f.)		‘rejoinder, verdict against a claim’
<i>ofrige</i>	(m.)		‘withholding’
<i>ofrahtung</i>	(?)		‘a pulling out’
<i>ofisi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘frequent occasion. on oftsi:ðas frequently’
<i>ofiðwe:al</i>	(n.)		‘frequent washing’
<i>ofðryccednes</i>	(f.)	ofðrycnes	‘trouble, oppression’
<i>o:ga</i>	(m.)		‘fear, terror, dread; terrible object’
<i>o:gengel 1</i>	(m.)		‘bar, bolt’
<i>o:ht 1</i>	(f.)	e:ht 2, æ:ht 2	‘persecution, enmity. o:hte grettan to profane’
<i>o:læ:cung</i>	(f.)	a:nlæ:cung	‘conspiratio’
<i>o:leccere</i>	(m.)	o:leccere	‘flatterer’
<i>o:leccung</i>	(f.)	o:læccung	‘soothing, flattery, persuasion, allurement, charm’
<i>o:lectend</i>	(m.)	o:leccend	‘flatterer’
<i>o:lehtung</i>	(f.)	o:lectung	‘flattery; indulgence’
<i>olfend</i>	(m.)	olbend, olfenda	‘camel’
<i>olfende</i>	(f.)		‘camel’
<i>olfendmyre</i>	(f.)		‘she-camel’
<i>oll</i>	(n.)		‘contumely, contempt, scorn, insult’
<i>o:lyhtword</i>	(n.)		‘flattering speech’
<i>o:lðwong</i>	(m.)		‘strap’
<i>om</i>	(m.)		‘rust’
<i>o:m</i>	(m.)		‘rust’
<i>oma</i>	(m.)		‘a liquid measure’
<i>o:man</i>	(fp.)		‘eruptions of the skin, erysipelas’
<i>o:mcynn</i>	(n.)		‘corrupt humour’
<i>ome</i>	(f.)		‘a liquid measure’
<i>omer</i>	(?)	amer, emer	‘a bird, scorellus’
<i>onæ:ht</i>	(f.)		‘possession’
<i>onæ:lend</i>	(m.)		‘incensor’
<i>onæ:let</i>	(n.)		‘lightning’
<i>ona:l</i>	(n.)		‘burning; incense, what is burnt’
<i>ona:scunung</i>	(f.)		‘execration, abomination; exasperation’
<i>ona:sendednes</i>	(f.)	ona:sændednes	‘immission (Sweet)’
<i>ona:setednes</i>	(f.)		‘a laying on (of hands)’
<i>onbæ:ru</i>	(f.)		‘self-restraint?’
<i>onbærning</i>	(f.)		‘incense’
<i>onbærnnes</i>	(f.)		‘incense’
<i>onba:snung</i>	(f.)		‘expectation’

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<i>onbecyme</i>	(m.)		‘approach’
<i>onbe:gnes</i>	(f.)	onbi:egnes	‘bending, curvature’
<i>onbe:n</i>	(f.)		‘imprecation’
<i>onbesce:awung</i>	(f.)		‘inspection, examination’
<i>onblæst</i>	(m.)		‘onrush, attack’
<i>onbla:wing</i>	(f.)		‘breathing upon’
<i>onbla:wnes</i>	(f.)		‘inspiration’
<i>onbring</i>	(m.)		‘instigation’
<i>onbringelle</i>	(f.)		‘instigation’
<i>onbryce</i>	(m.)		‘inroad’
<i>onbryrding</i>	(f.)		‘incitement’
<i>onbryrdnes</i>	(f.)	onbrednes	‘inspiration, incitement, ardour; remorse, contrition’
<i>onbyrging</i>	(f.)		‘tasting’
<i>onbyrignes 1</i>	(f.)		‘tasting’
<i>onci:gnes</i>	(f.)	onceignes	‘invocation’
<i>onci:gung</i>	(f.)	onceigung	‘invocation’
<i>oncna:wend</i>	(m.)		‘one who knows’
<i>oncna:wennes</i>	(f.)	oncna:wednes, oncna:wnes	‘acknowledgement, knowledge’
<i>oncna:wung</i>	(f.)		‘acknowledgement, knowledge’
<i>oncunnes</i>	(f.)		‘accusation’
<i>oncunning</i>	(f.)		‘accusation’
<i>oncy:ðdæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘hurtful deed’
<i>oncy:ðð</i>	(f.)		‘pain, distress of mind’
<i>ondæ:lend</i>	(m.)		‘one who imparts, infuser’
<i>ondesn</i>	(f.)	ondesnes	‘fear’
<i>ondo:ung</i>	(f.)		‘injection’
<i>ondræ:ding</i>	(f.)		‘dread, fear, terror’
<i>ondrysnu</i>	(f.)	ondresn, andrysnu	‘fear; respect, reverence; etiquette’
<i>oneardiend</i>	(m.)		‘inhabitant, indweller’
<i>one:hting</i>	(f.)	one:htung	‘persecution’
<i>onerning</i>	(f.)		‘attack’
<i>o:nettung</i>	(f.)		‘precipitation’
<i>one:ðgung</i>	(f.)		‘breathing on’
<i>onfæreld</i>	(n.)		‘going on, progress, journey; going in, entrance; attack, assault’
<i>onfæðmnes</i>	(f.)		‘embrace’
<i>onfangend</i>	(m.)		‘receiver’
<i>onfangennes</i>	(f.)	onfongenes	‘reception, acceptance’
<i>onfeall</i>	(m.)	onfell	‘swelling’
<i>onfindend</i>	(m.)		‘discoverer’
<i>onflæ:scnes</i>	(f.)		‘incarnation’
<i>onflyge</i>	(m.)		‘infectious disease’
<i>onflygen</i>	(n.)		‘infectious disease’
<i>onfo:nd</i>	(m.)		‘undertaker, supporter’
<i>onforwyrd</i>	(n.)		‘destruction’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>onfundelnes</i>	(f.)		‘experience’
<i>onfundennes</i>	(f.)		‘explanation; trial, experiment, experience’
<i>ongalend</i>	(m.)		‘enchanter’
<i>ongalnes</i>	(f.)		‘song’
<i>ongang</i>	(m.)	ongong	‘entrance, incursion, assault, attack; worship’
<i>onge:ancyme</i>	(m.)		‘return’
<i>onge:anhworfennes</i>	(f.)		‘obstacle’
<i>onge:anhwyrf</i>	(m.)	age:anhwyrf	‘return’
<i>onge:anryne</i>	(?)		‘a course’
<i>onge:ansprecend</i>	(m.)		‘one who reproaches’
<i>onge:anwyrdnes</i>	(f.)		‘opposition’
<i>ongeci:gung</i>	(f.)	ongeceigung	‘invocation’
<i>ongefeht</i>	(n.)	ongefeht	‘attack’
<i>ongehy:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘advantage, profit’
<i>ongelic</i>	(?)		‘likeness’
<i>ongeli:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘form, pattern; parable’
<i>onge:otung</i>	(f.)		‘pouring in’
<i>ongesetenes</i>	(f.)		‘knowledge’
<i>ongewinn</i>	(n.)		‘assault’
<i>ongietenes</i>	(f.)		‘knowledge, understanding; meaning’
<i>onginnes</i>	(f.)	ongunnes 2	‘undertaking’
<i>ongrype</i>	(m.)	ongripe (BT)	‘attack’
<i>ongunnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘undertaking’
<i>ongyte</i>	(f.)		‘inpouring’
<i>onhe:aw</i>	(m.)		‘trunk of tree, block of wood for hewing on’
<i>onhefednes</i>	(f.)	anhefednes	‘exaltation’
<i>onhetting</i>	(f.)		‘persecution’
<i>onhiellednes</i>	(f.)	onhellednes, onhyldednes	‘declining’
<i>onhiscend</i>	(m.)		‘a mocker’
<i>ohnnigenes</i>	(f.)		‘adoration’
<i>onhrine</i>	(m.)		‘touch, contact’
<i>onhro:p</i>	(m.)		‘importunity; reproach’
<i>onhryre</i>	(m.)	onrire	‘attack’
<i>onhwerfednes</i>	(f.)	onhwærfednes	‘change’
<i>onhyrenes</i>	(f.)		‘imitation’
<i>onhyrgend</i>	(m.)	onhyriend, onhergend, onhirgend, onhiergend, onheriend, onhiriend, onhieriend	‘emulator, imitator’
<i>onhyring</i>	(f.)	onhering	‘imitation, zeal’
<i>onlegen</i>	(f.)		‘poultice; (BT) an-onlying’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			(medical) application'
<i>onli:cnes</i>	(f.)		'resemblance, likeness, similitude; picture, image, idol; parable; stature, form'
<i>onli:esednes</i>	(f.)	<i>onli:sednes</i>	'remission (of sins)'
<i>onli:esend</i>	(m.)	<i>onle:send,</i> <i>only:send</i>	'liberator'
<i>onli:esnes</i>	(f.)	<i>onle:snes</i>	'deliverance'
<i>onli:htend</i>	(m.)		'enlightener'
<i>onli:hting</i>	(f.)		'illumination, enlightenment'
<i>onli:htnes</i>	(f.)	<i>onli:htednes</i>	'illumination'
<i>onlo:ciend</i>	(m.)		'onlooker, spectator'
<i>onlu:tung</i>	(f.)		'a lurking place'
<i>onmearca</i>	(m.)	<i>inmearca</i>	'inscription'
<i>onmearcung</i>	(f.)	<i>onmercung</i>	'inscription'
<i>onni:ed</i>	(f.)		'oppression?'
<i>onorðung</i>	(f.)		'inspiration, inbreathing'
<i>onra:d</i>	(f.)		'riding on horseback'
<i>onræ:s</i>	(m.)	<i>onhræ:s</i>	'onrush, assault, attack'
<i>onræ:send</i>	(m.)		'attacker'
<i>onred</i>	(m.)		'name of a plant'
<i>onrid</i>	(n.)		'riding horse'
<i>onri:pti:d</i>	(f.)		'harvest-time'
<i>onryne</i>	(m.)		'course; incursion, assault'
<i>onsægednes</i>	(f.)	<i>onsegednes</i>	'sacrifice, offering; oblation, (sacrificial) victim'
<i>onsægnes</i>	(f.)		'holocaust, sacrifice'
<i>onsægung</i>	(f.)		'sacrifice'
<i>onsæ:tnes</i>	(f.)		'snare'
<i>onsæ:tnung</i>	(f.)		'snare'
<i>onsagu</i>	(f.)		'affirmation, accusation, reproach'
<i>onsand</i>	(f.)	<i>onsond</i>	'sending against'
<i>onsang</i>	(m.)		'incantation'
<i>onsceacnes</i>	(f.)	<i>onsacnes</i>	'excuse'
<i>onscunigend</i>	(m.)		'hater'
<i>onscunung</i>	(f.)		'execration, abomination; exasperation'
<i>onscyte</i>	(m.)		'attack, assault'
<i>onsecgend</i>	(m.)		'sacrificer'
<i>onset</i>	(n.)	<i>onsetl, onsæt,</i> <i>onsit</i>	'a sitting on , riding on'
<i>onsetenes</i>	(f.)	<i>onsetnes</i>	'laying on (of hands); constitution, founding'
<i>onsi:en 1</i>	(f.)	<i>onsy:en, onsy:n 1,</i> <i>ansi:en 2</i>	'lack, want'
<i>onsittend</i>	(m.)		'rider'
<i>onslæge</i>	(m.)		'blow'
<i>onsmyrung</i>	(f.)		'anointing'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>onspæ:c</i>	(f.)		‘imputation, charge, claim’
<i>onspeca</i>	(m.)	anspeca, onspreca (Sweet)	‘accuser; claimant’
<i>onspecend</i>	(m.)	onsprecend	‘accuser, plaintiff’
<i>onspillend</i>	(m.)		‘player’
<i>onspræ:c</i>	(f.)	anspræ:c	‘speech, discourse’
<i>onsprungennes</i>	(f.)		‘eclipse’
<i>onstæl</i>	(m.)		‘order, arrangement’
<i>onstæpe</i>	(m.)	onstepe, instæpe 3, instepe 2	‘ingress’
<i>onstal</i>	(m.)	onsteal	‘provision, supply’
<i>onsta:l</i>	(m?)		‘charge, reproof’
<i>onsti:gend</i>	(m.)		‘mounted man’
<i>onsting</i>	(m.)		‘claim, authority, jurisdiction, right of intervention’
<i>onstyrednes</i>	(f.)	onstyrenes	‘movement’
<i>onsymbelnes</i>	(f.)		‘celebration (of mass)’
<i>ontalu</i>	(f.)		‘claim at law’
<i>ontendnes</i>	(f.)	ontyndnes	‘burning, fire; inflammation; incitement, fuel; passion’
<i>onte:ona</i>	(m.)	unti:ena	‘injury, oppression’
<i>ontige</i>	(m.)		‘claim, usurpation’
<i>ontimber 1</i>	(?)		‘material; cause, occasion’
<i>ontimbernes</i>	(f.)		‘material; teaching, edification’
<i>ontygnnes</i>	(f.)		‘accusation’
<i>ontyhting</i>	(f.)	ontihting	‘attention, application, aim, intention, instigation’
<i>onty:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘opening’
<i>onðracung</i>	(f.)	anðracung	‘fear, awe’
<i>onðre:agung</i>	(f.)		‘reproach’
<i>onðwægennes</i>	(f.)		‘washing’
<i>onwaccan</i>	(f.)		‘incitement, arousing’
<i>onwæcenes</i>	(f.)		‘arousing’
<i>onwæstm</i>	(m.)	o:wæstm 2	‘increase; branch’
<i>onweald 1</i>	(mfñ.)	onwæ:ld, anweald 2, onwald 2	‘authority, power, rule, sway, command; jurisdiction, territory’
<i>onwealda</i>	(m.)	anwealda	‘ruler, governor, sovereign; the Lord, God’
<i>onwealdnes</i>	(f.)		‘power, possession’
<i>onwealhnes</i>	(f.)		‘soundness, wholeness, purity, modesty, chastity’
<i>onwega:cyrrednes</i>	(f.)	onwega:cyrnes, onwegoncernes	‘apostasy’
<i>onwega:drifennes</i>	(f.)		‘a driving away’
<i>onwega:læ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘removal’
<i>onwegfæreld</i>	(n.)		‘departure’
<i>onweggewite</i>	(nm.)		‘departure’
<i>onweggewitennes</i>	(f.)		‘departure’
<i>onwendenednes</i>	(f.)	onwendnes,	‘movement, change, alteration’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		unwendnes	
<i>onweorpnas</i>	(f.)		‘onpouring’
<i>onwist</i>	(f.)		‘habitation’
<i>onworpennes</i>	(f.)		‘enticement, allurements, inspiration’
<i>onwrigennes</i>	(f.)	ongewrigennes, onwrignes, onwrihnes	‘revelation, exposure, exposition’
<i>onwri:ting</i>	(f.)		‘inscription’
<i>onwri:ðung</i>	(f.)		‘ligament, bandage’
<i>onwunung</i>	(f.)		‘dwelling-place; assiduity’
<i>openærs</i>	(m.)		‘medlar’
<i>openere</i>	(m.)		‘opener’
<i>opennes</i>	(f.)		‘openness, publicity; manifestation’
<i>o:r</i>	(n.)		‘beginning, origin; front’
<i>o:ra 1</i>	(m.)		‘border, bank, shore; ore, unwrought metal; brass’
<i>o:ra 2</i>	(m.)		‘a coin of Danish origin’
<i>orc</i>	(m.)		‘pitcher, crock, cup; demon’
<i>orce:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘immunity, purity’
<i>orcedweard</i>	(m.)		‘gardener’
<i>orcerdle:h</i>	(f.)		‘orchard’
<i>orcne:as</i>	(mp.)		‘monsters’
<i>ord</i>	(m.)		‘point, spear-point, spear; source, beginning; front, vanguard; chief, prince; (in pl.) first men, the flower’
<i>orda:l</i>	(mn.)	orde:l	‘ordeal’
<i>orda:li:sen</i>	(n.)		‘iron used in an ordeal’
<i>ordbana</i>	(m.)		‘murderer’
<i>ordfruma</i>	(m.)		‘fount, source; author, creator, instigator; chief, prince’
<i>ordstæpe</i>	(m.)		‘spear-stab, wound’
<i>ordwyga</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>orel</i>	(n.)	orl	‘robe, garment, mantle, veil’
<i>orene 2</i>	(n.)	orne	‘excess; injury?’
<i>o:ret</i>	(m.)		‘contest, battle’
<i>o:retfeld</i>	(m.)		‘place of contest’
<i>o:retla</i>	(m.)	o:rettla	‘contumely, insult’
<i>o:retlof</i>	(m.)		‘triumph’
<i>o:retmæcg</i>	(m.)	o:retmæcg, o:retmæcga	‘champion, warrior’
<i>o:retsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘wrestling place, place of contest’
<i>o:retta</i>	(m.)	o:reta	‘champion, warrior, hero’
<i>orf</i>	(n.)		‘cattle, live stock’
<i>orfwealm</i>	(m.)	orfcwalm	‘cattle-plague, murrain’
<i>orfcynn</i>	(n.)		‘cattle’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>orfeormnes</i>	(f.)		‘squalor, filthiness’
<i>orfgebitt</i>	(n.)		‘grazing; food for cattle where there is no pasturage’
<i>orfiermu</i>	(f.)		‘squalor’
<i>orfyrmd</i>	(?)		‘refuse’
<i>organ</i>	(m.)		‘canticle, song, voice’
<i>organa</i>	(f.)	organe 2	‘musical instrument’
<i>organe 1</i>	(f.)		‘marjoram’
<i>organystre</i>	(m.)		‘player of an instrument’
<i>orgel</i>	(?)	orgol, orgello	‘pride’
<i>orgeldre:am</i>	(m.)	organdre:am	‘sound of a musical instrument’
<i>orgelnes</i>	(f.)		‘pride’
<i>orgelword</i>	(n.)		‘arrogant speech’
<i>orlæg</i>	(n.)	orleg	‘fate’
<i>orleahter</i>	(m.)		‘discrimer, lack of vice or defect; danger’
<i>orlegce:ap</i>	(m.)		‘battle-booty?’
<i>orlege 1</i>	(n.)		‘strife, war’
<i>orleghwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘war-time’
<i>orlegni:ð</i>	(m.)		‘war, hostility’
<i>orlegsceaft</i>	(f.)		‘supplicium’
<i>orlegstund</i>	(f.)		‘time of adversity’
<i>orlegweorc</i>	(n.)		‘battle’
<i>ormæ:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘excess, immensity’
<i>ormo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘desperation, despair’
<i>ornest</i>	(n.)		‘trial by battle’
<i>oroð</i>	(n.)	orað, oreð, orð, oruð	‘breath, breathing, snorting’
<i>orrest</i>	(f.)	orrusta	‘battle, combat; trial by battle’
<i>orretscipe</i>	(m.)		‘infamy’
<i>orsorgnes</i>	(f.)		‘security, prosperity; carelessness’
<i>ortgeard</i>	(m.)	orceard, orcerd, orcgeard, orcird, orcyrd, weorteard	‘garden, orchard’
<i>ortre:ownes</i>	(f.)	ortry:wnes	‘diffidence, mistrust’
<i>ortru:wung</i>	(f.)		‘despair’
<i>orðanc 1</i>	(mn.)	orðonc 2	‘intelligence, understanding, mind; cleverness, skill; skilful work, mechanical art’
<i>orðancbend</i>	(f.)	orðoncbend	‘cunning band’
<i>orðancpi:l</i>	(m.)	orðoncpi:l	‘ploughshare?’
<i>orðancscipe</i>	(m.)		‘mechanical art’
<i>orðung</i>	(f.)		‘breathing, breath; pore’
<i>orwegnes</i>	(f.)		‘inaccessibility’
<i>orwegsti:g</i>	(f.)		‘out-of-the-way track’
<i>orwe:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘despair’
<i>orwurð</i>	(n.)		‘ignominy’
<i>orwyrð</i>	(f.)	orwyrðu	‘shame, dishonour; abuse’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>oryldu</i>	(f.)	oreldo	‘great age’
<i>o:s</i>	(m.)		‘a divinity, god; name of the rune for o’
<i>o:sle</i>	(f.)	amsel	‘merula, ouzel, blackbird’
<i>o:st</i>	(m.)		‘protuberance, knot, lump’
<i>osterhla:f</i>	(m.)		‘oyster-patty’
<i>osterscyll</i>	(f.)	ostorscyll	‘oyster-shell’
<i>ostre</i>	(f.)		‘oyster’
<i>oterhola</i>	(m.)		‘otter’s hole’
<i>otor</i>	(m.)	otr, ottor, hotor, oter	‘otter’
<i>o:ðer 2</i>	(?)	o:ðr	‘(word, speech)’
<i>oði:ewodnes</i>	(f.)	æte:owodnes	‘manifestation’
<i>o:ðsperring</i>	(f.)		‘stumbling-block’
<i>o:wæstm 1</i>	(m.)		‘shoot, branch, twig’
<i>o:web</i>	(n.)	o:wef, a:web, a:wef	‘woof, weft’
<i>o:wisc</i>	(f.)		‘edge’
<i>oxa</i>	(m.)		‘ox’
<i>oxancealf</i>	(n.)		‘ox-calf’
<i>oxangang</i>	(m.)		‘an eighth of a plough-land, hide’
<i>oxanhyrde</i>	(m.)	oxnahyrde	‘herdsman’
<i>oxanslyppe</i>	(f.)		‘oxlip’
<i>o:xn</i>	(f.)		‘arm-pit’
<i>oxnalybb</i>	(n.)		‘ox-heal (plant)’
<i>pa:d</i>	(f.)		‘covering, coat, cloak’
<i>paddani:eg</i>	(f.)		‘toad-meadow, frog-island’
<i>padde</i>	(f.)	pade	‘toad, frog’
<i>pæ:ca</i>	(m.)		‘deceiver’
<i>pægel</i>	(m.)	wægel	‘gill, small measure, wine vessel’
<i>pæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘javelin’
<i>pæll</i>	(m.)	pell	‘silk robe, cloak; pall, hanging, covering; purple garment, purple’
<i>pærl</i>	(?)		‘enula’
<i>pæð</i>	(mf.)	pað, paðu	‘path, track; valley’
<i>pa:l</i>	(m.)		‘pole, stake, post; spade’
<i>palendse</i>	(f.)	palentse, pallente, palente	‘palace’
<i>palent</i>	(m.)		‘palace’
<i>pallium</i>	(m.)		‘pallium; splendid garment’
<i>palm</i>	(m.)	pælm, palma, pealma	‘palm-tree; palm-branch’
<i>palmæppel</i>	(m.)	palmappel	‘date’
<i>palmbearu</i>	(m.)		‘palm-grove’
<i>palmdæg</i>	(m.)		‘Palm Sunday’
<i>palmsunnandæg</i>	(m.)		‘Palm Sunday’
<i>palmtre:o</i>	(m.)	palmtre:ow	‘palm-tree’
<i>palmtwig</i>	(n.)		‘palm-twig, palm-branch’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>palmwuce</i>	(f.)		‘week of which Palm Sunday is the first day’
<i>palstr</i>	(sb)	palster, plaster 2, palester	‘prick, point, spike’
<i>palðer</i>	(sb.)	pandher	‘panther’
<i>panic</i>	(m.)		‘a kind of millet’
<i>panmete</i>	(m.)		‘cooked food’
<i>panne</i>	(f.)	ponne	‘pan’
<i>pa:pa</i>	(m.)		‘pope’
<i>pa:panha:d</i>	(m.)		‘papal office’
<i>pa:pdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘papacy’
<i>paper</i>	(m?)		‘papyrus’
<i>papolsta:n</i>	(m.)	popolsta:n, papelsta:n, popelsta:n	‘pebble’
<i>pa:pseld</i>	(n.)	pa:psetl	‘papacy’
<i>paradi:s</i>	(m.)		‘Paradise’
<i>pardus</i>	(?)		‘a leopard’
<i>part</i>	(m.)		‘part’
<i>passion</i>	(f.)		‘the part of the gospel containing the account of Christ’s passion’
<i>pa:wa</i>	(m.)		‘peacock, peahen’
<i>pa:we</i>	(f.)		‘peacock, peahen’
<i>pe:a</i>	(m.)		‘peafowl’
<i>pearroc</i>	(m.)	pearruc	‘fence by which a space is enclosed; enclosure, enclosed land’
<i>pecg</i>	(m?)		‘pig?’
<i>pe:cung</i>	(?)		‘deception’
<i>pellican</i>	(m.)		‘pelican’
<i>pening</i>	(m.)	pæneg, pæning, peaneg, pending, peneng, peneg, penig, pennig, penning	‘penny, coin, money; pennyweight’
<i>peninghwyrfere</i>	(m.)		‘money-changer’
<i>peningmangere</i>	(m.)		‘money-changer’
<i>peningslæht</i>	(m.)	peningsliht	‘coining money’
<i>peningwæ:g</i>	(f.)		‘pennyweight’
<i>peningweorð</i>	(n.)	peningwurð	‘pennyworth’
<i>penn</i>	(m.)	pen	‘pen, fold’
<i>pentecosten</i>	(m.)		‘Pentecost’
<i>peonie</i>	(f.)	pionie	‘peony’
<i>peorð</i>	(m.)		‘name of the rune for p; chessman’
<i>perewo:s</i>	(n.)		‘pear-juice, perry’
<i>pernex</i>	(m.)		‘a supposed bird?’
<i>persic</i>	(m.)	persoc, persuc	‘peach’
<i>persoctre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘peach-tree’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>peru</i>	(f.)	pere	‘pear’
<i>perwince</i>	(f.)	perfince	‘periwinkle’
<i>petersilie</i>	(f.)		‘parsley’
<i>philosoph</i>	(m.)		‘philosopher’
<i>pic</i>	(n.)		‘pitch’
<i>pi:c</i>	(m.)		‘point, pointed tool, pick, pickaxe’
<i>picgbre:ad</i>	(?)	picbred	‘glans, mast, pig’s food’
<i>pi:cung</i>	(f.)		‘stigmata, pricking’
<i>pi:e</i>	(f.)	pe:o	‘parasite’
<i>pigment</i>	(?)	pihment, pygment, pyhment	‘drug’
<i>pihten</i>	(?)		‘part of a loom’
<i>pi:l</i>	(m.)		‘a pointed object, spike, nail, shaft, stake; arrow, dart, javelin; (pl) hairs of plants’
<i>pi:le</i>	(f.)		‘mortar’
<i>pi:lere</i>	(m.)		‘one who pounds in a mortar’
<i>pillsa:pe</i>	(f.)		‘silotrum, soap for removing hair’
<i>pi:lstaef</i>	(m.)		‘pestle’
<i>pi:lstampe</i>	(f.)		‘pestle’
<i>pi:lstocc</i>	(m.)		‘pestle’
<i>pi:n</i>	(f.)		‘pain, anguish, torture’
<i>pi:nbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘pine-tree’
<i>pi:necwalu</i>	(m?n?)		‘torture’
<i>pi:nere</i>	(m.)		‘tormentor’
<i>pi:nhnutu</i>	(f.)		‘fir-cone’
<i>pinn</i>	(sb)		‘pin, peg; pen’
<i>pinnan</i>	(sb.)		‘flask, bottle’
<i>pi:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘pain, torture’
<i>pintel</i>	(m.)		‘penis’
<i>pi:ntre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘pine-tree’
<i>pi:nung</i>	(f.)		‘torment, punishment’
<i>pi:nungto:l</i>	(n.)		‘instrument of torture’
<i>pi:pdre:am</i>	(m.)		‘piping’
<i>pi:pe</i>	(f.)		‘pipe, tube; wind instrument; channel; tube for drinking sacramental wine from chalice’
<i>pipeneale</i>	(f.)		‘pimpernel’
<i>pi:pere</i>	(m.)		‘piper’
<i>pipor</i>	(m.)	piper	‘peeper’
<i>piporcorn</i>	(n.)		‘pepper-corn’
<i>piporcwyrn</i>	(f.)		‘pepper mill’
<i>piporhorn</i>	(m.)	piperhorn	‘horn for pepper’
<i>pirgra:f</i>	(m.)		‘pear-orchard’
<i>pirie</i>	(f.)	pirge, pirige, pyrie, pyrige	‘pear-tree’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>pise</i>	(f.)	peose, piose, pyse, pyose	‘pea’
<i>pisle</i>	(f.)		‘warm chamber?’
<i>pistol</i>	(m.)	pistel	‘letter; apostolic letter’
<i>pistolbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘book of the epistles’
<i>pistolcla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘vestment worn by the epistoler’
<i>pistolræ:dere</i>	(m.)		‘epistle-reader, sub-deacon’
<i>pistolræ:ding</i>	(f.)		‘a lesson in the church service’
<i>pistolrocc</i>	(m.)	pistelrocc	‘vestment worn by the epistoler’
<i>piða</i>	(m.)		‘inward part, pith’
<i>plæce</i>	(f.)	plæse, plætse	‘open space, street’
<i>plætt</i>	(m.)		‘slap, smack’
<i>plante</i>	(f.)		‘plant, shoot’
<i>plantsticca</i>	(m.)		‘dibble’
<i>plantung</i>	(f.)		‘planting; plant’
<i>plaster 1</i>	(n.)	blaster	‘plaster (as medicament)’
<i>platung</i>	(f.)		‘metal plate’
<i>plega</i>	(m.)	plæga, plaga	‘quick motion, movement, exercise; play, festivity, drama, game, sport, battle; gear for games; applause’
<i>plegere</i>	(m.)		‘player’
<i>plegestre</i>	(f.)		‘female athlete’
<i>pleghu:s</i>	(n.)		‘playhouse, theatre’
<i>plegmann</i>	(m.)	plegemann	‘gymnosophist, athlete’
<i>plegscip</i>	(n.)		‘small vessel’
<i>plegscyld</i>	(m.)	plegsceld	‘play-shield, small shield’
<i>plegstede</i>	(m.)		‘playground’
<i>plegsto:w</i>	(f.)	plegesto:w	‘playground, gymnasium, amphitheatre’
<i>pleoh</i>	(n.)		‘danger, risk, harm; responsibility’
<i>plett</i>	(f?)		‘fold’
<i>plihht</i>	(m.)		‘peril, risk, danger, damage’
<i>plihhtere</i>	(m.)		‘look-out man at the prow’
<i>plo:g</i>	(m.)	plo:h	‘what a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, a plough-land’
<i>plo:gesland</i>	(?)		‘ploughland’
<i>plu:m</i>	(f.)		‘down?’
<i>plu:mblæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘plum’
<i>plu:me</i>	(f.)	ply:me	‘plum, plum-tree’
<i>plu:mfeðer</i>	(f.)		‘down’
<i>plu:mse:aw</i>	(n.)	plu:mse:w	‘plum-juice’
<i>plu:msla:</i>	(f.)		‘wild plum, sloe’
<i>plu:mtre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘plum-tree’
<i>poca:dl</i>	(f.)		‘erupive disease, pox; smallpox’
<i>pocc</i>	(m.)		‘pock, blister, pustule, ulcer’
<i>pohha</i>	(m.)	poha, pohcha, pocca	‘pocket, bag’

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<i>po:l</i>	(m.)		‘pool’
<i>po:lbæ:r</i>	(f.)		‘pasture-land by a pool’
<i>polente</i>	(f.)		‘parched corn’
<i>pollegie</i>	(f.)		‘pennyroyal’
<i>pollup</i>	(m.)		‘scourge?’
<i>popig</i>	(m?)	papig	‘poppy’
<i>popul</i>	(?)		‘poplar?’
<i>por</i>	(n.)	porr	‘leek’
<i>porle:ac</i>	(n.)		‘leek’
<i>port 1</i>	(mn.)		‘port, harbour; town (esp. with market rights or with a harbour)’
<i>port 2</i>	(m.)		‘portal, door, gate, entrance’
<i>portcwe:ne</i>	(f.)		‘prostitute’
<i>porte</i>	(f.)		‘portal, door, gate, entrance’
<i>portgeat</i>	(n.)		‘city gate’
<i>portgere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘port-reeve, mayor’
<i>portgeriht</i>	(n.)		‘town-due’
<i>portherpað</i>	(?)		‘main road to a town’
<i>portic</i>	(mn.)		‘portico, porch, vestibule, sanctuary, chapel’
<i>portmann</i>	(m.)		‘townsman’
<i>portstræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘public road’
<i>portweall</i>	(m.)		‘city wall’
<i>portweg</i>	(m.)		‘public road’
<i>portwer</i>	(m.)	portwera, portwara	‘citizen’
<i>poshli:we</i>	(f.)		‘a kind of shelter?’
<i>posl</i>	(m.)		‘pellet, pill’
<i>post</i>	(m.)		‘post’
<i>postling</i>	(m.)		‘pellet, pill’
<i>postol</i>	(m.)		‘apostle’
<i>pott</i>	(m.)		‘pot’
<i>pottere</i>	(m.)		‘potter’
<i>prætt</i>	(m.)		‘trick, craft, art’
<i>prafost</i>	(m.)	pra:fost, profost, prafast, prafest, prafast	‘officer, provost (of a monastery)’
<i>prafostfolgoð</i>	(m.)		‘order or rank of provost’
<i>prafostsci:r</i>	(f.)		‘provostship’
<i>prass</i>	(m.)		‘noise, tumult; pomp; proud array’
<i>pre:dicere</i>	(m.)	pry:decere	‘preacher’
<i>pre:dicung</i>	(f.)		‘preaching’
<i>preg</i>	(m.)		‘a pointed stick; pray’
<i>pre:on</i>	(m.)	pre:an	‘fibula, pin, brooch’
<i>pre:ost</i>	(m.)	pre:ast, pre:est, pri:ost	‘priest, presbyter’
<i>pre:ostgesamnung</i>	(f.)		‘community of priests’
<i>pre:ostgyrd</i>	(?)		‘staff carried by member of

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			clergy?'
<i>pre:ostha:d</i>	(m.)		'priesthood'
<i>pre:osthe:ap</i>	(m.)		'body of priests'
<i>pre:osthi:red</i>	(m.)	pre:osthy:red	'body of priests'
<i>pre:ostlagu</i>	(f.)		'ecclesiastical law, canon law'
<i>pre:ostli:f</i>	(n.)		'priests' quarters, monastery'
<i>pre:ostre:af</i>	(n.)		'priestly garment'
<i>pre:ostregol</i>	(m.)		'canonical rule'
<i>pre:ostscy:r</i>	(f.)		'parish'
<i>pre:owthwi:l</i>	(f.)		'twinkling of an eye, moment'
<i>press</i>	(f.)		'press (for clothes)'
<i>prica</i>	(m.)		'prick, point, spot, dot; small portion of space or time'
<i>price</i>	(f.)		'prick, point, spot, dot; small portion of space or time'
<i>pricel</i>	(m.)		'prickle, goad, point; jot, tittle'
<i>pricels</i>	(m.)		'prickle, goad, point; jot, tittle'
<i>pricðorn</i>	(m.)		'thorn-tree'
<i>pricung</i>	(f.)		'pricking, remorse'
<i>pri:m</i>	(n?)		'ther first hour (6 am); the service held at 6 am; prime'
<i>pri:msang</i>	(m.)		'prime song, service of prime'
<i>princ</i>	(?)		'twinkling of an eye, moment'
<i>prior</i>	(m.)		'prior'
<i>prodbor 1</i>	(n.)	protbor	'auger?'
<i>prologa</i>	(?)		'prologue'
<i>prutene</i>	(f.)	pru:tene	'southern-wood, wormwood'
<i>pru:tscipe</i>	(m.)		'arrogance, pride'
<i>pru:tung</i>	(f.)		'pride, arrogance'
<i>pry:to</i>	(f.)	pry:t, pry:te, pre:de, pry:de, pri:t, pry:te	'pride, haughtiness, pomp'
<i>pu:ca</i>	(m.)		'goblin'
<i>pu:cel</i>	(m.)		'goblin'
<i>pu:tung</i>	(f.)		'instigation'
<i>pudd</i>	(m.)		'ditch; a sore, wound'
<i>puduc</i>	(m.)		'wart, a little sore'
<i>pull</i>	(mf.)	pyll	'pool, creek'
<i>pu:lsper</i>	(n.)		'reed'
<i>pumic</i>	(m?)		'pumice'
<i>pumicsta:n</i>	(m.)		'pumice-stone'
<i>pund</i>	(n.)		'pound (in weight or in money), pint; weight'
<i>pundere</i>	(m.)		'one who weighs'
<i>pundern</i>	(n.)		'pair of scales; plumb-line'
<i>punderngend</i>	(m?)		'one who weighs'
<i>pundfald</i>	(?)		'a pinfold, pound'
<i>pundur</i>	(n.)	pundar, pundor	'weight, plumb-line'
<i>pundwæ:g</i>	(f.)		'pound weight, measure (of

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			corn)
<i>pu:nere</i>	(m.)		'pounder, pestle'
<i>pung</i>	(m.)		'purse'
<i>pungetung</i>	(f.)		'pricking'
<i>punt</i>	(?)		'punt'
<i>pu:r</i>	(?)		'bittern? sea-gull?'
<i>purlamb</i>	(n.)		'lamb without blemish; a male lamb, a pur'
<i>purpure</i>	(f.)	purpur, purpl, purple	'purple, a purple garment'
<i>purs</i>	(?)		'purse'
<i>pusa</i>	(m.)	posa	'bag, scrip'
<i>pyff</i>	(m.)		'a puff of wind'
<i>pyle</i>	(m.)	pilepylu, pylwe	'pillow'
<i>pylece</i>	(f.)	gylece, pilce, pilece, pylce	'a warm fur garment, robe, pelisse'
<i>pylewer</i>	(?)		'pillow'
<i>pynca</i>	(m.)	pinca	'point'
<i>pynd</i>	(sb.)		'cistern?, lake?'
<i>pynding</i>	(f.)		'dam'
<i>pyretre</i>	(f.)		'pellitory'
<i>pysecynn</i>	(n.)		'sort of pea'
<i>pytt</i>	(m.)	pitt	'pit, hole, well, grave; pustule'
<i>pyttel</i>	(m.)	pittel	'hawk, kite'
<i>raca</i>	(m.)	racu 2, ræce	'rake'
<i>racca</i>	(m.)		'part of the rigging of a ship'
<i>racente</i>	(f.)	racete	'chain, fetter'
<i>racente:ah</i>	(f.)	racete:age	'chain, fetter'
<i>raciend</i>	(m.)		'speaker, orator'
<i>racu 1</i>	(f.)		'exposition, explanation, observation; reason, argument; account, narrative; rhetoric; comedy'
<i>ra:</i>	(m.)	ra:ha	'roe, roebuck'
<i>ra:d 1</i>	(f.)	ry:d	'ride, riding, expedition, journey; raid; modulation; name of the rune for r'
<i>ra:dcniht</i>	(m.)		'tenant holding subject to service on horseback'
<i>ra:dhors</i>	(n.)		'riding-horse'
<i>ra:dpytt</i>	(m.)		'draw-well?'
<i>ra:dstefn</i>	(f.)		'message taken by a mounted man'
<i>ræcc</i>	(m.)		'setter (dog)'
<i>ræ:cing</i>	(f.)	ra:cing, hræ:cing	'reaching, holding out, presenting; seizing, capture'
<i>ræ:d 1</i>	(m.)	ra:d 2, re:d 2	'advice, counsel; resolution, deliberation, plan, way, design; council, conspiracy; decree, ordinance; wisdom, sense,

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			reason, intelligence; gain, profit, benefit, good fortune, remedy; help; power, might. <i>to:ræ:de +niman</i> resolve. <i>to: ræ:de ðincan</i> seem advisable'
<i>ræ:d 3</i>	(n.)	re:d 3, ræ:do	'reading lesson'
<i>ræ:dbana</i>	(m.)	re:dbana	'accessory to a murder'
<i>ræ:dbora</i>	(m.)	re:dbora	'adviser, counsellor; (Roman) consul'
<i>ræ:dda</i>	(m.)		'robin'
<i>ræ:de</i>	(f.)	re:de 2	'reading lesson'
<i>ræ:decempa</i>	(m.)		'horse-soldier'
<i>ræ:defæsting</i>	(f.)		'entertainment of the king's visitors, or of his messengers when riding on his business'
<i>ræ:degafol</i>	(n.)		'rent paid in one payment (in money or in kind)'
<i>ræ:dehere</i>	(m.)	ra:dehere, ra:dhere	'mounted troop, cavalry'
<i>ræ:dels</i>	(mf.)	re:dels	'enigma, riddle; consideration, discussion; imagination, conjecture, interpretation'
<i>ræ:delse</i>	(f.)	re:delse, ræ:delle	'enigma, riddle; consideration, discussion; imagination, conjecture, interpretation'
<i>ræ:demann</i>	(m.)		'horseman'
<i>ræ:den</i>	(f.)	re:den, ræ:din, ræ:dden	'condition, terms, stipulation; rule, government, direction; estimation'
<i>ræ:dengewrit</i>	(n.)	ræ:dinggewrit	'written agreement'
<i>ræ:dere</i>	(m.)		'reader, lector (ecclesiastical order); scholar, diviner, expounder, interpreter'
<i>ræ:descamol</i>	(m.)	ræ:dingscamol 2	'reading-desk?'
<i>ræ:desmann</i>	(m.)		'counsellor, adviser; steward'
<i>ræ:dewiga</i>	(m.)		'horse-soldier'
<i>ræ:dfæstnes</i>	(f.)		'reasonableness'
<i>ræ:dgeðeaht</i>	(n.)		'deliberation, counsel'
<i>ræ:dgifa</i>	(m.)		'counsellor, councillor; consul'
<i>ræ:dgift</i>	(?)		'consulatus, senatus'
<i>ræ:dhors</i>	(n.)		'riding-horse'
<i>ræ:dic</i>	(m.)	re:dic	'radish'
<i>ræ:ding</i>	(f.)		'reading, a reading (passage read), lesson, narrative; consideration, consultation, counselling'
<i>ræ:dingbo:c</i>	(f.)		'lectionary, book of the lessons'
<i>ræ:dinggra:d</i>	(m.)		'steps to lectern'
<i>ræ:dingscamol 1</i>	(m.)	ræ:dingscamul, ræ:denscamol	'ambo, rostrum, lectern, reading-desk'
<i>ræ:distre</i>	(f.)	ræ:dystre	'female reader'

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<i>ræ:dmægen</i>	(n.)	ra:dmægen	‘productive force’
<i>ræ:dðeahtere</i>	(m.)		‘counsellor’
<i>ræ:dðeahtung</i>	(f.)		‘counsel, advice’
<i>ræ:dwita</i>	(m.)		‘counsellor, adviser’
<i>ræfter</i>	(m.)	refter, reafter, re:fter	‘rafter, beam’
<i>ræ:ge</i>	(f.)	ra:ge, hræ:ge	‘roe’
<i>ræ:gere:ose</i>	(f.)		‘spinal muscles’
<i>ræ:pling</i>	(m.)	ræ:ping	‘prisoner, criminal’
<i>ræ:plingweard</i>	(m.)		‘warder’
<i>ræ:s</i>	(m.)	hræ:s	‘rush, leap, jump, running; onrush, storm, attack’
<i>ræ:sbora</i>	(m.)		‘counsellor, leader, guide’
<i>ræsc</i>	(m.)		‘shower’
<i>ræsn</i>	(n.)		‘plank, beam, wall-plate, raising piece’
<i>ræ:swa 1</i>	(m.)		‘leader, counsellor, ruler, guide; chief, prince, king’
<i>ræ:swum</i>	(f.)	ræ:swa 2	‘suggestion, deliberation, counsel’
<i>ræ:swung</i>	(f.)	re:sung	‘reasoning, conjecture’
<i>ræt</i>	(m.)		‘rat’
<i>ragu</i>	(f.)	rægu	‘lichen’
<i>ragufinc</i>	(m.)	ragofinc	‘name of a bird, kind of finch’
<i>ra:hde:or</i>	(n.)		‘roe-buck’
<i>ra:hhege</i>	(m.)		‘deer-fence’
<i>ramgealla</i>	(m.)	hramgealla	‘ram-gall (plant)’
<i>ramm</i>	(m.)	romm, ram, rom	‘ram (sheep); engine of war; zodiacal sign’
<i>ra:n</i>	(n.)		‘open robbery, rapine’
<i>rancstræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘straight road? splendid road?’
<i>rand</i>	(m.)	rond, hrand	‘border, edge?; boss of shield, rim of shield; shield, buckler’
<i>randbe:ag</i>	(m.)	randbe:ah	‘boss (of a shield), shield’
<i>randburg</i>	(f.)		‘fortified city? shield wall of waves (in the Red Sea)’
<i>randgebeorh</i>	(n.)		‘protecting shield of waves (in the Red Sea)’
<i>randhæbbend</i>	(m.)	rondhæbbend	‘shield-bearer, warrior’
<i>randwiga</i>	(m.)		‘shield-warrior, man at arms’
<i>randwi:gend</i>	(m.)	randwi:ggend	‘shield-warrior, man at arms’
<i>ra:p</i>	(m.)		‘rope, cord, cable’
<i>ra:pgenga</i>	(m.)		‘rope-dancer’
<i>ra:pincel</i>	(n.)		‘(small rope), cord, string’
<i>ra:radumbla</i>	(m.)	ra:dumbel	‘bittern’
<i>ra:redumble</i>	(f.)		‘bittern’
<i>ra:rung</i>	(f.)		‘roaring, howling, bellowing’
<i>re:ada</i>	(pl.)		‘tonsil’
<i>re:adgoldlæfer</i>	(f.)		‘plating of (red) gold’

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<i>re:adnes</i>	(f.)		‘redness’
<i>re:af</i>	(n.)	re:f, hre:af, ræ:f	‘plunder, booty, spoil; garment, armour, vestment’
<i>re:afere</i>	(m.)		‘robber, plunderer’
<i>re:afgend</i>	(m.)		‘robber’
<i>re:afla:c</i>	(nm.)		‘robbery, rapine; plunder, booty’
<i>re:afolnes</i>	(f.)		‘rapacity’
<i>re:afung</i>	(f.)		‘spoliation, plundering’
<i>re:am l</i>	(m.)		‘cream’
<i>re:amwi:n</i>	(n.)		‘a kind of wine’
<i>re:c</i>	(m.)		‘smoke’
<i>re:ccelest</i>	(f.)	recclest, recceleat, recclist, re:cele:ast, re:celi:estu	‘carelessness, negligence’
<i>reccend</i>	(m.)		‘ruler, guide’
<i>reccendo:m</i>	(m.)	reccendo:m, recedo:m, recendo:m	‘governance, oversight’
<i>reccere</i>	(m.)		‘teacher, ruler, director; interpreter’
<i>reccing</i>	(f.)		‘narrative’
<i>reced</i>	(nm.)	ræced, recyd	‘building, house, palace, hall; triclinium’
<i>re:cele:asnes</i>	(f.)		‘recklessness, carelessness, negligence’
<i>re:cels</i>	(m.)	re:cel, ri:cels, ry:cels	‘incense, frankincense’
<i>re:celsbu:c</i>	(m.)	ry:celsbu:c	‘censer’
<i>re:celsfæt</i>	(n.)	ricelsfæt	‘censer’
<i>re:celsre:oce</i>	(f.)		‘burning of incense’
<i>recennes</i>	(f.)		‘a narrative, history (BT)’
<i>redesta:n</i>	(m.)		‘synophites, red ochre?; synopsis’
<i>regn</i>	(m.)	re:n, hri:n, rægn, reng	‘rain; showers of rain’
<i>regnðe:of</i>	(m.)		‘downright thief’
<i>regol</i>	(m.)	reogol, regul	‘rule, regulation, canon, law, standard, pattern; monastic code of rules; ruler (instrument)’
<i>regolbryce</i>	(m.)		‘breach of rules’
<i>regollagu</i>	(f.)		‘monastic law’
<i>regolli:f</i>	(m.)	reogolli:f	‘life according to ecclesiastical rules’
<i>regolsticca</i>	(m.)		‘rule, ruler (instrument)’
<i>regolðe:aw</i>	(m.)		‘discipline of (monastic) rule’
<i>regolweard</i>	(m.)		‘regulator, director, ruler, abbot, provost’
<i>regulares</i>	(?)		‘regular days in computation’

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<i>relicgang</i>	(m.)		‘visiting of relics’
<i>reliquias</i>	(mp.)		‘relics of saints’
<i>reliquiaso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘visit to a shrine’
<i>re:nboga</i>	(m.)		‘rainbow’
<i>renc</i>	(f.)	renco, rænc, rænco, rencu	‘pride, ostentation’
<i>re:ndropa</i>	(m.)		‘raindrop’
<i>reng</i>	(f.)	rynge	‘spider, spider’s web’
<i>rengwurm</i>	(m.)	rengwærm	‘intestinal worm’
<i>re:niend</i>	(m.)		‘revealer’
<i>re:nscu:r</i>	(m.)		‘rain-shower’
<i>re:nsnægl</i>	(m.)		‘snail’
<i>re:nwæter</i>	(n.)		‘rain-water’
<i>renweard</i>	(m.)		‘house-guardian’
<i>re:mwurm</i>	(m.)		‘earthworm’
<i>re:od 2</i>	(n.)		‘red colour’
<i>re:odmu:ða</i>	(m.)		‘parrot’
<i>reohhe</i>	(f.)		‘ray, thornback?’
<i>re:oma</i>	(m.)	re:ama	‘membrane, ligament’
<i>re:on</i>	(?)		‘mourning, lament’
<i>reopa</i>	(m.)		‘bundle of corn, sheaf’
<i>reordberend</i>	(m.)		‘man’
<i>reordhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘eating room, refectory’
<i>reosan</i>	(?)		‘pissli, name of a plant?’
<i>re:ost</i>	(?)		‘rest (part of a plough)’
<i>re:owe 1</i>	(f.)	re:o 1, ry:he 2	‘covering, rug, blanket, mantle’
<i>repel</i>	(m.)		‘staff, rod’
<i>reps</i>	(m.)	ræps, ryps	‘response (in a church service)’
<i>repsung 1</i>	(f.)	ræpsung 2, hrebsung	‘a division of the night’
<i>re:sele</i>	(f.)	ræ:sele	‘answer, solution’
<i>respons</i>	(?)		‘response’
<i>rest</i>	(f.)	ræst	‘rest, quiet, repose, sleep; grave’
<i>restbedd</i>	(n.)		‘bed, couch’
<i>restdæg</i>	(m.)	ræstdæg, restedæg, restendæg	‘day of rest, Sabbath day’
<i>restenge:ar</i>	(n.)		‘year of rest from work’
<i>restgema:na</i>	(m.)		‘cohabitation’
<i>resthu:s</i>	(n.)		‘chamber’
<i>re:tend</i>	(m.)		‘comforter’
<i>re:tu</i>	(f.)		‘joy’
<i>reðeman</i>	(m.)		‘usurer’
<i>re:ðnes</i>	(f.)	hre:ðnes	‘cruelty, severity, harshness; savageness, ferocity; zeal; storminess’
<i>re:ðscipe</i>	(m.)		‘fury, anger’
<i>re:wet</i>	(n.)	re:wut, re:owot, ro:wet	‘rowing; rowing-boat, vessel’

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<i>rib</i>	(n.)	ribb	‘rib; Soul’
<i>ribbe</i>	(f.)		‘hound’s-tongue, ribwort’
<i>ribbspa:ca</i>	(np.)		‘rib-spokes, the brisket?’
<i>ri:ca</i>	(m.)		‘influential man, ruler’
<i>ri:ce 2</i>	(n.)	ri:ece 2	‘rule, reign, power, might, authority, empire. fo:n to: ri:ce to ascend the throne; kingdom, nation, diocese; reign (period of time)’
<i>ri:cedo:m</i>	(n.)		‘kingly rule’
<i>ri:cehealdend</i>	(m.)		‘guardian of the kingdom’
<i>ri:ceter</i>	(n.)	ri:cetere, ri:cceter, ri:ccetere	‘force, might, power, rule, dominion, glory, greatness; ambition; tyranny, oppression, violence; arrogance’
<i>ri:csere</i>	(m.)		‘ruler’
<i>ri:csiend</i>	(m.)		‘ruler’
<i>ri:csung</i>	(f.)		‘domination’
<i>ridda</i>	(m.)		‘rider, horseman, horse-soldier’
<i>ri:dehere</i>	(m.)		‘mounted force’
<i>ri:dend</i>	(m.)		‘rider, cavalier’
<i>ri:dere</i>	(m.)		‘rider, trooper, knight’
<i>ri:desoht</i>	(f?)		‘fever’
<i>ri:dwiga</i>	(m.)		‘horse-soldier’
<i>rifeling</i>	(m.)		‘shoe or sandal of raw hide’
<i>rifelung</i>	(f.)		‘wrinkle’
<i>rifnes</i>	(?)		‘fierceness’
<i>rift 1</i>	(n.)	rifte, ryft 2, ryfte	‘cloak, veil, curtain’
<i>rifter</i>	(m.)		‘reaping-hook, sickle, scythe’
<i>riftre</i>	(m.)	riftere, ryftre, ryftere, riptere	‘reaper’
<i>rihtædelcwe:n</i>	(f.)		‘lawful wife’
<i>rihtædelo</i>	(np.)	ryhtædelo	‘true nobility’
<i>rihtæ:w</i>	(f.)		‘lawful wedlock; lawful wife’
<i>rihta:ndaga</i>	(m.)		‘proper (fixed) day’
<i>rihtandswaru</i>	(f.)		‘retort, reproof’
<i>rihtcynecynn</i>	(n.)	ryhtcynecynn	‘legitimate royal family’
<i>rihtcyning</i>	(m.)		‘lawful king’
<i>rihtcynn</i>	(n.)		‘true stock’
<i>rihtdo:m</i>	()		‘just judgement’
<i>rihtebred</i>	(n.)		‘measure, rule, square’
<i>rihtend</i>	(m.)		‘director, ruler, leader, guide’
<i>rihtendebyrdnes</i>	(f.)		‘right order’
<i>rihtere</i>	(m.)		‘director, ruler’
<i>rihtfædrencynn</i>	(n.)	rehtfædrencynn, ryhtfædrencynn	‘direct paternal descent or pedigree’
<i>rihtfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘duly ordained fast’
<i>rihtfæstendæg</i>	(m.)		‘duly appointed fast-day’
<i>rihtfæstenti:d</i>	(f.)		‘duly appointed time of fasting’

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<i>rihtgebroðru</i>	(mp.)		‘brethren’
<i>rihtgefe:g</i>	(n.)		‘proper joint’
<i>rihtgegylda</i>	(m.)		‘duly appointed member of a guild’
<i>rihtgehi:wan</i>	(pl.)		‘lawfully married persons’
<i>rihtgele:affulnes</i>	(f.)		‘right belief’
<i>rihtgemæcca</i>	(m.)		‘lawful husband’
<i>rihtgemæ:re</i>	(n.)		‘lawful boundary (of land)’
<i>rihtgemet</i>	(n.)		‘proper measure’
<i>rihtgesamhi:wan</i>	(pl.)		‘lawfully married persons’
<i>rihtgesce:ad</i>	(n.)		‘right understanding’
<i>rihtgesetednes</i>	(f.)		‘right ordinance’
<i>rihtgesetnes</i>	(f.)		‘rightful office’
<i>rihtgesinscipe</i>	(m.)		‘lawful wedlock’
<i>rihtgewitt</i>	(n.)	ryhtgewitt	‘right mind’
<i>rihtgifu</i>	(f.)		‘irrevocable gift’
<i>rihthæ:med</i>	(n.)	ryhthæ:med	‘lawful wedlock’
<i>rihtha:mscylð</i>	(m.)		‘legal means of protection to a homestead?’
<i>rihtha:mso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘actual ha:mso:cn’
<i>rihthand</i>	(f.)		‘right hand’
<i>rihthanddæ:da</i>	(m.)		‘actual perpetrator’
<i>rihthi:wa</i>	(m.)	ryhthi:wa	‘lawful consort’
<i>rihthla:ford</i>	(m.)		‘rightful lord’
<i>rihthla:forddo:m</i>	(m.)		‘lawful authority’
<i>rihthla:fordhylðo</i>	(f.)	rihthla:fordhylde	‘loyalty’
<i>rihting</i>	(f.)		‘action of guiding aright, direction, order, rule, guidance; correction, reproof; body of rights, privilege? privileged district?; regularis (in computation)’
<i>rihtlæ:ce</i>	(m.)		‘duly qualified physician’
<i>rihtlæ:cung</i>	(f.)	ryhtlæ:cung	‘criticism, correction’
<i>rihtlagu</i>	(f.)		‘regular legal ordinance’
<i>rihtlandgemæ:re</i>	(n.)		‘lawful boundary (of land)’
<i>rihtli:cettere</i>	(m.)		‘downright hypocrite’
<i>rihtli:f</i>	(n.)		‘right life, regular union (of married people)’
<i>rihtli:fla:d</i>	(m.)		‘right way of life’
<i>rihtme:drencynn</i>	(n.)		‘direct mother’s line’
<i>rihtme:terfers</i>	(n.)		‘correct hexameter verse’
<i>rihtmunuc</i>	(m.)		‘true monk’
<i>rihtnama</i>	(m.)		‘correct name’
<i>rihtnes</i>	(f.)	rehtnes	‘rightness, rectitude, equity; perpendicularity, straightness; reckoning, account’
<i>rihtnorðanwind</i>	(m.)	ryhtnorðanwind	‘north wind’
<i>rihtraciend</i>	(m.)		‘expounder of righteousness (the

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<i>rihtracu</i>	(f.)	ryhtracu	preacher, Ecclesiastes)
<i>rihtregol</i>	(m.)		‘correct account; right reason’
<i>rihtryne</i>	(m.)		‘right rule, canon’
<i>rihtsci:r</i>	(m.)		‘right or straight course’
<i>rihtscri:fend</i>	(f.)		‘properly assigned district of a confessor, parish’
<i>rihtscri:fend</i>	(m.)		‘confessor, parish’
<i>rihtscri:scifend</i>	(f.)		‘jurisconsult, lawyer’
<i>rihtscri:scifend</i>	(m.)		‘properly assigned district of a confessor, parish’
<i>rihtscylling</i>	(?)		‘shilling of sterling money’
<i>rihtsinscipe</i>	(m.)		‘lawful wedlock’
<i>rihtsme:aung</i>	(f.)	rehtsme:agung	‘right reasoning or argument’
<i>rihtspell</i>	(n.)	ryhtspell	‘true discourse’
<i>rihtstefn</i>	(f.)		‘ordinary voice’
<i>rihtti:d</i>	(f.)		‘proper time’
<i>rihttima</i>	(m.)		‘proper time’
<i>rihtðe:ow</i>	(m.)	rihtðe:owa	‘lawful slave’
<i>rihtungðre:d</i>	(m.)		‘plumb-line’
<i>rihtweg</i>	(m.)		‘right way’
<i>rihtwer</i>	(m.)		‘lawful husband; legally correct wergild’
<i>rihtwestende</i>	(m.)	ryhtwestende	‘extreme western limit’
<i>rihtwi:f</i>	(n.)		‘lawful wife’
<i>rihtwi:send</i>	(m.)		‘Sadducee’
<i>rihtwi:snas</i>	(f.)		‘righteousness, justice; rightness, reason; righteous acts’
<i>rihtwri:tere</i>	(m.)		‘correct writer’
<i>rihtymbren</i>	(n.)		‘duly appointed Embertide’
<i>rihtymbrendagas</i>	(mp.)		‘duly appointed Ember days’
<i>rima</i>	(m.)	reoma	‘rim, verge, border, coast’
<i>ri:ma:ð</i>	(m.)		‘oath by a number of persons’
<i>ri:mcræftiga</i>	(m.)		‘one skilful at figures’
<i>ri:mgetæl</i>	(n.)	ri:mgetel, ri:mtæl	‘number’
<i>ri:mre</i>	(m.)		‘reckoner, calculator’
<i>ri:mtalu</i>	(f.)		‘number’
<i>rinc</i>	(m.)		‘man, warrior, hero’
<i>rincgetæl</i>	(n.)		‘number of men’
<i>rind</i>	(f.)	rinde, hrind	‘rind, bark, outside; crust’
<i>rindeclifer</i>	(f.)		‘wood-pecker? nut-hatch?’
<i>rinnelle</i>	(f.)	rynele 2	‘runnel, rivulet, stream’
<i>rinning</i>	(f.)	rynning 2	‘rennet’
<i>ri:pemann</i>	(m.)		‘reaper’
<i>ri:pere</i>	(m.)		‘reaper’
<i>ri:pi:sern</i>	(n.)		‘sickle’
<i>ri:pnes</i>	(f.)		‘ripeness, harvest’
<i>rippel</i>	(?)		‘a coppice’
<i>ri:pti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘time of harvest’
<i>ri:pð</i>	(?)		‘harvest’

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<i>ri:pung</i>	(f.)		‘ripening, ripeness, maturity’
<i>risc</i>	(f.)	risce, rece, resce, rysc, rysce, hrisc, recse, rics, rix	‘rush’
<i>riscbedd</i>	(n.)		‘bed of rushes’
<i>risc healh</i>	(?)	ryschealh	‘rushy corner? rushy slope?’
<i>riscle:ac</i>	(n.)		‘rush leek, rush garlic’
<i>risc ri:ðig</i>	()		‘rushy stream’
<i>risc ðy:fel</i>	(m.)		‘rush-bed’
<i>risoda</i>	(m.)		‘rheum’
<i>ri:ð</i>	(fm.)	ry:ð	‘rivulet, stream’
<i>ri:ðfald</i>	(m.)	hri:ðfald	‘cattle-pen, cow-shed’
<i>ri:ðig</i>	(n.)		‘streamlet’
<i>rocc</i>	(m.)		‘over-garment, rochet’
<i>ro:d</i>	(f.)	hro:d	‘rood, cross, gallows; crucifix; rood (land measure); plot of land of a square rod’
<i>ro:dbi:genga</i>	(m.)		‘worshipper of the cross’
<i>ro:dbora</i>	(m.)		‘cross-bearer’
<i>rodd</i>	(m?)		‘rod, stick (to beat with)’
<i>ro:dehengen</i>	(f.)		‘hanging, crucifixion’
<i>ro:deta:cen</i>	(n.)		‘sign of the cross; crucifix’
<i>rodor</i>	(m.)	rador, hroder, roder	‘ether, sky, heavens, firmament’
<i>rodorcyning</i>	(m.)		‘king of heaven’
<i>rodorli:htung</i>	(f.)	roderli:htung	‘dawn’
<i>rodorstol</i>	(m.)	radorstol	‘heavenly throne’
<i>rodortungol</i>	(n.)		‘star of heaven’
<i>ro:dwurðiend</i>	(m.)		‘cross-worshipper’
<i>ro:f 2</i>	(?)		‘array, number’
<i>Ro:m</i>	(f.)		‘Rome’
<i>Ro:ma:ne</i>	(pl.)		‘Romans’
<i>Ro:meburg</i>	(f.)		‘Rome’
<i>Ro:mfeoh</i>	(n.)		‘Rome-penny, Romescot, Peter’s pence’
<i>Ro:mgesceot</i>	(n.)		‘Rome-penny, Romescot, Peter’s pence’
<i>Ro:mpenig</i>	(m.)		‘Rome-penny, Romescot, Peter’s pence’
<i>Ro:mwalh</i>	(m.)	Ru:mwalh	‘Roman’
<i>Ro:mware</i>	(pl.)		‘inhabitants of Rome, Romans’
<i>rop 1</i>	(?)	hrop 1	‘broth’
<i>ro:pnes</i>	(f.)		‘liberality’
<i>ropp</i>	(m.)	rop 2, hrop 2	‘intestines’
<i>ropwærc</i>	(m.)	hropwærc	‘colic’
<i>ro:sbedd</i>	(?)		‘rose-bed’
<i>ro:se</i>	(f.)	rose, hro:se	‘rose’
<i>ro:te</i>	(?)	ro:t 2	‘root’
<i>ro:thwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘time of refreshing’

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<i>ro:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘gladness; refuge, protection’
<i>ro:tsung</i>	(f.)		‘refuge, protection, comfort’
<i>rotung</i>	(f.)		‘corruption, ulcer’
<i>ro:ðer 1</i>	(m.)		‘rower, sailor’
<i>roðhund</i>	(m.)	broðhund, hroðhund	‘mastiff’
<i>ro:ðor</i>	(n.)	ro:ðer 2	‘oar, scull’
<i>ro:w 2</i>	(f.)	ro:	‘quietness, rest’
<i>ro:wend</i>	(m.)	ro:rend	‘rower; sailor’
<i>ro:wing</i>	(f.)		‘rowing’
<i>ro:wnes</i>	(f.)		‘rowing’
<i>rudduc</i>	(m.)		‘robin’
<i>ru:de 1</i>	(m.)	hru:da, ru:te 1	‘scabbiness, scab’
<i>ru:de 2</i>	(f.)	ru:te 2	‘rue’
<i>rudu</i>	(f.)		‘red colour; ruddy complexion; red cosmetic’
<i>rugern</i>	(m.)		‘month of rye-harvest, August?’
<i>ruhha</i>	(m.)		‘ray (fish)’
<i>ru:mgifa</i>	(m.)	ru:mgeofa	‘bountiful giver’
<i>ru:mgifulnes</i>	(f.)	ru:mgeofulnes, ru:mgyfulnes	‘liberality, bounty, profusion’
<i>ru:mheortnes</i>	(f.)		‘liberality’
<i>ru:mmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘large-heartedness, liberality, kindness’
<i>ru:mnes</i>	(f.)		‘breadth, abundance’
<i>ru:n</i>	(f.)		‘mystery, secrecy, secret; counsel, consultation; council; runic character, letter; writing’
<i>ru:ncofa</i>	(m.)		‘chamber of secrets, breast, bosom’
<i>ru:nere</i>	(m.)		‘whisperer, tale-bearer’
<i>ru:nstæf</i>	(m.)	ry:nstæf	‘runic letter, rune’
<i>ru:nung</i>	(f.)		‘whispering, wheedling’
<i>ru:nwita</i>	(m.)		‘adviser, counsellor, wise man’
<i>ru:st</i>	(m.)	ro:st	‘rust; moral canker’
<i>ru:wa</i>	(m.)		‘covering, tapestry’
<i>ru:we</i>	(f.)		‘covering, tapestry’
<i>ryden</i>	(n.)		‘name of a plant’
<i>ryft 1</i>	(n.)	rift 2, reft	‘covering, veil, curtain, cloak’
<i>ryge</i>	(m.)	rige	‘rye’
<i>ry:he 1</i>	(f.)	ry:e, re:owe 2	‘rug, blanket’
<i>ry:met</i>	(n.)		‘room, space, extent; comfort, benefit’
<i>ry:metle:ast</i>	(f.)		‘want of room’
<i>ry:mð</i>	(f.)		‘amplitude’
<i>ryne</i>	(mn.)	rene, hryne, rynu	‘running, onward course; flux, flow (water, blood); period of time, cycle, course of life; expanse, extent; orbit’

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<i>rynegiest</i>	(m.)		‘running spirit’
<i>rynel 1</i>	(m.)	renel, rynele 1	‘runnel, stream’
<i>rynel 2</i>	(m.)		‘runner, messenger’
<i>ry:nemann</i>	(m.)		‘one skilled in mysteries’
<i>ryneðra:g</i>	(f.)		‘space of time’
<i>rynewæ:n</i>	(m.)		‘swift vehicle, chariot’
<i>ryniga</i>	(m.)		‘liquid that runs off?’
<i>rynning 1</i>	(f.)		‘rennet’
<i>ry:pere</i>	(m.)		‘robber, plunderer’
<i>ry:ping</i>	(m.)		‘plunder, spoliation’
<i>rysel</i>	(m.)	rysl, rysele, rysle, hlysel, hlysl, hlysele, hrisel, hrysel	‘lard, fat; resin; abdomen’
<i>ryselwærc</i>	(?)		‘pain in the stomach’
<i>ryt</i>	(?)		‘rubbish for burning, underwood’
<i>ryðða</i>	(m.)	hryðða, riðða	‘a species of dog, mastiff’
<i>sa:</i>	(m.)		‘tub, bucket’
<i>saban</i>	(m?)		‘sheet’
<i>sacc 1</i>	(m.)	sæcc 3, sac 2	‘sack, bag’
<i>sa:cerd</i>	(mf.)	sæcerd	‘priest, priestess’
<i>sa:cerdbana</i>	(m.)		‘priest-slayer’
<i>sa:cerdha:d</i>	(m.)	sa:cerha:d	‘priesthood’
<i>sa:cerdland</i>	(n.)		‘land allotted to priests’
<i>sacu</i>	(f.)	sac 1	‘reproof; affliction; persecution, trial; sin, fault; prosecution, lawsuit, action. s. and so:cn jurisdiction, right of holding a court for criminal and civil matters ‘
<i>sa:da</i>	(m.)		‘snare, cord, halter’
<i>sæ:</i>	(mf.)	se: 2	‘sheet of water, sea, lake, pool’
<i>sæ:æ:l</i>	(m.)		‘sea-eel’
<i>sæ:ælfen</i>	(f.)	sæ:elfen	‘sea-elf, naiad’
<i>sæ:ba:t</i>	(f.)		‘sea-boat, vessel, ship’
<i>sæ:beorg</i>	(m.)		‘cliff by the sea; mountain of waves?’
<i>sæ:bro:ga</i>	(m.)		‘sea-terror’
<i>sæ:burg</i>	(f.)		‘seaport town’
<i>sæcc 1</i>	(f.)		‘strife, contest’
<i>sæcc 2</i>	(m.)	sacc 2	‘sackcloth’
<i>sæccing</i>	(m.)		‘sacking, pallet’
<i>sæ:ceaster</i>	(f.)		‘seaport town’
<i>sæ:ceosol</i>	(m.)	sæcysul	‘sea-sand, shingle’
<i>sæ:cir</i>	(m.)		‘sea-ebbing’
<i>sæ:clif</i>	(n.)		‘cliff by the sea’
<i>sæ:cocc</i>	(m.)		‘cockle’
<i>sæ:col</i>	(n.)		‘jet’
<i>sæ:cyning</i>	(m.)		‘sea-king’

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<i>sæ:d</i>	(n.)	se:d	‘seed; fruit, offspring, posterity; sowing; growth’
<i>sæ:dcynn</i>	(n.)		‘kind of seed’
<i>sæ:de:or</i>	(m.)		‘sea-monster’
<i>sæ:dere</i>	(m.)		‘sower’
<i>sæ:dle:ap</i>	(m.)		‘sower’s basket’
<i>sæ:dnað</i>	(m.)	sæ:dnoð (Sweet)	‘sowing’
<i>sædnes</i>	(f.)		‘satiety’
<i>sæ:draca</i>	(m.)		‘sea-dragon’
<i>sæ:dsworn</i>	(?)		‘a coalescing of seed’
<i>sæ:dti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘seed-time’
<i>sæ:earm</i>	(m.)		‘arm of the sea’
<i>sæ:ebbung</i>	(?)		‘ebbing of the sea’
<i>sæ:færeld</i>	(n.)		‘passage of the (Red) sea’
<i>sæ:fæsten</i>	(f.)		‘watery stronghold, ocean’
<i>sæ:farod</i>	(m.)	sæ:fearoð	‘sea-coast’
<i>Sæfern</i>	(f.)		‘Severn’
<i>sæ:fisc</i>	(m.)		‘sea-fish’
<i>sæ:flo:d</i>	(mn.)		‘tide, inundation, flood, flow of the sea, flood-tide; flow of a river; sea’
<i>sæ:flota</i>	(m.)		‘(sea-floater), ship’
<i>sæ:fo:r</i>	(f.)		‘sea-voyage’
<i>sæ:gemæ:re</i>	(n.)		‘sea-coast’
<i>sæ:genga</i>	(m.)		‘ship; sailor’
<i>sæ:geset</i>	(m.)		‘coast region’
<i>sæ:grund</i>	(m.)		‘sea-bottom, abyss’
<i>sæ:healf</i>	(f.)		‘side next the sea, seaside’
<i>sæ:hengest</i>	(m.)		‘sea-horse, ship; hippopotamus’
<i>sæ:hete</i>	(m.)		‘surging of the sea’
<i>sæ:holm</i>	(m.)		‘ocean’
<i>sæ:hund</i>	(m.)		‘sea-dog, sea-beast’
<i>sæl</i>	(n.)	sel	‘room, hall, castle’
<i>sæ:l 1</i>	(mf.)	se:l 3	‘time, season, opportunity, occasion, condition, position; prosperity, happiness, joy. on sæ:lum happy. to: sæ:les in due time’
<i>sæ:la:c</i>	(n.)		‘sea-gift, sea-spoil’
<i>sæ:la:d</i>	(f.)		‘sea-way, sea-voyage’
<i>sæ:la:f</i>	(f.)		‘sea-leavings, jetsam’
<i>sæ:land</i>	(n.)		‘coast, maritime district’
<i>sæ:le:oð</i>	(n.)		‘song at sea, rower’s song’
<i>sæ:lida</i>	(m.)	sæ:leoda	‘seafarer, sailor; pirate’
<i>sæ:li:ðend</i>	(m.)	sæ:li:ðende	‘sailor’
<i>sælmerige</i>	(f.)	selmerige	‘brine’
<i>sæltna</i>	(m.)		‘name of a bird, bunting? robin?’
<i>sælð</i>	(f.)		‘dwelling, house’
<i>sælwa:g</i>	(?)		‘hall’

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<i>sæ:lwang</i>	(m.)	sæ:lwong, sa:lwong	‘fertile plain’
<i>sæ:mann</i>	(m.)	se:mann	‘seaman, pirate, viking’
<i>sæ:mearh</i>	(m.)		‘sea-horse, ship’
<i>sæ:minte</i>	(f.)	se:omint	‘sea-mint’
<i>sæ:naca</i>	(m.)		‘sea-vessel, ship’
<i>sæ:næs</i>	(m.)		‘cape, promontory’
<i>sæ:net</i>	(n.)		‘net for sea-fishing’
<i>sæ:ostre</i>	(f.)		‘sea-oyster’
<i>sæp</i>	(n.)	sep	‘sap, juice’
<i>sæppe</i>	(f.)		‘spruce fir’
<i>sæpspo:n</i>	(f.)		‘shaving with sap in it’
<i>sæ:rīma</i>	(m.)		‘sea-shore, coast’
<i>sæ:rīnc</i>	(m.)		‘seaman, pirate, viking’
<i>sæ:ry:ric</i>	(m.)		‘sea-reed?; an ait?’
<i>sæ:sceaða</i>	(m.)		‘pirate’
<i>sæ:scell</i>	(f.)		‘sea-shell’
<i>sæ:si:ð</i>	(m.)		‘sea-voyage’
<i>sæ:snægl</i>	(m.)	sæ:snæ:l	‘sea-snail’
<i>sæ:steorra</i>	(m.)		‘guiding star (for sailors); title of Virgin Mary’
<i>sæ:strand</i>	(n.)		‘sea-strand, foreshore’
<i>sæ:stre:am</i>	(mp.)		‘waters of the sea’
<i>sæ:swalwe</i>	(f.)	hæ:swalwe	‘sand-martin’
<i>sæ:t</i>	(f.)		‘lurking-place; snare, gin?’
<i>sæ:ta</i>	(m?)	se:ota	‘holding of land’
<i>sæ:te</i>	(f.)		‘house’
<i>sæ:tere</i>	(m.)	sæ:tnerē, se:tere, se:tnerē, se:ttere	‘waylayer, robber; spy; seditious one, seducer (the devil)’
<i>Sæterndæg</i>	(m.)	Sæternesdæg, Sætēresdæg, Sæterdæg, Setērndæg	‘Saturday’
<i>Sætērnīht</i>	(f.)		‘Friday night’
<i>sæ:tung</i>	(f.)	se:tung	‘ambush, trap, plot, snare; sedition’
<i>sæ:u:pwearp</i>	(?)		‘jetsam’
<i>sæ:wæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘sea-wave’
<i>sæ:wæter</i>	(n.)		‘sea-water’
<i>sæ:wa:r</i>	(n.)		‘sea-weed’
<i>sæ:waroð</i>	(n.)		‘sea-shore, beach’
<i>sæ:weall</i>	(m.)		‘sea-wall, sea-shore, beach, cliff; wall fo water (in the Red Sea)’
<i>sæ:weard</i>	(m.)		‘coast-warden’
<i>sæ:weg</i>	(m.)		‘path through the sea’
<i>sæ:wet</i>	(n.)		‘sowing’
<i>sæ:wi:cīng</i>	(m.)		‘sea-viking’
<i>sæ:wīht</i>	(f.)		‘marine animal’
<i>sæ:wīnewīncle</i>	(f?)		‘periwinkle (shell-fish)’

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<i>sæ:wong</i>	(m.)		‘sea-shore, beach’
<i>sæ:wudu</i>	(m.)		‘vessel, ship’
<i>sæ:wylm</i>	(m.)		‘sea-surf, billow’
<i>sæ:y:ð</i>	(f.)		‘sea-wave’
<i>sa:g</i>	(?)	sagol	‘a sinking’
<i>sadol</i>	(m.)	sadel, sadul	‘saddle’
<i>sadolboga</i>	(m.)	sadulboga	‘saddle-bow’
<i>sadolfæt</i>	(?)		‘harness?’
<i>sadolfelg</i>	(f.)		‘pommel of a saddle’
<i>sadolga:ra</i>	(?)		‘saddle cloth’
<i>safene</i>	(f.)	safine	‘savine (a kind of juniper)’
<i>saga 1</i>	(m.)		‘story, narrative’
<i>sa:gol</i>	(m.)	sa:gel, sa:hl	‘club, cudgel, stick, staff, pole’
<i>sagu</i>	(f.)	saga 2	‘saw (tool)’
<i>sa:l</i>	(mf.)		‘bond, rope, cord, rein, collar’
<i>sala</i>	(m.)		‘act of selling, sale’
<i>salfie</i>	(f.)	salfige, sealfie	‘sage’
<i>sa:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘silence’
<i>saltere</i>	(m.)	sealtere 2, psaltere	‘psalter, collection of psalms, service-book containing the psalms; psaltery’
<i>salthaga</i>	(m.)		‘robin redbreast?’
<i>sa:mbryce</i>	(m.)		‘partial breach (of rule, laws, etc.)’
<i>samodeard</i>	(m.)	somodeard, samudeard	‘common home’
<i>samodgefliit</i>	(n.)	somodgefliit	‘strife’
<i>samodgesi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘comrade’
<i>samodhering</i>	(f.)		‘praising’
<i>samodrynelas</i>	(mp.)		‘runners together (Sweet)’
<i>samodspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘colloquy, conversation’
<i>samodwellung</i>	(f.)	somodwellung	‘welding together (of substance in the birth of a bee)’
<i>samodwist</i>	(f.)		‘a being one with’
<i>samodwunung</i>	(f.)		‘common residence, living together’
<i>samræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘married state’
<i>samwist</i>	(f.)		‘living together, cohabitation’
<i>samwræ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘union, combination’
<i>sanct</i>	(m.)		‘holy person, saint’
<i>sand 1</i>	(f.)	sond 1	‘action of sending, embassy, mission, deputation; message; (also m.) messenger, ambassador; sending, service, course of food, repast, mess, victual’
<i>sand 2</i>	(n.)	sond 2	‘sand, gravel; sandy shore, sea-shore, beach’
<i>sandbeorg</i>	(m.)		‘sand-hill, sand-bank’

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<i>sandceosol</i>	(m.)		‘sand, gravel’
<i>sandcorn</i>	(n.)		‘grain of sand’
<i>sandgeweorp</i>	(n.)	sandgewurp	‘sand-bank, quicksand’
<i>sandgewyrpe</i>	(n.)		‘sand-heap’
<i>sandgrot</i>	(n.)		‘grain of sand’
<i>sandhlið</i>	(n.)		‘sandy slope, hillock’
<i>sandhof</i>	(n.)		‘sand-house, barrow, grave’
<i>sandhrieg</i>	(m.)		‘sand-bank’
<i>sandhyll</i>	(m.)	sondhyll	‘sand-hill’
<i>sandland</i>	(n.)	sondland, sandlond	‘sandy shore’
<i>sandpytt</i>	(m.)		‘sand-pit’
<i>sandrid</i>	(n.)		‘quicksand’
<i>sandse:að</i>	(m.)		‘sand-pit’
<i>sang</i>	(m.)	song 3, sanc	‘noise, song, singing; psalm, poem, lay’
<i>sangbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘singin-book, service-book’
<i>sangcræft</i>	(m.)		‘art of singing, composing poetry, or playing an instrument’
<i>sangdre:am</i>	(m.)		‘cantilena, song, music’
<i>sangere</i>	(m.)	songere, singere	‘singer, poet’
<i>sangestre</i>	(f.)	singestre	‘songstress’
<i>sangpi:pe</i>	(f.)		‘pipe’
<i>sa:p</i>	(f?)		‘amber, unguent’
<i>sa:pbox</i>	(m.)		‘resin-box? soap-boax?’
<i>sa:pe</i>	(f.)		‘soap, salve’
<i>sa:r 1</i>	(n.)	swo:r 2	‘bodily pain, sickness; wound, sore, raw place; suffering, sorrow, affliction’
<i>Saracene</i>	(pl.)	Sarcene, Saraceni, Sarceni, Sarocene	‘Saracens’
<i>sa:rbenn</i>	(f.)		‘painful sore or wound’
<i>sa:rbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘compensation for wounding’
<i>sa:rcla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘bandage’
<i>sa:rcwide</i>	(m.)		‘taunt, reproach; lament’
<i>sa:rege</i>	(?)		‘grief, trouble’
<i>sarga</i>	(m.)		‘trumpet, clarion’
<i>sa:rgung</i>	(f.)	sa:rung	‘lamentation, grief’
<i>sa:rigcierm</i>	(m.)	sa:rigcerm	‘wailing’
<i>sa:rignes</i>	(f.)		‘sadness, grief’
<i>sa:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘affliction, distress, suffering, pain, grief’
<i>sa:rse:ofung</i>	(f.)		‘complaint’
<i>sa:rslege</i>	(m.)		‘painful blow’
<i>sa:rspell</i>	(n.)		‘sad story, complaint’
<i>sa:rstæf</i>	(m.)		‘cutting word, abuse’
<i>sa:rwracu</i>	(f.)		‘grievous persecution, sore tribulation’
<i>sa:rwylm</i>	(m.)		‘pain, illness’

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<i>saturege</i>	(f.)	sæðerie	‘savory (plant)’
<i>sa:wend</i>	(m.)		‘sower’
<i>sa:were</i>	(m.)		‘sower’
<i>sa:wlung</i>	(f.)	sa:wlung	‘dying’
<i>sa:wol</i>	(f.)	sa:ul, sa:wel, sa:wul, sa:wl, sa:wle	‘soul, life; spirit; living being’
<i>sa:wolberend</i>	(m.)		‘human being’
<i>sa:woldre:or</i>	(n.)		‘life-blood’
<i>sa:wolgeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘death’
<i>sa:wolhord</i>	(n.)	sa:welhord, sa:wlhord	‘life, body’
<i>sa:wolhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘(soul-house), body’
<i>sa:wolsceat</i>	(m.)	sa:wolscet	‘payment to the church on the death of a person’
<i>sa:wolscot</i>	(m.)	sa:wolgesceot	‘payment to the church on the death of a person’
<i>sa:wolðearf</i>	(f.)		‘soul’s need’
<i>sca:da</i>	(m.)		‘crown of head’
<i>scæc</i>	(?)	scec	‘feters’
<i>scafa</i>	(m.)	sceaba	‘plane’
<i>scaldhu:las</i>	(pl.)		‘reed, sedge’
<i>scamle:ast</i>	(f.)	sceamle:ast	‘impudence, shamelessness, immodesty’
<i>scamlim</i>	(n.)		‘private member’
<i>scamol</i>	(m.)	scæmol, scemol, sceamol, sceomol, scomol, scamel, scamul, scemel, sceamul	‘stool, footstool, bench, table (of money-changers)’
<i>scamu</i>	(f.)	sceamu, sceomu, scomu	‘shame, confusion; disgrace, dishonour; insult; shameful circumstance; modesty; private parts. s. do:n to inflict injury’
<i>scamung</i>	(f.)	sceamung	‘disgrace’
<i>scanca</i>	(m.)	sconc	‘shank, shin, leg; ham?’
<i>scancbend</i>	(m.)	scangbend	‘garter’
<i>scancgebeorg</i>	(f.)		‘leg-greave’
<i>scancgegirela</i>	(m.)		‘anklet, garter’
<i>scancli:ra</i>	(m.)		‘calf of the leg’
<i>scand 1</i>	(f.)	sceand 1, sceond 1, scond	‘ignominy, shame, confusion, disgrace; scandal, disgraceful thing’
<i>scand 2</i>	(m.)	sceand 2, sceond 2	‘wretch, impostor, recreant, buffoon’
<i>scand 3</i>	(f.)	sceand 3, sceond 3	‘bad woman’
<i>scandhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘house of ill fame’
<i>scandlicnes</i>	(f.)	scondlicnes	‘shame, disgrace; disgraceful act’
<i>scandword</i>	(n.)	sceandword	‘abusive, blasphemous or

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			obscene language'
<i>scapulare</i>	(n.)		'scapulary'
<i>scapularie</i>	(f.)		'scapulary'
<i>sceabb</i>	(m.)	scæbb, scebb, sceb	'scab'
<i>sceacdo:m</i>	(m.)	sæcdo:m	'flight'
<i>sceacel</i>	(m.)	scecel, sceacul	'shackle; plectrum'
<i>sce:acere</i>	(m.)		'robber'
<i>sceacga</i>	(m.)		'rough hair, wool, etc.'
<i>sceacnes</i>	(f.)		'escussio'
<i>scead</i>	(n.)	scad, scæd, sced	'shadow, shade; shelter, protection; stye'
<i>sce:ad</i>	(n.)	sca:d	'separation, distinction; discretion, understanding, argument; reason, reckoning, account, statement; accuracy; art, manner, method'
<i>sceadd</i>	(m.)		'shad'
<i>sce:adesealf</i>	(f.)		'salve or powder (for the head?)'
<i>sceadu</i>	(f.)	scadu, scada	'shade, shadow, darkness; shady place, harbour; shelter; scene'
<i>sceadugeard</i>	(m.)		'shady place'
<i>sceadugenga</i>	(m.)		'wanderer in darkness'
<i>sceaduhelm</i>	(m.)	scaduhelm	'darkness'
<i>sce:adwi:snes</i>	(f.)		'sagacity, reason; discrimination, discretion; separation; reckoning'
<i>sceadwung</i>	(f.)		'overshadowing; something giving shade'
<i>sce:af</i>	(m.)	sce:ab, sce:b	'sheaf, bundle'
<i>sceafoda</i>	(m.)	sceafða, sceafð, scæfð	'chip, shaving, slip, scraping'
<i>sceaft</i>	(m.)	scæft, sceft	'staff, pole, shaft; spear-shaft, spear'
<i>sceafilo:</i>	(?)	sceaptlo, sceptlo, scæptlo, sceptlo:h, scepto:g	'spear-strap'
<i>sceafimund</i>	(f.)	scæftmund	'span'
<i>sceaga</i>	(m.)	scaga	'copse'
<i>scealc</i>	(m.)		'servant, retainer, soldier, subject, member of a crew; man, youth'
<i>scealdôy:fel</i>	(m.)	scaldôy:fel	'thicket'
<i>scealfor</i>	(f.)	scelfor	'diver (bird), cormorant'
<i>scealfra</i>	(m.)		'diver (bird), cormorant'
<i>scealga</i>	(m.)	scylga	'a fish, roach? rudd?'
<i>sceallan</i>	(pl.)		'testiculi'
<i>scealu</i>	(f.)	scalu	'shell, husk; scale (of a balance); dish'
<i>sce:am</i>	(m.)		'pale grey or white horse?'
<i>sce:ap</i>	(n.)	scæ:p, sce:p, sci:p	'sheep'

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<i>sce:apætere</i>	(m.)	scæ:pætere, sci:pætere, sce:pætere	‘sheep’s carcase’
<i>sce:apha:m</i>	(m.)		‘sheepfold’
<i>sce:apheord</i>	(f.)	sce:aphyrd	‘flock of sheep’
<i>sce:apheorden</i>	(n.)		‘shed’
<i>sceaphwi:l</i>	(f.)	scæphwi:l	‘fated hour’
<i>sce:aphyrde</i>	(m.)	sce:aphirde	‘shepherd’
<i>sce:apscearu</i>	(f.)	sce:pscearu	‘sheep-shearing’
<i>sce:apwæsce</i>	(f.)		‘place for washing sheep’
<i>sce:apwi:c</i>	(n.)		‘sheepfold’
<i>scear</i>	(mn.)	scær, scer	‘ploughshare’
<i>scearbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘wood to which the ploughshare is fixed’
<i>sceard 1</i>	(n.)		‘incision, cleft, gap; potsherd’
<i>scearfung</i>	(f.)		‘scraping, scarifying’
<i>scearn</i>	(n.)	scærn, scern	‘dung-muck’
<i>scearnbudda</i>	(m.)		‘dung-beetle’
<i>scearnwibba</i>	(m.)	scærnwibba, scernwibba	‘dung-beetle’
<i>scearnwifel</i>	(m.)	scearnfifel	‘dung-beetle’
<i>scearpe 2</i>	(f.)		‘sacrificiation’
<i>scearpnes</i>	(f.)		‘sharpness, acuteness, keen observation; tartness, pungency, acidity; effrontery; efficacy’
<i>scearpsme:awung</i>	(f.)		‘argument’
<i>scearpung</i>	(f.)		‘scarifying’
<i>sce:arra</i>	(fp.)	sce:ara, scerero, sceruru	‘shears, scissors’
<i>scearseax</i>	(n.)	scerseax, scirseax, scierseax, scyrseax	‘razor’
<i>scearu 1</i>	(f.)	scaru 1, scæru, scyru	‘shearing, shaving, tonsure’
<i>scearu 2</i>	(f.)	scaru 2	‘share-bone, groin’
<i>sce:at</i>	(m.)		‘corner, angle, edge, point, promontory; quarter, district, region, surface (of the earth); lap, bosom, fold; napkin, sheet, covering, cloak, garment; inlet, creek’
<i>sce:ata</i>	(m.)		‘angle, corner; bosom, lap, lower part of a sail; napkin’
<i>sce:atcod</i>	(m.)	sce:atcodd	‘wallet; bag for provisions’
<i>sceatli:ne</i>	(f.)	sceacli:ne	‘sheet by which a sail is trimmed to the wind’
<i>sceatt</i>	(m.)	scætt, scett	‘property, treasure, coin, money, wealth; payment, price, tribute, bribe, reward; rent, mortgage- money; money of account,

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			denarius, twentieth part of a shilling'
<i>sce:að</i>	(f.)	scæ:ð 1, sce:ð 1	'sheath; spike, nail'
<i>sceaða</i>	(m.)	scaða, sceoða	'injurious person, criminal, thief, assassin; warrior, antagonist; fiend, devil; injury'
<i>sceaðel</i>	(f.)		'shuttle? weaver's slay?'
<i>sceaððignes</i>	(f.)		'injury, harm'
<i>sceaðu</i>	(f.)		'injury'
<i>sceaðung</i>	(f.)		'injury, damage'
<i>sce:awendspræ:c</i>	(f.)		'buffoonery'
<i>sce:awendwi:se</i>	(f.)		'buffoon's song'
<i>sce:awere</i>	(m.)		'spectator, observer, watchman, spy; mirror'
<i>sce:awigend</i>	(m?)		'spectator'
<i>sce:awung</i>	(f.)	sca:wung	'seeing, surveying, inspection, scrutiny, examination, contemplation; respect, regard; show, spectacle, appearance; toll on exposure of goods'
<i>sce:awungsto:w</i>	(f.)		'place of observation; Sion'
<i>scegð</i>	(mf.)	scæ:ð 2, scægð, sceigð, scehð, sce:ð 2	'vessel, ship'
<i>scegðmann</i>	(m.)	scægðmann	'sailor, pirate, viking'
<i>scelle</i>	(?)	scielle, scele	'cutting off, separation; discretion'
<i>scenc</i>	(m.)	scænc	'cup; cupful'
<i>scencel</i>	(?)		'pig's shank, also scencel'
<i>scencen</i>	(?)		'pig's shank'
<i>scencingcuppe</i>	(f.)		'jug'
<i>scendle</i>	(f.)		'reproach'
<i>scendung</i>	(f.)	scending	'reproach, affliction'
<i>sce:o 1</i>	(?)		'cloud?'
<i>sceoppa</i>	(m.)		'booth'
<i>sceorf</i>	(n.)	scurf, scyrf, scruf	'scurf; a skin disease'
<i>sceorp</i>	(n.)	scorp	'ornament, clothing; equipment, fittings (for a ship?)'
<i>sceota</i>	(m.)		'shoat, trout'
<i>sce:otend</i>	(m.)		'bowman, warrior'
<i>sceppe</i>	(f.)		'a dry measure'
<i>scernicge</i>	(f.)	scericge, sciernicge, sciericge, scirenicge	'actress, female jester'
<i>sceðdæ:d</i>	(f.)	scæðdæ:d	'injurious deed, crime'
<i>sceðnes</i>	(f.)	sceðenes, sceaðenes	'hurt, injury'
<i>sceððend</i>	(m.)		'adversary'
<i>sceððu</i>	(f.)		'hurt, injury'

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<i>sci:a</i>	(m.)		‘shin, leg’
<i>sciccells</i>	(m.)	sciccel, scyccels, scyccel	‘coat, mantle, cloak’
<i>sciccing</i>	(m.)	scinccing	‘mantle, cloak, cape’
<i>sci:d</i>	(n.)		‘thin slip of wood, shingle, billet’
<i>sci:dhre:ac</i>	(m.)		‘rick or heap of firewood’
<i>sci:dweall</i>	(m.)		‘wooden palings’
<i>sci:eld</i>	(m.)	sceld, scild, scyld	‘shield; protector; part of a bird’s plumage?’
<i>sciell 1</i>	(f.)	scel 2, scell 2, scill 1, scyl 1, scyll	‘shell; shell-fish; scale’
<i>sciellfisc</i>	(m.)	scillfisc, scyllfisc, scilfix, scylfisc	‘shell-fish’
<i>sci:enes</i>	(f.)	sce:ones, sci:nes, scy:nes, scy:nnes, sci:nnes 2	‘suggestion, instigation’
<i>sciering</i>	(f.)	scering	‘shearing, shaving’
<i>sci:ete 1</i>	(f.)	sce:te 2, sci:te 2, scy:te 2	‘cloth, towel, shroud’
<i>scildburh</i>	(f.)	sceldburh, scylburh	‘shield-wall, phalanx; roof of shields, testudo; place of refuge’
<i>scilden</i>	(f.)		‘protection’
<i>scildfreca</i>	(m.)	scyldfreca	‘warrior’
<i>scildhete</i>	(m.)	scyldhete 1	‘foe’
<i>scildhre:oða</i>	(m.)	scyldhre:oða, scildhreða, scildhreaða	‘shield, buckler; testudo, phalanx’
<i>scildtruma</i>	(m.)	scyldtruma	‘testudo, phalanx, company (of troops)’
<i>scildung</i>	(f.)	scyldung 1	‘protection’
<i>scildweall</i>	(m.)	scyldweall	‘wall of shields’
<i>scildwiga</i>	(m.)	scyldwiga	‘warrior’
<i>scildwyrhta</i>	(m.)	scyldwyrhta	‘shield-maker’
<i>scilling</i>	(m.)	scylling	‘shilling (consisting of a varying number of pence), silver coin’
<i>scillingri:m</i>	(n.)		‘count of shillings’
<i>sci:ma</i>	(m.)		‘ray, light, brightness, effulgence, splendour; twilight, gloom’
<i>scinba:n</i>	(n.)		‘shin-bone’
<i>scindel</i>	(m.)		‘a shingle’
<i>sci:nfeld</i>	(m.)	sce:anfeld, sce:nfeld	‘Elysian fields, Tempe’
<i>scinhosu</i>	(f.)		‘greave’
<i>scinn</i>	(n.)	sci:n, scienn	‘spectre, illusion, phantom, evil spirit; magical image; skin; (BT) brightness, shine’
<i>scinna</i>	(m.)		‘spectre, illusion, phantom, evil spirit; magical image’
<i>scinncræft</i>	(m.)	scynncræft	‘sorcery, magic’

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<i>scinn-cræftiga</i>	(m.)		‘sorcerer’
<i>scinnere</i>	(m.)		‘magician’
<i>sci:nnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘radiance’
<i>scinngela:c</i>	(n.)		‘jugglery, magical practices’
<i>scinnhi:w</i>	(n.)		‘spectre, illusion, phantasm’
<i>scinnlæ:ca</i>	(m.)	scinnla:ca	‘wizard, magician’
<i>scinnlæ:ce 2</i>	(f.)		‘sorceress, witch’
<i>scinnla:c 1</i>	(n.)	sci:ndla:c 2, scinela:c	‘sorcery, magic; apparition, spectre, delusion, superstition; frenzy, rage’
<i>scinu</i>	(f.)	scynu	‘shin’
<i>scip</i>	(n.)	scyp 2	‘ship’
<i>scipa:c</i>	(f.)		‘oak for shipbuilding’
<i>scipbroc</i>	(n.)		‘hardship on ship-board’
<i>scipbryce</i>	(m.)		‘right to claim wreckage’
<i>scipby:me</i>	(f.)	scypby:me	‘ship’s trumpet’
<i>scipcræft</i>	(m.)		‘naval force’
<i>scipe</i>	(m.)		‘pay, wage; position, rank’
<i>scipen</i>	(f.)	scepen, scypen	‘shippon, stall, cattle-shed’
<i>scipere</i>	(m.)	scypere	‘shipman, sailor’
<i>scipfæreld</i>	(n.)		‘voyage’
<i>scipfæt</i>	(n.)		‘a vessel in the form of a ship’
<i>scipfarend</i>	(m.)	scypfarend	‘sailor’
<i>scipfe:rend</i>	(m.)		‘sailor’
<i>scipfierd</i>	(f.)	scipfyrd	‘naval expedition, fleet’
<i>scipflota</i>	(m.)		‘sailor, pirate’
<i>scipforðung</i>	(f.)		‘equipment of ships’
<i>scipfultum</i>	(m.)		‘naval aid’
<i>scipfyllæð</i>	(?)		‘private jurisdiction exercised over a group of three hundreds’
<i>scipfyrdung</i>	(f.)		‘fleet, naval expedition’
<i>scipfyrdung</i>	(f.)	scipfyrdung	‘equipment of ships’
<i>scipgebroc</i>	(n.)		‘shipwreck’
<i>scipgefær</i>	(n.)		‘sailing’
<i>scipgefæht</i>	(n.)	scypgefæht	‘naval battle’
<i>scipgeta:wu</i>	(f.)		‘tackling of a ship’
<i>scipgyld</i>	(n.)		‘ship-tax, ship-money’
<i>sciphamor</i>	(m.)		‘hammer for giving a signal to rowers’
<i>sciphære</i>	(m.)	scipehere	‘naval force, fleet (usu. hostile), squadron; crew of a warship’
<i>sciphlæ:der</i>	(f.)		‘ship’s ladder’
<i>sciphlæst</i>	(m.)	scyphlæst, sciplæst	‘ship-load, crew; ship of burden’
<i>sciphla:ford</i>	(m.)		‘ship-master, skipper’
<i>scipincel</i>	(n.)		‘little ship’
<i>scipla:d</i>	(f.)	scypla:d	‘journeying by sea’
<i>sciplið</i>	(n.)		‘naval force’
<i>scipli:ðend</i>	(m.)		‘seaman; voyager’

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<i>scipmæ:rls</i>	(m.)		‘ship’s rope, cable’
<i>scipmann</i>	(m.)	scypmann	‘shipman, sailor, rower; one who goes on trading voyages’
<i>scipra:p</i>	(m.)		‘ship’s rope, cable’
<i>scipre:ðra</i>	(m.)	scypre:ðra	‘rower, sailor’
<i>scipro:ðor</i>	(n.)		‘ship’s oar or rudder’
<i>scipro:wend</i>	(m.)		‘rower, sailor’
<i>scipryne</i>	(m.)		‘passage for ships’
<i>scipsetl</i>	(n.)		‘bench for rowers’
<i>scipso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘private jurisdiction exercised over a group of three hundreds’
<i>scipste:ora</i>	(m.)	scipsti:era, scipsty:ra	‘steerman, pilot’
<i>scipsteall</i>	(m.)		‘place for ships’
<i>scipsteorra</i>	(m.)		‘pole-star’
<i>scipteara</i>	(m.)	sciptara, scipteora, sciptera	‘(ship-tar), bitumen, pitch’
<i>sciptearo</i>	(n.)	scipter	‘(ship-tar), bitumen, pitch’
<i>sciptoll</i>	(n.)		‘passage money’
<i>scipwealh</i>	(m.)		‘servant whose service is connected with ships?, one liable to serve in the fleet?; Welsh sailor’
<i>scipweard</i>	(m.)		‘ship-master’
<i>scipwered</i>	(n.)		‘crew’
<i>scipwræc</i>	(?)		‘jetsam’
<i>scipwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘shipwright’
<i>sci:r 1</i>	(f.)	scy:r 3	‘office, appointment, charge, authority, supremacy; district, diocese, see, province, shire, parish; tribe’
<i>sci:rbisceop</i>	(m.)		‘bishop of a diocese’
<i>sci:re 2</i>	(?)		‘perbolum, enclosure, curtilage’
<i>scirfemu:s</i>	(f.)	scierfemu:s	‘shrew (mouse)’
<i>sci:rgemo:t</i>	(n.)		‘shire-moot’
<i>sci:rgere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘sheriff’
<i>sci:rlett</i>	(n.)		‘piece or measure of land’
<i>sci:rman</i>	(m.)	scy:rman, sci:resman, sci:righman	‘governor of a shire, prefect, sheriff, steward, procurator, official; inhabitant of a district’
<i>sci:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘elucidation’
<i>sci:rðegen</i>	(m.)		‘thane of a shire’
<i>scirung</i>	(f.)		‘separation, rejection’
<i>scirwæter</i>	(n.)	scyrwæter	‘water forming a boundary’
<i>sci:rwita</i>	(m.)		‘chief man of a shire’
<i>scitte</i>	(f.)		‘purging; diarrhoea’
<i>sco:cnyll</i>	(m.)		‘signal for putting on shoes’
<i>sco:ere</i>	(m.)	sco:here	‘shoemaker’
<i>scofl</i>	(f.)	scobl, sceofol	‘shovel’

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<i>sco:h</i>	(m.)	sco:, sce:o 2, sce:oh 2	‘shoe’
<i>sco:hnægl</i>	(m.)		‘shoe-nail’
<i>sco:hwyrhta</i>	(m.)	sce:ohwyrhta, sce:owyrhta	‘shoemaker, leatherworker’
<i>sco:hðe:n</i>	(m.)	sce:oðe:n	‘shoe-cleaner’
<i>sco:hðwang</i>	(m.)	sco:hðong	‘shoe-thong, bootlace’
<i>sco:l</i>	(f.)	scolu 2	‘school’
<i>sco:lere</i>	(m.)	sco:liere	‘scholar, learner’
<i>sco:lmann</i>	(m.)		‘scholar; client’
<i>scolu 1</i>	(f.)	sceolu	‘troop, host, multitude; shoal (of fishes)’
<i>sco:mhylte</i>	(n.)	scommhylte	‘brushwood, copse, thicket’
<i>scop</i>	(m.)	sceop	‘singer, poet’
<i>scopcraeft</i>	(m.)		‘poetry’
<i>scopgereord</i>	(n.)	sceopgereord	‘poetical language’
<i>scople:oð</i>	(n.)		‘poem’
<i>scora</i>	(m.)		‘hairy garment’
<i>scortnes</i>	(f.)	sceortnes	‘shortness, small amount; summary, abstract; short space of time’
<i>scoru</i>	(?)		‘a score’
<i>scotli:ra</i>	(m.)		‘calf of the leg’
<i>scotspere</i>	(n.)		‘dart, javelin’
<i>Scottas</i>	(mp.)		‘the Scots’
<i>scotung</i>	(f.)	sceotung	‘missile; shooting; darting, flashing’
<i>sco:ung</i>	(f.)		‘provision of shoes’
<i>scræb</i>	(m.)	screb	‘cormorant? ibis?’
<i>scrætte</i>	(f.)		‘adulteress, prostitute’
<i>scre:ad</i>	(f.)	scre:ade	‘shred, cutting, scrap’
<i>scre:adung</i>	(f.)	scra:dung	‘shred, cutting, fragment; pruning, trimming’
<i>scre:adungi:sen</i>	(n.)		‘pruning-knife’
<i>scre:awa</i>	(m.)	scræ:wa, scre:wa	‘shrew (mouse)’
<i>screpu</i>	(f.)	screopu	‘strigil, curry-comb’
<i>scri:c</i>	(?)	scre:c, scru:c	‘shrike, missel-thrush?’
<i>scrid</i>	(n.)	scrið	‘vehicle, chariot, litter’
<i>scride</i>	(m.)		‘course, orbit’
<i>scridwæ:n</i>	(m.)		‘chariot; curule chair’
<i>scridwi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘charioteer’
<i>scrift</i>	(m.)	scryft	‘prescribed penalty or penance; absolution; confessor; judge. to: scrifte ga:n to go to confession’
<i>scriftæcer</i>	(?)		‘land whose yield served as payment for a priest?’
<i>scriftbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘book of penances, or on penance’
<i>scriftsci:r</i>	(f.)		‘confessor’s area of jurisdiction; diocese’

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<i>scrifspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘confession’
<i>scri:n</i>	(n.)	scry:n	‘chest, coffer, ark; shrine; cage (for criminals)’
<i>scrind</i>	(f.)		‘swift course?’
<i>scritta</i>	(m.)		‘hermaphrodite’
<i>scriðe</i>	(m.)		‘course’
<i>scrofel</i>	(n?)		‘scrofula’
<i>scru:d</i>	(n.)		‘clothing, dress; garment, vestment’
<i>scru:delshu:s</i>	(n.)		‘sacristy, vestry’
<i>scru:dfēoh</i>	(n.)		‘money for buying clothes’
<i>scru:dfultum</i>	(m.)		‘grant towards providing clothes’
<i>scru:dland</i>	(n.)		‘land bequeathed as provision for clothing’
<i>scru:dwaru</i>	(f.)		‘garb’
<i>scru:tnere</i>	(m.)	scru:dnere	‘examiner’
<i>scru:tnung</i>	(f.)	scru:dnung	‘search, investigation’
<i>scrybb</i>	(f.)		‘scrub, brushwood’
<i>scua</i>	(m.)	scuwa	‘shadow, shade, darkness; protection; (BT) a devil, a demon’
<i>scucca</i>	(m.)	sceocca, scocca	‘sprite, evil spirit, demon; the devil’
<i>scuccgylð</i>	(n.)	sceuccgylð	‘idol’
<i>scufrægl</i>	(?)		‘pullable curtains’
<i>sculdor</i>	(m.)	sculdra, sculdur	‘shoulder’
<i>sculdorhrægl</i>	(n.)		‘cape’
<i>sculdorwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the shoulders’
<i>scunung</i>	(f.)		‘abomination’
<i>scu:r</i>	(m.)	sce:or	‘shower, storm, tempest, trouble, commotion, breeze; shower of blows or missiles’
<i>scu:ra</i>	(m.)		‘shower (of rain)’
<i>scu:rbeorg</i>	(f.)		‘roof’
<i>scu:rboga</i>	(m.)		‘rainbow’
<i>scu:rsceadu</i>	(f.)		‘protection against storms’
<i>scutel 1</i>	(m.)		‘dish, platter’
<i>scydd</i>	(m.)		‘twist on a hill-side?; alluvial ground?’
<i>scyfe</i>	(m.)	scefe, scife	‘shove, pushing, precipitation, furtherance, instigation. to: + s. headlong’
<i>scyfele</i>	(f.)	scyfel	‘woman’s hood, head-dress’
<i>scylcen</i>	(f.)	scielcen (Sweet)	‘female servant, slave, concubine’
<i>scylðfrecu</i>	(f.)		‘wicked craving’
<i>scylðhata</i>	(m.)	scylðhete 2	‘enemy’
<i>scylðignes</i>	(f.)		‘guilt’
<i>scylðigung</i>	(f.)	scylðung 2	‘sum demanded as wergeld’
<i>scylðlæ:ta</i>	(m.)	scylðhæ:ta	‘bailiff’

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<i>scyldwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘fine for a crime of violence’
<i>scyldwreccende</i>	()		‘avenging sin’
<i>scylf</i>	(m.)	scylp	‘crag, ledge, shelf; pinnacle, turret, tower’
<i>scylfe</i>	(m.)		‘shelf, floor’
<i>scylfrung</i>	(f.)	scilfrung, scylbrong, scilbrong	‘shaking, swinging?; glittering’
<i>scyltumend</i>	(m.)		‘helper’
<i>scyndel</i>	(m.)		‘disreputable person’
<i>scyndnes</i>	(f.)		‘persuasion, prompting’
<i>scynn</i>	(n.)		‘skin, fur’
<i>scyp 1</i>	(m.)	scep	‘patch’
<i>scypgesceot</i>	(?)		‘ship-scot’
<i>scy:r 1</i>	(?)		‘a hut’
<i>scyrte</i>	(f.)		‘skirt’
<i>scyrting</i>	(f.)		‘shortening, abstract, epitome’
<i>scyte</i>	(m.)	sce:te 3	‘shooting, hurling; dart’
<i>scy:te</i>	(f.)	sce:te 1, sci:ete 2, sci:te 1	‘sheet, linen cloth’
<i>scytefinger</i>	(m.)	scytelfinger, scitefingel	‘forefinger’
<i>scytel 1</i>	(m.)	scutel 3	‘dart, arrow; tongue of a balance’
<i>scytel 2</i>	(m.)	scitel, scutel 2	‘excrement’
<i>scytera:s</i>	(m.)		‘headlong rush’
<i>scytete</i>	(m.)		‘shooter’
<i>scytta</i>	(m.)		‘shooter, archer’
<i>scyttel</i>	(m.)	scettel, scittel, scetel	‘bolt, bar’
<i>scyttels</i>	(m.)	scettels, scittels, scytels	‘bolt, bar’
<i>Scyttisc 2</i>	(n.)		‘Irish or Scotch language’
<i>sealf</i>	(f.)	salf, salb, sealf, self 2, seolf 2, sielf, silf 2, sylf 2	‘salve, ointment, unguent, medicament’
<i>sealfbox</i>	(m.)	selfbox	‘salve-box’
<i>sealfcynn</i>	(n.)		‘an unguent’
<i>sealfæl:cung</i>	(f.)	sealfæl:cung	‘curing by unguents, pharmacy’
<i>sealh</i>	(m.)	salh, salig, seal	‘willow’
<i>sealhangra</i>	(m.)		‘willow-hanger’
<i>sealhrind</i>	(f.)		‘willow-bark’
<i>sealhyrst</i>	(m.)		‘willow-copse’
<i>sealm</i>	(m.)	psealm, psalm, salm	‘psalm, song’
<i>sealma</i>	(m.)	selma	‘bed, couch’
<i>sealmbo:c</i>	(?)		‘psalter’
<i>sealmcwide</i>	(m.)		‘psalm’
<i>sealmfæt</i>	(n.)		‘psalm-vessel’
<i>sealmgetæl</i>	(n.)		‘number of psalms’

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<i>sealmgli:g</i>	(n.)	sealmgli:w	‘psaltery, psalmody’
<i>sealmle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘psalm’
<i>sealmlof</i>	(n.)		‘psalm’
<i>sealmsang</i>	(m.)		‘psalm; composition or singing of psalms; psaltery; one of the canonical hours’
<i>sealmsangere</i>	(m.)		‘psalmist’
<i>sealmsangmæ:rsung</i>	(f.)		‘psalm-singing in the canonical hours’
<i>sealmscop</i>	(m.)	sealmsceop	‘psalmist’
<i>sealmtraht</i>	(m.)		‘exposition of psalms’
<i>sealmwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘psalmist’
<i>sealt 1</i>	(n.)	salt 2	‘salt’
<i>sealtbro:c</i>	(m.)	saltbro:c	‘brook running from salt-works’
<i>sealtre 1</i>	(m.)		‘salter, salt-worker’
<i>sealtern</i>	(n.)		‘salt-works’
<i>sealtfæt</i>	(n.)		‘salt-cellar’
<i>sealtha:lgung</i>	(f.)	saltha:lgung	‘consecration of salt’
<i>sealtherpað</i>	(m.)	saltherpað	‘road to salt-works’
<i>sealthu:s</i>	(n.)		‘salt-house’
<i>sealticge</i>	(f.)		‘dancer’
<i>sealting</i>	(f.)		‘dancing’
<i>sealtle:ap</i>	(n.)		‘salt basket’
<i>sealtmere</i>	(m.)		‘brackish pond’
<i>sealtnes</i>	(f.)	saltnes	‘saltiness’
<i>sealtrod</i>	(?)		‘track with willows’
<i>sealtsæleða</i>	(m.)	syltsæleða	‘saltiness’
<i>sealtse:að</i>	(m.)		‘saline spring’
<i>sealtsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘rock-salt; pillar of salt’
<i>sealtstræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘road to salt-works’
<i>sealtwi:c</i>	(n.)		‘a place where salt is sold’
<i>sealtwylle</i>	(f.)	saltwylle	‘salt spring’
<i>sealty:ð</i>	(f.)		‘salt wave, sea-wave’
<i>se:am 1</i>	(m.)	se:om	‘burden, load; bag; harness of a beast of burden; duty of furnishing beasts of burden’
<i>se:am 2</i>	(m.)		‘seam, suture, junction’
<i>se:amere 1</i>	(m.)		‘beast of burden, mule’
<i>se:amere 2</i>	(m.)		‘tailor’
<i>se:amestre</i>	(f.)	sæ:mestre, se:mestre	‘sempstress, (also of males) sewer, tailor’
<i>se:amhors</i>	(n.)		‘pack-horse’
<i>se:ampending</i>	(m.)		‘toll of a penny on a load’
<i>se:amsadol</i>	(m.)		‘pack-saddle’
<i>se:amsticca</i>	(m.)		‘an appliance used in weaving’
<i>se:amtoln</i>	(?)		‘toll on the packhorse load’
<i>searo 1</i>	(n.)	searu, syru 1	‘art, skill, cleverness, cunning; device, trick, snare, ambushade, plot, treachery; work of art,

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			cunning device, engine (of war); armour, war-gear, trappings'
<i>searo 2</i>	(?)	syru 2	'fears secret path?'
<i>searobend</i>	(m.)		'artistic clasp'
<i>searocæ:g</i>	(f.)		'insidious key'
<i>searoce:ap</i>	(n.)		'artistic object'
<i>searocræft</i>	(m.)		'artifice, treachery, wile; artistic skill, art; engine, instrument (of torture)'
<i>searogimm</i>	(m.)	searogemme	'curious gem'
<i>searohæbbend</i>	(m.)		'warrior'
<i>searohwi:t</i>	(n.)		'brilliant whiteness'
<i>searomete</i>	(m.)		'dainty, delicacy'
<i>searonet</i>	(n.)		'armour-net, corslet; ensnaring net'
<i>searoni:ð</i>	(m.)		'treachery, strife, battle'
<i>searopi:l</i>	(m.)		'artistic javelin'
<i>searoru:n</i>	(f.)		'mystery'
<i>searoðanc</i>	(m.)		'sagacity, ingenuity, skill; cunning, artifice'
<i>searowrenc</i>	(m.)	syrowrenc, searawrenc, syrewrenc, syrwwrenc	'artifice, trick'
<i>searowundor</i>	(n.)		'strange object'
<i>se:að</i>	(m.)	sæ:ð	'hole, pit; well, cistern, spring, fountain, lake'
<i>se:aða</i>	(m.)	se:ada	'heartburn?'
<i>se:aw</i>	(m.)	se:a	'sap, juice, moisture'
<i>seax</i>	(n.)	sæx, sex 2	'knife, hip-knife, short sword, dirk, dagger'
<i>seaxbenn</i>	(f.)	siexbenn	'dagger-wound'
<i>Seaxe</i>	(mp.)		'Saxons'
<i>Seaxland</i>	(n.)	Sexland	'England'
<i>secg 1</i>	(m.)	segg 1	'sedge, reed, rush, flag'
<i>secg 2</i>	(f.)	segg 3	'sword'
<i>secg 3</i>	(m.)	segg 2	'man, warrior, hero; ocean'
<i>secga</i>	(m.)		'sayer, informant'
<i>secge</i>	(f.)		'speech'
<i>secgend</i>	(m.)		'speaker, narrator'
<i>secggesce:re</i>	(f.)		'grasshopper'
<i>secgle:ac</i>	(n.)		'sedge-leek, rush-garlic'
<i>secgplega</i>	(m.)		'sword-play, battle'
<i>secgro:f 2</i>	(?)		'brave?, troop?'
<i>secgsca:ra</i>	(m.)		'landrail, corncrake'
<i>se:cnes</i>	(f.)	soecnes, so:cnes	'visiting'
<i>sefa</i>	(m.)	seofa, siofa	'mind, spirit, understanding, heart'
<i>se:fines</i>	(f.)		'rest, quietness, peace'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>segl 1</i>	(mn.)	segel 2, seigl, swegl 2	'sail; veil, curtain; pillar of cloud'
<i>seglbo:sm</i>	(m.)		'bellying sail'
<i>seglgeræ:de</i>	(n.)		'sail-tackle'
<i>seglgyrd</i>	(mf.)	seglgerd	'sail-yard, yard, cross-pole'
<i>seglra:d</i>	(f.)		'(sail-road), sea'
<i>seglo:d</i>	(f.)		'sail-rod, sail-yard'
<i>seglung</i>	(f.)		'sailing'
<i>segn</i>	(mn.)	segnen, seign	'sign, mark, token; ensign, banner'
<i>segnberend</i>	(m.)		'warrior'
<i>segnbora</i>	(m.)		'standard-bearer'
<i>segncyning</i>	(m.)		'king before whom a banner is borne'
<i>segne</i>	(f.)		'seine, drag-net'
<i>segnung</i>	(f.)	se:nung	'blessing, consecration'
<i>seht 1</i>	(mf.)	seht 2, seht 3, saht 2	'settlement, arrangement, agreement; friendship, peace'
<i>seld</i>	(n.)	sæld	'hall, palace, residence; seat, throne, dais'
<i>seldcyme</i>	(m.)		'infrequent coming'
<i>selde</i>	(f.)		'vestibule'
<i>seldguma</i>	(m.)		'retainer?'
<i>sele</i>	(m.)		'hall, house, dwelling, prison'
<i>seledre:am</i>	(m.)		'hall-joy, festivity'
<i>seleful</i>	(n.)		'hall-goblet'
<i>selegesceot</i>	(n.)	selescot	'tabernaculum, tent, lodging- place, nest'
<i>selegyst</i>	(m.)		'hall-guest'
<i>selen</i>	(f.)	sylen 1, sælen 2, sellen	'grant, gift; tribute; munificence'
<i>seleræ:dend</i>	(m.)		'hall ruler or possessor'
<i>selerest</i>	(f.)		'bed in hall'
<i>selesecg</i>	(m.)		'retainer'
<i>seleðegn</i>	(m.)		'retainer, attendant'
<i>seleweard</i>	(m.)		'hall-warden'
<i>selfæ:ta</i>	(m.)	syfæ:ta	'cannibal'
<i>selfæ:te</i>	(f.)		'a plant, wild oat?; groundseld'
<i>selfbana</i>	(m.)	selfbona	'a suicide'
<i>selfcwala</i>	(m.)	syfchwala	'a suicide'
<i>selfcwalu</i>	(f.)	syfchwalu	'suicide'
<i>selfde:ma</i>	(m.)	syfde:ma	'sarabaita, monk living subject only to his own rules'
<i>selfde:mende</i>	(m.)	syfde:mende	'sarabaita, monk living subject only to his own rules'
<i>selfde:mere</i>	(m.)	syfde:mere	'sarabaita, monk living subject only to his own rules'
<i>selfdo:m</i>	(m.)		'independence'
<i>selfli:ce 1</i>	(n.)		'self-love, amour propre, pride, vanity; egotism'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>selfmyrðra</i>	(m.)	sylfmyrðra	‘one who takes his own life’
<i>selfmyrðrung</i>	(f.)	sylfmyrðrung	‘suicide (action)’
<i>selfswe:gend</i>	(m.)	sylfswe:gend	‘vowel’
<i>selfwill</i>	(n.)		‘own will, free-will’
<i>sellend</i>	(m.)	syllend	‘giver; betrayer’
<i>se:ma</i>	(m.)	si:ma 2, sy:ma, sæ:ma	‘arbitrator, judge’
<i>se:mend</i>	(m.)	sæ:mend	‘conciliator, arbitrator’
<i>send</i>	(f.)		‘gift’
<i>sendnes</i>	(f.)		‘sending’
<i>senep</i>	(m.)	senap, senop, sinop	‘mustard’
<i>senepsæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘mustard-seed’
<i>se:o l</i>	(f.)	si:o	‘pupil (of eye)’
<i>se:ocnes</i>	(f.)		‘sickness, disease; a disease’
<i>se:od</i>	(m.)	se:ad	‘scrip, purse, bag’
<i>seofongetel</i>	(n.)	seofengetel	‘the number seven’
<i>seofonle:afe</i>	(f.)		‘seven-leaves, setfoil (plant) (BT)’
<i>seofung</i>	(f.)		‘lamentation’
<i>seohhe</i>	(f.)	seocche	‘sieve’
<i>seohter</i>	(m.)		‘drain, ditch’
<i>seohtre</i>	(f.)	sihtre	‘drain, ditch’
<i>seolc</i>	(m.)	seoloc, seoluc, siolc, sioloc, sioluc	‘silk, silken cloth’
<i>seolcwurm</i>	(m.)		‘silkworm’
<i>seolfor</i>	(n.)	silfor, siolfor, sulfor, sylfor, silofr, sylfer, sylfur, sylofr, sulfer, seolfer	‘silver’
<i>seolforfæt</i>	(n.)		‘silver vessel’
<i>seolforgewiht</i>	(m.)	sylforgewiht	‘silver-weight’
<i>seolforsmið</i>	(m.)		‘silversmith’
<i>seolforstycce</i>	(m.)		‘piece of silver’
<i>seolfring</i>	(m.)	sylforing	‘silver coin’
<i>seolh</i>	(m.)	scolh	‘seal’
<i>seolhbæð</i>	(n.)		‘seal’s bath, sea’
<i>seolhpæð</i>	(n?)		‘seal’s path, sea, ocean’
<i>seoloð</i>	(m.)	sioloð 2, seoleð	‘sea’
<i>seono</i>	(f.)	seonu, senu, seno, sino, siono, sinu	‘sinew’
<i>seonobend</i>	(f.)		‘sinew-band?’
<i>seonobenn</i>	(f.)		‘injury to a sinew’
<i>seonodolg</i>	(n.)		‘injury to a sinew’
<i>sepulcer</i>	(?)		‘grave’
<i>serc</i>	(m.)	syrc, syric	‘sark, shirt; corslet, coat of mail’
<i>serce</i>	(f.)	syrcce, sierce,	‘sark, shirt; corslet, coat of mail’

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		syrice	
<i>Se:remo:nað</i>	(?)		‘June’
<i>sescle</i>	(f.)		‘sixth part’
<i>sess</i>	(m.)	sæs	‘place for sitting, seat, bench’
<i>sester</i>	(m.)	seoster, syster, sæster, seoxter	‘a certain measure of bulk; vessel pitcher’
<i>setðorn</i>	(m.)		‘a kind of tree’
<i>seten</i>	(f.)	setin, sæten	‘set, shoot, slip; plantation; occupied (tilled?) land’
<i>sethrægl</i>	(n.)		‘covering for a seat’
<i>setl</i>	(n.)	sætil, sætl, seatl, seotl, sitl, sotl, seatul, seotol 1, sotel, sotol, sedl, setel, setol, seðl, seðel	‘seat, stall, sitting, place, residence; throne, see; seige. to setl ga:n to set (of the sun)’
<i>setlgang</i>	(m.)	setgong	‘setting, sinking’
<i>setlhrægel</i>	(n.)	setlrægel	‘seat-cover’
<i>setlra:d</i>	(f.)		‘setting, sinking’
<i>setlung</i>	(f.)		‘sitting, setting’
<i>settend</i>	(m.)		‘creator, ordainer’
<i>sibæðeling</i>	(m.)		‘related noble’
<i>sibb</i>	(f.)	sybb, syb, sib	‘relationship; love, friendship; peace, happiness’
<i>sibbecoss</i>	(m.)		‘kiss of peace’
<i>sibcwide</i>	(m.)	sybcwide	‘pacific speech’
<i>sibfæc</i>	(n.)		‘degree of affinity’
<i>sibgebyrd</i>	(f.)		‘blood-relationship’
<i>sibgedryht</i>	(f.)	sibbege driht	‘related band; peaceful host’
<i>sibgema:gas</i>	(mp.)		‘blood-relations’
<i>sibgeornes</i>	(f.)		‘pacific disposition, friendship, love’
<i>sibgesihð</i>	(f.)	sibgesyhð	‘vision of peace’
<i>sibleger</i>	(n.)	sibgeleger	‘incest’
<i>siblufu</i>	(f.)		‘friendship, love’
<i>sibre:den</i>	(f.)		‘affinity, relationship’
<i>sibsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘peace, concord; brotherly love’
<i>si:c</i>	(n.)	sic	‘small stream’
<i>sice 1</i>	(m.)		‘sigh’
<i>sicera</i>	(m.)		‘an intoxicating drink’
<i>sicettung</i>	(f.)		‘sighing, sigh, sob, lamentation’
<i>si:cing</i>	(f.)		‘sighing’
<i>sicol</i>	(m.)	sicel, sicol	‘sickle’
<i>sicornes</i>	(f.)		‘certainty’
<i>si:da:dl</i>	(f.)		‘pain in the side, pleurisy’
<i>si:de 2</i>	(f.)		‘silk’
<i>si:dece</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the side’
<i>sidefulnes</i>	(f.)		‘virtue, modesty’
<i>si:dewa:re</i>	(f.)		‘zedoary’

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<i>si:dfolc</i>	(n.)		‘great people or number of people’
<i>si:dhealf</i>	(f.)		‘a large place’
<i>si:dland</i>	(n.)		‘extensive land’
<i>si:dlingweg</i>	(m.)		‘sidelong way, road that runs obliquely?’
<i>si:drand</i>	(m.)		‘broad shield’
<i>sidu</i>	(m.)	seodu, seodo, sido, siodo	‘custom, practice, manner, habit, rite; manners, morality, good conduct, purity’
<i>sidung</i>	(f.)	sydung	‘rule, regulation; arrangement (of the dinning table)?’
<i>si:dung</i>	(f.)	sy:dung	‘augmentation, growth’
<i>si:dwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the side’
<i>si:dweg</i>	(m.)	si:ðweg	‘long road; (pl) distance’
<i>si:dwyrm</i>	(m.)	sy:dwyrm	‘silk-worm’
<i>si:en</i>	(f.)	se:on 2, si:n, sy:n	‘power of sight, sight, vision; pupil eye’
<i>sierwung</i>	(f.)	searwung, syrwing, syrewung	‘plotting, artifice, trap, snare, treachery’
<i>sife</i>	(n.)	syfe, sibi	‘sieve’
<i>sifeða</i>	(m. and fp.)	seofōða 2, seofeða, syfeða 2, sifiða	‘siftings, chaff, bran; tares, rubbish’
<i>sige 1</i>	(m.)	syge 2	‘victory, success, triumph’
<i>sige 2</i>	(m.)		‘sinking, setting (of the sun)’
<i>sigebe:acn</i>	(n.)	sigebe:acen	‘banner; emblem of victory, trophy, cross (of Christ)’
<i>sigebe:ah</i>	(m.)	sigbe:h	‘victor’s circlet, crown’
<i>sigebe:am</i>	(m.)		‘tree of victory, cross’
<i>sigebearn</i>	(n.)		‘victor-child (christ)’
<i>sigebeorn</i>	(m.)		‘victorious hero’
<i>sigebro:ðor</i>	(m.)		‘victorious brother’
<i>sigeby:me</i>	(f.)		‘trump of victory’
<i>sigecempa</i>	(m.)		‘victorious champion’
<i>sigecwe:n</i>	(f.)		‘victorious queen’
<i>sigede:ma</i>	(m.)		‘victorious judge’
<i>sigedryhten</i>	(m.)		‘lord of victory, God’
<i>sigefæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘triumph, victory’
<i>sigefolc</i>	(n.)		‘victorious people’
<i>sigegealdor</i>	(n.)	sygegealdor	‘victory-bringing charm’
<i>sigegefeohht</i>	(n.)		‘victory’
<i>sigegyrd</i>	(f.)		‘victory-bringing rod’
<i>sigehre:ð</i>	(f.)		‘fame gained by victory?; confidence or joy of victory?’
<i>sigehwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘hour of victory’
<i>sigel 1</i>	(m? n?)	sægel 1, segel 1, sægl, segl 2, sygel	‘sun; name of the rune for s’
<i>sigele:an</i>	(n.)		‘reward of victory’

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<i>sigele:od</i>	(n.)		‘song of victory’
<i>Sigelhearwa 1</i>	(m.)	Si:lhearwa, Sy:lhearwa	‘Ethiopian’
<i>sigelhweorfa</i>	(m.)		‘heliotrope’
<i>sigelhweorfe</i>	(f.)	sigelwerfe	‘heliotrope’
<i>Sigelwaras</i>	(pl.)	Sigelware	‘Ethiopians’
<i>sigeme:ce</i>	(m.)		‘victorious sword’
<i>si:gend</i>	(m.)		‘wave’
<i>siger</i>	(m.)	si:r, syr	‘glutton; groundsel’
<i>sigere:af</i>	(n.)		‘triumphal robe’
<i>sigeri:ce 2</i>	(?)		‘realm of victory’
<i>sigesceorp</i>	(n.)		‘ornament of victory’
<i>sigesi:ð</i>	(m.)	sigesið	‘successful expedition’
<i>sigespe:d</i>	(f.)		‘success’
<i>sigeta:cen</i>	(n.)		‘emblem of victory, sign’
<i>sigeti:ber</i>	(n.)		‘sacrifice for victory’
<i>sigetu:dor</i>	(n.)		‘dominating race’
<i>sigeðe:od</i>	(f.)		‘victorious people’
<i>sigeðre:at</i>	(m.)		‘victorious troop’
<i>sigeðu:f</i>	(m.)		‘triumphal banner’
<i>sigewæ:pen</i>	(n.)		‘victorious weapon’
<i>sigewang</i>	(m.)		‘field of victory’
<i>sigewi:f</i>	(n.)		‘victorious woman’
<i>sigil</i>	(n.)	sigl, sigel 2, sægel 2	‘fibula, buckle, brooch, gem’
<i>sigle 1</i>	(n.)	sigel 3, sægel 3, sigele 2	‘necklace, collar’
<i>sigle 2</i>	(f.)	sigele 1	‘rye, black spelt’
<i>sigor</i>	(m.)	sygor, siogor	‘victory, triumph’
<i>sigorbe:acen</i>	(n.)		‘emblem of victory’
<i>sigorcynn</i>	(n.)		‘victorious race’
<i>sigorfæstnes</i>	(f.)	sigerfæstnes	‘victory’
<i>sigorle:an</i>	(n.)		‘reward of victory’
<i>sigorspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘good fortune in war’
<i>sigorta:cen</i>	(n.)		‘convincing sign’
<i>sigorti:fer</i>	(n.)		‘offering for victory’
<i>sigorweorc</i>	(m.)		‘deed of victory’
<i>sigorwuldor</i>	(n.)		‘glory of victory’
<i>sigriend</i>	(m.)		‘victor’
<i>sigsonte</i>	(f.)		‘a plant’
<i>sihð</i>	(f.)		‘thing seen, vision’
<i>si:ma 1</i>	(m.)		‘band, chain’
<i>simbelgefe:ra</i>	(m.)	symbolgefe:ra	‘constant companion’
<i>sinc</i>	(n.)	sync	‘treasure, riches, gold, valuables, jewel’
<i>sincaldu</i>	(f.)		‘perpetual cold’
<i>sincbrytta</i>	(m.)		‘distributor of treasure, prince’
<i>sincfæt</i>	(n.)		‘precious vessel, precious setting’

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<i>sincgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘treasure, jewel’
<i>sincgewæ:ge</i>	(n.)		‘abundance of treasure’
<i>sincgiefa</i>	(m.)	<i>sincgifa, sincgyfa</i>	‘giver of treasure, ruler, chief, lord, king’
<i>sincgifu</i>	(f.)		‘gift of treasure’
<i>sincgim</i>	(m.)		‘valuable gem, jewel’
<i>sincma:ððum</i>	(m.)		‘treasure’
<i>sincsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘precious stone’
<i>sincðego</i>	(f.)		‘receipt of treasure’
<i>sincweorðung</i>	(f.)		‘costly gift’
<i>sinder</i>	(n.)	<i>synder 2, sindor</i>	‘cinder, dross, scoria, slag’
<i>sindero:m</i>	(m.)		‘rust’
<i>sindra</i>	(m.)		‘cinder, dross, scoria, slag’
<i>sindre</i>	(f.)		‘cinder, dross, scoria, slag’
<i>sindre:am</i>	(m.)		‘everlasting joy’
<i>sine</i>	(n.)		‘treasure, gold, silver, jewels (BT)’
<i>sinewaltnes</i>	(f.)		‘roundness, globularity’
<i>sinfre:a</i>	(m.)		‘overlord, husband’
<i>sinfulle</i>	(f.)		‘house-leek’
<i>singalnes</i>	(f.)		‘perseverance, assiduity’
<i>singalrene</i>	(m.)		‘constant flow’
<i>singre:ne 1</i>	(f.)	<i>syngre:ne 2</i>	‘house-leek, periwinkle’
<i>sinhere</i>	(m.)		‘huge army’
<i>sinhi:wscipe</i>	(m.)		‘permanent tie (marriage)’
<i>sinnihte</i>	(n.)	<i>synnihte, sinneahte</i>	‘eternal night’
<i>sinni:ð</i>	(m.)		‘perpetual misery’
<i>sinoð</i>	(f.)	<i>senoð, seonoð, synoð, seonod</i>	‘synod, council, meeting, assembly’
<i>sinoðbo:c</i>	(f.)	<i>senoðbo:c, seonoðbo:c, synoðbo:c</i>	‘record of the decrees of a synod, canon law’
<i>sinoðdo:m</i>	(m.)	<i>seonoðdo:m</i>	‘decree of a synod’
<i>sinoðsto:w</i>	(f.)	<i>seonoðsto:w, sinaðsto:w</i>	‘meeting-place, place where a synod is held’
<i>sinræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘(continuing state), marriage’
<i>sinsnæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘large piece’
<i>sinsorg</i>	(f.)		‘perpetual grief’
<i>sinuli:ra</i>	(?)		‘muscle’
<i>sinwræ:nnes</i>	(f.)	<i>synwræ:nnes</i>	‘constant lechery’
<i>sioloð 1</i>	(m?)		‘water? sea?’
<i>sion</i>	(?)		‘laber, a marsh plant?’
<i>Sionbeorg</i>	(?)		‘Sion’
<i>sisemu:s</i>	(f.)		‘dormouse’
<i>si:ð 1</i>	(m.)	<i>sy:ð 1, si:ðð 1</i>	‘going, motion, journey, errand; departure, death; expedition, undertaking, enterprise; road, way; time, turn, occasion. <i>on a:nne si:ð</i> at one and the same

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			time. <i>o:ðre si:ðe... o:ðre si:ðe</i> on one occasion... on another; conduct, way of life, manner; fate, destiny, experience, hap, fortune'
<i>si:ðberend</i>	(m.)		'reaper'
<i>si:ðbo:c</i>	(f.)		'itinerary'
<i>si:ðboda</i>	(m.)		'herald of departure (the pillar of cloud)'
<i>si:ðdagas</i>	(mp.)		'later times'
<i>si:ðe</i>	(m.)	sigdi, sigðe	'scythe'
<i>si:ðfæt</i>	(mn.)	si:ðfat	'way, journey, voyage, expedition; path, road, course; experience, conduct; period of time'
<i>si:ðstapel</i>	(f.)		'step, track'
<i>si:ðwerod</i>	(n.)		'travelling troop'
<i>sixhyndeman</i>	(m.)	sexhydeman, syxhydeman	'one of the sixhynde class'
<i>sixtigæ:re</i>	(?)		'60-oared ship'
<i>slæd</i>	(n.)	slad, sled, slead	'valley, glade'
<i>slæget</i>	(n.)		'beating, blow, stroke; slaying, slaughter, murder; crash, impact, clap (of thunder); destruction, defeat; (weaver's) slay'
<i>slæ:gu</i>	(f.)	slæ:gu, slagu	'lethargy'
<i>slæ:p 1</i>	(m.)	slæ:p, sle:p, sle:ap	'sleep; sleepiness, inactivity; death'
<i>slæ:p 2</i>	(m?)		'slippery place?'
<i>slæ:pdrenc</i>	(m.)	slæ:pdraenc	'sleeping draught'
<i>slæ:pere</i>	(m.)		'sleeper'
<i>slæ:pern</i>	(n.)	slæ:pern, sle:pern, slæ:pym, slæ:piern	'dormitory'
<i>slæ:ple:ast</i>	(f.)		'sleeplessness'
<i>slæ:pnes</i>	(f.)		'sleepiness'
<i>slæ:ting</i>	(f.)		'right of hunting'
<i>slæ:wð</i>	(f.)	slæ:wð	'sloth, indolence'
<i>slaga</i>	(m.)		'slayer, homicide; executioner'
<i>sla:h</i>	(f.)	sla:g, sla:	'sloe (fruit of the blackthorn)'
<i>sla:hðorn</i>	(m.)		'blackthorn'
<i>sla:hðornragu</i>	(f.)		'blackthorn, lichen'
<i>sla:hðornrind</i>	(f.)		'blackthorn bark'
<i>sla:polnes</i>	(f.)	sla:pelnes	'somnialescence, lethargy'
<i>sla:pornes</i>	(f.)		'lethargy'
<i>slarege</i>	(f.)	slarie	'clary (plant)'
<i>sla:wurm</i>	(m.)	sla:werm	'slow-worm, snake'
<i>sle:a</i>	(f.)	slæ:, slahe	'slay, weaver's reed'
<i>sle:fesco:h</i>	(m.)	sle:besco:h	'slipper'
<i>sleacmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		'slackness, laziness'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>sleacnes</i>	(f.)	slecnes	‘slowness; remissness, laziness’
<i>sleacornes</i>	(f.)		‘laziness’
<i>slecg</i>	(f.)		‘(sledge-)hammer, mallet’
<i>slecgwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘metal-worker’
<i>slege 1</i>	(m.)	slæge 1	‘beating, blow, stroke; slaying, slaughter, murder; crash, impact, clap (of thunder); destruction, defeat; (weaver’s) slay’
<i>slege 2</i>	(n.)	slæge 2	‘the handle of an axe?’
<i>slegeby:tl</i>	(m.)		‘beetle, hammer’
<i>slegel</i>	(m.)		‘plectrum’
<i>sleg hry:ðer</i>	(n.)	slægry:ðer	‘cattle for slaughter’
<i>slegne:at</i>	(n.)	slægne:at, slegnæ:t	‘cattle for slaughter’
<i>slic</i>	(n.)	sli:c	‘beater, mallet, hammer’
<i>slide</i>	(m.)		‘sliding, slip, fall’
<i>slidor 2</i>	(n.)	sliddor 2	‘slippery place; slides for launching and pulling up ships’
<i>slidornes</i>	(f.)		‘slippery place, slipperiness’
<i>sli:efe</i>	(f.)	sle:fe, sli:fe, sly:fe, sle:f, sli:f	‘sleeve’
<i>slieht</i>	(m.)	slæht, sleaht, sleht, sliht, slyht	‘stroke, slaughter, murder, death; animals for slaughter’
<i>slihtswy:n</i>	(n.)	slyhtswy:n	‘pig for killing’
<i>sli:m</i>	(n.)		‘slime’
<i>slincend</i>	(mn.)		‘reptile’
<i>slipornes</i>	(f.)		‘filthiness’
<i>slitcwealm</i>	(m.)		‘death by rending’
<i>slite 1</i>	(m.)		‘slit, rent, tear, bite’
<i>slite 2</i>	(f?)		‘cyclamen’
<i>sliten 1</i>	(m.)		‘schismatic, heretic’
<i>sli:tere</i>	(m.)		‘gorger, glutton; destroyer’
<i>slitnes</i>	(f.)		‘desolation, destruction, tearing up’
<i>sli:tung</i>	(f.)		‘tearing, biting’
<i>sli:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘abomination?’
<i>sli:w</i>	(m.)	sle:ow, sli:	‘a fish, tench, mullet’
<i>slo:h</i>	(mf.n.)	slo:g	‘slough, mire’
<i>slota</i>	(m.)		‘morsel’
<i>slu:ma</i>	(m.)		‘slumber’
<i>slu:mere</i>	(m.)		‘sleepers’
<i>slypa</i>	(m.)	slipa	‘slime, paste, pulp’
<i>sly:pesco:h</i>	(m.)		‘slipper’
<i>slyppe</i>	(f.)	sloppe	‘paste’
<i>slypræsn</i>	(n.)		‘sliding beam?’
<i>smæc</i>	(m.)	smec	‘smack, taste; scent, odour’
<i>smæll</i>	(m.)	smiell	‘slap, smack’
<i>smælðearmas</i>	(mp.)	smælðyrmas	‘small intestines’
<i>smælðearme</i>	(n.)	smæleðerm	‘lower abdomen’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>smæ:r</i>	(m.)	smæ:re, sme:r	‘lip’
<i>smæ:tegold</i>	(n.)		‘pure gold’
<i>smalung</i>	(f.)		‘reducing (of flesh)’
<i>sme:agelegen</i>	(f.)		‘syllogism’
<i>sme:alicnes</i>	(f.)		‘subtlety’
<i>sme:amete</i>	(m.)		‘delicacy (food)’
<i>smertung</i>	(f.)	smertung 1	‘tickling’
<i>sme:að</i>	(f.)		‘meditation’
<i>sme:aðancolnes</i>	(f.)		‘strictness’
<i>sme:awrenc</i>	(m.)	sme:hwrenc	‘cunning device’
<i>sme:awyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘skilled artisan’
<i>sme:awyrm</i>	(m.)	sme:gawyrm	‘intestinal worm’
<i>smedma</i>	(m.)	smeodma, smeoduma, smidema	‘fine flour, pollen meal’
<i>smelt 1</i>	(m.)	smylt	‘sardine, smelt’
<i>smelting</i>	(f.)	smilting, smylting	‘amber’
<i>smeortung</i>	(f.)	smertung 2	‘smarting’
<i>smeoru</i>	(n.)	smeru, smeoruw, smera	‘ointment, fat, grease, lard, tallow, suet’
<i>smeorumangestre</i>	(f.)	smerumangestre, smeoremangestre	‘butter-woman’
<i>smeorusealf</i>	(f.)	smerusealf, smeoraseafl	‘unguent’
<i>smeoruðearm</i>	(m.)	smæruðearm, smeruðearm	‘entrail’
<i>smeoruwyr</i>	(f.)		‘smearwort’
<i>smeringwyr 1</i>	(f.)		‘name of a plant, <i>crispa victoriola</i> ’
<i>sme:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘smoothness, smooth place’
<i>smi:c</i>	(m.)	sme:c, smy:c, smi:ec	‘vapour, smoke’
<i>smicernes</i>	(f.)		‘smartness’
<i>smirels</i>	(m.)	smerels, smyrels	‘ointment, salve’
<i>smirenes</i>	(f.)	smerenes, smyrenes	‘ointment, unguent’
<i>smiringele</i>	(m.)	smyringele	‘anointing oil’
<i>smirung</i>	(f.)	smerwung, smerung, smyrung, smirgung	‘ointment, unguent; unction; smearing, greasing’
<i>smitte</i>	(f.)	smytte	‘smudge, smut, blot; pollution’
<i>smið</i>	(m.)		‘handicraftsman, smith, blacksmith, armourer, carpenter’
<i>smiðbelg</i>	(m.)	smiðbylg	‘smith’s bellows’
<i>smiðcræft</i>	(m.)		‘manual art’
<i>smiðcræftega</i>	(m.)		‘skilled workman’
<i>smiððe</i>	(f.)	smeðe	‘smithy, forge’
<i>smoc</i>	(m.)		‘smock, shift’
<i>smoca</i>	(m.)	smocca	‘smoke’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>smygel</i>	(m.)	smygels	‘retreat, burrow’
<i>smyltnes</i>	(f.)		‘tranquillity, peace, quiet, silence; gentleness, smoothness, mildness, composure, placidity; evening calm’
<i>snaca</i>	(m.)		‘snake, serpent’
<i>snacc</i>	(m.)		‘a small vessel, war-ship’
<i>snæ:d 1</i>	(m.)		‘handle of a scythe’
<i>snæ:d 2</i>	(m.)	sna:d	‘detached area of woodland’
<i>snæ:d 3</i>	(f.)		‘piece, morsel, slice, portion of food’
<i>snæ:del</i>	(m.)		‘great gut’
<i>snæ:delðearm</i>	(m.)		‘great gut’
<i>snæ:ding</i>	(f.)		‘meal, snack’
<i>snæ:dinghu:s</i>	(n.)		‘cook’s shop’
<i>snæ:dingsce:ap</i>	(n.)		‘sheep for slaughter’
<i>snægl</i>	(m.)	snegl, snægel, snæl, sne:l, snegel	‘snail’
<i>snæ:ðfeld</i>	(m.)		‘a defined tract of pasture or woodland’
<i>sna:s</i>	(f.)	snæ:s	‘spit, skewer’
<i>sna:w</i>	(m.)	sna:wa, sna:	‘snow; snow-storm’
<i>sna:wgebland</i>	(n.)		‘snow-storm’
<i>sneare</i>	(f.)	snearh	‘snare’
<i>snellscipe</i>	(m.)		‘quickness, boldness’
<i>snelnes</i>	(f.)		‘agility’
<i>sne:r</i>	(f.)		‘harpstring’
<i>snid</i>	(m.)	snide 2	‘saw’
<i>snide 1</i>	(m.)		‘incision; slaughter’
<i>snidi:sen</i>	(n.)		‘lancet’
<i>sni:te</i>	(f.)		‘snipe’
<i>sni:ðstre:o</i>	(?)		‘carline thistle?, chopped straw’
<i>sni:ðung</i>	(f.)		‘incision, wound; slaughter’
<i>sno:ca</i>	(m.)		‘nook?, inlet?’
<i>sno:d</i>	(f.)		‘hood, head-dress, fillet’
<i>snoffa</i>	(m.)		‘nausea’
<i>snofl</i>	(?)	snofol	‘phlegm, mucus’
<i>snoru</i>	(f.)		‘daughter-in-law’
<i>snotornes</i>	(f.)	snoternes	‘wisdom, prudence’
<i>snotorscipe</i>	(m.)		‘ratiocination, reason, reasonableness’
<i>snu:d 2</i>	(n?)		‘speed’
<i>snyflung</i>	(f.)		‘mucus from the nose’
<i>snyring</i>	(?)		‘sharp rock’
<i>sny:ting</i>	(f.)		‘blowing of nose’
<i>snyttrucræft</i>	(m.)		‘wisdom, sagacity’
<i>snyttruhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘house of wisdom; Silo’
<i>soc</i>	(m.)		‘soakings’
<i>socc</i>	(m.)		‘sock, light shoe, slipper’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>so:cn</i>	(f.)	so:c	‘seeking, question, inquiry, case, cause; visit, resort; attack; refuge, asylum, sanctuary; the exercise of judicial power, jurisdiction, right of inquisition, right of taking fines, revenue; district in which a so:cn was exercised’
<i>so:cnman</i>	(?)		‘sokeman’
<i>socða</i>	(?)		‘broth, gruel’
<i>so:ftnes</i>	(f.)		‘ease, comfort; softness, luxury’
<i>sogeða</i>	(m.)	sogoða	‘hiccough, eructation’
<i>so:l</i>	(n.)		‘sun’
<i>sol 1</i>	(n.)		‘mud, wet sand, wallowing-place, slough’
<i>sol 2</i>	(?)		‘a wooden halter or collar for beasts’
<i>so:late</i>	(f.)		‘sunflower, heliotrope’
<i>solcennes</i>	(f.)		‘laziness’
<i>sole</i>	(f.)		‘shoe, sandal’
<i>so:lmerca</i>	(m.)		‘sundial’
<i>Solmo:nað</i>	(m.)		‘February’
<i>solor</i>	(m.)	solere, salor, solar	‘loft, upper room; palatium, hall, dwelling; raised platform’
<i>solsece</i>	(f.)	solsæce	‘heliotrope’
<i>so:m</i>	(f.)		‘arbitration, agreement, reconciliation’
<i>so:n</i>	(m.)		‘sound, music. be so:ne aloud, loudly’
<i>so:ncræft</i>	(m.)		‘music’
<i>song 1</i>	(sb.)		‘bed’
<i>song 2</i>	(?)		‘grape’
<i>sopa</i>	(m.)		‘sup, sip’
<i>sopcuppe</i>	(f.)		‘sop-cup’
<i>sopp</i>	(f.)		‘offula, sop’
<i>sorg</i>	(f.)	sorh	‘sorrow, pain, grief, trouble, care, distress, anxiety’
<i>sorgbryðen</i>	(f.)		‘brew of sorrow’
<i>sorgcearu</i>	(f.)		‘sorrow, anxiety’
<i>sorgle:ast</i>	(f.)	sorhle:ast	‘security’
<i>sorgle:oð</i>	(n.)	sorhle:oð	‘dirge’
<i>sorglufu</i>	(f.)		‘sad love’
<i>sorgstafas</i>	(mp.)		‘anxiety, care’
<i>sorgung</i>	(f.)		‘sorrowing’
<i>sorgwi:te</i>	(n.)	sorhwi:te	‘grievous torment’
<i>sorgword</i>	(m.)	sorhword	‘lamentation’
<i>sorgwylm</i>	(m.)	sorgwælm	‘wave of sorrow’
<i>so:t</i>	(n.)		‘(what settles down), soot’
<i>sotman</i>	(m.)		‘foolish man’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>sotscipe</i>	(m.)		‘dulness, folly’
<i>sott 2</i>	(m.)	sot 2	‘dullard, fool. open s. downright fool’
<i>so:ð 1</i>	(n.)		‘truth, justice, righteousness, rectitude; reality, certainty. to: so:ðe, to: so:ðum in truth, truly, truthfully, accurately. to: so:ðan, ðurh so:ð verily, in truth’
<i>so:ðbora</i>	(m.)		‘soothsayer, astrologer’
<i>so:ðcwide</i>	(m.)		‘true speech, truth, just saying; proverb’
<i>So:ðcyning</i>	(m.)		‘King of truth’
<i>So:ðfæder</i>	(m.)		‘Father of truth, God’
<i>so:ðfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘truth, truthfulness, fairness, fidelity; justice’
<i>so:ðgid</i>	(n.)	so:ðgied	‘true report’
<i>so:ðlufu</i>	(f.)		‘lovingkindness’
<i>so:ðsagu</i>	(f.)		‘truth; true story’
<i>so:ðsegen</i>	(f.)	so:ðsægen	‘true statement’
<i>so:ðspell</i>	(n.)		‘true story, history’
<i>so:ðspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘true saying’
<i>so:ðta:cen</i>	(n.)		‘prodigy’
<i>so:ðword</i>	(n.)		‘true word’
<i>so:ðwundor</i>	(n.)		‘true wonder’
<i>spa:ca</i>	(m.)		‘spoke (of wheel, etc.); spoke-bone (radius)’
<i>spadu</i>	(f.)	spædu, spade	‘spade’
<i>spæc</i>	(n.)		‘small branch, tendril’
<i>spæ:cehe:ow</i>	(?)		‘form of speech’
<i>spærli:ra</i>	(m.)	spærli:ra, spearli:ra, speorli:ra, speoruli:ra	‘calf of leg’
<i>spærnes</i>	(f.)	spærnes	‘frugality, nearness’
<i>spærsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘gypsum, chalk’
<i>spæ:tung</i>	(f.)		‘spitting’
<i>spala</i>	(m.)		‘substitute’
<i>spaldur</i>	(?)	spelter	‘balsam’
<i>spane</i>	(f.)		‘teat’
<i>spanere</i>	(m.)	spanere	‘seducer, enticer’
<i>spann</i>	(f.)	span, spann	‘span (measure)’
<i>spannung</i>	(f.)		‘span’
<i>spa:tl</i>	(n.)	spæ:tl, spa:ðl, spa:dl, spa:ld	‘spittle, saliva’
<i>spa:tlung</i>	(f.)		‘what is spit out, spittle’
<i>spearca</i>	(m.)	spærca, sperca	‘spark’
<i>spearhafoc</i>	(m.)		‘sparrow-hawk’
<i>spearwa</i>	(m.)	sparwa, spearewa, speara, spearuwa	‘sparrow; calf (of the leg)’
<i>specca</i>	(m.)		‘speck, spot’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>sped</i>	(?)		‘glaucoma, sticky moisture, phlegm, rheum’
<i>spe:d</i>	(f.)		‘luck, success, prosperity; riches wealth, abundance; opportunity, power, faculty; (only in dp. <i>spe:dum</i>) speed, quickness, on s. fluently, skilfully; offspring?’
<i>spe:ddropa</i>	(m.)		‘useful drop’
<i>spe:dignes</i>	(f.)		‘opulence’
<i>spelc</i>	(m?)	spilc	‘splint’
<i>speld</i>	(n.)		‘ember, torch’
<i>speliend</i>	(m.)		‘substitute, representative’
<i>speling</i>	(f.)		‘deputyship’
<i>spell</i>	(n.)	spel	‘narrative, history, story, fable; speech, discourse, homily; message, news; statement, observation’
<i>spellbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘book of sermons’
<i>spellboda</i>	(m.)		‘messenger, ambassador, angel speaker; prophet’
<i>spellewide</i>	(m.)		‘historical narrative’
<i>spellsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of proclamations’
<i>spellung</i>	(f.)		‘speech, conversation, narrative, discourse’
<i>spelt 1</i>	(m.)		‘spelt, corn’
<i>spelt 2</i>	(?)		‘planca, board of a book’
<i>spendung</i>	(f.)		‘spending’
<i>spennels</i>	(m.)		‘clasp’
<i>spere</i>	(n.)		‘spear, javelin, lance; stitching pain’
<i>sperebro:ga</i>	(m.)		‘terror at spears’
<i>sperehand</i>	(f.)		‘male line of descent’
<i>sperehealf</i>	(f.)		‘male line of descent’
<i>spereni:ð</i>	(n.)		‘battle’
<i>speresceaft</i>	(m.)	speresceft	‘spear-shaft’
<i>sperewyrt</i>	(f.)	speruwyr	‘spearwort, elecampane’
<i>spic</i>	(n.)	spec	‘fat bacon’
<i>spi:ca</i>	(m.)		‘aromatic herb, spice?’
<i>spi:ce</i>	(f.)		‘aromatic herb, spice?’
<i>spichu:s</i>	(n.)		‘larder’
<i>spi:cing</i>	(m.)		‘spike, nail’
<i>spicma:se</i>	(f.)		‘titmouse’
<i>spilæg</i>	(m?)		‘spilagi (spalangius?), a venomous insect’
<i>spild</i>	(m.)	spilð	‘annihilation, ruin’
<i>spildsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘destructive expedition’
<i>spillend</i>	(m.)		‘a player, jester’
<i>spillere</i>	(m.)		‘parasite, jester’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>spilling</i>	(f.)		‘waste’
<i>spind</i>	(weak and strong)	swind	‘fat’
<i>spinel</i>	(f.)	spinil, spinl, splin	‘spindle; the thread of a spindle?’
<i>spinelhealf</i>	(f.)	spinlhealf	‘female line of descent’
<i>spi:r</i>	(?)		‘spike, blade’
<i>spitel</i>	(m.)		‘small spade, dibble’
<i>spitu</i>	(f.)		‘spit (cooking)’
<i>spiðra</i>	(m.)		‘spider’
<i>spiwdrenc</i>	(m.)	spiwdrinc, spiwedrenc	‘liquid emetic’
<i>spiwe</i>	(m.)		‘vomiting’
<i>spi:were</i>	(m.)		‘one who spews’
<i>spi:wing</i>	(f.)	spe:owing, spi:wung	‘spewing’
<i>spiwða</i>	(m.)	speowða, spiweða	‘vomiting, vomit’
<i>splott</i>	(m.)		‘spot, blot; patch (of land)’
<i>spo:n</i>	(m.)		‘sliver, chip, shaving’
<i>sponge</i>	(f.)		‘sponge’
<i>spor</i>	(n.)	swor 1	‘spoor, track, trail, footprint; trace, vestige’
<i>sporetung</i>	(f.)		‘kicking’
<i>sporning</i>	(f.)	spornung	‘stumbling-block’
<i>sporwrecel</i>	(m.)		‘what is tracked after being driven off?’
<i>spracen</i>	(n.)		‘berry-bearing-alder’
<i>spræc</i>	(n.)		‘shoot, slip’
<i>spræ:c</i>	(f.)	spre:c, spæ:c, spe:c	‘language; speech, power of speech; statement, narrative, fable, discourse, conversation; eloquence; report, rumour; decision, judgment; charge, suit; point, question; place for speaking’
<i>spræ:ccyn</i>	(n.)		‘mode of speech’
<i>spræ:ce</i>	(f.)		‘talk, discourse’
<i>spræ:chu:s</i>	(n.)		‘senate-house, curia; auditorium; guest-quarters (in a monastery)’
<i>spræ:dung</i>	(f.)		‘propagation’
<i>spranca</i>	(m.)		‘shoot, slip, branch’
<i>spre:cern</i>	(n.)		‘place for speaking’
<i>sprecolnes</i>	(f.)	specolnes	‘loquacity’
<i>sprenging</i>	(f.)	springing	‘sprinkling’
<i>spre:ot</i>	(m.)	spreut	‘pole, pike, spear’
<i>sprincel</i>	(m.)		‘basket-snare (for catching fish)’
<i>spring</i>	(m.)	spryng	‘spring, source; sprinkling; ulcer; flux’
<i>springwyr</i>	(f.)		‘caper-plant’
<i>sprot</i>	(m.)		‘sprout, twig; peg’
<i>sprott 1</i>	(n.)	sprot	‘sprout, twig; peg’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>sprott 2</i>	(m.)		‘sprat’
<i>sprytle</i>	(f.)		‘chip’
<i>sprytting</i>	(f.)	spretting, spritting	‘shoot, sprout; increase’
<i>spura</i>	(m.)	spora	‘spur’
<i>spure</i>	(f.)		‘heel’
<i>spurleðer</i>	(n.)		‘spur-strap’
<i>spurnere</i>	(m.)	spornere	‘fuller’
<i>spyngge</i>	(f.)	spinge, spyncge	‘sponge’
<i>spyrð</i>	(m.)		‘stadium, race-course’
<i>spyremann</i>	(m.)	speremann	‘tracker’
<i>spyrigend</i>	(m.)	sperierend	‘investigator, inquirer’
<i>spyrting</i>	(f.)		‘striking’
<i>spyrte</i>	(f.)	sperte, spirte	‘wicker basket, eel-basket’
<i>spyrung</i>	(f.)		‘asking, investigation’
<i>staca</i>	(m.)		‘pin, stake’
<i>stacung</i>	(f.)		‘the piercing of an effigy by a staca (a method of injury by witchcraft)’
<i>stæf</i>	(m.)		‘staff, stick, rod; pastoral staff; (often in pl.) letter, character, writing; document; (pl.) letters, literature, learning; Sunday letter (in computation)’
<i>stæfcræft</i>	(m.)		‘grammar; (pl.) learning’
<i>stæfcyst</i>	(f.)		‘letters, learning from books’
<i>stæfgefe:g</i>	(n.)		‘syllable; letters’
<i>stæfleahator</i>	(m.)		‘grammatical fault’
<i>stæfleornere</i>	(m.)		‘student’
<i>stæfliðere</i>	(f.)		‘sling, balista’
<i>stæfplega</i>	(m.)		‘literary game’
<i>stæfræ:w</i>	(f.)		‘row of letters, line of writing; alphabet’
<i>stæfro:f</i>	(?)		‘alphabet’
<i>stæfsweord</i>	(n.)		‘dolon, lance? javelin?; swordstick’
<i>stæg</i>	(n.)		‘stay (rope); pool, pond’
<i>stæ:ger 1</i>	(fn?)		‘stair, staircase’
<i>stæ:na</i>	(m.)		‘stone jug’
<i>stæ:ne</i>	(f.)		‘pitcher, jug’
<i>stæ:ner</i>	(?)		‘stony ground’
<i>stæ:ning</i>	(f.)		‘stoning’
<i>stæ:r</i>	(n.)	ste:r	‘story, history, narrative’
<i>stæ:rleornere</i>	(m.)		‘student of history’
<i>stæ:rtractere</i>	(m.)		‘commentator, historian’
<i>stæl</i>	(n.)		‘place, spot. on stale in place of, instead of. on stale be:on stand in (good) stead, be a help to; situation, condition’
<i>stælgjest</i>	(m.)		‘thievish stranger’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>stælherige</i>	(m.)		‘predatory army’
<i>stælhra:n</i>	(m.)		‘decoy-reindeer’
<i>stæltihle</i>	(f.)		‘charge of stealing’
<i>stælding</i>	(n.)		‘theft’
<i>stælwyr</i>	(f.)		‘water-starwort’
<i>stæpe</i>	(m.)	stape, stepe	‘going, gait, step, pace; spoor; power of locomotion; short distance, measure of length; step, stair; pedestal, socket; grade degree. in s. instantly’
<i>stæpegong</i>	(m.)	stepegong	‘stepping, going’
<i>stæppesco:h</i>	(m.)		‘slipper’
<i>stær</i>	(m.)		‘starling’
<i>stærling</i>	(m.)		‘starling’
<i>stærwri:tere</i>	(m.)	stæfwri:tere	‘historian’
<i>stæð</i>	(n.)		‘shore, river-bank’
<i>stæðhly:pe 2</i>	(f.)		‘a steep place’
<i>stæðswealwe</i>	(f.)		‘sand-martin’
<i>stæðweall</i>	(m.)		‘barrier of the shore’
<i>stæðwyr</i>	(f.)		‘a plant’
<i>stagga</i>	(m.)		‘stag’
<i>sta:lern</i>	(n.)		‘court of law’
<i>stalgong</i>	(m.)		‘stealthy going’
<i>stalu</i>	(f.)		‘wood to which harp-strings are fixed?’
<i>stalung</i>	(f.)		‘stealing, robbery’
<i>stamera</i>	(m.)		‘stammerer’
<i>sta:n</i>	(m.)		‘stone, rock; gem; calculus; milestone’
<i>sta:næx</i>	(f.)	sta:nex	‘stone-workers’ axe?’
<i>sta:nbæð</i>	(n.)		‘vapour bath made by water poured on to heated stones’
<i>sta:nbeorg</i>	(m.)		‘rocky elevation’
<i>sta:nbill</i>	(n.)		‘tool for working stone’
<i>sta:nboga</i>	(m.)		‘rocky arch’
<i>sta:nbryce</i>	(?)		‘a piece of stone’
<i>sta:nbrycg</i>	(f.)		‘stone bridge’
<i>sta:nbucca</i>	(m.)		‘mountain goat’
<i>sta:nburg</i>	(f.)		‘town or fort of stone’
<i>stanc</i>	(sb.)		‘sprinkling’
<i>sta:ncarr</i>	(m.)		‘rock’
<i>sta:nceastel</i>	(m.)	sta:ncistel	‘walled enclosure? heap of stones?’
<i>sta:nceosel</i>	(m.)	sta:ncisel, sta:ncysel	‘sand’
<i>sta:nclif</i>	(n.)		‘rock, cliff, crag’
<i>sta:nclu:d</i>	(m.)		‘rock’
<i>sta:ncnoll</i>	(m.)		‘rocky knoll’
<i>sta:ncræftiga</i>	(m.)		‘clever stone-worker’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>sta:ncrop</i>	(m.)		‘stone-crop’
<i>sta:ncynn</i>	(n.)		‘kind of stone’
<i>sta:ncysten</i>	(?)	sta:ncyst	‘chestnut-tree’
<i>stand</i>	(m.)	stond	‘delay’
<i>sta:ndenu</i>	(?)		‘stony valley’
<i>sta:nfæt</i>	(m.)		‘stone vessel; jewelled sheath?’
<i>sta:nflo:r</i>	(m.)		‘paving-stone, tessella’
<i>sta:ngaderung</i>	(f.)		‘stone wall’
<i>sta:ngeat</i>	(n.)		‘opening between rocks’
<i>sta:ngedelf</i>	(n.)		‘stone-quarry’
<i>sta:ngefeall</i>	(n.)		‘heap of stones’
<i>sta:ngefo:g</i>	(n.)		‘stone-laying’
<i>sta:ngella</i>	(m.)	sta:ngilla	‘staniel, pelican’
<i>sta:ngetimbre</i>	(n.)		‘masonry’
<i>sta:ngeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘art of building; stone-work, masonry’
<i>sta:ngripe</i>	(m.)		‘handful of stones?’
<i>sta:nhege</i>	(m.)		‘stone fence, wall’
<i>Sta:nhenge</i>	(?)		‘stonehenge’
<i>sta:nhlinc</i>	(m.)		‘stony ridge’
<i>sta:nhlið</i>	(n.)		‘rocky slope, cliff, rock’
<i>sta:nhof</i>	(n.)		‘stone building’
<i>sta:nhol</i>	(n.)		‘hole in a rock’
<i>sta:nhricg</i>	(m.)		‘rocky ridge’
<i>sta:nhy:pe</i>	(f.)		‘stone-heap’
<i>sta:nhy:wet</i>	(n.)	sta:nhi:fet	‘stone-quarry’
<i>sta:niht 2</i>	(n.)	stæ:niht 2	‘stony ground’
<i>sta:nincel</i>	(n.)		‘little stone’
<i>sta:nlesung</i>	(f.)		‘building with loose stones’
<i>sta:nli:m</i>	(m.)		‘cement, mortar’
<i>sta:nmerce</i>	(m.)		‘parsley’
<i>sta:nrocc</i>	(m.)		‘high rock, obelisk’
<i>sta:nscalu</i>	(f.)		‘shale’
<i>sta:nscræf</i>	(n.)		‘rocky cave’
<i>sta:nscylf</i>	(m.)		‘rugged rock’
<i>sta:nsticce</i>	(n.)		‘bit of stone’
<i>sta:nstræ:t</i>	(f.)		‘paved road’
<i>sta:ntorr</i>	(m.)		‘stone tower; crag, rock’
<i>sta:nwalu</i>	(f.)		‘a bank of stones’
<i>sta:nweall</i>	(m.)		‘stone wall’
<i>sta:nweg</i>	(m.)		‘paved road’
<i>sta:nweorc</i>	(n.)		‘stone-work; stone structure’
<i>sta:nwong</i>	(m.)		‘stony plain’
<i>sta:nwurma</i>	(m.)		‘mineral colour’
<i>sta:nwurðung</i>	(f.)		‘worship of stones’
<i>sta:nwyrht</i>	(f.)		‘stone structure’
<i>sta:nwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘stone mason’
<i>stapa</i>	(m.)		‘grasshopper, locust’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>stapela</i>	(m.)		‘post, stake’
<i>stapol</i>	(m.)	stapel, stapul	‘basis, trunk of a tree, post, prop, support, stay, pillar, column; threshold? market and court?; steps up to a house door’
<i>stapolweg</i>	(m.)		‘staked-out road?’
<i>stappel</i>	(m?)		‘step (BT)’
<i>staðol</i>	(m.)	steaðol, staðel, staðul, stæ:l, stalað, steaðel, steaðul	‘base, foundation, support; station, position state, condition; stability, security; firmament, heavens; underside of a turf; estate, farm’
<i>staðolæ:ht</i>	(f.)		‘real estate’
<i>staðolfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘stability’
<i>staðolfæstnung</i>	(f.)		‘foundation’
<i>staðolnes</i>	(?)		‘firmament’
<i>staðolwang</i>	(m.)		‘settling place’
<i>stealcung</i>	(f.)		‘act of going stealthily’
<i>steall</i>	(mn.)	stall, stæll, stal	‘standing, place, position, state; stall (for cattle), stable; fishing ground’
<i>steallere</i>	(m.)	stallere	‘marshal, constable’
<i>ste:am</i>	(m.)	ste:m, sti:em	‘steam, moisture, exhalation; steaming fluid, blood’
<i>ste:ap 2</i>	(m.)	ste:op 2	‘stoup, beaker, flagon’
<i>ste:apol</i>	(m.)		‘cairn?’
<i>stearn</i>	(m.)	stærn, stern, tearn	‘sea-swallow? tern?’
<i>stede</i>	(m.)	stýde	‘place, site, position station; firmness, standing, stability, steadfastness, fixity; strangury. of s. immediately’
<i>stedefæstnes</i>	(f.)	stýdefæstnes	‘constancy’
<i>stedewang</i>	(m.)		‘field, plain’
<i>stedewist</i>	(f.)		‘steadiness’
<i>stedignes</i>	(f.)		‘sterility’
<i>stedingli:ne</i>	(f.)	sedingli:ne	‘stay (ship’s rope)’
<i>stefn 1</i>	(f.)	stæfn 1, stebn, stefen, stemn 1	‘voice, sound’
<i>stefn 2</i>	(m.)	stæfn 2, stebn, stemn 2	‘message, summons, turn (of military service), time; a body of men who take a turn at work, the English military force?. ni:wán stefne anew, again; stem, trunk; foundation, root; prow or stern of a vessel’
<i>stefna</i>	(m.)	stæfna	‘prow or stern of a ship’
<i>stefnbyrd</i>	(f.)		‘control’
<i>stefnelof</i>	(n.)		‘vociferatio’
<i>stefning</i>	(f.)	stemning, steming	‘border, hem; turn, shift’
<i>stela</i>	(m.)	stæla, steola	‘stalk; support’

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<i>stelme:le</i>	(m.)		‘handled vessel’
<i>stelscofl</i>	(f.)	steolscofl	‘shovel with (long) handle?’
<i>stempingi:sern</i>	(n.)		‘stamping-iron’
<i>stenc</i>	(m.)	stænc	‘odour; scent, fragrance; stench, stink’
<i>stencfæt</i>	(n.)		‘smelling bottle’
<i>steng</i>	(m.)	stæng	‘stake, pole, bar, rod, staff, cudgel’
<i>ste:opbearn</i>	(n.)		‘orphan’
<i>ste:opcild</i>	(n.)	ste:pcild, ste:apcild	‘orphan, unprotected one’
<i>ste:opdohtor</i>	(f.)	ste:pdohtor	‘step-daughter’
<i>ste:opfæder</i>	(m.)		‘step-father’
<i>ste:opmo:dor</i>	(f.)		‘step-mother’
<i>ste:opsunu</i>	(m.)		‘step-son’
<i>ste:or 1</i>	(f.)	sty:r	‘steering, direction, guidance; rule, regulation; restraint, discipline, correction; penalty, fine, punishment’
<i>ste:or 2</i>	(m.)		‘steer, bullock, young cow’
<i>ste:ora</i>	(m.)	sti:era, sti:ora, sty:ra	‘steersman, pilot, guider, director’
<i>ste:orbord</i>	(n.)		‘starboard’
<i>ste:ordalc</i>	(?)		‘steering pin, helm’
<i>ste:ore</i>	(f.)		‘direction, discipline’
<i>ste:orend</i>	(m.)	sty:rend	‘corrector, director, ruler’
<i>ste:orere</i>	(m.)		‘steersman’
<i>steorfa</i>	(m.)		‘pestilence; carrion’
<i>ste:ormann</i>	(m.)	ste:oresmann	‘pilot, master of a ship’
<i>ste:ornægl</i>	(m.)		‘handle of a helm’
<i>ste:oroxa</i>	(m.)		‘steer’
<i>steorra</i>	(m.)	stearra, sterra	‘star’
<i>ste:orre:ðra</i>	(m.)		‘steersman, master of a ship’
<i>ste:orro:ðer</i>	(n.)	ste:orro:ðor	‘rudder’
<i>steorsce:awere</i>	(m.)		‘astronomer, astrologer’
<i>ste:orsceofol</i>	(f.)		‘rudder’
<i>ste:orsetl</i>	(n.)		‘steersman’s seat, after-part of a ship’
<i>ste:orspre:c</i>	(f.)	ste:orspræ:c	‘reproof’
<i>ste:orstefn</i>	(m.)		‘stern (of ship)’
<i>steort</i>	(sm.)	stert	‘tail; spit of land, cape; plough-tail’
<i>steorwige</i>	(n.)		‘astrology’
<i>steorwiglere</i>	(m.)		‘mathematician, astrologer’
<i>steorwiglung</i>	(f.)		‘astrology’
<i>ste:ring</i>	(f.)		‘incense’
<i>stermelda</i>	(m.)		‘informer?, complainant?’
<i>stica:dl</i>	(f.)		‘pain in the side, stitch’
<i>sticca</i>	(m.)	stecca	‘stick; peg, pointer; spoon’

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<i>sticce 1</i>	(n.)		‘sticky matter’
<i>sticel 1</i>	(m.)		‘prick, goad, thorn’
<i>sticels</i>	(m.)		‘prick, goad, thorn’
<i>sticfo:dder</i>	(n.)		‘case for spoons? or made of twigs?’
<i>sticolnes</i>	(f.)	sticylnes	‘height’
<i>stictæ:nel</i>	(m.)		‘basket’
<i>sticung</i>	(f.)		‘pricking, goading, stabbing’
<i>sticwærc</i>	(m.)		‘stitch in the side’
<i>sticwyr̥t</i>	(f.)		‘agrimony’
<i>stiell</i>	(m.)	styll	‘jump, leap, spring’
<i>sti:eme</i>	(?)	sti:me	‘a plant?’
<i>sti:eming</i>	(f.)	ste:ming	‘fragrance’
<i>sti:ep</i>	(m.)		‘downfall?’
<i>sti:ernes</i>	(f.)	sty:rnes	‘discipline’
<i>sti:fearh</i>	(m.)		‘little pig (kept in a sty)’
<i>stig</i>	(n.)	stigu	‘sty, pen; hall’
<i>sti:g</i>	(fm.)		‘narrow path, way, footpath, track, road, course, line’
<i>stige</i>	(m.)		‘ascent, descent’
<i>stigel</i>	(f.)	stigol, stihl	‘stile’
<i>stigelhamm</i>	(m.)		‘enclosure reached by a stile ‘
<i>sti:gend</i>	(m.)		‘stye (on the eye); sailor; rider’
<i>sti:gnes</i>	(f.)		‘descent’
<i>stigra:p</i>	(m.)	sti:ra:p	‘stirrup’
<i>stihtend</i>	(m.)	styhtend	‘disposer; protector’
<i>stihtere</i>	(m.)		‘director, ruler; steward’
<i>stillnes</i>	(f.)	stilnes, stilles	‘stillness, quiet; silence; peace; release, relaxation’
<i>sting</i>	(m.)	stying	‘sting, puncture, thrust’
<i>sti:pel</i>	(m.)	ste:pel, sty:pel	‘steeple, tower’
<i>sti:pere</i>	(m.)		‘post, prop’
<i>stirc</i>	(n.)	stiorc, styrc, styric	‘calf’
<i>sti:ðe 2</i>	(f.)		‘name of a plant’
<i>sti:ðmægen</i>	(n.)		‘powerful force’
<i>sti:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘hardness, rigidity, strictness, severity, rigour; firmness, constancy’
<i>sti:ðweg</i>	(m.)		‘rough way’
<i>sti:weard</i>	(m.)	stigweard	‘steward, housekeeper, guardian’
<i>sti:wita</i>	(m.)	stigwita	‘housekeeper?, householder?’
<i>stoc</i>	(n.)		‘place, house, dwelling’
<i>stocc</i>	(m.)		‘stock, stump, stake, post, log; stocks; trumpet’
<i>stocli:f</i>	(n.)		‘dwelling-place, city’
<i>stocweard</i>	(m.)		‘citizen’
<i>stocwi:c</i>	(n.)		‘dwelling-place’
<i>stod</i>	(mf.)		‘post’
<i>sto:d</i>	(f.)		‘stud (of horses)’

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<i>sto:dfald</i>	(m.)		‘stud-fold, paddock’
<i>sto:dhors</i>	(n.)		‘stud-horse, stallion’
<i>stodla</i>	(m.)		‘(weaver’s) slay’
<i>sto:dmyre</i>	(f.)	sto:dmere	‘brook-mare’
<i>sto:dðe:of</i>	(m.)		‘horse-stealer’
<i>stofa</i>	(mf.)	stofu	‘bath-room’
<i>stofbæð</i>	(n.)	stufbæð	‘vapour-bath’
<i>stofn</i>	(mf.)		‘trunk, stem, branch, shoot; progeny; station, position’
<i>sto:l</i>	(m.)		‘stool, chair, seat; throne; bishop’s see’
<i>stole</i>	(fn.)		‘stole, long outer garment’
<i>stondnis</i>	(?)		‘substance’
<i>sto:pel</i>	(m.)		‘footprint’
<i>stoppa</i>	(m.)		‘bucket, pail’
<i>sto:r 1</i>	(m.)		‘incense, frankincense’
<i>storc</i>	(m.)		‘stork’
<i>sto:rcille</i>	(f.)	sto:rcyl, sto:rcylle	‘censer’
<i>sto:rfæt</i>	(n.)		‘censer’
<i>storm</i>	(m.)	stearm	‘tempest, storm; rush, onrush, attack, tumult, disturbance’
<i>stormsæ:</i>	(?)		‘stormy sea’
<i>sto:rsæp</i>	(n.)		‘resin’
<i>sto:rsticca</i>	(m.)		‘rod for stirring the incense in the censer?; incense spoon’
<i>stot</i>	(m.)		‘a kind of horse’
<i>sto:w</i>	(f.)		‘spot, site, station, locality, position; (holy) place’
<i>stra:cung</i>	(f.)		‘stroking’
<i>stræc 2</i>	(n.)	stræ:c 2, strec 2	‘rigour; violence, force’
<i>stræcnes</i>	(f.)	strecnes	‘pertinacity; rigidity, rigour’
<i>stræ:de</i>	(f.)		‘pace’
<i>strægdnes</i>	(f.)		‘aspersion’
<i>stræ:l 1</i>	(fm.)	stræ:le, stre:al 1, stre:l 1	‘arrow, dart, missile’
<i>stræ:l 2</i>	(f.)	stræ:gl, stre:al 2, stre:gl, stre:l 2	‘curtain, quilt, matting, bed’
<i>stræ:lborā</i>	(m.)		‘archer’
<i>stræ:lwyrt</i>	(f.)		‘name of a plant’
<i>stræ:t</i>	(f.)	stre:t	‘street, high road; bed’
<i>stræ:tlanu</i>	(f.)		‘street’
<i>stræ:tweard</i>	(f.)	stre:tweard	‘waywarden’
<i>strand</i>	(n.)		‘strand, sea-shore’
<i>strangnes</i>	(f.)		‘strength, power, force’
<i>strapulas</i>	(mp.)		‘breeches’
<i>stre:am</i>	(m.)		‘stream, flood, current, river; (pl) sea’
<i>stre:amfaru</i>	(f.)		‘rush of water’
<i>stre:amgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘strife of waters’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>stre:amracu</i>	(f.)		‘water-course, channel’
<i>stre:amra:d</i>	(f.)		‘course of a stream; sea-path’
<i>stre:amstæð</i>	(n.)		‘shore’
<i>stre:amweall</i>	(m.)		‘shore’
<i>stre:amwelm</i>	(m.)		‘surging stream’
<i>stre:aw</i>	(n.)	stre:w, stre:ow, stre:, stre:a	‘straw, hay’
<i>stre:awberige</i>	(f.)	stre:awberiewi:se, stra:wberige	‘strawberry’
<i>strecednes</i>	(f.)		‘bed, couch; spreading’
<i>streng 1</i>	(m.)		‘string, cord, rope, ligature, sinew; (in pl.) tackle, rigging; lineage, race’
<i>strengel</i>	(m.)		‘ruler, chief’
<i>strengð</i>	(f.)	strengðu, strængð, strenð	‘strength, force, vigour; ability, superiority; firmness, fortitude; manhood, mature years; violence’
<i>strengu</i>	(f.)	streng 2, strengo	‘strength, power, vigour, ability; firmness, fortitude; virtue’
<i>stre:owen</i>	(f.)	stre:n, stre:wen, stre:on	‘resting-place, couch, bed’
<i>stre:ownes</i>	(f.)		‘mattress, bedding’
<i>stre:wung</i>	(f.)		‘what one lies on, bedding’
<i>strica</i>	(m.)		‘stroke, line, mark’
<i>stricel</i>	(m.)		‘fount, breast, teat; implement for smoothing corn in a measure? rope?’
<i>stri:chrægl</i>	(n.)		‘a cloth for wiping?’
<i>stride</i>	(m.)		‘stride, step’
<i>stri:na</i>	(m.)	stri:ena	‘acquirer’
<i>stri:nend</i>	(m.)	stre:onend, stri:enend	‘acquirer’
<i>stri:ð</i>	(m.)		‘strife, struggle, fight, contest, dispute, contention; opposition, antagonism’
<i>stro:d</i>	(n.)		‘marshy land (covered with bushes or trees?)’
<i>strop</i>	(?)		‘struppus, (oar)-thong, strap’
<i>stru:dend</i>	(m.)		‘robber; money-lender’
<i>stru:dere</i>	(m.)		‘robber’
<i>stru:dung</i>	(f.)		‘spoliation, robbery’
<i>stry:nd</i>	(f.)	stri:end	‘generation, line of inheritance, race, stock, tribe’
<i>stry:ndere</i>	(m.)	stry:dere	‘squanderer, prodigal’
<i>stry:ta</i>	(m.)	stru:ta	‘ostrich’
<i>stu:c</i>	(?)		‘heap’
<i>studding</i>	(f.)		‘care, trouble, labour’
<i>studu</i>	(f.)	stuðu	‘column, pillar, post, buttress’
<i>stund</i>	(f.)		‘short space of time, moment,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			period, time; hard time; hour; signal. stunde now, at once, from time to time'
<i>stuntnes</i>	(f.)		'stupidity, folly'
<i>stuntscipe</i>	(m.)		'foolishness'
<i>stuntspræ:c</i>	(f.)		'silly talk'
<i>stu:t</i>	(m.)		'gnat'
<i>stuðansceaft</i>	(m.)		'prop'
<i>stybb</i>	(m.)	stebb, stubb	'stump'
<i>stycce</i>	(n.)	sticce 2	'piece, portion, bit, fragment; mite (small piece of money). ymbe s. after a short time'
<i>sty:cing</i>	(f.)		'a clearing (of land)'
<i>styficle:ah</i>	(?)		'a clearing in a wood'
<i>styficing</i>	(f.)	styfecung	'clearing (land)?'
<i>sty:le</i>	(n.)	ste:le	'steel'
<i>styrenes</i>	(f.)		'power of motion, movement; disturbance, tumult'
<i>styria</i>	(m.)	styriga, styrga, styra	'name of a fish, sturgeon'
<i>styrung</i>	(f.)	sterung, stiring	'moving, motion; disturbance, commotion; exercise'
<i>su:</i>	(f.)	sugu 2	'sow'
<i>subdi:acon</i>	(m.)		'subdeacon'
<i>sufel</i>	(n.)	sufol, sufl, sulf, syfol	'relish eaten with bread'
<i>sufmete</i>	(m.)		'delicacy, relish'
<i>sugga</i>	(m.)	sucga	'a kind of bird, titlark?, wagtail?'
<i>sugu 1</i>	(f.)		'sow'
<i>suht</i>	(f.)	syht	'illness'
<i>suhterga</i>	(m.)	suhterga	'brother's son, nephew; uncle's son, cousin'
<i>suhtergefæderan</i>	(mp.)	suhtorfædran	'uncle and nephew'
<i>su:l</i>	(sfm.)	sulh, sull, suluh	'plough; furrow, gully; a measure of land'
<i>su:lere:ost</i>	(?)		'rest (part of a plough)'
<i>sulhæcer</i>	(m.)		'a strip of land for ploughing'
<i>sulhælmesse</i>	(f.)		'ecclesiastical tax on ploughed land'
<i>sulhandla</i>	(m.)		'plough tail'
<i>sulhbe:am</i>	(m.)		'plough tail'
<i>sulhgang</i>	(m.)		'the land which can be gone over by one plough in a day'
<i>sulhgesi:du</i>	(np.)		'ploughing tackle'
<i>sulhgete:og</i>	(n.)		'ploughing implements'
<i>sulhgeweorc</i>	(n.)		'plough-making'
<i>sulhhæbbere</i>	(m.)		'ploughman'
<i>su:lincel</i>	(n.)		'small furrow'
<i>sulung</i>	(n.)	swulung	'in Kent, the fiscal unit corresponding to the hide (or

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			carucate in other counties)’
<i>su:mnes</i>	(f.)		‘delay’
<i>sumor</i>	(m.)	sumar, semer, sumur, sumer	‘summer’
<i>sumorbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘summer lectionary’
<i>sumorha:t</i>	(n.)		‘summer heat’
<i>sumorhæ:te</i>	(f.)		‘summer heat’
<i>sumorhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘summer-house’
<i>sumorlida 1</i>	(m.)		‘summer army or expedition (one which only comes for the summer)’
<i>sumorlida 2</i>	(m.)	sumorloda	‘shoot, twig’
<i>sumormæsse</i>	(f.)		‘midsummer’
<i>sumorræ:dingbo:c</i>	(f.)	sumerræ:dingbo:c	‘summer lectionary’
<i>sumorselde</i>	(f.)		‘summer-house’
<i>sunbe:am</i>	(mf.)	sunnebe:am	‘sunbeam; sunshine’
<i>sunbearu</i>	(m.)		‘sunny grove’
<i>sunboga</i>	(?)		‘arc of the sun’
<i>sunbryne</i>	(m.)		‘sunburn’
<i>sund</i>	(n.)		‘swimmig; capacity for swimming; sea, ocean, water’
<i>sundampre</i>	(f.)	sundompre	‘dock (plant)’
<i>sundbu:ende</i>	(mp.)	sundbuend	‘sea-dwellers, man, mankind’
<i>sundcorn</i>	(n.)		‘saxifrage’
<i>sunde:aw</i>	(m.)		‘rosemary? sundew?’
<i>sunderanweald</i>	(m.)		‘monarchy’
<i>sunderfolgoð</i>	(m.)		‘official teachership’
<i>sunderfre:odo:m</i>	(m.)		‘privilege’
<i>sunderfre:ols</i>	(m.)		‘privilege’
<i>sunderme:d</i>	(f.)		‘private meadow’
<i>sundersto:w</i>	(f.)		‘special place’
<i>sundgebland</i>	(n.)		‘commingled sea, surge’
<i>sundgyrd</i>	(f.)	sundgerd	‘sounding-rod’
<i>sundhelm</i>	(m.)		‘covering of water, sea’
<i>sundhengest</i>	(m.)		‘sea-horse, ship’
<i>sundli:ne</i>	(f.)		‘sounding-line, lead’
<i>sundmere</i>	(m.)		‘swimming-bath’
<i>sundnytt</i>	(f.)		‘use of the power of swimming’
<i>sundorcraeft</i>	(m.)		‘special power or capacity’
<i>sundorcy:ððu</i>	(f.)		‘special knowledge’
<i>sundorfeoh</i>	(n.)		‘private property’
<i>sundorgecynd</i>	(n.)		‘special quality’
<i>sundorgenga</i>	(m.)		‘solitary (animal)’
<i>sundorgere:fland</i>	(n.)		‘land reserved to the jurisdiction of a gere:fa’
<i>sundorgifu</i>	(f.)		‘special gift, privilege’
<i>sundorha:lga</i>	(m.)		‘Pharisee’
<i>sundorland</i>	(n.)		‘private property’
<i>sundorli:f</i>	(n.)		‘life in seclusion’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>sundormæsse</i>	(f.)		‘separate mass, special mass’
<i>sundornotu</i>	(f.)		‘special office’
<i>sundornytt</i>	(f.)		‘special use, office, or service’
<i>sundorriht</i>	(n.)		‘special right, privilege’
<i>sundorseld</i>	(n.)	sundurseld	‘special seat, throne’
<i>sundorsetl</i>	(n.)		‘hermitage’
<i>sundorspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘private conversation, private conference’
<i>sundorweormynt</i>	(f.)		‘special honour, prerogative’
<i>sundorweorðung</i>	(f.)		‘special honour, prerogative’
<i>sundorwi:c</i>	(n.)		‘separate dwelling’
<i>sundorwine</i>	(m.)		‘bosom friend’
<i>sundorwundor</i>	(n.)		‘special wonder’
<i>sundoryrfe</i>	(n.)		‘private inheritance’
<i>sundplega</i>	(m.)		‘sporting in the waves, bathing’
<i>sundra:p</i>	(m.)		‘sounding line, lead’
<i>sundreced</i>	(n.)		‘sea-house, ark’
<i>sundwudu</i>	(m.)		‘(sea-wood), ship’
<i>sunfeld</i>	(m.)		‘Elysian fields’
<i>sunfolgend</i>	(m.)		‘solisequia, marigold? heliotrope?’
<i>sungi:hte</i>	(?)		‘solstice’
<i>sunna</i>	(m.)		‘sun’
<i>Sunnanæ:fen</i>	(m.)		‘eve of Sunday, Saturday’
<i>sunnancorn</i>	(n.)		‘gromel (plant)’
<i>Sunnandæg</i>	(m.)	Sunnadæg, Synnadæg	‘Sunday’
<i>sunnanle:oma</i>	(m.)	sunnele:oma	‘ray of light, sunbeam’
<i>Sunnanmergen</i>	(m.)		‘Sunday morning’
<i>Sunnanniht</i>	(f.)		‘Saturday night; Sunday’
<i>sunnansci:ma</i>	(m.)		‘sunshine’
<i>sunnansetlgong</i>	(m.)		‘sunset’
<i>Sunnanu:hta</i>	(m.)		‘Sunday morning (early), early service time’
<i>sunne</i>	(f.)	sunnu	‘sun’
<i>sunor</i>	(fn.)	suner 2	‘herd of swine’
<i>sunsceadu</i>	(f.)		‘veil’
<i>sunsci:n</i>	(n.)		‘mirror’
<i>sunset</i>	(n.)		‘west’
<i>sunstede</i>	(m.)		‘solstice’
<i>sunsunu</i>	(m.)	sunusunu	‘grandson’
<i>sunu</i>	(m.)		‘son, descendant; the Son; young of animals’
<i>sunucennicge</i>	(f.)		‘mother’
<i>su:re</i>	(f.)		‘sorrel’
<i>su:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘sourness’
<i>su:sl</i>	(nf.)	su:sel	‘misery, torment, torture’
<i>su:slbona</i>	(m.)		‘devil’
<i>su:slcwalu</i>	(f.)	su:selcwalu	‘painful death’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>su:slhof</i>	(n.)		‘place of torment’
<i>su:slstede</i>	(m.)	selstede	‘place of torment, hell’
<i>su:tere</i>	(m.)		‘shoemaker’
<i>su:ðane:astanwind</i>	(m.)		‘south-east wind’
<i>Su:ðanhymbre</i>	(mp.)		‘Mercians’
<i>su:ðanwestanwind</i>	(m.)	su:ðanwestanwind a	‘a south-west wind’
<i>su:ðanwind</i>	(m.)		‘south wind’
<i>su:ðdæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘southern region, the south’
<i>su:ðduru</i>	(f.)		‘south door’
<i>su:ðe:astende</i>	(m.)		‘south-east end’
<i>su:ðe:asthealf</i>	(f.)		‘the south-east’
<i>su:ðecg</i>	(f.)		‘southern edge’
<i>su:ðende</i>	(m.)		‘South end’
<i>Su:ðengle</i>	(pl.)		‘South Anglians, people of southern England’
<i>su:ðerige</i>	(f.)		‘satirion (plant)’
<i>su:ðernewudu</i>	(m.)	sæ:ðernewudu	‘southernwood, wormwood’
<i>su:ðfolc</i>	(n.)		‘southern nation or people, Suffolk’
<i>su:ðfo:r</i>	(f.)		‘journey south, pilgrimage to Rome’
<i>su:ðga:rsecg</i>	(m.)		‘southern ocean’
<i>su:ðgemæ:re</i>	(n.)		‘southern border’
<i>su:ðhealf</i>	(f.)		‘south side’
<i>Su:ðhymbre</i>	(mp.)		‘Mercians’
<i>su:ðland</i>	(n.)		‘southern land or shore’
<i>su:ðmæ:gð</i>	(f.)		‘southern province’
<i>su:ðmann</i>	(m.)		‘man from the south’
<i>Su:ðmyrce</i>	(pl.)	Su:ðmerce	‘southern Mercians’
<i>su:ðportic</i>	(m.)		‘south porch’
<i>su:ðrima</i>	(m.)		‘south coast’
<i>su:ðrodor</i>	(m.)	su:ðrador	‘southern sky’
<i>Su:ðsæ:</i>	(mf.)		‘south sea, English Channel’
<i>Su:ðseaxan</i>	(pl.)	Su:ðseaxe	‘South-Saxons, people of Sussex; Sussex’
<i>su:ðstæð</i>	(n.)		‘South coast’
<i>su:ðwa:g</i>	(m.)		‘south wall’
<i>su:ðweg</i>	(m.)		‘southern country’
<i>su:ðwest 1</i>	(m.)		‘the south-west’
<i>su:ðwind</i>	(m.)		‘south wind’
<i>swæc 1</i>	(m.)	swæcc, swec 1, swecc, swicc, swice 4	‘flavour, taste; smell, odour, fragrance’
<i>swæ:m</i>	(m.)		‘trifler, idler; vain object’
<i>swæ:p</i>	(?)		‘enticement, persuasion, deceit’
<i>swæ:pels</i>	(m?)		‘robe, garment’
<i>swæ:pelse</i>	(f.)		‘robe, garment’
<i>swæ:r 2</i>	(n.)	swæ:re 2, swa:r 2,	‘sadness, trouble’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		swe:r 1	
<i>swæ:rbyrd</i>	(f.)		‘difficult birth?’
<i>swæ:rmo:dnes</i>	(f.)	swa:rmo:dnes	‘dulness, stupidity’
<i>swæ:rnes</i>	(f.)	swa:rnes	‘heaviness; sluggishness’
<i>swæ:senddagas</i>	(mp.)		‘ides (in Roman calendar)’
<i>swæ:sende</i>	(n.)	swe:sende	‘food, meal, dinner, banquet, dainties; blandishments’
<i>swæ:sung</i>	(f.)		‘lenitive, soothing application’
<i>swæð</i>	(n.)	sweð	‘footprint, track; trace, vestige’
<i>swamm</i>	(m.)	swomm, swom	‘fungus, mushroom; sponge’
<i>swan</i>	(m.)	swon	‘swan’
<i>swa:n</i>	(m.)		‘herdsman, swineherd, peasant; swain, youth, man, warrior’
<i>swa:ngere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘swineherd, reeve, officer set over the depasturing of swine in forests’
<i>swangettung</i>	(f.)		‘movement, agitation’
<i>swangornes</i>	(f.)	swongornes	‘sloth, laziness’
<i>swanra:d</i>	(f.)	swonra:d	‘swan’s-road, sea’
<i>swa:nriht</i>	(n.)		‘law as to swineherds’
<i>swa:nsteorra</i>	(m.)		‘evening star’
<i>swa:t</i>	(n.)	swo:t 2	‘sweat, perspiration, exudation; blood; foam; toil; labour’
<i>swatan</i>	(pl.)	swa:tan	‘beer’
<i>swa:tcla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘handkerchief, napkin (Sweet)’
<i>swa:tli:n</i>	(n.)		‘napkin’
<i>swa:tswaðu</i>	(f.)		‘gory track’
<i>swa:tðyrel</i>	(n.)		‘pore of the skin’
<i>swaðu</i>	(f.)	sweðu, swæðu	‘footstep, track, pathway; trace, vestige; scar’
<i>swaðul</i>	(m?)		‘flame’
<i>swaðum</i>	(?)		‘bandages’
<i>swéalwe</i>	(f.)	swalwe, swealewe, swolwe, swalewe	‘swallow’
<i>swearcmo:dnes</i>	(f.)	swarcmo:dnes	‘pusillanimity’
<i>swearcung</i>	(f.)	swarcung	‘darkness’
<i>sweward</i>	(m.)	swearð	‘hide, rind, skin’
<i>swearm</i>	(m.)	swerm	‘swarm, multitude’
<i>swærtbyrd</i>	(f.)	swærtbyrd	‘a dismal birth’
<i>swærtnes</i>	(f.)		‘blackness, black substance’
<i>swærtung</i>	(f.)		‘darkness’
<i>swefecere</i>	(m.)		‘sleep’
<i>swefecung</i>	(f.)		‘sleep’
<i>swefel</i>	(m.)	swæfel, swefl	‘sulphur’
<i>swefelre:c</i>	(m.)	sweflenre:c	‘sulphurous smoke’
<i>sweflennes</i>	(f.)	sweoflennes	‘smoke and stench of sulphur (BT)’
<i>sweflðrosm</i>	(m.)		‘sulphurous smoke’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>swefn</i>	(n.)	swefen, swæfen	‘sleep; dream, vision’
<i>swefnigend</i>	(m.)	swefniend	‘dreamer’
<i>swefnracu</i>	(f.)		‘interpretation of dreams’
<i>swefnreccere</i>	(m.)		‘interpreter of dreams’
<i>swe:g</i>	(m.)	swæ:g, sweig, swoeg, swo:g	‘sound; noise, clamour, tumult; melody, harmony, tone; voice; musical instrument; persona’
<i>swe:gcræft</i>	(m.)		‘musicians’ art, music’
<i>swe:gdynn</i>	(m.)		‘noise, crash’
<i>sweger</i>	(f.)	swegr, swe:r 3	‘mother-in-law’
<i>swe:ghle:oðor</i>	(m.)		‘sound, melody’
<i>swe:ging</i>	(f.)		‘sound, clang, roar’
<i>swegl 1</i>	(n.)	swægl, swegel	‘sky, heavens, ether; the sun; music?’
<i>sweglbo:sm</i>	(m.)		‘heaven, sky’
<i>sweglcondel</i>	(f.)		‘heaven’s candle, sun’
<i>sweglcyning</i>	(m.)		‘King of heaven’
<i>swegldre:am</i>	(m.)		‘music’
<i>sweglhorn</i>	(m.)		‘kind of musical instrument’
<i>sweglra:d</i>	(f.)		‘modulation, music’
<i>sweglwuldor</i>	(n.)		‘heavenly glory’
<i>sweghwundor</i>	(n.)		‘heavenly wonder’
<i>swelca</i>	(m.)		‘pustule’
<i>swelgend</i>	(fmn.)	swylgend, swyliend, sweliend	‘glutton, drunkard, debauchee’
<i>swelgendnes</i>	(f.)		‘whirlpool’
<i>swelgere</i>	(m.)		‘glutton’
<i>swelgnes</i>	(f.)		‘whirlpool’
<i>swelling</i>	(f.)		‘swelling; swelling sail’
<i>sweng</i>	(m.)		‘stroke, blow, cut, thrust’
<i>sweofot</i>	(n.)	swefot, swefet	‘sleep’
<i>Swe:oland</i>	(n.)		‘Sweden’
<i>sweoloð</i>	(m.)	swaloð, swoloð, swoloða, swoluð, swoleð	‘burning heat, glow, fire, flame’
<i>sweolung</i>	(f.)	sweopung	‘inflammation’
<i>Swe:on</i>	(pl.)		‘Swedes’
<i>swe:or 1</i>	(mf.)	swe:r 4, swy:r, swehor 1, swo:r 3	‘pillar, column, prop; bolt, bar’
<i>swe:or 2</i>	(m.)	swehor 2, swe:r 5, swo:r 4	‘father-in-law’
<i>swe:ora</i>	(m.)	swi:ra, swi:ora, swu:ra, swy:ra, swo:ra	‘neck, nape’
<i>swe:orba:n</i>	(n.)		‘neck-bone, neck’
<i>swe:orbe:ag</i>	(m.)	swu:rbe:ag	‘neck-band, necklace, collar, torque’
<i>swe:orcla:ð</i>	(m.)		‘neckcloth’

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<i>swe:orcops</i>	(m.)		‘yoke, pillory’
<i>swe:orcoðu</i>	(f.)		‘quinsy’
<i>sweord</i>	(n.)	sword, swurd, swyrd	‘sword’
<i>sweordbealo</i>	(n.)		‘sword-bale’
<i>sweordbite</i>	(m.)		‘sword-wound’
<i>sweordbora</i>	(m.)	swurdbora, swyrdbora	‘sword-bearer, swordsman’
<i>sweordfætels</i>	(m.)		‘sword-belt’
<i>sweordfreca</i>	(m.)		‘swordsman, warrior’
<i>sweordgeni:ðla</i>	(m.)		‘sworded foe’
<i>sweordgeswing</i>	(n.)	swyrdgeswing	‘sword-brandishing’
<i>sweordgifu</i>	(f.)	swyrdgifu	‘gift of swords’
<i>sweordgripe</i>	(m.)		‘sword-attack’
<i>sweordhwi:ta</i>	(m.)	swurdhwi:ta, swyrdhwi:ta	‘sword-furbisher’
<i>sweordle:oma</i>	(m.)	swurdle:oma	‘flashing of swords’
<i>sweordplega</i>	(m.)		‘fighting’
<i>sweordræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘attack’
<i>sweordslege</i>	(m.)		‘sword-thrust’
<i>sweordtige</i>	(m.)		‘sword-drawing’
<i>sweordwi:gend</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>sweordwyrhta</i>	(m.)	swurdwyrhta	‘sword-maker?’
<i>swe:orhnitu</i>	(f.)		‘nit which lives on the neck of animals, tick’
<i>Swe:ori:ce</i>	(n.)		‘Sweden’
<i>swe:orracente:h</i>	(f.)	swu:rracente:h	‘neck-chain’
<i>swe:orro:d</i>	(f.)	swu:rro:d	‘cross worn on the neck’
<i>swe:orscacul</i>	(m.)		‘yoke, pillory’
<i>swe:orte:ag</i>	(f.)	swe:rte:ag	‘collar’
<i>swe:orwærc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the neck’
<i>sweostor</i>	(f.)	suster, swester, swister, swuster, swyster, swustor, swustur, swostor	‘sister; nun’
<i>sweostorbearn</i>	(n.)		‘sister’s child, nephew, niece’
<i>sweostorsunu</i>	(m.)		‘sister’s son, nephew’
<i>swe:ot</i>	(n.)		‘troop, army, company, body, swarm’
<i>sweota</i>	(m.)	sweote	‘scrotum’
<i>Swe:oðe:od</i>	(f.)		‘Swedes, Sweden’
<i>sweoðol 1</i>	(m?)		‘heat, flame’
<i>swertling</i>	(m.)		‘titlark? warbler?’
<i>swe:te 2</i>	(n.)		‘sweetness, sweet’
<i>swe:tmete</i>	(m.)		‘sweetmeat, dainty’
<i>swe:tnes</i>	(f.)	swoetnes	‘sweetness, fragrance; pleasantness; kindliness, goodness; something sweet’
<i>sweðel</i>	(m.)	swæðel, sweoðel,	‘swaddling band, bandage,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		sweoðol 2	'binding'
<i>sweðung</i>	(f.)	swoðung	'poultice'
<i>swic</i>	(n.)	swæc 2, swec 2	'illusion; deceit, treachery'
<i>swica</i>	(m.)		'deceiver, traitor, betrayer'
<i>swiccræft</i>	(m.)		'treachery'
<i>swicdo:m</i>	(m.)		'fraud, deception, deceit; betrayal, treason; scandal, offence'
<i>swice 1</i>	(m.)		'escape, end; procrastination, delay; offence, snare, treachery, deceit'
<i>swice 3</i>	(f.)		'trap, snare'
<i>swi:cend</i>	(m.)		'deceiver'
<i>swicolnes</i>	(f.)		'deceit'
<i>swi:cung</i>	(f.)		'deceit, fraud, deception; stumbling-block, offence'
<i>swiftle:re</i>	(m.)	su:ftle:re, swuftle:re, swyftle:re	'slipper'
<i>swiftnes</i>	(f.)		'swiftness, speed'
<i>swiftu</i>	(f.)		'swiftness'
<i>swi:gdagas</i>	(mp.)		'days of silence (last three days of Holy Week)'
<i>swi:ge 1</i>	(f.)	swigge 2, swy:ge 2	'silence, stillness, rest'
<i>swi:gen</i>	(f.)		'silence'
<i>swi:geniht</i>	(f.)		'night of silence'
<i>swi:glung</i>	(f.)		'silence'
<i>swi:gmæsse</i>	(f.)	swi:mæsse	'silent mass'
<i>swi:gnes</i>	(f.)		'time of silence'
<i>swi:gti:ma</i>	(m.)	swi:ti:ma	'silent time, eventide, early part of the night'
<i>swi:gu:ht</i>	(m.)		'dawn of the days of silence'
<i>swilcnes</i>	(f.)		'qualitas, nature'
<i>swilling</i>	(f.)	swiling	'swilling, wash, gargle'
<i>swi:ma</i>	(m.)		'vertigo, dizziness; swoon'
<i>swi:n</i>	(n.)	swy:n	'wild-boar, pig, hog. (pl.) swine; boar-image (on a helmet)'
<i>swinge</i>	(f.)	swynge	'stroke, blow, stripe; chastisement'
<i>swingell</i>	(f.)	swingelle, swingele	'whip, scourge, rod; stroke, stripe, blow; affliction'
<i>swingere</i>	(m.)		'striker, scourger'
<i>swinglung</i>	(f.)		'dizziness'
<i>swi:nhaga</i>	(m.)		'pig-pen'
<i>swi:nhege</i>	(m.)		'a fence to keep swine from straying'
<i>swi:nhyrde</i>	(m.)	swi:nhi:rde	'swineherd'
<i>swi:nli:c</i>	(n.)		'boar-image (on a helmet)'
<i>swinn</i>	(m.)		'melody'

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<i>swi:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘pork food’
<i>swi:nsceadu</i>	(?)		‘pannage’
<i>swinsung</i>	(f.)		‘sound, melody, harmony’
<i>swinsungcræft</i>	(m.)		‘music’
<i>swinsweg</i>	(m.)		‘melody’
<i>swipa</i>	(m.)		‘whip, stick, scourge; chastisement, affliction’
<i>swipu</i>	(f.)	sweopu, swopu, swipe, sypo, syppo	‘whip, stick, scourge; chastisement, affliction’
<i>swi:ðfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘violence’
<i>swi:ðhre:ownes</i>	(f.)		‘remorse’
<i>swi:ðlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘excess’
<i>swi:ðmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘magnanimity’
<i>swi:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘excess, violence’
<i>swol</i>	(n.)	swor 2	‘heat, burning, flame, glow’
<i>swolig</i>	(f.)		‘burning’
<i>swo:retung</i>	(f.)	swo:rettung	‘hard breathing, panting, sobbing, sighing, moaning’
<i>swo:tmete</i>	(m.)		‘sweetmeat, dainty’
<i>swo:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘sweetness’
<i>swu:rplætt</i>	(m.)		‘a stroke on the neck’
<i>swyle</i>	(m.)	swile	‘tumour, swelling’
<i>swylt</i>	(m.)	swilt	‘death’
<i>swyltcwalu</i>	(f.)		‘agony of death’
<i>swyltdæg</i>	(m.)		‘death-day’
<i>swyltde:að</i>	(m.)		‘death’
<i>swylthwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘hour of death’
<i>sycomer</i>	(m.)		‘sycamore’
<i>syde</i>	(m.)		‘a decoction’
<i>sy:ferlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘purity’
<i>sy:fernes</i>	(f.)		‘cleanliness, purity, sobriety, moderation’
<i>syflige</i>	(f.)		‘food, pap, broth, soup; seasoning, relish’
<i>syfling</i>	(f.)		‘food, pap, broth, soup; seasoning, relish’
<i>syge 1</i>	(m.)		‘sight, aspect’
<i>sy:l</i>	(f.)		‘column, pillar, support’
<i>sy:la</i>	(m.)		‘ploughman’
<i>sy:læx</i>	(f.)		‘a kind of axe’
<i>syle</i>	(?)	sylen 2, syl	‘miry place, wallowing-place’
<i>syll</i>	(f.)	syll	‘sill, threshold, foundation, base, basis’
<i>sylla</i>	(m.)		‘giver’
<i>syllestre</i>	(f.)		‘a giver’
<i>syly</i>	(f.)		‘bog, miry place’
<i>symbol 1</i>	(n.)	symel, syml 2, simel 2	‘feast-day, festivity, revel, feast; festival, holy day; solemn office’

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<i>symbolbre:ad</i>	(?)		‘bread for a feast (of water and a loaf in the desert)’
<i>symbolcalic</i>	(m.)	simbelcalic	‘chalice’
<i>symbolcennes</i>	(f.)		‘feast of a nativity’
<i>symboldæg</i>	(m.)		‘feast-day, festival, holiday’
<i>symbolgereord</i>	(n.)		‘feasting, carousal’
<i>symbolgifa</i>	(m.)		‘giver of feasts’
<i>symbolhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘guest-chamber’
<i>symbolnes</i>	(f.)		‘festival, feasting, festivity; festal character; solemn assembly, solemn office’
<i>symbolti:d</i>	(f.)		‘festival-time’
<i>symbolwynn</i>	(f.)		‘joy of feasting’
<i>symeringwyr</i>	(f.)	simeringwyr, smeringwyr	‘violet; mallow?’
<i>synbend</i>	(m.)		‘bond of sin’
<i>synbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘penance’
<i>synbryne</i>	(m?)		‘burning ardour of sin’
<i>synbyrðen</i>	(f.)		‘burden of sin’
<i>syncræft</i>	(m.)		‘evil art?’
<i>syndæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘sinful deed’
<i>synderæ:</i>	(f.)	sunderæ:, synduræ:	‘special law’
<i>synderlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘separateness, separation, seclusion; singularity, special excellence’
<i>syndolh</i>	(n.)	sindolh	‘deadly wound’
<i>syndra</i>	(m.)		‘cinder, dross, scoria, slag’
<i>syndre</i>	(f.)		‘cinder, dross, scoria, slag’
<i>syngryn</i>	(f.)	syngryn	‘snare of sin, harm’
<i>syngung</i>	(f.)		‘transgression’
<i>synle:aw</i>	(f.)		‘injury caused by sin’
<i>synleahter</i>	(m.)		‘stain of sin’
<i>synn</i>	(f.)	senn, sinn, syn	‘injury, mischief, enmity, feud; sin, guilt, crime’
<i>synnecge</i>	(f.)		‘female sinner’
<i>synneðo:ht</i>	(?)		‘sinful thought’
<i>synngiend</i>	(m.)		‘sinner’
<i>synnlust</i>	(m.)		‘desire to sin’
<i>synræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘temptation’
<i>synru:st</i>	(m.)		‘canker of sin’
<i>synsceaða</i>	(m.)	synscaða	‘sin-stained wretch, sinful outrager’
<i>synwraçu</i>	(f.)		‘punishment for sin’
<i>synwund</i>	(f.)		‘wound of sin’
<i>sype</i>	(m.)		‘wetting, act of soaking through’
<i>syretung</i>	(f.)		‘lurking place’
<i>syrfe</i>	(f.)		‘service-tree’
<i>syrfire:ow</i>	(n.)		‘service-tree’

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<i>sy:ring</i>	(f.)		‘sour milk, buttermilk’
<i>Syrware</i>	(mp.)		‘Syrians’
<i>ta: 1</i>	(f.)	ta:he 1	‘toe’
<i>tabula 1</i>	(m.)		‘table; a wooden hammer or piece of wood struck as a signal for assembling monks; writing tablet; gaming table; table of the law’
<i>tabule</i>	(f.)	tabele, tablu, tabul, tabula 2	‘table; a wooden hammer, or piece of wood struck as a signal for assembling monks; writing tablet; gaming table; table of the law’
<i>ta:cen</i>	(n.)	ta:con, ta:cun	‘token, symbol, sign, signal, mark, indication, suggestion; portent, marvel, wonder, miracle; evidence, proof; standard, banner’
<i>ta:cencircol</i>	(m.)		‘indiction’
<i>ta:cn</i>	(n.)		‘token, symbol, sign, signal, mark, indication, suggestion; portent, marvel, wonder, miracle; evidence, proof; standard, banner’
<i>ta:cnberend</i>	(m.)		‘standard-bearer’
<i>ta:cnbora</i>	(m.)		‘standard-bearer; guide’
<i>ta:cor</i>	(m.)	ta:cur	‘brother-in-law’
<i>ta:de</i>	(f.)	ta:dige, ta:die	‘toad’
<i>tæbere</i>	(?)		‘a weaving tool? tenterhook?’
<i>tæ:cing</i>	(f.)	tæ:cung	‘teaching, instruction; doctrine; direction, injunction, command, rule’
<i>tæ:cnend</i>	(m.)		‘index-finger’
<i>tæ:cning</i>	(f.)		‘demonstration, proof’
<i>tæfl</i>	(fn.)	tæfel, tefl, tefel, tefil, tebl	‘cube, die, game with dice or tables’
<i>tæflere</i>	(m.)		‘gambler’
<i>tæflsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘gambling-stone, die’
<i>tæflung</i>	(f.)		‘gaming, playing at dice’
<i>tægel</i>	(m.)	tægl, tegl, tegel	‘tail’
<i>tæglhæ:r</i>	(n.)		‘hair of the tail’
<i>tæl</i>	(f.)	tal 1, tel	‘number’
<i>tæ:l</i>	(f.)	ta:l	‘blame, reproach, calumny, abuse; blasphemy; disgrace’
<i>tæ:lend</i>	(m.)		‘slanderer, backbiter; mocker, scoffer; reprover’
<i>tæ:lere</i>	(m.)	te:lere	‘derider, scoffer’
<i>tælfers</i>	(n.)	telfers	‘versus catalectic’
<i>tæ:lhlechter</i>	(m.)		‘derision’
<i>tæ:ling</i>	(f.)		‘reproof; derogation; slander,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
			derision'
<i>tælmearc</i>	(f.)		'date, period'
<i>tælmet</i>	(n.)		'measure, portion'
<i>tæ:lnes</i>	(f.)	te:lnes	'blame, reproof; derogation, slander, calumny, insult'
<i>tæ:lwierðlicnes</i>	(f.)	tæ:lweorðlicnes	'blameableness'
<i>tæmespi:le</i>	(f.)		'sieve-frame, sieve-stand? sieve-stake'
<i>tæ:nel</i>	(m.)	te:nel, ti:nel, tæ:nil, te:nil	'wicker basket'
<i>tæppa</i>	(m.)		'tap, spigot'
<i>tæppe</i>	(f.)		'strip of stuff or cloth, tape'
<i>tæpped</i>	(n.)	tæppet, teped, tepet	'figured cloth, tapestry, carpet'
<i>tæppelbred</i>	(n.)	tæppilbred	'footstool'
<i>tæppere</i>	(m.)		'tapster, tavern-keeper'
<i>tæppestre</i>	(f.)		'tapstress, female tavern-keeper'
<i>tæ:sel</i>	(f.)		'teasel (plant)'
<i>tætteca</i>	(m?)		'rag, tatter, shred'
<i>ta:hspura</i>	(m.)		'spur, tip of toe?'
<i>talente</i>	(f.)		'talent (money of account)'
<i>talu</i>	(f.)	tal 2, tala 2	'tale, series, calculation; list; statement, deposition, relation, communication, narrative; fable, tale, story; accusation, action at law'
<i>tama</i>	(m.)	tema, tyma	'tameness'
<i>ta:n 1</i>	(m.)	ta: 2, ta:he 2	'twig, rod, switch, branch; rod of divination'
<i>ta:n 2</i>	(?)		'shooting?, spreading?'
<i>ta:nhlyta</i>	(m.)		'soothsayer, augur, diviner'
<i>ta:nhlytere</i>	(m.)		'soothsayer, diviner'
<i>tannere</i>	(m.)		'tanner'
<i>taperæx</i>	(f.)		'small axe'
<i>tapor</i>	(m.)	teapor, taper, tapur, teaper	'lamp-wick, taper, candle; a feeble light'
<i>taporberend</i>	(m.)		'acolyte'
<i>targa</i>	(m.)		'small shield, buckler'
<i>targe</i>	(f.)		'small shield, buckler'
<i>taru</i>	(f.)		'tear, rent'
<i>ta:wu</i>	(np.)	ta:wa	'apparatus, implements; genitalia'
<i>te:afor 1</i>	(n.)	te:apor 1, te:ofor 1	'red, red lead, vermilion, purple; pigment, salve'
<i>te:afor 2</i>	(?)	te:apor 2, te:ofor 2	'?'
<i>te:aforge:ap</i>	(?)		'meaning doubtful'
<i>te:ag 1</i>	(f.)	tæ:g 1, te:g 1, te:ah 1, ty:g 1	'cord, band, thong, fetter'
<i>te:ag 2</i>	(f.)	tæ:g 2, te:g 2,	'case, chest; enclosure'

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		te:ah 2, ty:g 2	
<i>te:am</i>	(m.)	te:m, ty:m	‘descendant, family, race, line; child-bearing; brood; company, band; team (of horses, oxen, etc.); vouching to warranty, right of jurisdiction in matters of warranty’
<i>te:ampo:l</i>	(m.)		‘breeding pool’
<i>te:ar</i>	(m.)	tæhher, tæ:r, teagor, tehher, teher, te:r	‘drop; tear; what is distilled from anything in drops, nectar ‘
<i>teartnes</i>	(f.)	terdnes	‘sharpness, roughness, hardness’
<i>te:frung</i>	(f.)	ti:efrung	‘picture’
<i>teldgehi:wung</i>	(f.)		‘tabernacle’
<i>teldsticca</i>	(m.)		‘tent-peg’
<i>teldtre:ow</i>	(n.)	teltre: 2	‘tent-peg’
<i>teldwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘tent-maker’
<i>telg</i>	(m.)	tælg	‘dye, colour, tincture’
<i>telga</i>	(m.)	tælla	‘twig, branch, bough, shoot; pole, stock ‘
<i>telge</i>	(f.)		‘twig, branch, bough, shoot; pole, stock ‘
<i>telgestre</i>	(m.)	tælgestre	‘dyer’
<i>telgor</i>	(mf.)	tealgor	‘twig, branch, shoot’
<i>telgra</i>	(m.)		‘twig, branch, shoot’
<i>telgre</i>	(f.)		‘twig, branch, shoot’
<i>telgung</i>	(f.)		‘dye, purple dye’
<i>teltre: 1</i>	(n.)	teltre:o	‘weaving-tool? tenterhook? tent-peg’
<i>te:mbyrst</i>	(m.)		‘failure to secure a voucher’
<i>Temes</i>	(f.)	Temese	‘river Thames’
<i>tempel</i>	(n.)	templ	‘temple’
<i>tempelgeat</i>	(n.)		‘temple-door’
<i>tempelhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘temple’
<i>templgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘structure of the temple’
<i>templha:lgung</i>	(f.)		‘dedication of the temple’
<i>temprung</i>	(f.)		‘tempering, moderation’
<i>tending</i>	(f.)		‘burning, stinging’
<i>tending</i>	(f.)		‘burning, stinging’
<i>teoh</i>	(fm.)		‘race; band, troop, company, society’
<i>teolðyrl</i>	(n.)		‘an opening in a beehive, service entrance’
<i>te:on 2</i>	(n.)		‘injury, hurt, wrong; accusation, reproach, insult, contumely; anger grief, malice; enmity; hostility’
<i>te:ona</i>	(m.)		‘injury, hurt, wrong; accusation, reproach, insult, contumely; anger, grief; malice; enmity,

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			hostility'
<i>te:oncwide</i>	(m.)		'hurtful speech; blasphemy'
<i>te:ond 1</i>	(m.)		'accuser'
<i>te:ond 2</i>	(m.)		'drawer'
<i>te:one</i>	(f.)		'injury, hurt, wrong; accusation, reproach, insult, contumely; anger grief, malice; enmity; hostility'
<i>te:onere</i>	(m.)		'slanderer'
<i>te:onhete</i>	(m.)		'malicious hate'
<i>te:onle:g</i>	(m.)		'destroying flame'
<i>te:onræ:den</i>	(f.)	te:onre:den	'abuse, wrong, injury, humiliation'
<i>te:onsmið</i>	(m.)		'evil-doer'
<i>te:onword</i>	(n.)		'reproach, abuse, calumny'
<i>te:orodnes</i>	(f.)		'debility, weariness'
<i>teors</i>	(m.)		'a tarse (BT)'
<i>teoru</i>	(n.)	teru, teoro, tero, tyro, tearo	'tar, bitumen, distillation from a tree, resin, gum, balsam; wax form the ear'
<i>teosel</i>	(m.)	tasel, tesel	'die'
<i>teosu</i>	(f.)	tæsu, tesu, tæso, teissu	'harm, injury, ruin, wrong'
<i>teosuspræ:c</i>	(f.)		'harmful speech'
<i>teosuworð</i>	(n.)	tesoworð	'calumny, harmful speech'
<i>te:oðingdæg</i>	(m.)		'tithing day, tenth day'
<i>te:oðingaldor</i>	(m.)		'ruler over ten, dean, captain of ten'
<i>te:oðingmann</i>	(m.)		'tithing-man, headborough; captain of ten'
<i>te:oðung</i>	(f.)	te:oðing, ti:oðing	'division into ten, decimation, tenth part, tithe, tithing; band, of ten men'
<i>te:oðungce:ap</i>	(m.)		'tithe'
<i>te:oðungland</i>	(n.)		'land set apart for tithes'
<i>te:oðungsceatt</i>	(m.)		'tithing-money, tithes'
<i>termen</i>	(m.)	termin	'term, end'
<i>teter</i>	(m.)		'tetter, skin eruption, eczema, ring-worm'
<i>ti:ber</i>	(n.)	ti:fer	'offering, sacrifice, victim'
<i>ti:bernes</i>	(f.)		'sacrificing, destruction'
<i>ticcen</i>	(n.)	tyccen, ticgen	'kid'
<i>ticia</i>	(m.)		'tick (insect)'
<i>tictator</i>	(m.)		'dictator'
<i>ti:d</i>	(f.)	ty:d	'time, period, season, while; hour; feast-day, festal-tide; canonical hour or service. o:n ti:de at the proper time'
<i>ti:ddæg</i>	(m.)		'lifetime'
<i>ti:dfara</i>	(m.)		'one who goes at his allotted

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			time?’
<i>ti:dlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘opportunity, fit time’
<i>ti:dre:n</i>	(m.)		‘timely rain’
<i>ti:dsang</i>	(mn.)		‘canonical hours, lauds’
<i>ti:dsce:awere</i>	(m.)		‘astrologer’
<i>ti:dscriptor</i>	(m.)		‘chronographer, chronicler’
<i>ti:dðe:nung</i>	(f.)	ti:danðe:nung	‘service at one of the canonical hours’
<i>ti:dung</i>	(f.)		‘event, tidings, news’
<i>ti:dwri:tere</i>	(m.)		‘chronicler’
<i>ti:dwurdung</i>	(f.)		‘service at one of the canonical hours’
<i>ti:dymbwla:tend</i>	(m.)	ti:dembwla:tend, ty:dembwla:tend	‘astrologer’
<i>ti:edernes</i>	(f.)	te:dernes, ti:dernes, ty:dernes 2	‘frailty (of body or soul)’
<i>ti:enbebod</i>	(n.)	te:nbebod	‘decatalogue’
<i>ti:er</i>	(?)		‘heap?, drop?’
<i>tife</i>	(f.)		‘bitch’
<i>tigel</i>	(f.)	tigele, tigol, tigole, tigl 1, tigl 2, tigule	‘earthen vessel, crock, pot, potsherd; tile, brick; slabs for roofing’
<i>tigelærne</i>	(f.)		‘tile kiln? house of brick?’
<i>tigelgetel</i>	(n.)		‘tale of bricks’
<i>tigelgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘brick-making’
<i>tigelle:ah</i>	(m.)		‘brick-field’
<i>tigelsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘tile’
<i>tigelwyrhta</i>	(m.)	tygelwyrhta	‘brick-maker, potter’
<i>tiger</i>	(?)		‘tiger’
<i>ti:ging</i>	(f.)		‘tie, connection’
<i>tigle 1</i>	(f.)	tiegle	‘muraenula, sea-mullet?’
<i>tihht 1</i>	(m.)	tyht 2	‘charge, crime’
<i>tihhtle</i>	(f.)	tyhtle	‘accusation, suit, charge’
<i>til 2</i>	(n.)	tyl 2	‘goodness, fitness’
<i>tilen</i>	(f.)	teolen	‘endeavour’
<i>tilia</i>	(m.)	tiligea, tiliga, tylia, tyligea, tyliga	‘tiller, workman, hind, labourer, farmer, husbandman’
<i>till 1</i>	(n.)	til 4	‘station, standing-place’
<i>tilung</i>	(f.)	teolung, tielung, tiolung, tylung, tiling	‘acquisition, procuring; care, solicitude; occupation, work, performance; tending, culture, husbandry; produce, gain, income’
<i>ti:ma</i>	(m.)	ti:ema	‘time, period, space of time; lifetime; fixed time; favourable time, opportunity; a metrical unit’
<i>timbergeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘cutting timber’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>timberha:lgung</i>	(f.)		‘feast of tabernacles’
<i>timberhrycg</i>	(m.)		‘wooded ridge?’
<i>timberland</i>	(n.)	tymberland, timberlond	‘land given for repairing and maintaining buildings; land on which to grow timber’
<i>timbor</i>	(?)		‘a revolving borer, auger?’
<i>timbriend</i>	(mf.)	timbrend	‘builder’
<i>timpana</i>	(m.)		‘timbrel’
<i>timpestre</i>	(f.)		‘female timbrel-player’
<i>timple</i>	(f.)		‘a weaver’s instrument’
<i>tin 1</i>	(n.)		‘tin’
<i>tin 2</i>	(f.)		‘beam, rafter’
<i>tind</i>	(m.)		‘spike, beak, prong, tooth of a fork’
<i>tinn</i>	(f?)		‘beam’
<i>tint</i>	(m.)		‘a charge, an offence with which one is charged (BT)’
<i>tintreg</i>	(n.)	tinterg, tyntreg	‘torture, torment, punishment’
<i>tintrega</i>	(m.)		‘torture, torment, punishment’
<i>tintregend</i>	(m.)	tintergend	‘torturer’
<i>tintregsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of torment’
<i>tintregðegn</i>	(m.)	tinterðegn	‘torturer, executioner’
<i>tintregung</i>	(f.)		‘torture, punishment’
<i>ti:r</i>	(m.)	ty:r	‘fame, glory, honour, ornament; name of the rune for t; name of a planet and a god (Mars)’
<i>ti:rfruma</i>	(m.)		‘prince of glory’
<i>tirging</i>	(f.)	tyrging	‘zeal, provocation’
<i>ti:rwine</i>	(m.)		‘(famous) follower, retainer’
<i>ti:telung</i>	(f.)		‘recapitulatio, a giving of titles or headings’
<i>titolose</i>	(?)		‘tidulosa (plant)’
<i>titt</i>	(m.)	tit, tite, tytt	‘teat, nipple, breast’
<i>tittstrycel</i>	(m.)		‘teat’
<i>ti:tul</i>	(m.)		‘title, superscription’
<i>ti:ð</i>	(f.)	ty:ð	‘assent, permission; giving, grant, boon, favour, concession. ti:ðe fremian to grant’
<i>ti:ða</i>	(m.)		‘sharer in, receiver, grantee’
<i>ti:ðe</i>	(f.)		‘sharer in, receiver, grantee’
<i>Ti:w</i>	(m.)	Ti:, Tiw, Ti:g, Tu: 2, Tuu 2	‘Tiw (northern god of war), Mars; name of the rune for t’
<i>Ti:wesdæg</i>	(m.)		‘Tuesday’
<i>Ti:wesniht</i>	(f.)		‘Monday night’
<i>to:æte:acnes</i>	(f.)		‘increase’
<i>to:æty:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘increase’
<i>to:berennes</i>	(f.)		‘difference’
<i>to:berstung</i>	(f.)		‘bursting’
<i>to:bla:wennes</i>	(f.)		‘inflation’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>to:borstennes</i>	(f.)		‘abscess’
<i>to:bræ:dednes</i>	(f.)	to:bræ:dnes	‘broadness, breadth’
<i>to:brenghnes</i>	(f.)		‘oblation, offering’
<i>to:bry:tednes</i>	(f.)		‘contrition, sorrow’
<i>to:bryting</i>	(f.)		‘crushing, contrition’
<i>to:cirhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘lodging-house, inn’
<i>to:clypung</i>	(f.)		‘calling upon, invocation’
<i>to:cna:wennes</i>	(f.)		‘understanding, discernment’
<i>to:cna:wnes</i>	(f.)		‘understanding, discernment’
<i>to:cwæscednes</i>	(f.)	to:cwæstednes	‘trembling, shaking, shattering’
<i>to:cwy:sednes</i>	(f.)		‘crushed condition; contrition’
<i>to:cyme</i>	(m.)	to:cime	‘coming, advent, arrival’
<i>to:dæ:lednes</i>	(f.)		‘division; severance, separation; difference, intermission, respite, cessation’
<i>to:dæ:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘division, separation’
<i>to:da:l</i>	(n.)	to:dæ:l	‘partition, division separation; difference, distinction, discretion; dispersion; comma, dividing point, clause, section, period’
<i>to:dræ:fednes</i>	(f.)	to:dræ:fnes	‘dispersion, scattering’
<i>to:endebyrdnes</i>	(f.)		‘order, series’
<i>to:fær</i>	(n.)		‘departure, decease’
<i>to:feng</i>	(m.)	to:fæng	‘grip, seizure’
<i>to:fle:am</i>	(m.)		‘refuge’
<i>to:flo:wednes</i>	(f.)	to:flo:wnes, to:flo:wendnes, to:flo:wennes	‘flowing, flux; diffusion’
<i>to:forlæ:tennes</i>	(f.)	to:forle:tnnes	‘intermission’
<i>toft</i>	(m.)		‘homestead, site of a house’
<i>to:gang</i>	(m.)		‘approach, access, attack’
<i>to:gecorennes</i>	(f.)		‘adoption’
<i>to:gehlytto</i>	(f.)		‘fellowship, union’
<i>to:gei:htnes</i>	(f.)		‘addition, increment’
<i>to:geladung</i>	(f.)	to:geladung 2 (BT)	‘assembly’
<i>to:geladung 1</i>	(f.)		‘concourse’
<i>to:gotennes</i>	(f.)		‘pouring out, effusion, shedding, spreading’
<i>togung</i>	(f.)		‘tugging, twitch, spasm’
<i>to:hi:gung</i>	(f.)		‘result, effect’
<i>tohli:ne</i>	(f.)		‘tow-line’
<i>to:hlystend</i>	(m.)		‘listener’
<i>to:hopa</i>	(m.)		‘hope’
<i>to:hopung</i>	(f.)		‘faith, trust’
<i>tohte</i>	(f.)		‘fight, conflict, battle, campaign’
<i>to:hyht</i>	(m.)	to:hiht	‘hope, refuge, consolation’
<i>to:i:ecnes</i>	(f.)	to:e:cnes	‘increase’

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<i>to:l</i>	(n.)	tolh	‘tool, instrument, implement; weapon’
<i>to:lætennes</i>	(f.)		‘despondency’
<i>tolcetung</i>	(f.)	tolgetung	‘wanton excitement’
<i>toll</i>	(mn.)	tol	‘impost, toll, tribute; passage-money; rent; act or right of taking toll’
<i>tollere</i>	(m.)		‘tax-gatherer, publican’
<i>tollsceamol</i>	(m.)	tollsceamol	‘seat of custom, treasury’
<i>tollsci:r</i>	(f.)		‘taxing district’
<i>toln</i>	(f.)		‘toll, custom, duty’
<i>tolnere</i>	(m.)		‘tax-gatherer’
<i>tolsetl</i>	(n.)		‘place of toll or custom’
<i>to:ly:sednes</i>	(f.)	to:ly:snes, to:le:sednes, to:le:snes	‘loosing, dissolution, dispersion, destruction, release, dismissal; desolation; death’
<i>to:ly:send</i>	(m.)		‘destroyer’
<i>to:ly:sing</i>	(f.)	to:le:sing	‘loosing, release, redemption; destruction’
<i>to:mearcodnes</i>	(f.)		‘enumeration, census, enrolment’
<i>to:nama</i>	(m.)		‘surname’
<i>top 1</i>	(m.)		‘top (highest part), tassel, tuft’
<i>top 2</i>	(?)		‘top (plaything?) ball?’
<i>toppa</i>	(m.)		‘thread, tuft?’
<i>torcul</i>	(n.)		‘wine-press’
<i>tord</i>	(n.)		‘piece of excrement, dung, filth’
<i>tordwifel</i>	(m.)		‘dung-beetle’
<i>torfung</i>	(f.)		‘throwing, casting (of stones)’
<i>torht 1</i>	(n.)	torcht	‘clearness, brightness’
<i>torhtnes</i>	(f.)		‘radiance, splendour’
<i>torn 1</i>	(n.)		‘anger, indignation; grief, misery, suffering, pain’
<i>torncwide</i>	(m.)		‘offensive speech’
<i>torngemo:t</i>	(n.)		‘battle’
<i>torngeni:ðla</i>	(m.)		‘angry opponent’
<i>tornsorg</i>	(f.)		‘sorrow, care’
<i>tornword</i>	(n.)		‘offensive expression’
<i>tornwracu</i>	(f.)		‘revenge’
<i>toroc</i>	(?)		‘grub, weevil?’
<i>torr 1</i>	(m.)	tor 1	‘rock, crag’
<i>torr 2</i>	(m.)	tor 2	‘tower, watch-tower’
<i>to:ryne</i>	(m.)		‘running together, concourse’
<i>tosca</i>	(m.)	tosta, toxa	‘frog, toad’
<i>to:sce:ad</i>	(n.)		‘distinction, difference’
<i>to:sce:adednes</i>	(f.)		‘separation’
<i>to:sce:adend</i>	(m.)		‘divider, separator’
<i>to:sce:adenes</i>	(f.)	to:sca:denes	‘separation, distinction’
<i>to:setednes</i>	(f.)		‘disposition’
<i>to:slitnes</i>	(f.)	to:slytnes	‘laceration; division’

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<i>to:slu:ping</i>	(f.)		‘dissolving, dissolution’
<i>to:so:cn</i>	(n.)		‘visiting’
<i>to:so:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘pursuit’
<i>to:so:cnung</i>	(f.)		‘pursuit’
<i>to:spræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘speaking to (another), conversation’
<i>to:sprytting</i>	(f.)		‘inciting’
<i>to:stencednes</i>	(f.)	to:stencennes, to:stencnes	‘dispersion, dissolution, destruction’
<i>to:stencend</i>	(m.)		‘prodigal’
<i>to:talu</i>	(f.)		‘reputation’
<i>to:tihting</i>	(f.)		‘instigation’
<i>totrida</i>	(m.)		‘swing’
<i>to:twæ:mednes</i>	(f.)		‘separation, distinction’
<i>to:ð</i>	(m.)		‘tooth, tusk. to:ðum onty;nan to utter’
<i>to:ðece</i>	(m.)	to:ðæce	‘toothache’
<i>to:ðenednes</i>	(f.)		‘stretching, distension’
<i>to:ðening</i>	(f.)		‘distension’
<i>to:ðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘administration’
<i>to:ðga:r</i>	(m.)		‘tooth-pick’
<i>to:ðmægen</i>	(n.)		‘strength of tusks’
<i>to:ðrima</i>	(m.)	to:ðreoma	‘enclosure of teeth, gum’
<i>to:ðsealf</i>	(f.)		‘tooth-salve’
<i>to:ðsticca</i>	(m.)		‘tooth-pick’
<i>to:ðundenes</i>	(f.)		‘the state of being puffed up, arrogance’
<i>to:ðwærc</i>	(m.)		‘toothache’
<i>to:ðwyrn</i>	(m.)		‘a worm in the teeth’
<i>towcræft</i>	(m.)		‘spinning’
<i>to:weardnes</i>	(f.)		‘future, time to come’
<i>to:wesnes</i>	(f.)	to:wesenes, to:westnes	‘dissolution; separation, discord, dissension’
<i>towhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘tow-house, spinning-house or chamber’
<i>towmy:derce</i>	(f.)		‘tow-chest? work-box?’
<i>to:worpenes</i>	(f.)	to:worpnnes, to:worpednes, to:wyrpnnes	‘subversion, destruction, desolation; dispersion; expulsion’
<i>to:writennes</i>	(f.)		‘writing down, description’
<i>towto:l</i>	(n.)		‘spinning implement’
<i>to:wyrð 1</i>	(f.)		‘opportunity’
<i>tracter</i>	(?)		‘funnel’
<i>træf</i>	(n.)		‘tent, pavilion; dwelling, building’
<i>tra:g 2</i>	(f.)		‘evil, affliction’
<i>traht</i>	(m.)		‘text, passage; exposition, treatise, commentary’
<i>trahtað</i>	(m.)		‘commentary’

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<i>trahtbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘(religious) treatise, commentary’
<i>trahtere</i>	(m.)	trahtnere, tractere	‘expounder, commentator, expositor’
<i>trahtnung</i>	(f.)	trahtung, tratung	‘explanation, exposition, commentary’
<i>tramet</i>	(m.)		‘page (of a book)’
<i>tredde</i>	(f.)		‘press (for wine, etc.)’
<i>tredel</i>	(m.)		‘step; sole of foot’
<i>tredend</i>	(m.)		‘treader’
<i>tréfet</i>	()		‘tripod’
<i>trega</i>	(m.)		‘misfortune, misery, trouble, grief, pain’
<i>trendel</i>	(n.)	trændel, tryndel	‘sphere, circle, ring, orb; circus’
<i>trendelnes</i>	(f.)		‘circuit, surrounding space’
<i>tre:ow 1</i>	(n.)	tre:, tre:a, tre:o 2, tre:u 2, tri:w 2, tre:w 2, tru:w 1	‘tree; wood, timber; beam, log, stake, stick; wood, grove; tree of the cross, cross, Rood’
<i>tre:ow 2</i>	(f.)	tru:w 2, try:w, tre:owe 2, tre:o 3, tre:u 3, tre:u, tre:w 3, tri:w 3	‘truth, fidelity, faith, trust, belief; pledge, promise, agreement, treaty; favour, grace, kindness’
<i>tre:owcynn</i>	(n.)		‘species of tree’
<i>tre:owfe:ging</i>	(f.)		‘joining together (of boards)’
<i>tre:owfugol</i>	(m.)		‘forest bird’
<i>tre:owgeðofta</i>	(m.)		‘faithful comrade’
<i>tre:owgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘wood-work, a structure of timber’
<i>tre:owgewrid</i>	(n.)		‘thicket of trees’
<i>tre:owloga</i>	(m.)		‘pledge-breaker’
<i>tre:owlufu</i>	(f.)		‘true love’
<i>tre:owræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘state of fidelity’
<i>tre:owsteall</i>	(n.)		‘grove, plantation’
<i>tre:owstede</i>	(m.)		‘grove’
<i>tre:owteru</i>	(n.)	tre:oteru	‘tree-tar, resin’
<i>tre:owðra:g</i>	(f.)		‘time for faithfulness, fidelity’
<i>tre:owwæstm</i>	(m.)		‘produce of trees’
<i>tre:owweorðung</i>	(f.)		‘tree-worshipping’
<i>tre:owwyrhta</i>	(m.)	try:wyrhta	‘wood-worker, carpenter’
<i>tre:owwyrm</i>	(m.)		‘cankervorm, caterpillar’
<i>tre:pe</i>	(m.)	trype	‘troop, band (BT)’
<i>treppe</i>	(f.)	træppe, trappe	‘trap, snare’
<i>trifelung</i>	(f.)	trifulung (BT)	‘grinding, pounding, stamping’
<i>trifet</i>	(sb.)	trifot	‘tribute’
<i>tri:g</i>	(n.)	tre:g	‘wooden board, tray’
<i>trinda</i>	(m.)		‘round lump, ball’
<i>trinde</i>	(f.)		‘round lump, ball’
<i>trindhyrst</i>	(m.)		‘circular copse?’
<i>trod</i>	(n.)		‘track, trace’
<i>trodu</i>	(f.)		‘track, trace’

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<i>trog</i>	(m.)	troh	‘hollow vessel, trough, tray; canoe, boat’
<i>trog hrycg</i>	(m.)		‘ridge where there is a water-trough?’
<i>trogscip</i>	(n.)	trochscip	‘a kind of boat; boat made from a hollowed log’
<i>tropere</i>	(m.)		‘a book containing verses sung at certain festivals before the Introit’
<i>tru:ht</i>	(?)	truht	‘trout’
<i>tru:s</i>	(m.)	trus	‘brushwood (for fuel)’
<i>truma</i>	(m.)		‘regular order, array’
<i>trumnað</i>	(m.)		‘confirmation’
<i>trumnes</i>	(f.)		‘soundness, health; firmness, strength, stability; sureness, reliability; the firmament, heavens; confirmation, support’
<i>tru:ð</i>	(m.)		‘trumpeter, buffoon, actor’
<i>tru:ðhorn</i>	(m.)	ðru:ðhorn	‘trumpet, clarion’
<i>trym</i>	(n.)	trem	‘small piece, short length. fo:tes t. a foot’s length. æ:nge t. step by step’
<i>trymes</i>	(mf.)	tryms, ðrimis, ðrimse, ðrymsa, tremes	‘a drachm weight; an English coin; a Roman coin’
<i>trymessa</i>	(m.)		‘a drachm weight; an English coin; a Roman coin’
<i>trymesse</i>	(f.)		‘a drachm weight; an English coin; a Roman coin’
<i>trymmend</i>	(m.)		‘supporter; one who makes an agreement’
<i>trymð</i>	(f.)	trimð	‘strength, support, staff, prop’
<i>tu:ddorfo:ster</i>	(m.)		‘nourishment of offspring’
<i>tu:ddorspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘fertility’
<i>tudenard</i>	(?)		‘a shield’
<i>tu:dor</i>	(n.)	tu:der, tu:dder, tu:ddor	‘offspring, descendant, issue’
<i>tu:dornes</i>	(f.)	tyddernes	‘offspring’
<i>tudu</i>	(f.)		‘shield’
<i>tumbere</i>	(m.)		‘tumbler, dancer, player’
<i>tumbing</i>	(f.)		‘dancing’
<i>tu:n</i>	(m.)		‘enclosure, garden, field, yard; farm, manor; homestead, dwelling, house, mansion; group of houses, village, town. on tu:n ga:n to appear to men’
<i>tu:ncerse</i>	(f.)	tu:ncærse	‘garden-cress, nasturtium’
<i>tu:ncirce</i>	(f.)		‘church in a tu:n’
<i>tu:ncressa</i>	(m.)		‘garden-cress, nasturtium’
<i>tunece</i>	(f.)	tonice, tunice, tunuce	‘under-garment, tunic, coat, toga’

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<i>tunge</i>	(f.)		‘tongue; speech, language. on halre tungan unequivocally?, viva voce?’
<i>tu:ngebu:r</i>	(m.)		‘inhabitant, resident’
<i>tu:ngere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘town-reeve, bailiff, prætor’
<i>tungeðrum</i>	(?)		‘tongue-ligament’
<i>tunglere</i>	(m.)		‘astrologer’
<i>tungol</i>	(nm.)	tungel, tungul	‘luminary, star, planet, constellation’
<i>tungolæ:</i>	(f.)	tungole:	‘astronomy’
<i>tungolcræft</i>	(m.)	tungelcræft	‘star-craft, astronomy’
<i>tungolcræftiga</i>	(m.)	tungolcræftiga, tungelcræftiga, tungelcræftiga, tungulcræftiga, tungulcræftiga	‘magician, astrologer’
<i>tungolcræftwi:se</i>	(f.)	tungelcræftwi:se	‘astronomy’
<i>tungolgesce:ad</i>	(n.)	tungelgesce:ad	‘astrology’
<i>tungolgim</i>	(m.)		‘(bright) star’
<i>tungolspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘astrology’
<i>tungolwi:tega</i>	(m.)		‘star prophet, astrologer’
<i>tu:nho:fe</i>	(f.)		‘ground ivy’
<i>tu:nin cel</i>	(n.)	tu:nyn cel	‘small property, small farm’
<i>tu:nland</i>	(n.)		‘land forming a tu:n or manor’
<i>tu:nmann</i>	(m.)	tu:nesmann	‘villager, rustic, villein’
<i>tu:nmelde</i>	(f.)		‘orach (plant)’
<i>tunne</i>	(f.)		‘tun, cask, barrel’
<i>tunnebotm</i>	(m.)		‘bottom of a cask, drum?’
<i>tu:npre:ost</i>	(m.)		‘village priest’
<i>tu:nræ:d</i>	(m.)		‘town council’
<i>tu:nscipe</i>	(m.)		‘township, population of a village’
<i>tu:nsci:r</i>	(f.)		‘administration of an estate, stewardship’
<i>tunsingwyr t</i>	(f.)	tungilsinwyr t, tuningwyr t	‘white hellebore’
<i>tu:nso:cn</i>	(f.)		‘villarum jura regalia, legal jurisdiction over a village’
<i>tu:nsteall</i>	(m.)		‘farm-stead, farm-yard?’
<i>tu:nstede</i>	(m.)		‘farm-stead?’
<i>tu:nweg</i>	(m.)		‘privata via, by-road’
<i>tu:r</i>	(m.)		‘tower, fortress’
<i>turf</i>	(f.)		‘turf, sod, soil; greensward’
<i>turf gret</i>	(?)		‘turf-pit’
<i>turfhaga</i>	(m.)	tyrfhaga 2	‘grassy plot’
<i>turfhle:ow</i>	(n.)		‘covering of turf’
<i>turl</i>	(f?)		‘ladle’
<i>turning 1</i>	(f.)		‘rotation’
<i>turtla</i>	(m.)		‘turtle-dove’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>turtle</i>	(f.)		‘turtle-dove’
<i>turtur</i>	(m.)		‘turtle-dove’
<i>tu:sc</i>	(m.)	tu:x, twux	‘grinder, canine tooth’
<i>tu:xel</i>	(m.)	tu:xl	‘tusk, canine or molar tooth’
<i>twaddung</i>	(f.)	twædding	‘adulation’
<i>twæ:ming</i>	(f.)		‘parting, division, separation; distinction’
<i>Twelfta 2</i>	(m.)		‘Twelfth day’
<i>Twelftadæg</i>	(m.)		‘Twelfth day’
<i>Twelftamæsseæ:fen</i>	(?)		‘Eve of the Epiphany’
<i>twe:ona</i>	(m.)		‘doubt’
<i>twe:onele:oht</i>	(n.)	twe:onulle:oht	‘twilight’
<i>twe:onung</i>	(f.)	twi:nung, twy:nung, twæ:onung, twe:oung	‘doubt, scruple’
<i>twibill</i>	(n.)		‘(two-edged) axe’
<i>twiccere</i>	(m.)	twicere	‘one who divided up the food in a monastery’
<i>twicen</i>	(f.)	twicene, twicyne, twiccen, twycen, twicyne	‘junction of roads’
<i>twidæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘two-thirds’
<i>twifealdnes</i>	(f.)	twifieldnes	‘duplicity; irresolution; duplication’
<i>twig</i>	(n.)	twiga 1	‘twig, branch, shoot, small tree’
<i>twigilde 3</i>	(sb.)		‘paying double, liable to a double fine’
<i>twiheolor</i>	(f.)		‘balance’
<i>twihwyrft</i>	(m.)		‘double period’
<i>twihynde 2</i>	(?)	twihinde 2	‘a wergild of 200 shillings’
<i>twihyndeman</i>	(m.)		‘man of the twihynde class’
<i>twi:n</i>	(n.)		‘double thread, twist, twine, linen-thread, linen, (byssus)’
<i>twinwurm</i>	(m.)		‘buprestis, small insect’
<i>twiræ:dnes</i>	(f.)	twyræ:dnes, twirednes	‘disagreement, discord, sedition’
<i>twisehtnes</i>	(f.)		‘dissension, disagreement’
<i>twisla</i>	(m.)		‘confluence, junction’
<i>twislung</i>	(f.)	twiflung	‘division, partition; difference’
<i>twispræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘double speech, deceit, detraction’
<i>twispræ:cnes</i>	(f.)	twyspræ:cnes, twyspe:cnes	‘double speech, detraction’
<i>twiwæ:g</i>	(f.)		‘pair of scales’
<i>twiweg</i>	(m.)		‘junction of two roads’
<i>ty:dernes 1</i>	(f.)	tyddernes	‘branch’
<i>ty:driend</i>	(m.)		‘propagator’
<i>ty:drung</i>	(f.)		‘propagation, production; branch; weakness, sterility’

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<i>tyge</i>	(m.)	tige, tege	‘drawing together, pulling, tug, pull; leading (water); draught (of water); inference, statement’
<i>tygeho:c</i>	(m.)	tigeho:c	‘hook for pulling’
<i>tygehorn</i>	(m.)	tigehorn	‘cupping-horn’
<i>tygel</i>	(m.)	tigl 2	‘pulling-rope, rein’
<i>tygele</i>	(f.)		‘murenula, lamprey?’
<i>tyht 1</i>	(m.)	tiht 2	‘instruction, training, habit; going, course, motion, progress; region’
<i>tyhten</i>	(f.)		‘incitement, excitement’
<i>tyhtend</i>	(m.)		‘inciter, instigator’
<i>tyhtere</i>	(m.)	tihtere	‘inciter, enticer’
<i>tyhting</i>	(f.)	tihting, teting	‘incitement, impulse, instigation, exhortation, suggestion, instruction, advice; enticement, allurement’
<i>tyhtnes</i>	(f.)	tihtnes	‘inward impulse, instinct, conviction’
<i>tyldsyle</i>	(f.)		‘tent’
<i>tyncen</i>	(n.)		‘bladder?; little tub’
<i>tynder</i>	(f.)	tender, tinder, tunder, tyndre, tyndren	‘tinder, fuel; cautery’
<i>tyndercynn</i>	(n.)		‘combustible’
<i>tyrdelu</i>	(np.)	tyrdlu	‘droppings, small pieces of excrement’
<i>tyrfhaga 1</i>	(f.)		‘hoe, mattock’
<i>tyrngeat</i>	(n.)		‘turnstile’
<i>tyrning</i>	(f.)	turning 2	‘turning round, rotation; rotundity, roundness; crookedness, deceit’
<i>tyrwa</i>	(m.)	tyrewa, tyrewe	‘tar, resin’
<i>tyrwe</i>	(f.)		‘tar, resin’
<i>tysca</i>	(m.)		‘buzzard’
<i>tyslung</i>	(f.)		‘dressing’
<i>tysse</i>	(f.)		‘coarse cloth’
<i>ðæc</i>	(n.)	ðeac	‘covering, roof of a building; thatch’
<i>ðæce</i>	(f.)		‘covering, roof of a building; thatch’
<i>ðæcele</i>	(f.)	ðacele, ðecele, ðæccille, ðæcile, fæcele 2	‘torch, lamp, light’
<i>ðæctigile</i>	(f.)		‘roof-tile’
<i>ðæslignes</i>	(f.)		‘fitness, convenience’
<i>ðæ:sma</i>	(m.)		‘leaven, yeast’
<i>ðafetere</i>	(m.)	ðafettere	‘one who acquiesces in, or condones, what is wrong’
<i>ða:n 2</i>	(n.)		‘irrigated land’

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<i>ðancmetung</i>	(f.)	<i>ðancmetegung,</i> <i>ðoncmetung,</i> <i>ðancmeotung</i>	‘deliberation, thought’
<i>ðancung</i>	(f.)	<i>ðæncung</i>	‘thanking, thanksgiving’
<i>ðancword</i>	(n.)		‘thanks’
<i>ðeaht</i>	(n.)	<i>ðæht, ðe:ht</i>	‘counsel, advice, design’
<i>ðearf 1</i>	(f.)	<i>ðærf 3, ðarf, ðerf</i> <i>2, ðyrf 2, ðorf 2</i>	‘need, necessity, want, behoof. to: <i>ðearfe</i> as is needed; according to what is needed; benefit, profit, advantage, utility; trouble, hardship, privation, distress, danger; duty, employment’
<i>ðearfa 1</i>	(m.)	<i>ðærfa 2, ðeorfa 2</i>	‘poor man, pauper, beggar’
<i>ðearfednes</i>	(f.)	<i>ðearfendnes</i>	‘poverty’
<i>ðearfend</i>	(m.)	<i>ðearfigend,</i> <i>ðorfend,</i> <i>ðorfigend</i>	‘poor man’
<i>ðearflicnes</i>	(f.)	<i>ðerflicnes</i>	‘want, poverty’
<i>ðearlwi:snes</i>	(f.)		‘severity, strictness’
<i>ðearm</i>	(m.)	<i>ðarm, ðerm</i>	‘gut, entrail’
<i>ðearmgewind</i>	(n.)	<i>ðearmwind</i>	‘windpipe’
<i>ðearmgyrd</i>	(m.)		‘girdle, belt’
<i>ðe:ater</i>	(m?)		‘theatre’
<i>ðe:aw 1</i>	(m.)	<i>ða:w 1</i>	‘usage, custom, habit, conduct, disposition; (in pl.) virtues, (good) manners, morals, morality’
<i>ðe:awfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘obedience, discipline’
<i>ðeccend</i>	(m.)		‘protector, defender’
<i>ðecen</i>	(f.)	<i>ðæcen</i>	‘thatch, tile, covering, roof; house’
<i>ðefel</i>	(?)		‘mulled wine?’
<i>ðegn</i>	(m.)	<i>degn, ðægn,</i> <i>ðegen, ðægen,</i> <i>ðegin, ðæ:n, ðe:n,</i> <i>ðeng</i>	‘servant, minister, retainer, vassal, follower, disciple; freeman, master (as opposed to slave); courtier, noble (official, as distinguished from hereditary); military attendant, warrior, hero’
<i>ðegn-gylde</i>	(n.)		‘legal money value of a thane’
<i>ðegnhyse</i>	(m.)		‘attendant, retainer’
<i>ðegnlagu</i>	(f.)		‘rights, duties or privileges of a thane’
<i>ðegn-ræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘thaneship, service’
<i>ðegnriht</i>	(n.)		‘rights or privileges of a thane’
<i>ðegnscipe</i>	(m.)		‘service, duty; ability; manliness, valour; body of retainers’
<i>ðegnscolu</i>	(f.)		‘band of vassals’
<i>ðegnsorh</i>	(f.)		‘sorrow for loss of thanes’
<i>ðegnweorud</i>	(n.)		‘band of followers’

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<i>ðegnwer</i>	(m.)		‘thane’s wergild’
<i>ðel</i>	(n.)	ðell	‘board, plank, (metal) plate’
<i>ðelbrycg</i>	(f.)		‘bridge of planks’
<i>ðellfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘fastness made of planks, ship, ark’
<i>ðelma</i>	(m.)		‘noose, snare’
<i>ðelneðung</i>	(?)		‘some kind of plant’
<i>ðengel</i>	(m.)		‘prince, king, lord, ruler’
<i>ðe:nest</i>	(f.)	ðe:onest	‘service, entertainment’
<i>ðe:nestmann</i>	(m.)	ðe:onestmann	‘serving-man, retainer’
<i>ðe:nestre</i>	(f.)		‘servant, handmaiden’
<i>ðe:ningfæt</i>	(n.)		‘serving-vessel’
<i>ðe:ningga:st</i>	(m.)		‘ministering spirit’
<i>ðe:ninghu:s</i>	(n.)		‘workshop’
<i>ðe:ningmann</i>	(m.)	ðe:nigmann	‘serving-man’
<i>ðe:nisc</i>	(?)		‘(religious) service’
<i>ðenning</i>	(f.)		‘stretching, extension’
<i>ðenung</i>	(?)	ðegnung (BT)	‘service, ministry; (pl.) attendants, retinue; use; church service, mass-book; meal-time, meal’
<i>ðe:nung</i>	(?)	ðe:gnung	‘service, ministry; (pl.) attendants, retinue; use; church service, mass-book; meal-time, meal’
<i>ðe:nungbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘book for divine service, mass-book; Leviticus’
<i>ðe:nungwerod</i>	(n.)		‘body of serving-men’
<i>ðe:od 1</i>	(f.)		‘people, nation, tribe; region, country, province; men, war-troop, retainers; language; (in pl.) Gentiles’
<i>ðe:od 2</i>	(?)		‘fellowship’
<i>ðe:odbealu</i>	(n.)		‘public calamity’
<i>ðe:odbu:ende</i>	(mp.)		‘earth-dwellers, mortals’
<i>ðe:odcwe:n</i>	(f.)		‘queen, empress’
<i>ðe:odcyning</i>	(m.)		‘monarch; God’
<i>ðe:odegsa</i>	(m.)		‘general terror’
<i>ðe:oden</i>	(m.)		‘chief of a tribe, ruler, prince, king; God, Christ’
<i>ðe:odend</i>	(m.)		‘translator’
<i>ðe:odengeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘separation from one’s lord (through his death)’
<i>ðe:odenma:ðm</i>	(m.)	ðe:odenma:dm	‘treasure given by a prince’
<i>ðe:odensto:l</i>	(m.)		‘throne’
<i>ðe:odeorðe</i>	(f.)		‘inhabited earth’
<i>ðe:odfe:ond</i>	(m.)		‘public enemy; archfiend’
<i>ðe:odfruma</i>	(m.)		‘prince, ruler’
<i>ðe:odgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘people’s treasure, great possession’

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<i>ðe:odguma</i>	(m.)		‘man, warrior, retainer’
<i>ðe:odhere</i>	(m.)		‘national army, host’
<i>ðe:odisc 1</i>	(n.)		‘speech, language’
<i>ðe:odland</i>	(n.)		‘inhabited land, district, country, empire; the continent’
<i>ðe:odla:reow</i>	(?)		‘great teacher’
<i>ðe:odli:cetere</i>	(m.)		‘public deceiver, arch-hypocrite’
<i>ðe:odloga</i>	(m.)		‘arch-liar’
<i>ðe:odmægen</i>	(n.)		‘troop, host’
<i>ðe:odsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘public pest, criminal’
<i>ðe:odscipe</i>	(m.)	<i>ðe:atscipe</i>	‘nation, people, community, population; connection, association; discipline, training, teaching, instruction, testimony; learning, erudition; administration, law, authority; conduct’
<i>ðe:odstefn</i>	(m.)		‘tribe, nation’
<i>ðe:odðre:a</i>	(fm.)		‘general distress’
<i>ðe:odwiga</i>	(m.)		‘great warrior’
<i>ðe:odwita</i>	(m.)		‘learned man; senator’
<i>ðe:odwundor</i>	(n.)		‘great wonder’
<i>ðe:of 1</i>	(m.)	<i>ðæ:f 1, ðe:af, ðe:f 1, ðy:f 1</i>	‘criminal, thief, robber’
<i>ðe:of 2</i>	(f.)	<i>ðæ:f 2, ðe:f 2, ðy:f 2</i>	‘theft’
<i>ðe:ofdenn</i>	(n.)		‘robber’s cave’
<i>ðe:ofend</i>	(m.)	<i>ðe:ofunt</i>	‘thieving, theft’
<i>ðe:offeng</i>	(m.)		‘seizure of thieves by an owner on his own land; right to fines payable on conviction for theft?’
<i>ðe:ofgild</i>	(n.)		‘payment for theft’
<i>ðe:ofmann</i>	(m.)		‘robber, brigand’
<i>ðe:ofsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘robber’
<i>ðe:ofscip</i>	(n.)	<i>ðe:bscip</i>	‘pirate-ship’
<i>ðe:ofscolu</i>	(f.)	<i>ðe:ofsceolu</i>	‘band of robbers’
<i>ðe:ofscyldig</i>	(f.)		‘guilty of theft’
<i>ðe:ofslege</i>	(m.)		‘slaying of a thief’
<i>ðe:ofsliht</i>	(m.)		‘slaying of a thief’
<i>ðe:ofung</i>	(f.)		‘thieving’
<i>ðe:ofwracu</i>	(f.)		‘punishment for theft’
<i>ðe:oging</i>	(f.)		‘increase, profit; advance, progress’
<i>ðe:oh</i>	(n.)	<i>ðe:h 2, ði:h, ðegð</i>	‘thigh, hip’
<i>ðe:ohече</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the thigh’
<i>ðe:ohgelæ:te</i>	(n.)		‘thigh-joint’
<i>ðe:ohgeweald</i>	(np.)		‘genitalia’
<i>ðe:ohhweorfa</i>	(m.)		‘knee-cap’
<i>ðe:ohscanca</i>	(m.)		‘thigh-bone’

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<i>ðe:ohseax</i>	(n.)	ðe:ohsæx	‘hip-sword, short sword, dirk’
<i>ðe:ohwræc</i>	(m.)		‘pain in the thigh’
<i>ðe:or</i>	(m?)		‘inflammation?’
<i>ðe:ora:dl</i>	(f.)		‘inflammation? blistering heat?’
<i>ðe:ordrenc</i>	(m.)		‘a drink used for inflammation’
<i>ðeorf 2</i>	(n.)	ðærƿ 4, ðerf 3, ðorf 3, ðearf 3, ðorof 2	‘unleavened bread’
<i>ðeorfdagas</i>	(mp.)		‘days of unleavened bread’
<i>ðeorfhla:f</i>	(m.)		‘loaf of unleavened bread’
<i>ðeorfling</i>	(m.)		‘unleavened bread’
<i>ðeorfnes</i>	(f.)		‘freedom from leaven, purity’
<i>ðeorfscold</i>	(n.)		‘unleavened bread’
<i>ðeorfsymbol</i>	(n.)		‘feast of unleavened bread’
<i>ðe:orgerid</i>	(n.)		‘inflammation?’
<i>ðe:orwærc</i>	(m.)		‘inflammatory disease?’
<i>ðe:orwenn</i>	(f.)		‘inflammatory tumour or blister, carbuncle’
<i>ðe:orwurm</i>	(m.)		‘inflammatory (parasitic) worm’
<i>ðe:orwyr̥t</i>	(f.)		‘fleabane’
<i>ðe:ostorcofa</i>	(m.)		‘dark chamber’
<i>ðe:ostorfulnes</i>	(f.)	ðe:stofulnes, ðy:sterfulnes	‘darkness’
<i>ðe:ostorloca</i>	(m.)		‘tomb’
<i>ðe:ostornes</i>	(f.)	ðæ:stornes, ðæ:sternes, ði:stornes, ðy:stornes, ði:sternes	‘darkness’
<i>ðe:ostre 1</i>	(n.)		‘darkness, gloom’
<i>ðe:ostru</i>	(f.)	ði:stru, ði:estru, ðy:stru, ðe:ostre 3, ðre:ostru	‘darkness, gloom’
<i>ðe:ostrung</i>	(f.)	ðy:strung	‘twilight, gloom’
<i>ðe:ote</i>	(f.)		‘torrent, fountain, cataract, waterfall; conduit, pipe’
<i>ðe:ow 1</i>	(fm.)	ða:w 2, ðe:owa, ðe:a 1, ðe:aw 2, ðe:o, te:ow	‘servant, slave’
<i>ðe:owcnapa</i>	(m.)		‘bondservant’
<i>ðe:owdo:m</i>	(m.)	ðe:ado:m, ðe:awdo:m	‘slavery, servitude, service, vassalage, subjection; divine service’
<i>ðe:owdo:mha:d</i>	(m.)		‘service’
<i>ðe:owe</i>	(f.)	ðe:owen, ðe:owene, ðe:owin, ðe:owu	‘female slave, handmaiden’
<i>ðe:owha:d</i>	(m.)		‘servitude, service’
<i>ðe:owincel</i>	(n.)	ði:owincel	‘little servant’
<i>ðe:owing</i>	(f.)	ðy:wing	‘threat, reproof’

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<i>ðe:owmann</i>	(m.)		‘servant’
<i>ðe:owny:d</i>	(f.)	<i>ðe:owne:d,</i> <i>ð:eony:d</i>	‘serfdom, slavery’
<i>ðe:owot</i>	(n.)	<i>ðe:owæt, ðe:owet,</i> <i>ðe:owut, ðe:owt</i>	‘service, ministry, servitude, bondage’
<i>ðe:owotdo:m</i>	(m.)	<i>ðe:owatdo:m</i>	‘service’
<i>ðe:owtling</i>	(m.)	<i>ðe:owetling</i>	‘servant, slave’
<i>ðe:owtscipe</i>	(m.)		‘service’
<i>ðe:owwracu</i>	(f.)	<i>ðe:owracu</i>	‘commination, threat, threatening’
<i>ðeox</i>	(?)		‘hunting-spear’
<i>ðerscel</i>	(f.)	<i>ðyrscel</i>	‘flail’
<i>ðerscelflo:r</i>	(f.)	<i>ðirscelfo:r,</i> <i>ðirscelflo:r,</i> <i>ðriscelflo:r</i>	‘threshing-floor’
<i>ðerscing</i>	(f.)		‘thrashing’
<i>ðerscold</i>	(m.)	<i>ðerswald,</i> <i>ðerswold,</i> <i>ðerxwold,</i> <i>ðerxold, ðærscold,</i> <i>ðærswald,</i> <i>ðærswold,</i> <i>ðærxwold,</i> <i>ðærxold,</i> <i>ðeorscold,</i> <i>ðeorswald,</i> <i>ðeorswold,</i> <i>ðeorxwold,</i> <i>ðeorxold,</i> <i>ðirscold,</i> <i>ðirswald,</i> <i>ðirswold,</i> <i>ðirxwold, ðirxold,</i> <i>ðyrscold,</i> <i>ðyrswald,</i> <i>ðyrswold,</i> <i>ðyrxwold,</i> <i>ðyrxold,</i> <i>ðerexwold,</i> <i>ðræswald,</i> <i>ðræxcold,</i> <i>ðrecswald,</i> <i>ðreoxwold,</i> <i>ðrescold,</i> <i>ðreswald</i>	‘threshold, border, limit’
<i>ðiccet</i>	(n.)	<i>ðicce 3</i>	‘thick bushes, thicket’
<i>ðicnes</i>	(f.)	<i>ðiccnas</i>	‘thickness, density, viscosity, hardness; depth; anything thick or heavy (as clouds or rain), darkness; thicket’
<i>ðidercyme</i>	(m.)		‘a coming hither’
<i>ði:efefeoh</i>	(n.)		‘stolen goods’
<i>ði:efð</i>	(f.)	<i>ðe:fð, ðe:ofð,</i> <i>ðy:fð, ðe:ofet,</i>	‘theft; stolen goods’

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		<i>ðe:owð, ðy:wð</i>	
<i>ðigen</i>	(f.)	<i>ðin, ðy:n, ði:en,</i> <i>ðy:an</i>	‘receiving, taking (of food or drink), eating; food or drink’
<i>ðiling</i>	(f.)	<i>ðyling</i>	‘boarding, floor; table’
<i>ðille</i>	(n.)		‘thin board, plank, flooring’
<i>ðimiama</i>	(m.)		‘incense’
<i>ði:nen</i>	(f.)	<i>ði:enen, ðignen,</i> <i>ði:nnen</i>	‘maid-servant, handmaid; mid-wife’
<i>ðing</i>	(n.)	<i>ðinc</i>	‘thing, creature; object, property; cause, motive, reason; law-suit; event, affair, act, deed, enterprise; condition, circumstances; contest, discussion, meeting, council, assembly; court of justice; point, respect. <i>mid na:num ðingum</i> (adv.) not at all. <i>for his ðingum</i> for his sake. <i>for ðisum ðingum</i> for this reason. <i>be fullum ðingum</i> abundantly. <i>æ:nige ðinga</i> anyhow, in any way, somehow. <i>raðost ðinga</i> at the earliest. <i>ælcas ðinges</i> entirely, in every respect’
<i>ðingestre</i>	(f.)		‘female advocate, mediatrix’
<i>ðingemearc</i>	(n.)		‘reckoning of time, allotted time’
<i>ðingræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘intercession, pleading, mediation, intervention’
<i>ðingstede</i>	(m.)		‘place of assembly’
<i>ðingsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘meeting-place, place of council; place where ways meet, village; market’
<i>ði:r</i>	(f.)		‘a female servant’
<i>ði:sl</i>	(f.)	<i>ði:hsl, ði:xl</i>	‘waggon-pole, pole, shaft’
<i>ði:sle</i>	(f.)		‘waggon-pole, pole, shaft’
<i>ðistel</i>	(m.)	<i>ðystel</i>	‘thistle’
<i>ðistelgeblæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘blister caused by thistle’
<i>ðistelle:ag</i>	(m.)		‘thistle-covered meadow?’
<i>ðisteltwige</i>	(f.)		‘a kind of bird, goldfinch? linnet?’
<i>ði:stra</i>	(m.)	<i>ðri:stra</i>	‘trace, article of harness’
<i>ðiustra</i>	(?)		‘endive, chicory (BT)’
<i>ðo: I</i>	(f.)		‘clay, loom’
<i>ðoden</i>	(n.)	<i>ðo:den</i>	‘whirlwind, high wind, whirlpool’
<i>ðoft</i>	(f.)	<i>ðofte</i>	‘bench for rowers’
<i>ðo:he</i>	(f.)	<i>ðo: 2</i>	‘clay’
<i>ðol</i>	(m.)	<i>ðoll</i>	‘thole, oar-pin’
<i>ðolebyrdnes</i>	(f.)	<i>ðolibyrdnes</i>	‘endurance’
<i>ðolle</i>	(f.)		‘saucepan; instrument on which a martyr was burnt’
<i>ðolmo:d 2</i>	(m.)	<i>ðolemo:d 2</i>	‘patience’
<i>ðolmo:dnes</i>	(f.)	<i>ðolemo:dnes (BT)</i>	‘forbearance, patience’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>ðolung</i>	(f.)		‘passion’
<i>ðor</i>	(m.)	<i>ður</i>	‘Thor’
<i>ðorn</i>	(m.)	<i>ðyrn</i>	‘thorn, thorn-bush; name of the rune for <i>ð</i> ’
<i>ðorngelæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘blister caused by a thorn’
<i>ðorning</i>	(m.)		‘thorny place’
<i>ðornrind</i>	()		‘thorn-bark’
<i>ðornðy:fel</i>	(m.)		‘thorn bush’
<i>ðorp</i>	(m.)	<i>ðrop</i>	‘farm; village’
<i>ðost</i>	(m.)		‘dung’
<i>ðoterung</i>	(f.)		‘groaning, wailing’
<i>ðo:ðor</i>	(m.)	<i>ðo:ðer, ðo:dor</i>	‘ball’
<i>ðracu</i>	(f.)		‘pressure, fury, storm, violence; onrush, attack’
<i>ðræchwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘time of misery’
<i>ðræcwi:g</i>	(m.)		‘violent combat’
<i>ðræcwudu</i>	(m.)	<i>ðrecwudu</i>	‘spear’
<i>ðræ:d</i>	(m.)	<i>ðre:d, ðre:t 2</i>	‘thread’
<i>ðræft</i>	(n.)		‘contentiousness’
<i>ðræ:l</i>	(m.)	<i>ðre:al 2, ðra:ll 1</i>	‘serf, thrall’
<i>ðræ:lriht</i>	(n.)		‘serf’s right’
<i>ðræ:s</i>	(?)	<i>ðre:s</i>	‘fringe, hem’
<i>ðræ:stnes</i>	(f.)		‘trouble, pain, grief’
<i>ðræ:stung</i>	(f.)		‘affliction, torment’
<i>ðrafung</i>	(f.)		‘reproof, correction’
<i>ðra:g</i>	(f.)	<i>ðra:h</i>	‘space of time, time, while, period, season; occasion; evil times; paroxysm. <i>ðra:ge</i> for a time, some time, long time. <i>ðra:gum</i> at times, sometimes. <i>ealle ðra:ge</i> all the time, continually. <i>sume ðra:ge</i> at times’
<i>ðra:gma:l</i>	(n.)		‘unhappy time’
<i>ðra:were</i>	(m.)		‘perverse person’
<i>ðra:wingspinl</i>	(f.)		‘crisping-pin’
<i>ðre:a</i>	(mf.)	<i>ðra:, ðra:wu</i>	‘threat, menace, abuse; rebuke, castigation; oppression, attack; calamity, throe’
<i>ðre:agend</i>	(m.)		‘reprover’
<i>ðre:agung</i>	(f.)	<i>ðræ:gung, ðræ:ging, ðre:awung, ðræ:wung, ðre:ang, ðre:aung, ðri:dung</i>	‘threatening, reproof, correction’
<i>ðre:al 1</i>	(f.)	<i>ðra:ll 2</i>	‘discipline, correction, punishment; reproof; threat’
<i>ðre:ani:ed</i>	(f.)	<i>ðre:ane:d, ðre:any:d</i>	‘affliction, misery, distress, calamity’

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<i>ðre:ani:edla</i>	(m.)	<i>ðre:ane:dla,</i> <i>ðre:any:dla</i>	‘affliction, misfortune’
<i>ðre:ap</i>	(m.)		‘troop, band’
<i>ðre:apung</i>	(f.)		‘reproof’
<i>ðre:aswinge</i>	(f.)		‘chastisement’
<i>ðre:at</i>	(m.)	<i>ðre:ot, ðre:t 1</i>	‘press, crowd, throng, host, troop; oppression, coercion, calamity; threatening’
<i>ðre:atend</i>	(m.)		‘violent person’
<i>ðre:atnes</i>	(f.)		‘affliction, tribulation’
<i>ðre:atung</i>	(f.)		‘threatening, compulsion, ill- usage; correction, reproof’
<i>ðre:aweorc</i>	(n.)		‘misery’
<i>ðreax</i>	(?)	<i>ðreacs, ðrex,</i> <i>ðreahs</i>	‘rotteness, rubbish, refuse’
<i>ðrece</i>	(m.)		‘force, violence; weariness’
<i>ðrefe</i>	(?)		‘a measure of corn or fodder’
<i>ðreodung</i>	(f.)	<i>ðridung</i>	‘deliberation, consideration; scruple, hesitation’
<i>ðre:ohund</i>	(n.)		‘three hundred’
<i>ðre:oniht</i>	(f.)		‘period of three days’
<i>ðrep</i>	(?)	<i>drep</i>	‘fornix’
<i>ðre:pel</i>	(m.)	<i>ðri:epel (Sweet)</i>	‘a torture instrument of three stakes’
<i>ðriddandæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘third part’
<i>ðrili:ðe</i>	(n.)	<i>trilidi</i>	‘a year with an extra month (a third, named <i>liða</i>)’
<i>ðrimen</i>	(?)	<i>ðrymen</i>	‘a third part’
<i>ðrimeolce</i>	(n.)	<i>ðrimilce,</i> <i>Trimilchi</i>	‘May’
<i>ðrimilcemo:nað</i>	(m.)	<i>ðrymilcemo:nað,</i> <i>ðrimylcemo:nað</i>	‘May, Men’
<i>ðrines</i>	(f.)	<i>ðrynes, ðrynnes,</i> <i>ðrinnes</i>	‘Trinity’
<i>ðri:stlæ:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘boldness’
<i>ðri:stling</i>	(m.)		‘bold person?, thrush’
<i>ðri:stnes</i>	(f.)	<i>ðri:snes</i>	‘rashness, boldness’
<i>ðriðing</i>	(?)	<i>ðrihing</i>	‘third part of a county, riding’
<i>ðriðinggere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘governor or sheriff of a <i>ðriðing</i> ’
<i>ðroc</i>	(n.)		‘table; piece of wood on which the ploughshare is fixed’
<i>ðro:h 1</i>	(?)	<i>tro:h 2</i>	‘rancor’
<i>ðroht 1</i>	(m.)		‘exertion, labour, endurance, toil, trouble, suffering’
<i>ðrosm</i>	(m.)	<i>ðearsm, ðryosm</i>	‘smoke, vapour’
<i>ðrostle</i>	(f.)	<i>ðrosle, strosle,</i> <i>ðro:stle</i>	‘throstle, thrush’
<i>ðrotbolla</i>	(m.)		‘gullet, windpipe, larynx’
<i>ðrote</i>	(f.)	<i>ðrotu, ðrota</i>	‘throat’
<i>ðro:wend</i>	(m.)	<i>ðre:awend</i>	‘serpent, scorpion, basilisk’

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<i>ðro:were</i>	(m.)		‘sufferer, martyr’
<i>ðro:werha:d</i>	(m.)	<i>ðro:wetha:d</i>	‘martyrdom’
<i>ðro:wiendha:d</i>	(m.)	<i>ðro:wendha:d</i>	‘martyrdom’
<i>ðro:wung</i>	(f.)	<i>ðro:ung</i>	‘suffering; passion, martyrdom; painful symptom; anniversary of martyrdom’
<i>ðro:wungdæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of martyrdom’
<i>ðro:wungræ:ding</i>	(f.)		‘reading about martyrs, martyrology’
<i>ðro:wungti:d</i>	(f.)		‘time of suffering’
<i>ðro:wungti:ma</i>	(n.)		‘time of suffering’
<i>ðru:h</i>	(fmn.)	<i>ðry:h, ðu:rh</i>	‘pipe, trough; tomb, coffin’
<i>ðrustfell</i>	(n.)		‘leprosy’
<i>ðru:tung</i>	(f.)		‘anger, pride; threatening’
<i>ðrycnes</i>	(f.)		‘tribulation, affliction’
<i>ðrydægðyrn</i>	(?)		‘period of three days’
<i>ðrymcyme</i>	(m.)		‘glorious coming’
<i>ðrymcyning</i>	(m.)		‘glorious king, king of glory, God’
<i>ðrymdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘glory, glorious judgement’
<i>ðrymm</i>	(m.)	<i>ðremm, ðrim, ðrym</i>	‘multitude, host, troop; torrent; force, power, might, ability; glory, majesty, splendour’
<i>ðrymma</i>	(m.)	<i>ðremma</i>	‘brave man, hero’
<i>ðrymri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘realm of glory, heaven’
<i>ðrymseld</i>	(n.)		‘seat of honour, throne’
<i>ðrymsetl</i>	(n.)		‘seat of honour, throne’
<i>ðrymwealdend 2</i>	(m.)		‘lord of glory’
<i>ðryng</i>	(sb.)	<i>ðring</i>	‘conduit, channel?’
<i>ðrysce</i>	(f.)	<i>ðræsce, ðrisce, ðrysce</i>	‘thrush’
<i>ðry:ð</i>	(f.)	<i>ðri:ð, ðry:ðo, ðry:ðu</i>	‘might, power, force, strength; majesty, glory, splendour; multitude, troop, host’
<i>ðry:ðærn</i>	(n.)		‘noble house, palace’
<i>ðry:ðbearn</i>	(n.)		‘strong youth’
<i>ðry:ðbord</i>	(n.)		‘strong shield’
<i>ðry:ðcyning</i>	(m.)		‘king of glory, God’
<i>ðry:ðgesteald</i>	(n.)		‘noble dwelling, palace’
<i>ðry:ðweorc</i>	(n.)		‘mighty work’
<i>ðry:ðword</i>	(n.)		‘lofty discourse’
<i>ðu:f</i>	(m.)		‘tuft; banner, standard, crest’
<i>ðu:ft</i>	(m.)		‘thicket’
<i>ðu:ma</i>	(m.)		‘thumb’
<i>ðumle</i>	(sbpl.)		‘entrails’
<i>ðung</i>	(m.)		‘a poisonous plant, wolf’s-bane, aconite, nightshade?’
<i>ðunor</i>	(m.)	<i>ðunar, ðuner, ðunur, ðunnur</i>	‘thunder; thuncer-clap; the god Thunder, Thor; Jupiter’

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<i>ðunorbodu</i>	(f.)		‘sea-bream?’
<i>ðunorclæ:fre</i>	(f.)		‘bugle (plant)’
<i>ðunorra:d</i>	(f.)		‘thunder, thundering’
<i>ðunorra:dstefn</i>	(f.)		‘voice of thunder’
<i>ðunorsliht</i>	(m.)		‘thunderstroke’
<i>ðunorwyr̥t</i>	(f.)		‘thunder-wort, houseleek’
<i>ðunresdæg</i>	(m.)	ðuresdæg, ðurresdæg, ðursdæg	‘Thursday’
<i>ðunreslege</i>	(m.)		‘thunder-clap’
<i>ðunresniht</i>	(f.)		‘Thursday eve, Wednesday night’
<i>ðunring</i>	(f.)		‘thundering’
<i>ðunung</i>	(f.)	ðunnung	‘creaking, noise, din’
<i>ðunwang</i>	(f.)	ðunweng, ðunwong, ðunwange, ðunwænge, ðunwenge	‘temple (of the head)’
<i>ðurhfær</i>	(n.)		‘secret place’
<i>ðurhfæreld</i>	(?)		‘transitus’
<i>ðurhfarennes</i>	(f.)		‘inner chamber’
<i>ðurhfe:re 2</i>	(n.)		‘secret chamber’
<i>ðurhgefeht</i>	(n.)	ðorhgefeht	‘war’
<i>ðurhlo:cung</i>	(f.)		‘preface, introduction’
<i>ðurhtogennes</i>	(f.)		‘a religious reading at monastic meal-times’
<i>ðurhwunenes</i>	(f.)		‘perseverance’
<i>ðurhwunung</i>	(f.)		‘perseverance, persistency; continued residence’
<i>ðurhwunungnes</i>	(?)		‘perseverance’
<i>ðurruc</i>	(m.)		‘small ship? hold of a ship?’
<i>ðurst</i>	(m.)	ðyrst, ðirst	‘thirst’
<i>ðu:sendealdor</i>	(m.)		‘captain of a thousand men’
<i>ðu:sendealdorman</i>	(m.)		‘captain of a thousand men’
<i>ðu:sendgeri:m</i>	(n.)		‘computation by thousands’
<i>ðu:sendgetel</i>	(n.)		‘a thousand’
<i>ðu:sendmann</i>	(m.)		‘captain of a thousand’
<i>ðu:sendri:ca</i>	(m.)		‘chief of a thousand’
<i>ðwæ:le</i>	(f.)	ðwe:le	‘a band, fillet (BT)’
<i>ðwang</i>	(mf.)	ðwæng, ðweng, ðwong	‘thong, band, strap, cord; phylactery’
<i>ðwe:al</i>	(n.)	ðwæ:l, ðwe:l, ðwe:hl, hwe:al	‘washing, bath, laver; soap; ointment’
<i>ðwearm</i>	(m?)	ðwarm	‘cutting tool’
<i>ðwe:ora</i>	(m.)		‘depravity; perversity (BT)’
<i>ðweorhfero</i>	(np.)	ðweorhferu, ðweorhfyri	‘cross-furrow’
<i>ðwe:orscipe</i>	(m.)		‘perversity’

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<i>ðwe:re</i>	(f.)	<i>ðwæ:re</i>	‘pestle’
<i>ðwiril</i>	(m.)		‘handle of a churn, whisk’
<i>ðy:fel</i>	(m.)	<i>ðe:fel, ðy:ðel</i>	‘shrub, bush, copse, thicket’
<i>ðy:feðorn</i>	(m.)	<i>ðyfeðorn, ðe:feðorn, ðe:ofeðorn, ði:feðorn, ðe:faðorn, ðefonðorn</i>	‘hawthorn? bramble?’
<i>ðyften</i>	(f.)	<i>ðeften</i>	‘handmaid’
<i>ðylcræft</i>	(m.)	<i>ðelcræft</i>	‘elocution, rhetoric’
<i>ðyle</i>	(m.)		‘speaker, orator; jester’
<i>ðy:mel</i>	(m.)		‘thumbstall, thimble’
<i>ðynnes</i>	(f.)	<i>ðinnes</i>	‘lack of density, tenuity, fluidity; poverty, feebleness (of sight)’
<i>ðynnung</i>	(f.)	<i>ðynung</i>	‘thinning, act of making thin’
<i>ðyrel 1</i>	(n.)	<i>ðy:rel 2, ðirel, ðyrl 2, ðryl 2, ðerl</i>	‘hole, opening, aperture, perforation’
<i>ðyrelhu:s</i>	(n.)	<i>ðrylhu:s</i>	‘turner’s workshop’
<i>ðyrelung</i>	(f.)		‘piercing’
<i>ðyrncin</i>	(n?)		‘kind of thorn’
<i>ðyrne</i>	(f.)		‘thorn-bush, bramble’
<i>ðyrnet 1</i>	(n.)		‘thorn, bramble, thorn-thicket’
<i>ðyrs</i>	(m.)		‘giant, demon, wizard’
<i>u:der</i>	(n.)		‘udder’
<i>u:f 1</i>	(m.)	<i>hu:f 1</i>	‘owl; vulture’
<i>u:f 2</i>	(m.)	<i>hu:f 2</i>	‘uvula’
<i>uferung</i>	(f.)		‘delay’
<i>ufeward 2</i>	(sb.)	<i>ufewerd 2, ufeward 2, ufwerd 2</i>	‘upper part, outside’
<i>u:ht</i>	(m.)		‘twilight, dusk, early morning, dawn; nocturns. on u:htan at day- break. to: u:hates towards dawn’
<i>u:htanti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘time of nocturns’
<i>u:htcearu</i>	(f.)		‘sorrow at dawn’
<i>u:hte</i>	(f.)		‘twilight, dusk, early morning, dawn; nocturns. on u:htan at day- break. to: u:hates towards dawn’
<i>u:htfloga</i>	(m.)		‘twilight-flier, dragon’
<i>u:htgebed</i>	(n.)		‘morning prayer, matins’
<i>u:hthlem</i>	(m.)		‘crash at dawn’
<i>u:htsang</i>	(m.)	<i>u:tsang</i>	‘morning song, matins; nocturns’
<i>u:htsceaða</i>	(m.)		‘twilight foe’
<i>u:htti:d</i>	(f.)	<i>u:htanti:d, u:htenti:d</i>	‘twilight, early morning, dawn’
<i>u:htðegnung</i>	(f.)		‘matins’
<i>u:htwæcca</i>	(f.)		‘night watch, vigils’
<i>u:le</i>	(f.)		‘owl’
<i>ulmtre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘elm tree’

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<i>ultur</i>	(m.)		‘vulture’
<i>umbor</i>	(n.)		‘infant’
<i>u:ma</i>	(m.)		‘a weaver’s beam’
<i>una:blinn</i>	(n.)		‘irrepressible state, unceasing presence’
<i>una:cumenlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘unbearableness’
<i>unæ:metta</i>	(m.)	unæ:mta, une:metta, une:mota	‘want of leisure, work, occupation, hindrance’
<i>unæ:t</i>	(f.)		‘gluttony’
<i>unæ:tnes</i>	(?)		‘affliction. unætnessa gebidan to die’
<i>unæðelnes</i>	(f.)		‘ignobility’
<i>una:ga</i>	(m.)		‘one who owns nothing’
<i>una:ly:fednes</i>	(f.)	una:le:fednes, una:li:efednes, unly:fednes	‘what is forbidden, licentiousness’
<i>unandcy:ðignes</i>	(f.)	unondcy:ðignes	‘ignorance’
<i>una:nræ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘inconstancy’
<i>una:r</i>	(f.)		‘dishonour’
<i>unarodscipe</i>	(f.)		‘remissness, cowardice’
<i>una:rwyrðnes</i>	(f.)	una:rweorðnes (Sweet)	‘irreverence, indignity’
<i>una:wemmednes</i>	(f.)		‘incorruption’
<i>unbealu</i>	(n.)		‘innocence’
<i>unbelimp</i>	(nm.)		‘mishap, misfortune’
<i>unberendnes</i>	(f.)	unbeorendnes	‘barrenness’
<i>unbieldo</i>	(f.)	unbældo, unbældu	‘want of boldness, diffidence, timidity’
<i>unble:tsung</i>	(f.)		‘curse’
<i>unbliss</i>	(f.)		‘sorrow, affliction’
<i>unbrosmung</i>	(f.)		‘incorruptibility’
<i>unca:fscipe</i>	(m.)		‘sloth, neglect’
<i>unce:ast</i>	(n?)	unce:as	‘oath of reconciliation’
<i>unclæ:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘uncleanness, impurity’
<i>unclæ:no</i>	(f.)		‘uncleanness’
<i>uncoða</i>	(m.)		‘disease; plague’
<i>uncoðu</i>	(f.)		‘disease; plague’
<i>uncræft</i>	(m.)		‘evil practice’
<i>uncu:ða</i>	(m.)		‘stranger’
<i>uncu:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘strangeness’
<i>uncyst</i>	(f.)	uncyste	‘mistake, error; vice, wickedness, crime; stinginess, parsimony; disease’
<i>uncy:ðð</i>	(f.)	uncy:ððu	‘ignorance; foreign country’
<i>undæ:d</i>	(f.)	unde:d	‘wicked deed, crime’
<i>unde:adlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘immortality’
<i>underandfo:nd</i>	(m.)	underondfo:nd, underandfoen	‘receiver (Sweet)’

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<i>underburg</i>	(f.)		‘suburb’
<i>underburhware</i>	(mp.)		‘dwellers in a suburb’
<i>undercyning</i>	(m.)	undercing, undercynng	‘under-king, viceroy’
<i>underdelf</i>	(n.)		‘undermining’
<i>underdi:acon</i>	(m.)		‘subdeacon’
<i>underdrifennes</i>	(f.)		‘subjection’
<i>underfang</i>	(m.)		‘undertaking, acceptance; one who undertakes (Sweet)’
<i>underfangenes</i>	(f.)	underfangelnes	‘undertaking, assumption; reception, hospitality’
<i>underfeng</i>	(m.)		‘undertaking, taking in hand’
<i>underfolgōð</i>	(m.)		‘subordinate office’
<i>underfo:nd</i>	(m.)		‘one who takes anything in charge’
<i>undergere:fa</i>	(m.)		‘proconsul, deputy-governor’
<i>underhlystung</i>	(f.)		‘the act of supplying an omitted word’
<i>underholung</i>	(f.)		‘cavity beneath’
<i>underhwi:tel</i>	(m.)		‘under-garment’
<i>underla:tte:ow</i>	(m.)		‘consul’
<i>underling</i>	(m.)		‘underling, inferior’
<i>undern</i>	(m.)		‘morning (from 9.00 am to 12.00 noon); the third hour (= 9.00 am, later 11.00 am); service at the third hour’
<i>underngereord</i>	(m.)	underngereord	‘morning meal, breakfast’
<i>underngeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘breakfast’
<i>underngiefl</i>	(n.)	underngifl	‘repast, breakfast’
<i>undernmæ:l</i>	(n.)		‘morning-time’
<i>undernmete</i>	(m.)	undernmete	‘morning meal, breakfast’
<i>undernrest</i>	(f.)		‘morning rest’
<i>undersang</i>	(m.)		‘tierce (religious service about 9.00 am)’
<i>underswæ:sendu</i>	(np.)		‘early meal’
<i>undernti:d</i>	(f.)	undernti:d	‘the third hour (= 9.00 am), noon, morning-time; tierce’
<i>underscyte</i>	(m.)		‘passage underneath, transit; brake, drag-chain’
<i>understandennes</i>	(f.)	understandennes	‘substance (Sweet)’
<i>understanding</i>	(f.)		‘understanding’
<i>undersyrc</i>	(m.)		‘undershirt’
<i>undertō:dal</i>	(n.)		‘secondary division’
<i>undertunge</i>	(f.)		‘sublingua, part under or behind the tongue, tongue-ligament’
<i>undertungeðrum</i>	(?)		‘tongue-ligament’
<i>underðe:odnes</i>	(f.)	undergeðe:odnes, underði:dnes, underði:ednes	‘subjection, submission, obedience; supplantatio’
<i>underðe:ow</i>	(m.)		‘subject, slave’

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<i>underwedd</i>	(n.)		‘deposit, pledge’
<i>underwræ:del</i>	(m?)	underhwra:del	‘waistband’
<i>underwreðung</i>	(f.)		‘propping up, support, sustentation’
<i>undo:m</i>	(m.)		‘unjust judgment, injustice’
<i>une:aðelicnes</i>	(f.)	una:ðelicnes, unæ:ðelicnes, une:ðelicnes, uny:ðelicnes	‘difficulty’
<i>une:aðnes</i>	(f.)	une:ðnes, uni:eðnes	‘difficulty, inconvenience, trouble, worry; severity, harshness’
<i>unfægernes</i>	(f.)	unfegernes	‘ugliness, disfigurement; abomination’
<i>unfæ:hð</i>	(f.)		‘peace (dropping of a feud)’
<i>unfæstræ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘inconstancy’
<i>unfe:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘impotence, infirmity’
<i>unforhæfdnes</i>	(f.)	unforhæfdnes	‘incontinence’
<i>unforhtle:asnes</i>	(?)		‘fear, timidity’
<i>unfortredde</i>	(sb.)		‘the plant which cannot be killed by treading, polygonum aviculare, knot-grass’
<i>unfrið</i>	(m.)		‘breach of peace, enmity, war; state of being outside the king’s peace’
<i>unfriðflota</i>	(m.)		‘hostile fleet’
<i>unfriðhere</i>	(m.)		‘hostile army’
<i>unfriðland</i>	(n.)		‘hostile land’
<i>unfriðmann</i>	(m.)		‘alien enemy’
<i>unfriðscip</i>	(n.)		‘hostile ship’
<i>unfulfremednes</i>	(f.)		‘imperfection’
<i>unfulfremming</i>	(f.)		‘imperfection’
<i>ungearuwitolnes</i>	(f.)		‘dulness of mind’
<i>ungebrosnung</i>	(f.)		‘incorruption’
<i>ungecnyrdnes</i>	(f.)		‘negligence, indifference, idleness’
<i>ungedæftnes</i>	(f.)		‘untimely intervention or interruption’
<i>ungedafenlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘unfitness, inconvenience’
<i>ungefæd</i>	(?)	ungefad	‘indiscretion’
<i>ungefe:a</i>	(m.)		‘unhappiness’
<i>ungefo:g 2</i>	(n.)	ungefo:h 2	‘immoderate, excessive; overbearing, presumptuous, unbending’
<i>ungefremmung</i>	(f.)	ongefremmung	‘imperfection’
<i>ungehendnes</i>	(f.)		‘remoteness, distance’
<i>ungehi:rsumnes</i>	(f.)	ungehy:rsumnes	‘disobedience’
<i>ungehy:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘harness of hearing, deafness’
<i>ungel</i>	(m.)	ungl	‘fat, tallow, suet’
<i>ungelæ:rednes</i>	(f.)	unlæ:rednes	‘unskilfulness, ignorance’

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<i>ungele:afa</i>	(m.)	ungele:ofa	‘unbelief’
<i>ungele:affulnes</i>	(f.)		‘unbelief’
<i>ungele:afsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘unbelief, infidelity, heathenism’
<i>ungeli:ca</i>	(m.)		‘one unlike others’
<i>ungeli:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘unlikeness, difference’
<i>ungeli:fend</i>	(m.)	ungele:fend, ungeli:efend (Sweet)	‘unbeliever’
<i>ungeli:fnes</i>	(f.)	ungele:fnes	‘unbelief’
<i>ungelimp</i>	(nm.)		‘mishap, misfortune’
<i>ungemaca</i>	(m.)		‘not a match, not an equal (BT)’
<i>ungeme:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘adversity’
<i>ungemeltnes</i>	(f.)		‘indigestion’
<i>ungemet</i>	(n.)	ongemet, ungemæt	‘excess, superfluity; immensity; want of moderation’
<i>ungemetfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘excess, intemperance’
<i>ungemetgung</i>	(f.)		‘excess’
<i>ungemetlicnes</i>	(?)		‘intemperance’
<i>ungemetnes</i>	(f.)		‘extravagance’
<i>ungemo:dignes</i>	(f.)		‘contentiousness’
<i>ungemo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘strife’
<i>ungemynd</i>	(f.)		‘madness’
<i>ungera:d 2</i>	(n.)	ungera:d 2	‘discord’
<i>ungera:dnes</i>	(f.)	ungera:dnes 2	‘disagreement’
<i>ungeræ:dnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘disagreement, sedition’
<i>ungerec 1</i>	(n.)		‘tumult’
<i>ungeri:m 1</i>	(n.)		‘countless number, host’
<i>ungerisnes</i>	(f.)	unigerisnes	‘impropriety’
<i>ungerisnu</i>	(n.)	ungerisene 2	‘inconvenience; impropriety, indignity, disgrace’
<i>ungery:de 2</i>	(n.)		‘rough place’
<i>ungery:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘noise, tumult’
<i>ungesæ:lignes</i>	(f.)		‘unhappiness, misfortune’
<i>ungesæ:lô</i>	(f.)		‘trouble, misfortune, unhappiness, sorrow’
<i>ungescaðfulnes</i>	(?)		‘innocence’
<i>ungesce:ad 1</i>	(n.)		‘want of intelligence, senselessness’
<i>ungesce:adwi:snes</i>	(f.)		‘wand of intelligence, indiscretion, folly, ignorance’
<i>ungesceððignes</i>	(f.)	ungescaðignes, ungescaððignes, ungescaððignes	‘innocence’
<i>ungescre:pe 1</i>	(n.)	ungescre:pe 2	‘an inconvenience’
<i>ungescre:pnes</i>	(f.)	ungescre:pnes	‘discomfort’
<i>ungescro:p</i>	(n.)		‘an inconvenience’
<i>ungesibsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘quarrelsomeness, discord’
<i>ungestæ:snes</i>	(f.)		‘unsuitableness, inconvenience’
<i>ungestæððignes</i>	(f.)		‘inconstancy, frivolity’

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<i>ungestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘ill-gotten treasure’
<i>ungetæ:se 1</i>	(n.)		‘trouble, hardship, severity’
<i>ungetemprung</i>	(f.)		‘inclemency’
<i>ungeti:me</i>	(n.)		‘evil time, adversity, mishap’
<i>ungeti:mu</i>	(f.)		‘evil time, adversity, mishap’
<i>ungetre:ownes</i>	(f.)		‘unbelief; faithlessness’
<i>ungetre:owð</i>	(f.)		‘unfaithfulness, treachery’
<i>ungeðanc</i>	(mn.)		‘evil thought’
<i>ungeðeaht</i>	(n.)		‘evil counsel’
<i>ungeðwæ:re 2</i>	(n.)	ongewæ:re 2, ungetwæ:re 2, ungeðwe:re 2, unðwæ:re 2	‘disturbance’
<i>ungeðwæ:rnes</i>	(f.)	ungehwæ:rnes	‘disturbance, quarrel, discord; violence’
<i>ungeðyld</i>	(fn.)	ungeðylð	‘impatience’
<i>ungewemmednes</i>	(f.)	ungewemnes	‘freedom (from stain)’
<i>ungewendnes</i>	(f.)		‘unchangeableness’
<i>ungewidere</i>	(n.)		‘bad weather, storm’
<i>ungewiderung</i>	(f.)		‘bad weather’
<i>ungewi:snes</i>	(f.)		‘uncertainty, ignorance’
<i>ungewiss 1</i>	(n.)	ongewiss 2, ungewis 2	‘uncertainty, ignorance; unconsciousness; ignominy, shame’
<i>ungewitfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘madness’
<i>ungewitfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘madness’
<i>ungewitnes</i>	(f.)		‘folly’
<i>ungewitt</i>	(n.)		‘folly, madness’
<i>ungewittignes</i>	(f.)		‘folly, madness’
<i>ungewuna 1</i>	(m.)		‘evil habit, vice’
<i>ungifu</i>	(f.)		‘evil gift’
<i>unglædnes</i>	(f.)		‘imperitia’
<i>ungle:awnes</i>	(f.)		‘want of discernment, folly, ignorance’
<i>ungle:awscipe</i>	(m.)		‘folly’
<i>ungo:d 2</i>	(n.)		‘evil’
<i>ungyld</i>	(n.)	ungylde 2	‘excessive tax’
<i>ungylda</i>	(m.)		‘one who is not a member of a guild’
<i>ungy:men</i>	(f.)	ungy:ming	‘carelessness’
<i>unha:dung</i>	(f.)		‘exordinatio’
<i>unhæ:lð</i>	(f.)		‘ill-health, weakness, infirmity’
<i>unhæ:lu</i>	(f.)	unhæ:l 2	‘sickness, unsoundness; mischief, evil’
<i>unhi:ersumnes</i>	(f.)	unhy:rsumnes, unhe:arsumnes	‘disobedience’
<i>unhi:redwist</i>	(f.)		‘unfamiliarity’
<i>unhli:sa</i>	(m.)		‘ill-fame, discredit, dishonour’
<i>unholda</i>	(m.)		‘monster, evil’

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<i>unhyldo</i>	(f.)	unheldo, unhelde	‘displeasure, disfavour, unfriendliness’
<i>unlæ:ce</i>	(m.)		‘bad physician’
<i>unlæ:du</i>	(?)		‘misery’
<i>unlæ:ttu</i>	(f.)	unlæ:tto (Sweet)	‘sin’
<i>unla:f</i>	(f.)	unla:b	‘posthumous child’
<i>unlagu</i>	(f.)		‘abuse of law, oppression, injustice. æt unlagum unlawfully’
<i>unland</i>	(m.)	unlond	‘desert, waste; counterfeit, supposed land’
<i>unlanda:gende</i>	(m.)		‘not owning land’
<i>unla:r</i>	(f.)		‘bad teaching’
<i>unleoðuwa:cnes</i>	(f.)		‘inflexibility’
<i>unli:f</i>	(n.)		‘death’
<i>unliss</i>	(?)	unhliss	‘disfavour’
<i>unlust</i>	(m.)		‘evil desire, lust, sensuality; disinclination, weariness, laziness; nausea’
<i>unlybba</i>	(m.)		‘poisonous drug, poison; witchcraft’
<i>unlybbe</i>	(f.)		‘poisonous drug, poison; witchcraft’
<i>unlybwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘worker with spells or poisons, wizard’
<i>unlyft</i>	(f.)		‘bad air’
<i>unly:t</i>	(n.)		‘a great deal’
<i>unmæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘evil kinsman? alien?’
<i>unmægnes</i>	(f.)	unme:agolnes (Sweet)	‘weariness’
<i>unmæ:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘vastness, excessive greatness’
<i>unmæ:ð</i>	(f.)		‘transgression, sin’
<i>unmaga</i>	(m.)		‘needy person, dependant, orphan’
<i>unmagu</i>	(f.)		‘needy person, dependant, orphan’
<i>unmann</i>	(m.)		‘monster, wicked man; hero’
<i>unmeltung</i>	(f.)		‘indigestion’
<i>unmiht 1</i>	(f.)	unmiht, unmeaht 2, unmeht 2	‘weakness; faintness?’
<i>unmihtiglicnes</i>	(?)		‘inability’
<i>unmihtignes</i>	(f.)		‘weakness’
<i>unmilts</i>	(f.)		‘severity, anger’
<i>unmiltsung</i>	(f.)		‘hardness of heart’
<i>unmo:d</i>	(n.)		‘depression’
<i>unmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘pride’
<i>unmyrhð</i>	(f.)	unmirigð	‘sadness’
<i>unna</i>	(m.)		‘favour, approval, permission, consent; grant; liberality’
<i>unne</i>	(f.)		‘favour, approval, permission,

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			consent; grant; liberality'
<i>unnend</i>	(m.)		'one who grants'
<i>unni:ðing</i>	(m.)		'honest man (not an outlaw); liberal man'
<i>unnyt 2</i>	(m.)	unnytt 1, onnytt 2, unnet 2, unnit	'unprofitableness, emptiness, vanity, folly; useless thing'
<i>unnytlicnes</i>	(f.)		'uselessness'
<i>unnytnes</i>	(f.)	unnytenes	'unprofitableness, frivolity, emptiness'
<i>unny:ðnes</i>	(f.)		'peace, freedom from hate'
<i>unra:d</i>	(f.)		'cruel raid'
<i>unræ:d</i>	(m.)		'folly, foolish plan; crime, mischief, injury, plot, treachery'
<i>unræ:den</i>	(f.)		'ill-considered act'
<i>unræ:dsi:ð</i>	(m.)		'foolish enterprise'
<i>unre:tu</i>	(f.)		'sadness, disquiet, anxiety'
<i>unriht 1</i>	(n.)	unryht 2, unreht 2, ungeriht 2	'wrong, sin, vice, wickedness, evil; injustice, oppression; wrong act'
<i>unrihtcræfing</i>	(f.)		'unjust claim'
<i>unrihtcyst</i>	(f.)		'vice'
<i>unrihtdæ:d</i>	(f.)		'evil doing'
<i>unrihtde:ma</i>	(m.)		'unjust judge'
<i>unrihtdo:m</i>	(m.)		'iniquity'
<i>unrihtdo:nd</i>	(m.)		'evildoer'
<i>unrihtfe:oung</i>	(f.)		'unrighteous hate'
<i>unrihtgestre:on</i>	(n.)		'unrighteous gain'
<i>unrihtgestrod</i>	(n.)		'ill-gotten booty'
<i>unrihtgewill</i>	(n.)		'evil desire'
<i>unrihtgilp</i>	(m.)		'vainglory'
<i>unrihtgi:tsung</i>	(f.)		'wrongful greed'
<i>unrihthæ:med 1</i>	(n.)	unrihthæ:með	'fornication, adultery'
<i>unrihthæ:medfremmere</i>	(m.)		'adulterer'
<i>unrihthæ:mend</i>	(m.)		'adulterer'
<i>unrihthæ:mere</i>	(m.)	unrehtthæ:mdere, unrihthæ:mdere, unrihtthe:mere	'fornicator, adulterer'
<i>unrihthæ:ming</i>	(f.)		'fornication'
<i>unrihtlust</i>	(m.)		'unlawful desire'
<i>unrihtlybla:c</i>	(nm.)		'unlawful magic'
<i>unrihtnes</i>	(f.)	unrehtnes	'wrong, wickedness'
<i>unrihtti:d</i>	(f.)		'improper occasion; time of evil'
<i>unrihtweorc</i>	(n.)		'secular work done on Sunday'
<i>unrihtwi:f</i>	(n.)		'unlawful consort, mistress'
<i>unrihtwi:fung</i>	(f.)		'unlawful wedlock'
<i>unrihtwilla</i>	(?)		'bad intention'
<i>unrihtwillend</i>	(m.)	unryhtwillend	'evil-disposed person'
<i>unrihtwillnung</i>	(f.)	unrihtgewilnung, unryhtgewilnung	'unlawful desire, lust, ambition'

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<i>unrihtwi:snes</i>	(f.)	unrehtwi:snes, unryhtwi:snes, onrihtwi:snes	‘injustice, unrighteousness, iniquity’
<i>unrihtwi:su</i>	(f.)		‘unrighteousness’
<i>unrihtwri:gels</i>	(n.)		‘covering of error’
<i>unrihtwyrceŋd</i>	(m.)		‘evildoer’
<i>unrihtwyrhta</i>	(m.)	unryhtwyrhta	‘evildoer’
<i>unri:m 1</i>	(n.)		‘countless number, huge host, large quantity, mass’
<i>unri:mfolc</i>	(n.)		‘countless number (of people)’
<i>unri:mgo:d</i>	(n.)		‘incalculable good; unnumbered good works’
<i>unro:tnes</i>	(f.)		‘sadness, contrition, disquietude’
<i>unryne</i>	(m.)		‘diarrhoea’
<i>unsæ:d 1</i>	(n.)		‘evil seed’
<i>unsæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘unhappiness’
<i>unsæ:lô</i>	(f.)		‘unhappiness, misfortune, adversity, misery’
<i>unscæðfulnes</i>	(f.)	unscæðfulnes, unscæðfulnes	‘innocence’
<i>unscæððednes</i>	(f.)	unscæððignes, unscæððednes, unscæððignes	‘harmlessness, innocence’
<i>unscamfulnes</i>	(f.)	unscæomfulnes	‘shamelessness, immodesty’
<i>unsceaft</i>	(f.)		‘monster’
<i>unscearpnes</i>	(f.)		‘dulness’
<i>unscyld</i>	(f.)		‘innocency’
<i>unscyldgung</i>	(f.)		‘innocence’
<i>unscyldignes</i>	(f.)		‘innocence’
<i>unseht 1</i>	(mf.)	unsæht 2	‘discord, disagreement, quarrel’
<i>unsehtnes</i>	(f.)		‘discord, quarrel’
<i>unsibb</i>	(f.)		‘dissension, contention, war, strife’
<i>unsibsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘anxiety’
<i>unsidefullnes</i>	(f.)		‘immodesty’
<i>unsidu</i>	(m.)		‘bad custom, vice, impurity, unseemliness’
<i>unsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘unfortunate journey or expedition, misfortune, mishap’
<i>unslid</i>	(n.)	unslit	‘fat, grease, tallow’
<i>unsme:ðnes</i>	(f.)		‘roughness’
<i>unsnornes</i>	(f.)	unsnornes, unsnornes	‘folly; wickedness’
<i>unsnorttru</i>	(f.)		‘folly, ignorance’
<i>unso:m</i>	(f.)		‘disagreement’
<i>unso:ð 2</i>	(n.)		‘falsehood’
<i>unso:ðfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘injustice, unrighteousness’
<i>unspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘want, poverty’
<i>unstæððignes</i>	(f.)		‘instability, inconstancy, wantonness’

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<i>unstaðolfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘instability, weakness, fickleness’
<i>unstenc</i>	(m.)		‘stench, stink’
<i>unstillnes</i>	(f.)	unstillnes	‘agitation, restlessness, disturbance, disquiet, trouble, disorder, tumult’
<i>unstyðfullnes</i>	(f.)	onstyðfullnes	‘instability’
<i>unswefn</i>	(n.)		‘bad dream’
<i>unsy:fernes</i>	(f.)	unse:fernes	‘impurity, foulness’
<i>unti:dfyl</i>	(f.)		‘untimely eating or drinking’
<i>unti:dgewidere</i>	(n.)		‘unseasonable weather’
<i>unti:dspæ:c</i>	(f.)		‘untimely speech’
<i>unti:dweorc</i>	(n.)		‘work at an improper time (e.g. on Sunday)’
<i>unti:ma</i>	(m.)		‘unseasonableness, wrong time; bad time, misfortune’
<i>untimber</i>	(f.)	ontimber 2	‘worthless material?’
<i>unti:mnes</i>	(f.)		‘evil times’
<i>unto:dæ:lnes</i>	(f.)	unto:dæ:lnes	‘undividedness’
<i>untre:ownes</i>	(f.)		‘unfaithfulness’
<i>untre:owð</i>	(f.)	untre:ow	‘unfaithfulness, treachery’
<i>untrumha:d</i>	(m.)		‘infirm state’
<i>untrumnes</i>	(f.)	untrymnes	‘weakness, sickness, infirmity, illness’
<i>untrymmigo</i>	(f.)		‘illness’
<i>untrymð</i>	(f.)		‘weakness, illness’
<i>untwe:o</i>	(m.)		‘certainty’
<i>unty:dre 2</i>	(m.)	untyddre 2	‘monster’
<i>unðæslicnes</i>	(f.)		‘impropriety’
<i>unðæslicu</i>	(f.)		‘incongruity’
<i>unðanc</i>	(m.)		‘ingratitude, disinclination, displeasure; evil intention, an ill turn. unðances unwillingly, compulsorily’
<i>unðearf</i>	(f.)		‘damage, hurt, detriment, ruin’
<i>unðe:aw</i>	(m.)		‘vice, sin, fault’
<i>unðolemo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘impatience’
<i>unðro:wendlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘impassibility’
<i>unðwæ:rnes</i>	(f.)	unðwe:rnes	‘discord, division’
<i>unðyldlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘difficulty’
<i>unwærnes</i>	(f.)		‘heedlessness’
<i>unwærscipe</i>	(m.)		‘folly’
<i>unwæstm</i>	(mf.)	unwestm	‘barrenness; tare, weed’
<i>unwæstmbæ:rnes</i>	(f.)	unwæstmberednes	‘unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility’
<i>unwæstmfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘barrenness’
<i>unweder</i>	(n.)	unwæder, unweoder, unweðer	‘unfavourable season, bad weather, storm’

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<i>unwemmend</i>	(m.)	onwemmend	‘innocent man’
<i>unwemming</i>	(f.)		‘incorruptibility, incorruption’
<i>unwemmu</i>	(f.)	unwæmmu	‘spotlessness’
<i>unwemnes</i>	(f.)		‘purity’
<i>unwe:od</i>	(n.)		‘ill weed’
<i>unweorðnes</i>	(f.)		‘slight, contempt, disgrace’
<i>unweorðscipe</i>	(m.)		‘dishonour, disgrace; indignation’
<i>unweorðung</i>	(f.)	unwurðung	‘disgrace; indignation; dishonouring’
<i>unwidere</i>	(n.)		‘bad weather’
<i>unwilla</i>	(m.)		‘repugnance, displeasure’
<i>unwine</i>	(m.)		‘foe, enemy’
<i>unwi:sdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘unwisdom, imprudence, folly, ignorance’
<i>unwi:snes</i>	(f.)		‘ignorance; wickedness’
<i>unwi:tnung</i>	(f.)		‘impunity’
<i>unwita</i>	(m.)		‘witless person, ignoramus’
<i>unwittignes</i>	(f.)		‘folly’
<i>unwitweorc</i>	(n.)	inwitweorc	‘evil work’
<i>unwiðmetenes</i>	(f.)	unwiðmetennes (BT)	‘incomparability’
<i>unwlite</i>	(m.)		‘dishonour’
<i>unwlitegung</i>	(f.)		‘disfigurement’
<i>unwlitignes</i>	(f.)		‘disfigurement’
<i>unword</i>	(n.)		‘abuse, slander’
<i>unwrenc</i>	(m.)	unwrænc	‘vice, evil design’
<i>unwrigednes</i>	(f.)	unwrigennes	‘uncovering, revelation’
<i>unwri:tere</i>	(m.)		‘incorrect copyist’
<i>unwynsumnes</i>	(f.)		‘unpleasantness’
<i>unwyrđ</i>	(f.)		‘misfortune, trouble’
<i>unwyrht</i>	(f.)		‘ill-doing’
<i>u:pa:fanges</i>	(f.)		‘reception, assumption’
<i>u:pa:hafennes</i>	(f.)	u:pa:hafednes, u:pa:hafennes, u:phafenes, u:phefenes, u:phefnes	‘exultation, presumption, arrogance, pride; uplifting, elevation’
<i>u:pa:risnes</i>	(f.)		‘resurrection’
<i>u:pa:springnes</i>	(f.)	u:pa:sprungnes	‘uprising’
<i>U:pa:sti:gnesti:d</i>	(f.)		‘Ascension-tide’
<i>u:pa:stigenes</i>	(f.)	u:pa:stigen, u:pa:sti:gnes	‘ascent, ascension, means of going up’
<i>u:pcyme</i>	(m.)		‘rising, origin, source’
<i>u:peard</i>	(m.)		‘land above, heaven’
<i>u:pende</i>	(m.)		‘upper end’
<i>u:pengel</i>	(m.)		‘heavenly angel’
<i>u:pfæreld</i>	(n.)		‘ascension’
<i>u:pfle:ring</i>	(f.)		‘upper floor (of house)’

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<i>u:pflo:r</i>	(fm.)		‘upper chamber or story, garret’
<i>u:pflo:re</i>	(f.)		‘upper chamber or story, garret’
<i>u:pgang</i>	(m.)	u:pgong	‘rising, sunrise; going up approach, ascent; landing, going inland’
<i>u:pganga</i>	(m.)		‘landing’
<i>u:pgemynd</i>	(n.)		‘contemplation of things above’
<i>u:pgodu</i>	(np.)		‘the gods above’
<i>u:phe:afod</i>	(n.)		‘upper end’
<i>u:pheald</i>	(n.)		‘support’
<i>u:phebbing</i>	(f.)		‘uprising’
<i>u:pheofon</i>	(m.)		‘heaven above, sky’
<i>u:phu:s</i>	(n.)		‘upper room’
<i>u:pland</i>	(n.)		‘country (as opposed to town)’
<i>u:plegen</i>	(f.)		‘hair-pin’
<i>u:plyft</i>	(fm.)		‘upper air, ether, sky’
<i>u:pnes</i>	(f.)		‘height’
<i>u:proder</i>	(m.)	u:prodor, u:prador	‘upper heavens, ether, firmament’
<i>u:pryne</i>	(m.)	u:prine, u:pyrne	‘ascent, rising (of sun)’
<i>u:pspring</i>	(m.)	u:psprung	‘rising up, origin, birth; what springs up’
<i>u:psprungennes</i>	(f.)		‘eclipse’
<i>upsti:ge</i>	(m.)		‘ascent, ascension; staircase’
<i>u:psti:gend</i>	(m.)		‘one who mounts up, rider’
<i>u:pwæstm</i>	(m.)		‘stature’
<i>u:pware</i>	(mp.)		‘inhabitants of heaven’
<i>u:pwæg</i>	(m.)	u:pwæg	‘ascent, ascension’
<i>u:r</i>	(m.)		‘bison, aurochs; name of the rune for u’
<i>u:tacunda</i>	(m.)		‘stranger’
<i>u:tancumen 2</i>	(m.)	u:tancymen, u:tacymen, u:tacumen 2, u:tcumen 2	‘stranger, foreigner’
<i>u:tanymbstandnes</i>	(f.)	u:tanymbstondnes	‘surrounding’
<i>u:tcwealm</i>	(m.)	u:tcwalm, u:tcwælm	‘utter destruction, extirpation’
<i>u:tdræ:f</i>	(f.)		‘decree of expulsion’
<i>u:tdræ:fere</i>	(m.)		‘driver out’
<i>u:termere</i>	(m.)		‘outer sea, open sea’
<i>u:tfær</i>	(n.)		‘going out, exit, departure’
<i>u:tfæreld</i>	(n.)		‘exodus, going out’
<i>u:tfangeneðe:of</i>	(?)		‘right of judging thieves caught outside one’s jurisdiction, and of taking fines for the crime’
<i>u:tfaru</i>	(f.)		‘going out’
<i>u:tfo:r</i>	(f.)		‘evacuation (from body)’
<i>u:tgang</i>	(m.)	u:tgeong, u:tgong	‘going out, departure, exit,’

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			exodus; latter part; privy; dejecta, excrement; anus'
<i>u:tga:rsecg</i>	(m.)		'remotest sea'
<i>u:tgefeoh</i>	(n.)		'external war'
<i>u:tgemæ:re</i>	(n.)		'extreme or remotest limit'
<i>u:tgenga</i>	(m.)		'exit'
<i>u:thealf</i>	(f.)		'outer side'
<i>u:there</i>	(m.)		'foreign army'
<i>u:thle:ap</i>	(n.)		'fine for a man escaping from his lord'
<i>u:tirning</i>	(f.)	u:tiorning 1	'flux'
<i>u:tla:d</i>	(f.)		'toll on goods carried out of market outwards by water; assembling (of material)'
<i>u:tlæ:dnes</i>	(f.)	u:tle:dnes	'abductio'
<i>u:tlæ:s</i>	(f.)		'out-pastures'
<i>u:tlaga</i>	(m.)		'outlaw'
<i>u:tlagu</i>	(f.)		'outlawry'
<i>u:tland</i>	(n.)		'foreign land; outlying land (granted to tenants)'
<i>u:tlenda</i>	(m.)	u:tlænda	'foreigner, stranger, alien'
<i>u:tlendisc 2</i>	(m.)	u:tlændisc 2, u:tlende 2	'foreigner, stranger'
<i>u:tryne</i>	(m.)	u:trine	'running away, issue, exit, outlet; what runs out'
<i>u:tscyte</i>	(m.)		'outfall, outlet, exit'
<i>u:tscyting</i>	(m.)		'stranger, foreigner'
<i>u:tsiht</i>	(f.)	u:tsihte	'flux, diarrhoea'
<i>u:tsihta:dl</i>	(f.)		'diarrhoea, dysentery'
<i>u:tsi:ð</i>	(m.)		'going out, departure; death'
<i>u:twæ:pnedmann</i>	(m.)		'stranger'
<i>u:twærc</i>	(n.)	u:tweorc	'dysentery?'
<i>u:twald</i>	(m.)		'outlying wood'
<i>u:twaru</i>	(f.)		'foreign defence'
<i>u:twi:cing</i>	(m.)		'sea-rover'
<i>u:tyrning</i>	(f.)	u:tiorning 2	'flux'
<i>u:ðwita</i>	(m.)	u:ðweota, uðwuta, u:ðuta, wu:ðwuta	'scholar, sage, philosopher, scribe, Pharisee'
<i>u:ðwitegung</i>	(f.)		'philosophy'
<i>vi:pere</i>	(f.)		'viper'
<i>wa: 1</i>	(m.)	wæ:	'woe, affliction, misery, evil'
<i>wa:c 2</i>	(n.)		'weakness'
<i>wacen</i>	(f.)	wæcen, weacen, wacan 2, wacon, wacun, wæccen	'wakefulness; watching, vigil; division of the night; incentive'
<i>wa:cmo:d 1</i>	(n.)		'faint-hearted, cowardly; weak-minded, irresolute'
<i>wa:cmo:dnes</i>	(f.)		'weakness (of mind or body), cowardice'
<i>wa:cnes</i>	(f.)	wæ:nes 1	'weakness, insignificance'

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<i>wa:cscipe</i>	(m.)		‘weakness, slackness’
<i>wacung</i>	(f.)		‘vigilance’
<i>wa:d 1</i>	(n.)	wæ:do 1	‘woad’
<i>wa:d 2</i>	(?)	wæ:do 2	‘drag-net’
<i>wa:dsæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘woad-seed’
<i>wa:dspitl</i>	(m.)		‘woad-dibble’
<i>wadung</i>	(f.)		‘travelling, going’
<i>wæcce</i>	(f.)	wæcc, wacu	‘watch, vigil, wakefulness’
<i>wæ:d</i>	(f.)	we:d, we:de 2	‘robe, dress, apparel, clothing, garment, covering; sail’
<i>wæ:dbre:c</i>	(fp.)	wa:dbre:c	‘breeches’
<i>wæ:delnes</i>	(f.)	we:delnes, wæ:dlnes, wæ:ðelnes, we:ðelnes	‘poverty’
<i>wæ:dera:p</i>	(m.)		‘stay, halyard; pl. rigging’
<i>wæ:dl</i>	(f.)	we:dl, we:ðl	‘poverty; barrenness’
<i>wæ:dla 2</i>	(sb.)		‘beggar, poor man’
<i>wæ:dling</i>	(m.)		‘poor person’
<i>wæ:dlung</i>	(f.)		‘poverty, want; begging’
<i>wæ:fels</i>	(mn.)	we:fels	‘covering, mantle, cloak, dress, clothing, garment’
<i>wæfergange</i>	(f.)		‘spider’
<i>wæ:fergeornnes</i>	(f.)	wæ:fereornnes	‘eagerness for sight-seeing’
<i>wæ:ferhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘amphitheatre’
<i>wæ:fernes</i>	(f.)		‘show, pomp, pageant’
<i>wæ:fersolor</i>	(m.)		‘pulpitum, stage’
<i>wæ:fersto:w</i>	(f.)	we:afersto:w	‘theatre’
<i>wæ:fersyn</i>	(f.)	wæ:ferse:n, wæ:ferse:on, wæ:fersin, wæ:fersi:en	‘spectacle, sight, show, display’
<i>wæfð</i>	(f.)	wæft	‘show, spectacle’
<i>wæ:g 1</i>	(m.)	wa:g 3, we:g 7	‘motion; water, wave, billow, flood, sea’
<i>wæ:gbora</i>	(m.)		‘child of the waves?; wave-bearer?’
<i>wæ:gbord</i>	(n.)		‘ship, vessel’
<i>wæ:gde:or</i>	(n.)		‘sea-animal’
<i>wæ:gdropa</i>	(m.)		‘water-drop, tear’
<i>wæ:ge 1</i>	(f.)	we:g 1	‘weight, scales, balance; wey (of cheese, wool, etc.); pensum, burden’
<i>wæ:ge 2</i>	(n.)	we:ge, we:g 2	‘cup, chalice’
<i>wæ:getunge</i>	(f.)		‘tongue of a balance’
<i>wæ:gfær</i>	(n.)		‘sea-voyage’
<i>wæ:gfæt</i>	(n.)		‘water-vessel, clouds’
<i>wæ:gfaru</i>	(f.)		‘track in the sea’
<i>wæ:gflota</i>	(m.)		‘(wave-floater), ship’

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<i>wæ:ghengest</i>	(m.)		‘ship’
<i>wæ:gholm</i>	(m.)		‘sea, ocean’
<i>wæ:gli:ðend</i>	(m.)		‘sea-farer, sailor’
<i>wægn</i>	(m.)	wægen, wæ:n, wagn, we:n 2	‘carriage, wain, waggon, chariot, cart, vehicle. wæ:n; wæ:nes ði:xl the constellation of the Great Bear’
<i>wægnere</i>	(m.)	wæ:nere, we:nere	‘waggoner’
<i>wæ:gner</i>	(m.)		‘enticer’
<i>wægnfaru</i>	(f.)		‘chariot-journey’
<i>wænghehrado</i>	(?)	wæ:ngehrado	‘waggon-plank’
<i>wængerefa</i>	(m.)	wæ:ngerefa	‘carpentarius, waggon-master?; wagon-companion’
<i>wængewæ:de</i>	(n.)	wæ:ngewæ:de	‘waggon-cover’
<i>wængscilling</i>	(m.)		‘tax on waggons’
<i>wægnre:ow</i>	(n.)	wæ:nre:ow	‘log given to the carter of a load of wood’
<i>wægnweg</i>	(m.)	wæ:nweg	‘cart-road’
<i>wægnwyrhta</i>	(m.)	wæ:nwyrhta	‘carpentarius, cartwright’
<i>wæ:gpundern</i>	(n.)		‘weighing-machine’
<i>wæ:gra:p</i>	(m.)	wæ:lra:p 2	‘wave-rope, wave-bond (ice)’
<i>wæ:gscalu</i>	(f.)	wæ:gscalu	‘scale of a balance’
<i>wæ:gstæð</i>	(n.)		‘sea-shore’
<i>wæ:gstre:am</i>	(m.)		‘current’
<i>wæ:gswæord</i>	(n.)		‘sword with wavy pattern’
<i>wæ:gðel</i>	(n.)		‘ship, vessel’
<i>wæ:gðre:a</i>	(f.)		‘peril of the sea’
<i>wæ:gðre:at</i>	(m.)		‘deluge’
<i>wæ:hðoll</i>	(?)		‘battering ram’
<i>wæ:l</i>	(mn.)		‘whirlpool, eddy, pool; ocean, sea, river, flood’
<i>wæl 1</i>	(n.)	hwæl 2, wel 2, weall 3, wall 1, wal, wæll 1, weal 3	‘slaughter, carnage. w. +sle:an to slaughter; field of battle; (usu. in pl.) dead bodies’
<i>wælbedd</i>	(n.)		‘slaughter-bed’
<i>wælbend</i>	(f.)		‘band of destruction’
<i>wælbenn</i>	(f.)		‘deadly wound’
<i>wælce:asega</i>	(m.)		‘carrion-picker (raven)’
<i>wælclomm</i>	(m.)		‘deadly fetter’
<i>wælcræft</i>	(m.)		‘deadly power’
<i>wælcwealm</i>	(m.)		‘violent death’
<i>wælcyrige</i>	(f.)	wælcyrige, walcrigge, walcyrge, wellyrge, wolcyrge, wolcyrige	‘(chooser of the slain), witch, sorceress’
<i>wælde:að</i>	(m.)		‘death in battle, violent death’

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<i>wældre:or</i>	(n.)		'blood of battle, battle-gore'
<i>wælfæ:hð</i>	(f.)		'deadly feud'
<i>wælfæðm</i>	(m.)		'deadly embrace'
<i>wælfeld</i>	(m.)		'battlefield'
<i>wælfill</i>	(m.)	wælfæall, wælfyll	'slaughter, death, destruction'
<i>wælfyllo</i>	(f.)		'fill of slaughter'
<i>wælfy:r</i>	(n.)		'deadly fire; funeral pyre'
<i>wælgæ:r</i>	(m.)		'deadly spear'
<i>wælgæ:st</i>	(m.)		'murderous sprite'
<i>wæ:lgenga</i>	(m.)		'sea-monster'
<i>wælgimm</i>	(m.)		'death-bringing gem?'
<i>wælgrimnes</i>	(f.)		'cruelty, torture'
<i>wælgryre</i>	(m.)		'deadly horror'
<i>wælhære</i>	(m.)		'slaughtering army'
<i>wælhlem</i>	(m.)		'death-stroke'
<i>wæhlence</i>	(f.)		'coat of mail'
<i>wælhre:ownes</i>	(f.)		'cruelty, ferocity, atrocity, slaughter'
<i>wælhwerp</i>	(m.)		'destroying hound'
<i>wælmist</i>	(m.)		'mist of death'
<i>wælnett</i>	(n.)		'death-net'
<i>wælni:ð</i>	(m.)		'deadly hostility, war'
<i>wælnot</i>	(m.)		'baleful inscription'
<i>wælpil</i>	(m.)		'deadly arrow, dart'
<i>wælræs</i>	(m.)		'deadly onslaught'
<i>wæ:lra:p 1</i>	(m.)		'flood-fetter (ice)'
<i>wæltre:af</i>	(n.)	welre:ab	'spoil from the slain; act of spoiling the slain'
<i>wæltre:c</i>	(m.)		'deadly reek'
<i>wæltre:gn</i>	(m.)	wæltre:gn	'deluge'
<i>wæltre:st</i>	(f.)	wæltre:st	'bed of slaughter, grave'
<i>wæltre:n</i>	(f.)		'murderous song?'
<i>wælsceaft</i>	(m.)		'deadly spear'
<i>wælsceþ</i>	(n?)		'carnage'
<i>wælseax</i>	(n.)		'dagger'
<i>wælsliht</i>	(m.)	wælsliht, wilsliht, wylsliht	'slaughter, carnage; combat'
<i>wælslihta</i>	(m.)		'murderer, slayer'
<i>wælspere</i>	(n.)		'deadly spear'
<i>wælsteng</i>	(m.)		'spear-shaft'
<i>wælsto:w</i>	(f.)	wællsto:w	'place of slaughter, battlefield. a:gan wælsto:we gewæald to obtain possession of the battlefield, conquer'
<i>wælstre:l</i>	(mf.)		'deadly shaft'
<i>wælstre:am</i>	(m.)		'deadly flood'
<i>wælsweng</i>	(m.)		'deadly thrust'
<i>wælt</i>	(?)		'part of thigh, sinew'
<i>wælwang</i>	(m.)		'field of the slain'

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<i>wælwulf</i>	(m.)		‘warrior; cannibal’
<i>wæ:pen</i>	(n.)	wæ:mn, wæ:pn, we:pen, we:pn, we:pned 2	‘weapon, sword; pl. arms; membrum virile’
<i>wæ:penbora</i>	(m.)		‘weapon-bearer, warrior, knight’
<i>wæ:pengetæc</i>	(n.)	wæ:pentæc	‘wapentake (subdivision of a riding)’
<i>wæ:pengeðræc</i>	(n.)		‘clash of spears?’
<i>wæ:pengewrixle</i>	(n.)	wæ:pengewrixl	‘hostile encounter’
<i>wæ:penhete</i>	(m.)		‘armed hate’
<i>wæ:penhu:s</i>	(n.)	wæ:pnahu:s	‘armoury’
<i>wæ:penstræ:l</i>	(fm.)		‘arrow’
<i>wæ:penðracu</i>	(f.)		‘storm of weapons’
<i>wæ:penðræ:ge</i>	(?)		‘weapon, equipment?’
<i>wæ:penwiga</i>	(m.)		‘armed warrior’
<i>wæ:pned 2</i>	(m.)	wæ:pend 2, wæ:pened 2	‘male person’
<i>wæ:pnedbearn</i>	(n.)		‘male child’
<i>wæ:pnedcild</i>	(n.)		‘male child’
<i>wæ:pnedcynn</i>	(n.)		‘male sex’
<i>wæ:pnedha:d</i>	(m.)	wæ:penha:d	‘male sex; sexual power’
<i>wæ:pnedhand</i>	(f.)		‘male line’
<i>wæ:pnedhealf</i>	(f.)		‘male line’
<i>wæ:pnedmann</i>	(m.)	wæ:pmann, wæ:pnmann, we:pman	‘male, man’
<i>wæ:pnedwi:festre</i>	(f.)	wæ:penwi:festre	‘hermaphrodite’
<i>wæps</i>	(m.)	wæ:fs, wæ:sp, weaps, wesp	‘wasp’
<i>wær 2</i>	(n.)	wa:r 2	‘sea, ocean’
<i>wæ:r 2</i>	(f.)	wæ:re, we:r	‘faith, fidelity; keeping, protection; agreement, treaty, compact, pledge, covenant; bond (of friendship)’
<i>wærc</i>	(m.)	wræc 3, wearc, werc 2, wyr 2	‘pain, suffering, anguish’
<i>wærca:r</i>	(n.)	wærca:r	‘pain’
<i>wæ:rganga</i>	(m.)	we:rgenga, we:rganga	‘one seeking protection, stranger’
<i>wærlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘wariness’
<i>wæ:rloga</i>	(m.)	we:rloga	‘troth-breaker, traitor, liar, devil’
<i>wærlot</i>	(n.)		‘craftiness, deceit’
<i>wærnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘wariness, caution’
<i>wærscipe</i>	(m.)	wærscipe, weærscipe, werscipe	‘cunning, caution, prudence’
<i>wærword</i>	(n.)		‘word of warning’
<i>wæsc</i>	(f.)	wesc	‘ablution, washing’
<i>wæscern</i>	(n.)		‘washing-place’
<i>wæscestre</i>	(f.)		‘washer, house-keeper,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>wæschu:s</i>	(n.)		presbytera' 'wash-house, bath-house'
<i>wæscing</i>	(m.)		'washing, ablution'
<i>wæstm</i>	(mn.)	westm, westem, wæstmē, wæsðm, weastm	'growth, increase; plant, produce, offspring, fruit; result, benefit, product; interest, usury; abundance; stature, form, figure'
<i>wæstmaseten</i>	(f.)		'planting'
<i>wæstmbæ:rnes</i>	(f.)	wiostmbæ:rnes	'fruitfulness'
<i>wæstmbæ:ro</i>	(f.)		'fruitfulness'
<i>wæstmberendnes</i>	(f.)		'fertility'
<i>wæstmisceatt</i>	(m.)		'interest, usury'
<i>wæ:t 2</i>	(n.)	wē:t 1, wā:t 2	'moisture; liquid, drink. æ:t and w. food and drink'
<i>wæ:ta</i>	(m.)		'wetness, moisture, humours, fluid, water; drink; sap; urine'
<i>wæ:te</i>	(f.)		'wetness, moisture, humours, fluid, water; drink; sap; urine'
<i>wæter</i>	(n.)	weter, wætter, water	'water; sea'
<i>wætera:dl</i>	(f.)		'dropsy'
<i>wæteræ:dre</i>	(f.)	wæteræ:ddre, weterē:dre	'spring of water, source'
<i>wæterælfɑ:dl</i>	(f.)		'a disease'
<i>wæterælfen</i>	(f.)	wæterelfen	'water-elf'
<i>wæterberend</i>	(m.)		'water-bearer, sutler, camp- follower'
<i>wæterberere</i>	(m.)		'water-bearer, sutler, camp- follower'
<i>wæterbo:h</i>	(m.)		'succulent shoot, sprig'
<i>wæterbolla</i>	(m.)		'dropsy'
<i>wæterbro:ga</i>	(m.)		'frightful flood'
<i>wæterbu:c</i>	(m.)		'water-pot, pitcher'
<i>wæterbucca</i>	(m.)		'water-spider'
<i>wæterburne</i>	(f.)		'water-stream'
<i>wæterbyden</i>	(f.)		'bucket, cask'
<i>wætercla:ð</i>	(m.)		'towel'
<i>wætercro:g</i>	(m.)		'water-pot'
<i>wætercru:ce</i>	(f.)		'water-pot'
<i>wætercynn</i>	(n.)		'water, form or kind of water'
<i>wæterdrinc</i>	(m.)		'a drink of water'
<i>wæteregsa</i>	(m.)	wæteregesa	'water-terror'
<i>wæterfæsten</i>	(n.)		'water-fastness, place protected by water'
<i>wæterfæt</i>	(n.)		'water-pot, flagon'
<i>wæterflaxe</i>	(f.)		'water-pitcher'
<i>wæterflo:d</i>	(m.)		'water-flood, inundation, deluge'
<i>wæterfrocga</i>	(m.)		'water-frog'
<i>wæterfyrhtnes</i>	(f.)		'hydrophobia'

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>wæterga:t</i>	(f.)		‘water-spider’
<i>wætergeblæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘watery pustule?’
<i>wætergefeall</i>	(n.)		‘waterfall’
<i>wætergela:d</i>	(n.)		‘conduit’
<i>wætergelæt</i>	(n.)		‘aqueduct’
<i>wætergesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘nature of water’
<i>wætergewæsc</i>	(n.)		‘alluvium’
<i>wætergrund</i>	(m.)		‘sea-bottom, depth’
<i>wætergyte</i>	(m.)		‘Aquarius (sign of the Zodiac)’
<i>wæterhæfern</i>	(m.)		‘crab’
<i>wæterha:lgung</i>	(f.)		‘consecration of water’
<i>wæterhelm</i>	(m.)		‘covering of ice’
<i>wæterle:ast</i>	(f.)		‘want of water’
<i>wæterle:od</i>	(?)		‘fish’
<i>wæterme:le</i>	(m.)	wætermæ:le	‘bowl, basin’
<i>wæternæ:dre</i>	(f.)		‘water-snake’
<i>wæterorda:l</i>	(n.)		‘water-ordeal’
<i>wæterpund</i>	(n.)		‘spirit-level (Sweet)’
<i>wæterpytt</i>	(m.)		‘water-pit, well’
<i>wæterri:ðe</i>	(f.)		‘conduit’
<i>wætersce:at</i>	(m.)		‘napkin, towel’
<i>wæterscipe</i>	(m.)	wæterscype	‘sheet of water, waters; conduit’
<i>wæterscy:te</i>	(f.)		‘towel, napkin’
<i>wæterse:að</i>	(m.)		‘cistern; pool, lake’
<i>wæterse:ocnes</i>	(f.)		‘dropsy’
<i>wæterslæd</i>	(n.)		‘watery glade’
<i>wætersol</i>	(n.)		‘pool’
<i>wæterspryng</i>	(m.)		‘water-spring’
<i>wætersteall</i>	(m.)		‘standing water, pond’
<i>wæterstefn</i>	(f.)		‘voice of waters’
<i>wæterstoppa</i>	(m.)		‘bucket’
<i>wæterstre:am</i>	(m.)		‘river’
<i>wæterti:ge</i>	(m.)		‘canal, aqueduct’
<i>wæterðe:ote</i>	(f.)		‘conduit, flood-gate, torrent, cataract’
<i>wæterði:sa</i>	(m.)	wæterðissa	‘whale; ship’
<i>wæterðru:h</i>	(f.)		‘water-pipe, conduit’
<i>wæterðry:ð</i>	(f.)		‘rush of waters’
<i>wæterung</i>	(f.)		‘watering, providing with water, carriage of water’
<i>wæterwæ:dlnes</i>	(f.)		‘dearth of water’
<i>wæterweg</i>	(m.)		‘watercourse’
<i>wæterwri:te</i>	(f.)		‘clepsydra, water-clock’
<i>wæterwyll</i>	(m.)		‘spring, fountain’
<i>wæterwyr</i>	(f.)		‘water star-wort’
<i>wætery:ð</i>	(f.)		‘billow’
<i>wætla</i>	(m.)		‘swathe, bandage’
<i>wæ:tnes</i>	(f.)	wæ:tnes	‘moisture’

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<i>wæ:tung</i>	(f.)		‘wetting, moisture’
<i>wæð</i>	(n.)		‘ford’
<i>wæ:ðeburne</i>	(f.)		‘fishing stream?’
<i>wa:fung 1</i>	(f.)	wæfung, we:fung, we:bung	‘spectacle, display, pageantry, sight; astonishment’
<i>wa:fungstede</i>	(m.)		‘place for shows, theatre’
<i>wa:fungsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place for shows, theatre’
<i>wa:g 1</i>	(m.)	wæ:g 2, we:g 5, wa:h 2	‘wall’
<i>wa:ghrægel</i>	(n.)		‘tapestry, veil’
<i>wa:grift</i>	(n.)	wæ:gryft, wa:greft, wa:gryft, wa:hriht	‘tapestry, veil, curtain’
<i>wa:gðeorl</i>	(?)		‘doorway?, a break in a wall’
<i>wa:gðyling</i>	(f.)	wa:hðyling	‘wainscoting’
<i>wagung</i>	(f.)		‘moving, shaking’
<i>walcspinl 1</i>	(f.)	wolcspnl 1	‘curling-iron, crisping-pin’
<i>Wa:le</i>	(f.)	We:ale	‘Welshwoman, female slave’
<i>walu</i>	(f.)		‘ridge, bank; rib, comb (of helmet); weal, mark of a blow; metal ridge on top of helmet, like that on Sutton Hoo helmet’
<i>wamb</i>	(f.)	womb	‘belly, stomach; bowels; heart; womb; hollow’
<i>wamba:dl</i>	(f.)		‘stomach-ache’
<i>wambecoðu</i>	(f.)		‘stomach trouble’
<i>wambegicða</i>	(m.)		‘itching of the stomach’
<i>wambewyrm</i>	(?)		‘intestinal worm’
<i>wambhord</i>	(n.)		‘contents of the belly’
<i>wamcwide</i>	(m.)	womcwide	‘shameful speech, curse, blasphemy’
<i>wamdæ:d</i>	(f.)	womdæ:d	‘deed of shame, crime’
<i>wamfreht</i>	(n.)	womfreht	‘sinful divination’
<i>wamlust</i>	(m.)	womlust, wornlust	‘allurement, enticement’
<i>wamm 1</i>	(mn.)	womm 2, wæm 1, wam 2, wem 2	‘stain, spot, scar; disgrace, defect, defilement, sin evil, crime; injury, loss, hurt, misfortune’
<i>wamsceaða</i>	(m.)	womsceaða	‘sin-stained foe, devil’
<i>wamwlite</i>	(m.)	womwlite	‘wound in the face’
<i>wamwyrcende</i>	(?)	womwyrcende	‘worker of sin’
<i>wana 1</i>	(m.)		‘lack, want, deficiency. w. be: on to lack, fail’
<i>wanæ:ht</i>	(f.)	wonæ:ht	‘want, poverty’
<i>wananbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘spindle-tree’
<i>wand</i>	(f?)		‘mole (animal)’
<i>wandeweorpe</i>	(f.)	wandewurpe, wandwurp, wandwyrp	‘mole (animal)’

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<i>wandlung</i>	(f.)		‘changeableness’
<i>wandung</i>	(f.)		‘feeling of respect’
<i>wanfo:ta</i>	(m.)		‘pelican’
<i>wanfy:r</i>	(n.)	wonfy:r	‘lurid flame’
<i>wang 1</i>	(m.)	wong, wæng, weng	‘plain, mead, field, place; world’
<i>wangbeard</i>	(m.)		‘whisker’
<i>wange</i>	(n.)	wenge, wonge, wænge, wang 2	‘jaw, cheek’
<i>wangere</i>	(m.)		‘pillow, bolster’
<i>wangstede</i>	(m.)		‘place, locality’
<i>wangto:ð</i>	(m.)		‘molar, grinder’
<i>wangturf</i>	(f.)		‘meadow-turf’
<i>wanhæ:lð</i>	(f.)		‘weakness, sickness’
<i>wanhafa</i>	(m.)		‘poor man’
<i>wanhafolnes</i>	(f.)	wanhafenes, wanhafnes, wanhæfolnes, wanhæfenes, wanhæfnes	‘want, hunger’
<i>wanha:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘weakness, ill-health’
<i>wanhoga</i>	(m.)		‘thoughtless one, fool’
<i>wanhygd</i>	(f.)	wanhy:d	‘carelessness, recklessness, daring’
<i>wansceaft</i>	(f.)	wonsceaft	‘misery, misfortune’
<i>wansceafta</i>	(m.)		‘a disease’
<i>wansceafte</i>	(f.)		‘a disease’
<i>wanspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘poverty, want’
<i>wanung</i>	(f.)	wonung	‘waning, decrease, deprivation, diminution, loss, injury, weakening’
<i>wa:nung</i>	(f.)		‘howling, lamentation’
<i>wa:pe</i>	(f.)	wa:pa	‘napkin, towel?’
<i>wapul</i>	(m?)		‘bubble, froth’
<i>wa:r 1</i>	(n.)		‘sea-weed; sand’
<i>wa:roð</i>	(n.)	wa:ruð	‘alga, sea-weed’
<i>warnung</i>	(f.)	wearnung	‘warning; foresight, caution’
<i>waroð</i>	(n.)	warað, wearð 3, worð 2, wearoð, weroð, wareð, waruð, wearod, warð	‘shore, strand, beach’
<i>waroðfaruð</i>	(m.)		‘surf’
<i>waroðgewinn</i>	(n.)	waruðgewinn	‘surf’
<i>waru</i>	(f.)		‘ware, article of merchandise; shelter, protection, care, custody, guard, defence, vindication’
<i>wa:se</i>	(f.)	wo:r 1, wo:se	‘mire, marsh’
<i>wa:send</i>	(m.)	wæ:send	‘weasand, windpipe, gullet’
<i>wa:sescite</i>	(f.)		‘cuttlefish’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>wassen</i>	()		‘vassal’
<i>watel</i>	(m.)	watol, watul	‘wattle, hurdle, covering; (pl.) thatching’
<i>wa:ð</i>	(f.)		‘wandering, journey; pursuit, hunt, hunting, chase’
<i>wa:ðol 1</i>	(m.)		‘full moon?’
<i>waðum</i>	(m.)	waðuma, wadom, waðema	‘wave, flood, stream, sea’
<i>we:a</i>	(m.)	wa:wa, we:o 2	‘misfortune, evil, harm, trouble; grief, woe, misery; sin, wickedness’
<i>we:adæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘evil deed’
<i>we:agesi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘companion in trouble; companion in crime’
<i>we:ala:f</i>	(f.)		‘wretched remnant’
<i>We:alas</i>	(mp.)	We:allas, Wa:las	‘the Welsh; Wales. West We:(a)las West-Welsh, Cornish’
<i>wealca</i>	(m.)	walca	‘billow, rolling wave; light floating garment’
<i>wealcere</i>	(m.)		‘fuller’
<i>wealcspīn</i>	(f.)	walcspīn 2, wolcspīn 2	‘crisping-pin’
<i>We:alcynn</i>	(n.)		‘the Welsh kin’
<i>weald 1</i>	(m.)	wald 1, wold 1	‘weald, forest, wood, grove; bushes, foliage’
<i>weald 2</i>	(m.)	wald 2, wold 2	‘power, dominion, mastery; groin’
<i>wealdbæ:r</i>	(f.)		‘place affording mast for swine’
<i>wealdend 1</i>	(m.)	waldend 1	‘leader, controller, ruler, lord, king (often of God)’
<i>wealdend 2</i>	(f.)	waldend 2	‘female ruler’
<i>Wealdendgod</i>	(m.)		‘Lord God’
<i>wealdgenga</i>	(m.)		‘robber, thief’
<i>wealdnes</i>	(f.)	waldnes, wealnes	‘rule’
<i>wealdswaðu</i>	(f.)	waldswaðu	‘forest-track’
<i>wealdweaxe</i>	(?)		‘sinew’
<i>wealh</i>	(m.)	walh, we:al	‘foreigner, stranger, slave; Briton, Welshman; shameless person’
<i>wealhbaso</i>	(f.)		‘foreign red, vermilion’
<i>Wealhcynn</i>	(n.)		‘men of Wales, Britons’
<i>wealhfareld</i>	(n.)	wealhfareld	‘a force which patrolled the Welsh border?’
<i>wealhgefe:ra</i>	(m.)	wealhgefe:fa	‘commander of the wealhfareld’
<i>wealhhafof</i>	(m.)	hwealhhafof	‘foreign hawk, falcon’
<i>wealhha:foc</i>	(m.)		‘foreign hawk, falcon’
<i>wealhhnutu</i>	(f.)	walhhnutu	‘walnut’
<i>wealhmora</i>	(m.)	walhmora	‘carrot, parsnip’
<i>wealhmōre</i>	(f.)	walhmōre	‘carrot, parsnip’
<i>wealhmōru</i>	(f.)	wealhmōru,	‘carrot, parsnip’

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		we:almora, we:almore	
<i>wealhstod</i>	(m.)	wealhstod	‘interpreter, translator’
<i>Wealhðe:od</i>	(f.)		‘welsh nation’
<i>weall 1</i>	(m.)	wall 3, wæll 3, weal 1	‘wall, dike, earthwork, rampart, dam; rocky shore, cliff’
<i>weall 2</i>	(f.)	wæll 4, wall 4	‘fervour’
<i>we:alland</i>	(n.)	we:aland	‘foreign country; Normandy’
<i>weallclif</i>	(n.)		‘sea-cliff’
<i>wealldi:c</i>	(f.)		‘a walled ditch?’
<i>wealldor</i>	(n.)		‘door in a wall’
<i>weallfæsten</i>	(n.)	wealfæsten	‘walled place, rampart, fortification, fortress’
<i>weallgeat</i>	(n.)	wealgat	‘rampart-gate, postern’
<i>weallgebrec</i>	(n.)		‘wall-breaking, act of making a breach’
<i>weallgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘building of a wall; destruction of walls’
<i>wealli:m</i>	(m.)		‘cement, mortar’
<i>weallsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘stone used in building’
<i>weallstaðol</i>	(m.)	weallstaðel	‘interpreter, translator’
<i>weallsteall</i>	(m.)		‘wall-place, foundation?’
<i>weallstilling</i>	(m.)	wealstilling, wealstyling	‘repair of walls’
<i>weallðræ:d</i>	(m.)	wallðræ:d	‘plumb-line’
<i>weallung</i>	(f.)	wallung, wyllung	‘agitation, fervour, zeal’
<i>weallwala</i>	(m.)		‘part of a house-wall? foundation?; wall panelling?’
<i>weallweg</i>	(m.)	wallweg	‘walled road?’
<i>weallwyrhta</i>	(m.)		‘mason’
<i>wealsa:da</i>	(m.)		‘cord (for binding captives)?’
<i>wealte</i>	(f.)		‘a ring; a snare’
<i>wealweorc</i>	(n.)		‘masonry’
<i>wealword</i>	(n.)		‘defiant word’
<i>wealwyrht</i>	(f.)	wælwyrht, walwyrht, wealhwyrt, weallwyrht	‘dwarf elder’
<i>we:ame:t</i>	(f.)	we:ame:tto	‘passion, anger’
<i>we:amo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘anger, impatience’
<i>weard 1</i>	(fm.)	ward 4	‘watching, ward, protection, guardianship; advance post; waiting for, lurking, ambush’
<i>weard 2</i>	(m.)	ward 2, werd, wyrd 2	‘keeper, watchman, guard, guardian, protector; lord, king; possessor’
<i>weardmann</i>	(m.)		‘watchman, guard, patrol’
<i>weardpening</i>	(m.)	warpending	‘rent paid in lieu of military service’
<i>weardseld</i>	(n.)	weardsetl	‘guardhouse, watch-tower’

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<i>weardsteall</i>	(m.)		‘watch-tower’
<i>weardsto:w</i>	(?)		‘watchtower’
<i>weardwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘penalty for not keeping guard’
<i>wearg 1</i>	(m.)	werg 1, wearh 1, wyrɡ 2	‘(wolf), accursed one, outlaw, felon, criminal’
<i>weargbræ:de</i>	(f.)	weargebræ:de, werhbræ:de	‘a warty eruption, impetigo, stye in the eye, tetter, ringworm, mole, freckle’
<i>weargnes</i>	(f.)	wærnes 2, wærgnes, wergnes, wyrɡnes 2	‘evil’
<i>weargro:d</i>	(f.)	wæarhro:d	‘scaffold, gallows’
<i>weargtreaflu</i>	(np.)	wearhtreaflu	‘hell’
<i>weargtre:ow</i>	(n.)	waritre:ow	‘gallows’
<i>weargung</i>	(f.)	wergung 1	‘misery’
<i>wearmnes</i>	(f.)		‘warmth’
<i>wearn 1</i>	(f.)	wyrn	‘reluctance, repugnance, refusal, denial; resistance; reproaches, abuse’
<i>wearp</i>	(m.)	warp	‘warp, threads stretched lengthwise in a loom; twig, osier’
<i>wearpfæt</i>	(n.)		‘basket’
<i>wearr</i>	(m.)	warr, wærr, weorr, wær 4, war, wear 1, wearh 2	‘callosity’
<i>wearrihtnes</i>	(f.)		‘roughness (of skin)’
<i>wearrnes</i>	(f.)	wearnes	‘knottiness’
<i>we:asgelimp</i>	(n.)		‘chance occurrence’
<i>we:aspell</i>	(n.)		‘evil tidings’
<i>weart</i>	(f.)	wearte, wart, warte, wert 1, werte	‘wart’
<i>weartere</i>	(m.)	wærtere, weardere (BT)	‘occupier, dweller’
<i>we:ata:cen</i>	(n.)		‘sign of grief’
<i>we:aðearf</i>	(f.)		‘woeful need’
<i>weax</i>	(n.)	wex, wæx, wexe	‘wax’
<i>weaxæppel</i>	(m.)		‘ball of wax’
<i>weaxberende</i>	(m.)	weaxbiorende	‘candle-bearer, acolyte’
<i>weaxbred</i>	(n.)	wexbred	‘writing-tablet; diagram, table’
<i>weaxcandel</i>	(f.)	wexcandel, weaxcandel	‘wax candle’
<i>weaxgesceot</i>	(n.)	weaxscot	‘payment in wax’
<i>weaxhla:f</i>	(m.)		‘wax tablet’
<i>weaxhla:fsealf</i>	(f.)		‘wax salve’
<i>weaxsealf</i>	(f.)	wexsealf	‘wax salve’
<i>weaxung</i>	(f.)		‘growth, increase’
<i>web</i>	(n.)	webb, wæb,	‘web, weft; woven work,

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		wæbb	tapestry'
<i>webba</i>	(m.)		'weaver'
<i>webbe:am</i>	(m.)		'weaver's beam; treadle of a loom'
<i>webbestre</i>	(f.)		'female weaver'
<i>webbgeweorc</i>	(n.)		'weaving'
<i>webbung</i>	(f.)	hwebbung, wa:fung 2	'plotting, conspiracy; scena'
<i>webgere:ðru</i>	(np.)		'weaver's tool'
<i>webgerod</i>	(n.)		'weaver's implement'
<i>webho:c</i>	(m.)		'weaver's comb, reed'
<i>websceaft</i>	(m.)		'weaver's beam'
<i>webta:wa</i>	(m.)		'thread, line'
<i>webte:ag</i>	(f.)	wæbte:ag, webtæ:g	'weaving-thread'
<i>webwyrhta</i>	(m.)		'fuller'
<i>weccend</i>	(m.)		'instigator'
<i>wecedrenc</i>	(m.)		'emetic'
<i>wecg</i>	(m.)	wæcg, wegg	'wedge; mass of metal, lump; piece of money'
<i>wedbro:ðor</i>	(m.)		'pledged brother (in a brotherhood of compact, not of blood)'
<i>wedbryce</i>	(m.)	wedbrice	'treachery'
<i>wedd</i>	(n.)	wædd, wed	'pledge, agreement, covenant, security; dowry'
<i>weddung</i>	(f.)		'pledging, betrothal'
<i>we:deberge</i>	(f.)	we:dbeorge, we:dberge	'hellebore'
<i>we:dehund</i>	(m.)		'mad dog'
<i>we:denheort 2</i>	(n.)		'madness'
<i>we:denheortnes</i>	(f.)		'madness, frenzy'
<i>weder 1</i>	(n.)	wæder 1, weðer 2, widor	'weather, air; sky, firmament; breeze, storm, tempest'
<i>wedera:wendednes</i>	(?)		'variation of weather'
<i>wederburg</i>	(f.)		'exposed town'
<i>wedercandel</i>	(f.)		'sun'
<i>wederdæg</i>	(m.)		'day of fine weather'
<i>wederta:cen</i>	(n.)		'sun'
<i>wederung</i>	(f.)	wæderung, widerung	'(bad) weather'
<i>wederwolcen</i>	(n.)		'cloud'
<i>we:ding</i>	(f.)		'madness'
<i>wedla:c</i>	(n.)		'pledge, plighted troth, wedlock'
<i>wedloga</i>	(m.)		'violator of agreement, traitor'
<i>wefl 1</i>	(f.)		'woof, warp; an implement for weaving, shuttle?'
<i>weft</i>	(m.)	wefta, wift	'weft'
<i>weg</i>	(m.)	wæg, woeg, oeg, weag, wi: 2, weig	'way, direction; path, road, highway; journey; course of

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		wig	action. ealne w. (ealneg) adv. always; on weg (a:weg) adv. away; be wege on the way (to)'
<i>wegbra:de</i>	(f.)	wegbræ:de	'way-bread, plantain, dock'
<i>wegend</i>	(?)		'a bearer'
<i>wegfe:rend</i>	(m.)	wi:fe:rend	'wayfarer, traveller'
<i>wegfo:r</i>	(f.)		'travel, journey'
<i>weggeda:l</i>	(n.)		'road-dividing, cross-way'
<i>weggelæ:te</i>	(fn.)		'junction of roads'
<i>wegge:si:ð</i>	(?)	wegge:si:ða	'travelling companion'
<i>weggewit</i>	(n.)		'aberration (of mind)'
<i>wegle:ast</i>	(f.)	wegli:st, wæglæ:st	'trackless place, wilderness'
<i>wegnest</i>	(n.)	wægnest	'food for a journey; viaticum'
<i>wegre:af</i>	(n.)		'highway robbery'
<i>wegtwiflung</i>	(f.)	wegtwiflung	'branching of roads'
<i>wegu</i>	(f.)		'vehicle'
<i>wela</i>	(m.)	wæla, wala, weala, weola	'weal, prosperity happiness, riches'
<i>We:land</i>	(m.)	We:lond	'the Smith-God, Northern Vulcan'
<i>weldæ:d</i>	(f.)	welde:d	'good deed, benefit, kindness'
<i>weldo:nd</i>	(m.)	weldo:end	'benefactor'
<i>weldo:nnes</i>	(f.)		'well-doing, kindness'
<i>weler</i>	(mf.)	weoler, wæler, waler, welor	'lip'
<i>welfremming</i>	(f.)		'good deed, benefit'
<i>welfremnes</i>	(f.)		'benefit'
<i>welgecwe:mnes</i>	(f.)		'favour'
<i>welgeli:cwirðnes</i>	(f.)		'good pleasure'
<i>welig 2</i>	(m.)	wælig 2, weleg 2, welg 2	'willow'
<i>wellere</i>	(?)		'bosom, fold, hollow'
<i>welli:cung</i>	(f.)		'agreeableness'
<i>wellwill</i>	(?)		'a spring'
<i>welung</i>	(f.)		'revolution (of a wheel)'
<i>welwillendnes</i>	(f.)	welwillednes	'benevolence, good-will, kindness'
<i>welwyrkend</i>	(m.)		'well-doer'
<i>we:mend</i>	(m.)		'herald, declarer'
<i>we:mere</i>	(m.)		'procurer'
<i>we:n 1</i>	(fm.)		'belief, hope, opinion, expectation, supposition; probability; estimation. w. is ðæt perhaps; name of the rune for w'
<i>we:na</i>	(m.)		'hope, opinion, expectation, idea, fancy'
<i>wenby:l</i>	(m.)		'boil, carbuncle'
<i>wencel 1</i>	(n.)	wincel 3	'child'

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<i>wend</i>	(m.)		‘what turns up, an event’
<i>Wendelsæ:</i>	(mf.)		‘Mediterranean Sea’
<i>wendend</i>	(m.)		‘that which turns round’
<i>wendere</i>	(m.)		‘translator, interpreter’
<i>Wendle</i>	(mp.)		‘Vandals’
<i>wendung</i>	(f.)		‘change, turning, rotation’
<i>wenn l</i>	(mf.)	wæn 1, wen 2	‘wen, tumour’
<i>wennci:cen</i>	(n.)		‘little wen’
<i>wennsealf</i>	(f.)	wensealf	‘wen-slave, ointment for a tumour’
<i>wenspryng</i>	(m.)		‘mole’
<i>Wentas</i>	(mp.)	Wente	‘people of Gwent’
<i>Went-Sæte</i>	(mp.)		‘people of Gwent (roughly Monmouthshire)’
<i>we:nung</i>	(f.)		‘expectation, hope; doubt’
<i>wenwyr̥t</i>	(f.)		‘crowfoot? lesser celandine? darnel?’
<i>we:oce</i>	(f.)		‘lamp or candle-wick’
<i>we:od</i>	(n.)		‘herb, grass; weed’
<i>we:odho:c</i>	(m.)	we:adho:c	‘weed-hook, hoe’
<i>we:odmo:nað</i>	(m.)		‘August’
<i>we:odung</i>	(f.)		‘weeding’
<i>we:ofod</i>	(nm.)	we:afod, we:ofed, we:obed, we:obud, we:ofud, wi:bed, wi:ebed, wi:gbed, wi:ggebed, wi:ohbed	‘altar’
<i>we:ofodbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘fine for injuring a priest, which was applied in support of the altar’
<i>we:ofodheorð</i>	(m.)	wi:bedheorð	‘altar-hearth’
<i>we:ofodhrægl</i>	(n.)	wi:gbedhrægl	‘altar-cover’
<i>we:ofodsce:at</i>	(m.)	we:ofodsce:ata	‘altar-cloth’
<i>we:ofodsteall</i>	(m.)		‘place of the altar’
<i>we:ofodðegn</i>	(m.)	we:ofodðe:n	‘altar-attendant, priest’
<i>we:ofodðe:nung</i>	(f.)		‘altar-service’
<i>we:ofodwiglere</i>	(m.)	wi:gbedwiglere	‘soothsayer’
<i>weofung</i>	(f.)		‘weaving’
<i>we:ohsteall</i>	(m.)	we:ocsteall	‘place of the altar, sanctuary, choir’
<i>weolme</i>	(f.)	wealme	‘choice, pick of one’s fellow-creatures’
<i>weoloc</i>	(m.)	weluc, weloc, wiloc, wyloc, weolc	‘whelk, cockle, murex; (purple) dye from the murex’
<i>weolocscyll</i>	(f.)	weolocscell	‘whelk, cockle, shell-fish’
<i>weolocætalg</i>	(m.)		‘purple dye’
<i>weorc</i>	(n.)	werc 1, worc,	‘work, labour, action, deed;’

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		weoruc, wyr̥c 1	exercise; affliction, suffering, pain, trouble, distress; fortification. weorcum with difficulty'
<i>weorccræft</i>	(m.)		'mechanics'
<i>weorcdæ:d</i>	(f.)	woercdæ:d, weorcde:d	'action, operation'
<i>weorcdæg</i>	(m.)		'work-day'
<i>weorcgere:fa</i>	(m.)		'foreman, overseer'
<i>weorchu:s</i>	(n.)	werchu:s	'workshop'
<i>weorcland</i>	(?)		'land subject to labour services'
<i>weorcmann</i>	(m.)	wercmann	'workman'
<i>weorcny:ten</i>	(n.)		'working cattle'
<i>weorcra:den</i>	(f.)		'corvee-work'
<i>weorcsige</i>	(m.)		'success in work'
<i>weorcsta:n</i>	(m.)		'hewn stone'
<i>weorcðe:ow</i>	(mf.)		'servant, slave'
<i>weorcuhta</i>	(m.)		'hour of matins on a non-festival day'
<i>weorf 1</i>	(n.)	weoruf, worf	'beast of burden, cattle'
<i>weorfemeoluc</i>	(f.)	ðeorfemeoluc	'milk from wild cattle?'
<i>weorftord</i>	(m.)	weoruftord, woruftord	'dung of cattle'
<i>weorpere</i>	(m.)		'thrower, caster'
<i>weorð 1</i>	(n.)	werð, wearð 2, wirð 2, worð 4, wurðe 2, wurð, wyrð 2, ward 3, weorðe 2, wierðe 2, wyrðe 1	'worth, value, amount, price, purchase-money, ransom'
<i>weorðere</i>	(m.)		'worshipper'
<i>weorðfulnes</i>	(f.)		'dignity, honour'
<i>weorðlicnes</i>	(f.)		'worthiness, honour, estimation'
<i>weorðmetednes</i>	(?)	wurðmetednes	'adinventio'
<i>weorðmynd</i>	(fmn.)	weorðmynt, wurðmynd, wurðmynt, wyrðmynd	'honour, dignity, glory; mark of distinction'
<i>weorðnes</i>	(f.)	werðnes, wierðnes, worðnes, wurðnes, wyrðnes	'worth, estimation; splendour, rank, honour; integrity'
<i>weorðscipe</i>	(m.)	worðscipe, wurðscipe	'worth, respect, honour, dignity, glory; advantage, good; distinction (in behaviour)'
<i>weorðundæg</i>	(m.)	weorðungdæg	'day for bestowal of honours or offices, festival'
<i>weorðung</i>	(f.)	wurðung	'honouring, distinction, honour, glory; celebration, worship; excellence; ornament'

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<i>weorðungsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of worship, the Tabernacle’
<i>wer 1</i>	(m.)	wær 3, weor, were 1	‘male being; man; husband; hero’
<i>wer 2</i>	(m.)	wær 5, wære, were 2	‘the legal money-equivalent of a person’s life, a man’s legal value’
<i>wer 3</i>	(m.)	wær 6, were 3	‘weir, dam, fish-trap; catch, draught’
<i>wer 4</i>	(mn?)	wær 7, were 4	‘troop, band’
<i>werbæ:r</i>	(f.)		‘pasture land near a weir’
<i>werbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>werborg</i>	(m.)	werborh	‘pledge for the payment of wergild’
<i>wercyn</i>	(n.)		‘human race, tribe’
<i>werfæ:hð</i>	(f.)		‘feud by which wer is incurred, breach of the peace’
<i>wergild</i>	(n.)	wærgild, wergeld, wergyld	‘compensation, value of a man’s life’
<i>wergildðe:of</i>	(m.)		‘thief who might be redeemed by payment of his wergild’
<i>wergulu</i>	(f.)		‘crab-apple’
<i>werha:d</i>	(m.)		‘male sex, virility, manhood’
<i>weriend</i>	(m.)	wergend 1, werigend	‘defender’
<i>we:rignes</i>	(f.)	we:rines	‘weariness’
<i>wering</i>	(f.)		‘weir, dam’
<i>werla:d</i>	(f.)		‘clearing by the oaths of a number of men according to a man’s wer’
<i>werma:gð</i>	(f.)		‘tribe, nation’
<i>wermet</i>	(n.)		‘man’s measure, stature’
<i>wermo:d</i>	(m.)	wo:rmo:d	‘wormwood, absinthe’
<i>wernægel</i>	(m.)	wernægl	‘(man’s nail?), wart, tumour’
<i>werod 1</i>	(n.)	weorod 2, werod 1, weorad 2, weored 2, wyred 2, weorud 2, werud 2, word 4, worod 1, worud 2	‘throng, company, band, multitude; host, army, troop, legion’
<i>werod 3</i>	(n.)	weorod 3, werod 3, weorad 3, weorud 3, werud 3, word 5, worod 2, wyred 3	‘sweet drink, mead’
<i>werodle:st</i>	(f.)		‘lack of fighters’
<i>werodnes</i>	(f.)		‘sweetness, pleasantness’
<i>werp</i>	(f.)	wyrpe 2	‘recovery (from sickness)’
<i>werping</i>	(?)		‘loss’
<i>werre:af</i>	(n.)		‘civil clothing’
<i>werstede</i>	(m.)		‘place of a weir’

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<i>wertihle</i>	(f.)	wertyhtle	‘charge involving the penalty of wer, homicide’
<i>werðe:od</i>	(f.)		‘folk, people, nation’
<i>werwulf</i>	(m.)	werewulf	‘werewolf, fiend’
<i>we:sa</i>	(m.)		‘drunkard’
<i>wesend</i>	(m.)	weosend, wesand	‘bison’
<i>wesendhorn</i>	(m.)		‘bison’s horn’
<i>wesing</i>	(f.)		‘soaking, steeping (BT)’
<i>wesle</i>	(f.)	weosule, wesule	‘weasel’
<i>westansu:ðanwind</i>	(m.)		‘south-west wind’
<i>westanwind</i>	(m.)	westenwind	‘west wind’
<i>West-Centigas</i>	(mp.)		‘people of West Kent’
<i>westdæ:l</i>	(m.)		‘west quarter, western part’
<i>West-Dene</i>	(mp.)		‘West Danes’
<i>we:sten 1</i>	(nmf.)	we:stern 2	‘waste, wilderness, desert’
<i>westende</i>	(m.)		‘west end’
<i>we:stengryre</i>	(m.)		‘terror of the desert’
<i>we:stensetla</i>	(m.)		‘hermit, anchorite’
<i>we:stenstaðol</i>	(m.)		‘waste place’
<i>westhealf</i>	(f.)	westanhealf	‘west side’
<i>westmearc</i>	(f.)		‘western boundary’
<i>we:stnes</i>	(f.)		‘desolation; desert place’
<i>westnorðwind</i>	(m.)		‘north-west wind’
<i>westri:ce</i>	(n.)		‘western kingdom’
<i>westrodor</i>	(m.)		‘western (=evening) sky’
<i>westsæ:</i>	(f.)		‘western sea’
<i>West-Seaxe</i>	(mp.)		‘West Saxons; Wessex’
<i>westsu:ðende</i>	(m.)		‘south-west extremity’
<i>westsu:ðwind</i>	(m.)		‘south-west wind’
<i>West-We:alas</i>	(mp.)		‘Cornishmen’
<i>westweg</i>	(m.)		‘western way’
<i>westwind</i>	(m.)		‘west wind’
<i>weðel</i>	(?)		‘swathe, bandage’
<i>weðer 1</i>	(m.)	weder 2, wæder 2	‘wether sheep, ram’
<i>wibba</i>	(m.)		‘crawling thing, beetle’
<i>wi:c</i>	(nf.)	wy:c	‘dwelling-place, lodging, habitation, house, mansion; village, town; (pl.) entrenchments, camp, castle, fortress; street, lane; bay, creek’
<i>wicca 1</i>	(m.)		‘wizard, magician, soothsayer, astrologer’
<i>wicce</i>	(f.)	wycce	‘witch’
<i>wiccecræft</i>	(m.)	wiccræft, wicgcræft	‘witchcraft, magic’
<i>wiccedo:m</i>	(m.)		‘witchcraft’
<i>wiccung</i>	(f.)	wicgung	‘enchantment’
<i>wiccungdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘witchcraft’
<i>wi:ce</i>	(f.)	wy:ce	‘office, function; officer’

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<i>wice 1</i>	(mf.)		‘wych-elm ‘
<i>wi:ceard</i>	(m.)		‘dwelling-place’
<i>wi:cfreoðu</i>	(f.)		‘protection of a dwelling’
<i>wicg</i>	(n.)	wycg, wigg 2	‘horse’
<i>wicga</i>	(m.)	wicca 2, wigga	‘insect, beetle’
<i>wi:cgere:fa</i>	(m.)	wi:cgefe:ra	‘bailiff, reeve of a wic or will; publicanus, tax-gatherer’
<i>wi:cherpað</i>	(m.)		‘a public road to a wi:c’
<i>wi:cing</i>	(m.)	wi:ceng, wi:gcyng	‘pirate, viking’
<i>wi:cingsceaðe</i>	(f.)		‘piracy’
<i>wi:cnera</i>	(m.)	wi:cnera	‘steward, bailiff’
<i>wi:csce:awere</i>	(m.)		‘provider of a home’
<i>wi:csteall</i>	(m.)		‘camping-place’
<i>wi:cstede</i>	(m.)		‘dwelling’
<i>wi:csto:w</i>	(f.)		‘dwelling-place, residence; camp, encampment’
<i>wi:ctu:n</i>	(m.)		‘vestibule, court’
<i>wicðe:nestre</i>	(f.)		‘weekly servant’
<i>wi:cung</i>	(?)		‘lodging’
<i>wi:deferhð 1</i>	(mn.)	wi:degyrhð 1, wi:defeorh 1, wi:dfeorh, wi:dferhð 1	‘(long life), long duration, long time’
<i>wi:dfarend</i>	(m.)		‘wanderer’
<i>wi:dfloga</i>	(m.)		‘wide-flier (of a dragon)’
<i>wi:dfolc</i>	(n.)		‘great nation’
<i>wi:dgilnes</i>	(f.)		‘amplitude, spaciousness’
<i>wi:dl</i>	(mn?)	wi:dðil, wi:ðl	‘impurity, filth, defilement’
<i>wi:dland</i>	(n.)		‘extensive country’
<i>wi:dla:st 2</i>	(m.)		‘long wandering, long way or road’
<i>wi:dmæ:rsung</i>	(f.)		‘proclamation’
<i>wi:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘width’
<i>wi:dsæ:</i>	(mf.)		‘open sea, ocean’
<i>wi:dsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘long journey; far-traveller ‘
<i>wi:du</i>	(f.)		‘width’
<i>wi:dwegas</i>	(mp.)		‘distant regions’
<i>wiel</i>	(m.)	wel 4	‘slave, servant’
<i>wieldend</i>	(m.)	wyldend	‘subduer’
<i>wielding</i>	(f.)	wylding	‘domination, rule’
<i>wielen</i>	(f.)	wilen, wylen, wiln, wealhen	‘foreign woman, female slave’
<i>wiell</i>	(m.)	wiella, well 1, will 2, wyll 2, wæl 2, weall 4, wall 2 wæll 2, wel 3, wella 1, wil 1	‘well, fountain, spring’
<i>wielle</i>	(f.)	wille, wylle, welle, wilie 2	‘well, fountain, spring’

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<i>wielm</i>	(m.)	walm, wælm, welme, weolm, wilm, wylm	‘boiling, swelling, sur, billow, current, stream; burning, flame, inflammation; fervour, ardour, zeal’
<i>wielma</i>	(m.)	welma	‘inflammation’
<i>wielmfy:r</i>	(n.)	wælmfy:r	‘blazing fire’
<i>wierding</i>	(f.)	woerding, wyrding	‘bodily injury; blemish’
<i>wierdnes</i>	(f.)	woerdnes	‘injury, vice’
<i>wiernung</i>	(f.)	wærnung	‘refusal’
<i>wierp</i>	(m.)		‘cast, throw, shot, blow’
<i>wi:f</i>	(n.)		‘woman, female, lady; wife’
<i>wi:fcild</i>	(n.)		‘female child’
<i>wi:fcynn</i>	(n.)		‘womankind, female sex’
<i>wi:fcy:ððu</i>	(f.)		‘company of a woman?’ intercourse with a woman?’
<i>wifel 1</i>	(m.)	wefl 2, wibil, wiebel	‘weevil, beetle’
<i>wifer</i>	(?)	wiber, wifel 2, wefl 3	‘missile, arrow, dart’
<i>wi:ffex</i>	(n.)		‘woman’s hair’
<i>wi:ffre:ond</i>	(m.)		‘female friend’
<i>wi:fgemæ:dla</i>	(m.)		‘woman’s fury’
<i>wi:fgema:na</i>	(m.)		‘intercourse with a woman’
<i>wi:fgeornes</i>	(f.)		‘adultery’
<i>wi:fgifta</i>	(fp.)		‘dowry, outfit? marriage?’
<i>wi:fha:d</i>	(m.)		‘womanhood; female sex’
<i>wi:fhand</i>	(f.)		‘female inheritor, female side’
<i>wi:fhealf</i>	(f.)		‘woman’s (i.e. mother’s) side’
<i>wi:fhearpe</i>	(f.)		‘timbrel’
<i>wi:fhi:red</i>	(n.)		‘nunnery’
<i>wi:fhrægel</i>	(n.)		‘woman’s clothing’
<i>wi:fla:c</i>	(n.)		‘cohabitation, fornication’
<i>wi:fle:ast</i>	(f.)		‘lack of women’
<i>wi:flufu</i>	(f.)		‘love for a woman’
<i>wi:fmann</i>	(m.)	wi:fmonn, wimman, wi:man	‘woman; female servant’
<i>wi:fmyne</i>	(m.)		‘love for a woman’
<i>wi:fscru:d</i>	(n.)		‘woman’s clothing’
<i>wi:fðegn</i>	(m.)		‘procurer’
<i>wi:fðing</i>	(n.)		‘marriage, cohabitation’
<i>wi:g 1</i>	(n.)	we:g 3, we:og 1, we:oh 1, wi: 1, wigg 1, wi:h 1	‘strife, contest, war, battle; valour; military force, army’
<i>wi:g 2</i>	(n.)	we:g 4, we:og 2, we:oh 2, wi: 3, wi:h 2	‘idol, image’
<i>wiga</i>	(m.)		‘fighter; man; the Holy Spirit?’
<i>wi:gar</i>	(m.)	wegur	‘spear, lance’

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<i>wi:gbealu</i>	(n.)		‘war-bale’
<i>wi:gbill</i>	(n.)		‘sword’
<i>wi:gble:d</i>	(m.)		‘luck in war’
<i>wi:gbora</i>	(m.)	wi:bora, wi:cbora	‘fighter’
<i>wi:gbord</i>	(n.)		‘shield’
<i>wi:gcræft</i>	(m.)		‘war-power, art of war’
<i>wi:gcyrn</i>	(m.)		‘noise of battle’
<i>wi:gend</i>	(m.)	wi:ggend	‘warrior, fighter’
<i>wi:gfreca</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>wi:gfruma</i>	(m.)		‘war-chief’
<i>wi:ggeta:we</i>	(fp.)		‘war-gear’
<i>wi:ggild</i>	(n.)	wi:hgild	‘idol’
<i>wi:ggryre</i>	(m.)		‘war-terror’
<i>wi:ghaga</i>	(m.)	wi:haga	‘war-hedge, phalanx’
<i>wi:gheafola</i>	(m.)		‘helmet’
<i>wi:ghe:ap</i>	(m.)		‘troop of warriors’
<i>wi:ghete</i>	(m.)		‘hostility’
<i>wi:ghryre</i>	(m.)		‘slaughter, defeat’
<i>wi:ghu:s</i>	(n.)	wi:hu:s	‘battlement, tower; turret (on an elephant’s back)’
<i>wi:ghyrst</i>	(f.)		‘war-gear, accoutrements’
<i>wigle</i>	(n.)		‘divination’
<i>wi:gle:oð</i>	(n.)		‘war-cry, battle-signal’
<i>wiglere</i>	(m.)	wyglere, weohlere	‘soothsayer, wizard’
<i>wi:gmann</i>	(m.)		‘warrior’
<i>wi:gnett</i>	(?)		‘gladiator’s net’
<i>wi:gnoð</i>	(m.)		‘warfare, war’
<i>wi:gplega</i>	(m.)		‘war-play, battle’
<i>wi:gra:d</i>	(f.)	wi:gro:d	‘war-path’
<i>wi:græ:den</i>	(f.)		‘state of war, battle’
<i>wi:gsigor</i>	(m.)		‘victory in a battle’
<i>wi:gsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘military expedition’
<i>wi:gsmið</i>	(m.)		‘maker of idols; warrior’
<i>wi:gspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘success in war’
<i>wi:gspere</i>	(n.)		‘war-spear, dart’
<i>wi:gsteall</i>	(n.)		‘rampart, entrenchment’
<i>wi:gtrod</i>	(n.)	wi:trod	‘path of an army’
<i>wi:gðracu</i>	(f.)		‘onslaught in battle, attack’
<i>wi:gwægn</i>	(m.)		‘war chariot’
<i>wi:gwæ:pen</i>	(n.)		‘weapon of war’
<i>wi:gweorðung</i>	(f.)	we:ohweorðung	‘idol-worship’
<i>wiht 1</i>	(fn.)	wuht 1, wyht, uht 1, wiaht	‘wight, person, creature, being; whit, thing, something, anything’
<i>Wiht 3</i>	(f.)	Wieht	‘Isle of Wight’
<i>Wihtland</i>	(n.)		‘Isle of Wight’
<i>wihtmearc</i>	(f.)		‘plumb-line’
<i>Wihtsæ:tan</i>	(mp.)	Wihtsæ:te	‘inhabitants of the Isle of Wight’
<i>Wihtware</i>	(mp.)		‘inhabitants of the Isle of Wight’

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<i>wi:l</i>	(n.)		‘wile, trick’
<i>wila</i>	(?)	wyla	‘catenarum’
<i>wi:lbec</i>	(m.)	winbrec	‘stream of tears, (war’s alarms)’
<i>wilboda</i>	(m.)		‘messenger of joy, angel’
<i>wilcuma</i>	(m.)	willcuma	‘welcome guest’
<i>wildæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of joy’
<i>wildde:or</i>	(n.)	wilde:ar, wildede:or, wilde:or, wilder, wildor	‘wild beast; deer, reindeer’
<i>wildde:orcyn</i>	(n.)		‘species of wild beasts’
<i>wildefy:r</i>	(n.)		‘lightning; erysipelas’
<i>wildeswi:n</i>	(m.)		‘wild boar’
<i>wildgo:s</i>	(f.)		‘wild goose’
<i>wilgæst</i>	(m.)	wilgest	‘welcome guest’
<i>wilgedryht</i>	(f.)		‘willing band’
<i>wilgehle:ða</i>	(m.)		‘intimate companion’
<i>wilgesi:ð</i>	(m.)	willgesi:ð	‘willing companion’
<i>wilgiefa</i>	(m.)	wilgeofa, wilgifa	‘gracious giver, king’
<i>wiliga</i>	(m.)	wilia	‘basket’
<i>wilige</i>	(f.)	wylige, wilege, wileg, wylie 1	‘basket’
<i>will 1</i>	(n.)		‘mind, will, determination, purpose. sylfes willum of one’s own accord; desire, wish, request; joy, delight, pleasure; desirable thing, valuable’
<i>willa 1</i>	(m.)	will 4	‘mind, will, determination, purpose. sylfes willum of one’s own accord; desire, wish, request; joy, delight, pleasure; desirable thing, valuable’
<i>willa 2</i>	(m.)	wælla, wella 2, wylla, will 3	‘fountain, spring’
<i>willgebro:ðor</i>	(mp.)		‘brothers’
<i>willgesteald</i>	(n.)	willgesteall	‘riches, wealth’
<i>willgestealla</i>	(m.)	wilgestealla	‘willing companion’
<i>willgesweostor</i>	(fp.)		‘sisters’
<i>willgeðofta</i>	(m.)		‘pleasant companion’
<i>willsele</i>	(m.)		‘pleasant dwelling’
<i>willspell</i>	(n.)		‘good tidings’
<i>willwong</i>	(m.)		‘pleasant plain’
<i>wilnincel</i>	(?)		‘a little female servant’
<i>Wilsæ:te</i>	(mp.)		‘people of Wilts, Wiltshire’
<i>wilsi:ð</i>	(m.)	wilsi:ð	‘desired journey’
<i>wilðegu</i>	(f.)		‘agreeable food’
<i>wilweg</i>	(n.)		‘desired way’
<i>wimpel</i>	(m.)	winpel, hwimpel	‘wimple, covering for the neck, cloak’

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<i>wi:n</i>	(n.)		‘wine’
<i>wi:nærn</i>	(n.)	wi:neru	‘tavern, cellar; drinking hall, wine hall’
<i>wi:nbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘vine’
<i>wi:nbe:ger</i>	(n.)		‘grape’
<i>wi:nbelg</i>	(m.)	wi:nbælg	‘(leather) bottle for wine’
<i>wi:nberge</i>	(f.)	wi:nberige, wi:nberie	‘whortle-berry; wine-berry (whimberry), grape’
<i>wi:nbo:h</i>	(m.)		‘vine-shoot, vine’
<i>wi:nbrytta</i>	(m.)		‘wine-seller, inn-keeper’
<i>wi:nburg</i>	(f.)		‘festive city; walled vineyard, castle’
<i>wi:nbyrele</i>	(m.)		‘inn-keeper’
<i>wince</i>	(f.)		‘winch, pulley’
<i>wincel 1</i>	(m.)		‘corner’
<i>wi:nclyster</i>	(n.)		‘cluster of grapes’
<i>wi:ncolc</i>	(f.)		‘wine vat’
<i>wi:ncynn</i>	(n.)		‘wine’
<i>wind</i>	(m.)		‘wind’
<i>windæ:ddre</i>	(f.)		‘windpipe’
<i>windæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of strife or toil’
<i>windbland</i>	(n.)	windblond	‘blast of wind’
<i>windel</i>	(m.)		‘basket’
<i>windelocc</i>	(m.)		‘curly lock’
<i>windelsta:n</i>	(m.)		‘tower with a winding stair-case’
<i>windelstre:aw</i>	(n.)		‘windle-straw’
<i>windeltre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘oleaster, willow’
<i>windfona</i>	(m.)	windgefonna	‘winnowing fan’
<i>windgeard</i>	(m.)		‘home of the winds, sea’
<i>windgereste</i>	(f.)		‘resting-place of the winds’
<i>windræ:s</i>	(m.)		‘storm of wind’
<i>wi:ndrinc</i>	(m.)	wi:ndrenc, wi:ndrync	‘wine-drink, wine’
<i>windscofl</i>	(f.)	windiuscoful	‘fan’
<i>windsele</i>	(m.)		‘(windy hall), hell’
<i>windswingel</i>	(f.)		‘(wind-whip), fan’
<i>windðearm</i>	(n.)		‘windpipe’
<i>winumæ:r</i>	(f.)	wudumæ:r 2	‘echo’
<i>windung</i>	(f.)	windong, winnung	‘winnowing, chaff, tares, straw; something woven, hurdle’
<i>windwigceaf</i>	(n.)		‘chaff’
<i>windwigsyfe</i>	(n.)		‘winnowing-sieve, fan’
<i>wine</i>	(m.)	wyne	‘friend, protector, lord; retainer’
<i>winedryhten</i>	(m.)		‘friendly lord, lord and friend’
<i>winemæ:g</i>	(m.)		‘dear kinsman’
<i>winescipe</i>	(m.)		‘friendship’
<i>winetre:ow</i>	(f.)		‘conjugal fidelity’
<i>winewincle</i>	(f.)	pinewincle	‘periwinkle (shell-fish)’
<i>wi:nfæt</i>	(n.)		‘wine-vessel, wine-vat’

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<i>wi:ngearð</i>	(m.)	wi:neard, wi:negeard, wi:ngerð, wi:ngyrd	‘vineyard; vine?’
<i>wi:ngearðbo:g</i>	(m.)		‘vine-tendril’
<i>wi:ngearðho:c</i>	(m.)		‘vine-tendril’
<i>wi:ngearðhring</i>	(m.)		‘cluster of fruit; vine tendrils’
<i>wi:ngearðseax</i>	(n.)		‘vine pruning-knife’
<i>wi:ngearðwealh</i>	(m.)	wi:neardwealh	‘worker in a vineyard’
<i>wi:ngedrinc</i>	(n.)		‘wine-drinking, drinking bout; wine’
<i>wi:nha:te</i>	(f.)		‘invitation to wine’
<i>wi:nhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘wine-house, tavern’
<i>wining</i>	(m.)	weoning, wyning, wynyng	‘leg-band, garter’
<i>wi:nland</i>	(n.)		‘wine-growing country’
<i>wi:nle:af</i>	(n.)		‘vine-leaf’
<i>wi:nmere</i>	(m.)		‘wine-vat’
<i>winnend</i>	(m.)		‘fighter’
<i>wi:nreced</i>	(n.)		‘wine hall’
<i>wi:nsæl</i>	(n.)		‘wine-hall’
<i>wi:nsele</i>	(n.)		‘wine-hall’
<i>wi:nsester</i>	(m.)		‘wine-vessel’
<i>winstre 2</i>	(f.)	winestre 2	‘left hand’
<i>wi:ntæppere</i>	(m.)		‘wine-tapster, tavern-keeper’
<i>winter</i>	(mn.)		‘winter; pl. (in computing time) years’
<i>winterburna</i>	(m.)		‘winter-torrent’
<i>winterdæg</i>	(m.)		‘winter day’
<i>winterdu:n</i>	(f.)		‘hill on which sheep were kept in winter?’
<i>winterfeorm</i>	(f.)		‘Christmas feast’
<i>Winterfilleð</i>	(?)		‘October’
<i>wintergegong</i>	(m.)		‘fate’
<i>wintergeri:m</i>	(n.)	winterri:m	‘number of years’
<i>wintergetel</i>	(n.)		‘number of years’
<i>wintergewæ:de</i>	(n.)		‘garment of winter, snow’
<i>wintergeweorp</i>	(n.)	wintergeworp	‘snow-storm’
<i>winterhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘winter-house’
<i>winterræ:dingbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘lectionary for the winter’
<i>winterscu:r</i>	(m.)		‘winter-shower’
<i>wintersetl</i>	(n.)	winterseld, wintersæt	‘winter-quarters’
<i>wintersteal</i>	(m.)		‘stallion a year old’
<i>winterstund</i>	(f.)		‘winter-hour, short time, year?’
<i>wintersufel</i>	(n.)		‘food for winter’
<i>winterti:d</i>	(f.)		‘winter-time’
<i>wi:nti:ber</i>	(n.)	wi:nti:fer	‘wine-offering, libation’
<i>wi:ntredde</i>	(f.)	wi:ngetredde	‘winepress’

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<i>wi:ntre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘vine’
<i>wi:ntrog</i>	(m.)		‘wine-vessel’
<i>wi:ntunne</i>	(f.)		‘wine-cask’
<i>wi:ntwig</i>	(n.)		‘vine-twigg’
<i>wi:nðegu</i>	(f.)		‘banquet of wine’
<i>wi:nwircend</i>	(m.)		‘vine-dresser’
<i>wi:nwringe</i>	(f.)		‘winepress’
<i>wiorðegend</i>	(?)		‘worshipper’
<i>wi:r</i>	(m.)	wy:r	‘wire, metal thread, wire-ornament; myrtle’
<i>wi:rboga</i>	(m.)		‘twisted wire?’
<i>wi:rgræ:fe</i>	(f.)		‘myrtle-grove’
<i>wi:rtre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘myrtle’
<i>wi:s 3</i>	(sb.)		‘wise man’
<i>wi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘leader, director’
<i>wi:sbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘instructive book?; book of wisdom’
<i>wisce</i>	(n.)		‘meadow liable to floods’
<i>wischere</i>	(m.)		‘diviner?’
<i>wi:sdo:m</i>	(m.)	wy:sdo:m	‘wisdom, knowledge, learning; experience’
<i>wi:se 1</i>	(f.)	wi:s 2	‘wise, way, fashion, custom, habit, manner; testamentary disposition; business, affair, thing, matter; condition, state, circumstance; reason, cause; direction; melody; idiom’
<i>wi:se 3</i>	(f.)	wy:se	‘sprout, stalk’
<i>wi:ssefa</i>	(m.)		‘wise-souled man’
<i>wissiend</i>	(m.)	wissigend	‘governor, director; driver (of chariot)’
<i>wist</i>	(f.)		‘being, existence; well-being, abundance, plenty; provision, nourishment, subsistence, food, meal, feast, delicacy’
<i>wistfullnes</i>	(f.)		‘good cheer’
<i>wistfyllo</i>	(f.)		‘fill of food’
<i>wistmete</i>	(m.)		‘sustenance’
<i>wi:te</i>	(n.)		‘punishment, torture, plague, injury; penalty, fine; contribution, in money or food, to sustenance of king or his officers; woe, misery, distress’
<i>wi:tebend</i>	(mf.)		‘bonds of torture or punishment’
<i>wi:tebro:ga</i>	(m.)		‘tormenting dread’
<i>wi:tecyll</i>	(?)		‘sack in which parricides were put to death’
<i>wi:tega</i>	(m.)	wi:tiga, wi:tga, wihtga	‘wise man; lawyer; prophet, soothsayer; prophecy’
<i>wi:tegdō:m</i>	(m.)	wi:tedō:m,	‘prophecy, prediction;

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		wi:tigdo:m	divination'
<i>wi:tegeard</i>	(m.)		'amphitheatre'
<i>wi:tegestre</i>	(f.)		'prophetess'
<i>wi:tegun</i>	(f.)		'prophecy, divination'
<i>wi:tegunbo:c</i>	(f.)		'book of prophecy'
<i>wi:tehrægl</i>	(n.)		'penitential garb, sackcloth'
<i>wi:tehu:s</i>	(n.)		'torture-house, prison, hell; amphitheatre (as place of torture and martyrdom)'
<i>wi:tela:c</i>	(n.)		'punishment'
<i>wi:tele:ast</i>	(f.)		'freedom from punishment or fine'
<i>witenagemo:t</i>	(n.)		'meeting of the wise men, national council'
<i>wi:teræ:den</i>	(f.)		'punishment, fine'
<i>wi:tern</i>	(n.)	wi:tærn	'prison'
<i>wi:tescræf</i>	(n.)		'pit of torment, hell'
<i>wi:testeng</i>	(m.)	wi:tsteng	'pole used for torture'
<i>wi:testo:w</i>	(f.)		'place of torment or execution'
<i>wi:teswinge</i>	(f.)		'scourging, punishment'
<i>wi:teðe:ow 2</i>	(sbm.)		'man reduced to slavery by the law'
<i>witle:asnes</i>	(f.)		'want of intelligence, folly'
<i>witmæreswyrt</i>	(f.)		'spoonwort?'
<i>wi:tner</i>	(m.)		'tormentor, torturer'
<i>witnesman</i>	(?)		'witness'
<i>wi:tnigend</i>	(m.)		'punisher'
<i>wi:tnung</i>	(f.)		'torment, torture, punishment, purgatory'
<i>wi:tnungsto:w</i>	(f.)	wi:tingsto:w, wi:tungsto:w	'place of punishment, purgatory'
<i>witolnes</i>	(f.)		'wisdom'
<i>wittignes</i>	(f.)	wyttignes	'intelligence'
<i>wituma</i>	(m.)	wetuma, weotuma, wytuma 2, wetma	'dowry'
<i>witumbora</i>	(m.)		'bridesman, paranymp'
<i>wi:tword</i>	(n.)		'written evidence, will, covenant'
<i>wiðcwedennes</i>	(f.)	wiðcwædenes, wiðcwedenes	'contradiction'
<i>wiðerbersta</i>	(m.)		'adversary'
<i>wiðerbreca</i>	(m.)	wiðerbraca, wiðerbreoca, wiðerbroca, wiðerbruca	'adversary; the devil, Satan'
<i>wiðerbro:ga</i>	(m.)		'adversary, the devil'
<i>wiðercora</i>	(m.)		'adversary, rebel, apostate, sinner'
<i>wiðercorenes</i>	(f.)		'reprobation'
<i>wiðercwedolnes</i>	(f.)	wiðcwedolnes	'contradiction'

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<i>wiðercwedung</i>	(f.)		‘contradiction’
<i>wiðercwida</i>	(m.)	<i>wiðercwyda</i>	‘contradictor’
<i>wiðercwide</i>	(m.)		‘contradiction; opposition, resistance’
<i>wiðercwidennes</i>	(f.)	<i>wiðercwedennes,</i> <i>wiðercwydennes,</i> <i>wiðercwednes</i>	‘contradiction’
<i>wiðercyr</i>	(m.)		‘rearing (of a horse)’
<i>wiðerdu:ne</i>	(?)	<i>wiðerde:ne,</i> <i>wiðerdyne</i>	‘narrow? uphill? steep?’
<i>wiðerflita</i>	(m.)	<i>wiðflita</i>	‘opponent, adversary’
<i>wiðerhycgende 2</i>	(sb.)		‘rival, adversary’
<i>wiðerhy:dig 2</i>	(sb.)		‘rival, adversary’
<i>wiðerle:an</i>	(n.)		‘requit; compensation’
<i>wiðerling</i>	(m.)		‘opponent, adversary’
<i>wiðerma:l</i>	(n.)		‘counter-plea, defence’
<i>wiðerme:dnes</i>	(f.)	<i>wiðermoednes</i>	‘perversity; adversity’
<i>wiðerme:do</i>	(f.)		‘antagonism; perversity; adversity’
<i>wiðermo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘adversity’
<i>wiðerræ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘opposition, discord, variance, disadvantage, adversity’
<i>wiðerriht</i>	(n.)		‘recompense’
<i>wiðersaca</i>	(m.)		‘adversary, enemy; betrayer; apostate’
<i>wiðersacung</i>	(f.)		‘apostasy; blasphemy’
<i>wiðersæc 1</i>	(n.)		‘contradiction, hostility, opposition; apostasy’
<i>wiðersprecend</i>	(m.)		‘a contradictor’
<i>wiðersteall</i>	(m.)	<i>wiðerstall,</i> <i>wiðsteall</i>	‘resistance, opposition’
<i>wiðerstede</i>	(?)		‘substitution’
<i>wiðertalu</i>	(f.)		‘defence’
<i>wiðertrod</i>	(n.)		‘return, retreat’
<i>wiðerung</i>	(?)		‘obstinacy’
<i>wiðerwarda</i>	(m.)		‘adversary’
<i>wiðerwardnes</i>	(f.)		‘opposition, perversity, arrogance, enmity; adversity, calamity, trouble’
<i>wiðerwengel</i>	(m.)		‘adversary’
<i>wiðerwenning</i>	(f.)	<i>wiðerwinning</i> (BT)	‘controversy’
<i>wiðerwinn</i>	(n.)		‘contest’
<i>wiðerwinna</i>	(m.)		‘opponent, rival, adversary, enemy’
<i>wiðfeohrend</i>	(m.)		‘adversary’
<i>wiðgemetnes</i>	(f.)		‘comparison’
<i>wi:ðig</i>	(m.)	<i>wi:ðige, wi:ðie</i>	‘with, withy, willow; band, fetter, fillet, garland’
<i>wi:ðigræ:w</i>	(f.)		‘hedgerow’

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<i>wi:ðigrind</i>	(f.)		‘willow bark’
<i>wiðlæ:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘abduction’
<i>wiðme:tednes</i>	(f.)		‘invention, device’
<i>wiðmetennes</i>	(f.)		‘comparison’
<i>wiðmeting</i>	(f.)		‘comparison’
<i>wiðoba:n</i>	(n.)	<i>wi:doða:n</i>	‘collar-bone’
<i>wiðobend</i>	(?)	<i>weoðobend</i>	‘woodbine’
<i>wiðowinde</i>	(f.)	<i>wiðewinde,</i> <i>weðerwynde,</i> <i>wiðwinde</i>	‘convolvulus, woodbine’
<i>wiðre</i>	(n.)		‘resistance, opposition’
<i>wiðsacung</i>	(f.)		‘denial, renunciation’
<i>wiðsetnes</i>	(f.)		‘opposition’
<i>wiððe</i>	(f.)		‘cord, band, thong, fetter’
<i>wlæce</i>	(n.)	<i>wlæc 2</i>	‘tepidity’
<i>wlæcnes</i>	(f.)	<i>placunis,</i> <i>wlacunis,</i> <i>wlacunes</i>	‘lukewarmness’
<i>wlæffetere</i>	(m.)		‘stammerer’
<i>wlæ:tta</i>	(m.)	<i>wlæ:ta</i>	‘loathing, nausea, eructation, heart-burn; an object of loathing; disfigurement’
<i>wlæ:tung</i>	(f.)	<i>wla:tung 2,</i> <i>wle:tung</i>	‘nausea; disfigurement’
<i>wla:tere</i>	(m.)		‘spectator’
<i>wla:tung 1</i>	(f.)		‘sight, spectacle’
<i>wlenc</i>	(f.)	<i>wlenco, wlencu,</i> <i>wlænc 2, wlæncu</i>	‘pride, arrogance, haughtiness; glory, pomp, splendour; bravado; prosperity, riches, wealth’
<i>wlita</i>	(m.)		‘countenance’
<i>wlite</i>	(m.)	<i>wlitu</i>	‘brightness; appearance, form, aspect, look, countenance; beauty, splendour, adornment’
<i>wliteandet</i>	(n.)		‘confession of splendour’
<i>wlitesce:awung</i>	(?)		‘Sion’
<i>wlitesce:on</i>	(f.)		‘sight, spectacle’
<i>wlitewamm</i>	(m.)	<i>wlitewomm</i>	‘disfigurement of the face’
<i>wliteweorð</i>	(n.)		‘legal value of a man’s life, ransom’
<i>wlitignes</i>	(f.)		‘beauty, splendour’
<i>wlo:h</i>	(f.)	<i>wlo:</i>	‘fringe, ornament, tuft; bit’
<i>wo:cor</i>	(f.)	<i>wo:cer</i>	‘increase, growth; offspring, progeny, posterity, race; usury’
<i>wo:da</i>	(m.)		‘madman; storm, flood? danger?’
<i>woddor</i>	(n.)		‘threat, gullet?’
<i>wo:ddre:am</i>	(m.)		‘dæmonium’
<i>Wo:den</i>	(m.)		‘Woden; Mercury’
<i>wo:dendre:am</i>	(m.)		‘madness’
<i>wodewistle</i>	(f.)	<i>wodawistle</i>	‘hemlock’
<i>wo:dheortnes</i>	(f.)		‘madness’

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<i>wo:dnes</i>	(f.)		‘madness, frenzy, folly’
<i>Wo:dnesdæg</i>	(m.)	Wo:denesdæg	‘Woden’s day, Wednesday’
<i>Wo:dnesniht</i>	(f.)		‘Tuesday night’
<i>wo:dscinn</i>	(n.)		‘madness, folly; mad trickery?’
<i>wo:dscipe</i>	(m.)		‘insanity’
<i>wo:dôra:g</i>	(f.)		‘paroxysm, madness, fury’
<i>woffung</i>	(f.)		‘madness, raving; blasphemy’
<i>wo:gere</i>	(m.)		‘wooer, suitor, sweetheart’
<i>wo:gung</i>	(f.)		‘wooing’
<i>wo:h 1</i>	(n.)	we:o 3, wo: 2, wo:g 2	‘bending, crookedness; error, mistake; perversity, wrong, iniquity, depravity. on w. wrongly, wickedly, ‘
<i>wo:hce:apung</i>	(f.)		‘fine for illegal trafficking’
<i>wo:hdæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘wrong deed, crime’
<i>wo:hdo:m</i>	(m.)	wo:do:m	‘unjust judgment’
<i>wo:hfremmend</i>	(m.)		‘evildoer’
<i>wo:hfulnes</i>	(f.)		‘wickedness’
<i>wo:hgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘ill-gotten property’
<i>wo:hgod</i>	(n.)		‘false god, idol’
<i>wo:hhæ:med</i>	(n.)		‘fornication, adultery’
<i>wo:hhæ:mend</i>	(m.)		‘fornicator, adulterer’
<i>wo:hhæ:mere</i>	(m.)		‘fornicator, adulterer’
<i>wo:hnes</i>	(f.)	wæ:nes 2, wo:nes	‘crookedness, crooked place; wrong, error; wickedness’
<i>wo:l</i>	(mfn.)		‘pestilence, mortality, disease’
<i>wo:lbæ:rnes</i>	(f.)		‘calamity, pest’
<i>wo:lbryne</i>	(m.)		‘pestilence’
<i>wolcen</i>	(nm.)	welcn, weolcn, walc, wolcn	‘convolutio, ball, lump; cloud; sky, heavens’
<i>wolcenfaru</i>	(f.)		‘scudding of clouds’
<i>wolcengehna:st</i>	(n.)		‘meeting of clouds (in a storm)’
<i>wo:ldæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of pestilence’
<i>wo:lgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘calamitous war’
<i>wo:ma</i>	(m.)	wo:m	‘noise, howling, tumult; terror, alarm. swefnes w. dream-tumult, vision; eloquence?’
<i>wo:p</i>	(m.)		‘cry, shrieking, weeping, lamentation’
<i>wo:pdropa</i>	(m.)		‘tear’
<i>wo:ple:oð</i>	(n.)		‘dirge, elegy’
<i>wo:psto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of mourning’
<i>word 1</i>	(n.)	wurd 2	‘word, speech, sentence, statement; command, order; subject of talk, story, news, report; fame; promise; verb, (incarnate) word’
<i>word 2</i>	(?)	wurd 3	‘rod, (gooseberry) bush?’
<i>wordbebod</i>	(?)		‘command’

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<i>wordbe:ot</i>	(n.)	wordgebe:ot	‘promise’
<i>wordbe:otung</i>	(f.)		‘promise’
<i>wordcæse</i>	(f.)		‘name of a plant’
<i>wordcennend</i>	(m.)		‘the begetter of the Word’
<i>wordcræft</i>	(m.)		‘poetic art, eloquence’
<i>wordcwide</i>	(m.)	wordcwede, wordcwyde, wordcwyðe	‘words, speech, language, utterance’
<i>wordgecwide</i>	(n.)	wordgecwæde	‘verbal agreement’
<i>wordgemearc</i>	(n.)		‘definition or limitation by words’
<i>wordgery:ne</i>	(n.)		‘dark saying’
<i>wordgydd</i>	(m.)		‘lay, dirge’
<i>wordhle:oðor</i>	(n.)		‘voice, speech’
<i>wordhord</i>	(n.)		‘treasury of words’
<i>wordla:c</i>	(n.)		‘speech’
<i>wordla:r</i>	(f.)		‘teaching’
<i>wordlatu</i>	(f.)		‘delay in speech?’
<i>wordlaðu</i>	(f.)		‘conversation, speech’
<i>wordle:an</i>	(n.)		‘reward for song’
<i>wordliend</i>	(m.)		‘speaker’
<i>wordloc</i>	(n.)		‘art of logic’
<i>wordloca</i>	(m.)		‘(word-hoard), speech’
<i>wordloga</i>	(m.)		‘deceiver, liar’
<i>wordlung</i>	(n.)		‘talk, discourse; empty talk’
<i>wordmittlung</i>	(f.)		‘collation (BT)’
<i>wordpredicung</i>	(f.)		‘preaching’
<i>wordriht</i>	(n.)		‘suitable word, statement of what is right according to law or custom; suitable word’
<i>wordsa:were</i>	(m.)		‘rhetorician’
<i>wordsig</i>	(m.)		‘success in speech’
<i>wordsnoterung</i>	(f.)		‘sophism’
<i>wordsomnere</i>	(m.)		‘enumeration, catalogue’
<i>wordsonnung</i>	(f.)		‘collation (BT)’
<i>wordwi:sa</i>	(m.)		‘sophist’
<i>wo:rhana</i>	(m.)	wo:rhona	‘moor-cock, cock-pheasant’
<i>wo:rhenn</i>	(f.)		‘hen pheasant’
<i>worms</i>	(nm.)	wurms, worsm, wursm	‘matter, pus, virus’
<i>worn</i>	(m.)	wearn 2, weorn	‘large amount, number; troop, company, multitude, crowd; progeny’
<i>worngeha:t</i>	(n.)		‘promise of numerous offspring’
<i>worð 1</i>	(nm.)	weorð 3, wirðe	‘court, courtyard, curtilage, farm; street’
<i>worðig</i>	(m.)	weorðig, wurðig, wyrðig 2	‘enclosed homestead, curtilage, farm; street’
<i>worðigcæse</i>	(f.)		‘name of a plant’

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<i>worðignetele</i>	(f.)		‘nettle’
<i>worulð</i>	(f.)	werulð, weorulð, wiarulð, worulð, weorelð, weorlð, weorold, werold, wiaralð, world, wyrld	‘world, age; men, humanity; way of life, life; long period of time, cycle, eternity. to: worulde a: on worulda world, in worulð worulde world without end, for ever’
<i>worulðæ:ht</i>	(f.)		‘worldly possessions’
<i>worulðafol</i>	(n.)	worulðafel	‘secular or worldly power’
<i>worulða:r</i>	(f.)		‘worldly honour; secular property’
<i>worulðbearn</i>	(n.)		‘man’
<i>worulðbeboð</i>	(n.)		‘universal command; secular edict’
<i>worulðbisgu</i>	(f.)		‘worldly occupation’
<i>worulðbisgung</i>	(f.)	weorulðbisgung, worulðbysgung	‘worldly business; worldly misery, trouble’
<i>worulðbismer</i>	(nm.)	worulðbismer	‘worldly reproach’
<i>worulðbliss</i>	(f.)		‘worldly bliss’
<i>worulðbo:t</i>	(f.)		‘compensation prescribed by the secular power’
<i>worulðbroc</i>	(n.)		‘worldly trouble; use for secular purposes’
<i>worulðbryce</i>	(m.)	worulðbryce	‘worldly trouble; use for secular purposes’
<i>worulðbu:enð</i>	(m.)		‘world-dweller’
<i>worulðcamp</i>	(m.)		‘secular warfare’
<i>worulðcandel</i>	(f.)		‘sun’
<i>worulðcearu</i>	(f.)	worulðceru	‘worldly care’
<i>worulðcempa</i>	(m.)		‘earthly soldier’
<i>worulðcræft</i>	(m.)		‘secular art’
<i>worulðcræftiga</i>	(m.)	worulðcræfta	‘secular artificer’
<i>worulðcýning</i>	(m.)		‘earthly king’
<i>worulððæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘worldly business’
<i>worulððe:ma</i>	(m.)		‘secular judge’
<i>worulððo:m</i>	(m.)		‘secular judgment’
<i>worulððre:am</i>	(m.)		‘earthly joy’
<i>worulððrihten</i>	(m.)		‘world’s lord, God’
<i>worulððuguð</i>	(f.)		‘worldly riches’
<i>worulðearfoð</i>	(n.)		‘earthly misery’
<i>worulðege</i>	(m.)		‘earthly fear’
<i>worulðende</i>	(m.)		‘end of the world’
<i>worulðfægernes</i>	(f.)		‘earthly beauty’
<i>worulðfeoh</i>	(n.)		‘earthly goods, wealth’
<i>worulðfolgað</i>	(m.)		‘worldly occupation’
<i>worulðfrætung</i>	(f.)	worulðfrætung	‘worldly ornament’
<i>worulðfre:ond</i>	(m.)	worulðfry:nd	‘friend in this world’
<i>worulðfrið</i>	(m.)		‘worldly peace’
<i>worulðfruma</i>	(m.)		‘primeval man, patriarch’

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<i>woruldga:lnes</i>	(f.)		‘lust of pleasure’
<i>woruldgebyrd</i>	(n.)		‘worldly origin’
<i>woruldgeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘death’
<i>woruldgefeohht</i>	(n.)	woroldgefeohht	‘earthly fight’
<i>woruldgeflit</i>	(n.)		‘dispute, lawsuit’
<i>woruldgeræ:dnes</i>	(f.)	weoruldgeræ:dnes	‘secular ordinance’
<i>woruldgeriht</i>	(n.)		‘worldly justice, secular right or due’
<i>woruldgery:snu</i>	(np.)		‘secular customs’
<i>woruldgesæ:lða</i>	(np.)	woroldgesæ:lða	‘worldly fortune’
<i>woruldgesceaft</i>	(f.)		‘creature of this world; world’
<i>woruldgestre:on</i>	(n.)		‘worldly riches’
<i>woruldgeswinc</i>	(n.)	woroldgeswinc	‘earthly toil, misery’
<i>woruldgeðincð</i>	(f.)		‘worldly honour, dignity’
<i>woruldgeðingu</i>	(?)		‘worldly things’
<i>woruldgeðo:ht</i>	(mn.)	worldgeðo:ht	‘worldly thought’
<i>woruldgewinn</i>	(n.)		‘earthly war’
<i>woruldgewritu</i>	(np.)		‘secular writings’
<i>woruldgewuna</i>	(m.)		‘customary law’
<i>woruldgielp</i>	(mn.)	woruldgilp, woruldgylp	‘pride of this world, glory’
<i>woruldgifu</i>	(f.)		‘worldly gift’
<i>woruldgi:tserē</i>	(m.)		‘coveter of worldly things’
<i>woruldgi:tsung</i>	(f.)		‘covetousness’
<i>woruldglenge</i>	(m.)		‘worldly pomp’
<i>woruldgo:d</i>	(n.)		‘worldly good’
<i>woruldgyrla</i>	(m.)	woroldgyrla	‘secular garment’
<i>woruldha:d</i>	(m.)		‘secular state’
<i>woruldhla:ford</i>	(m.)		‘secular lord’
<i>woruldhli:sa</i>	(m.)		‘worldly fame’
<i>woruldhogu</i>	(f.)		‘worldly care’
<i>woruldhremming</i>	(f.)	woroldhremming	‘worldly hindrance’
<i>woruldhyht</i>	(m.)		‘earthly joy’
<i>woruldla:ce</i>	(m.)		‘earthly physician’
<i>woruldлага</i>	(m.)		‘civil law’
<i>woruldlagu</i>	(f.)		‘civil law’
<i>woruldle:an</i>	(n.)		‘earthly reward’
<i>woruldli:f</i>	(n.)		‘life in this world; secular life’
<i>woruldľufu</i>	(f.)		‘love of this world’
<i>woruldľust</i>	(m.)		‘worldly pleasure’
<i>woruldma:g</i>	(m.)		‘earthly kinsman’
<i>woruldman</i>	(m.)		‘human being, man of the world, layman’
<i>woruldme:d</i>	(f.)		‘earthly reward’
<i>woruldne:od</i>	(f.)		‘temporal need’
<i>woruldnytt</i>	(f.)		‘worldly use or profit’
<i>woruldpry:do</i>	(f.)		‘worldly pride’
<i>woruldra:den</i>	(f.)		‘way of the world’

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<i>woruldri:ca</i>	(m.)		‘great man’
<i>woruldri:ce 1</i>	(n.)		‘earthly kingdom’
<i>woruldri:cetere</i>	(n.)	woroldri:cetere	‘worldly power’
<i>woruldriht</i>	(n.)	woruldryht	‘secular or civil law; God’s law for the world’
<i>woruldsacu</i>	(f.)		‘worldly strife’
<i>woruldsæ:lða</i>	(fp.)		‘earthly blessings’
<i>woruldscamu</i>	(f.)	woruldsceamu	‘public disgrace’
<i>woruldsceaft</i>	(f.)		‘earthly creature’
<i>woruldsce:at</i>	(m.)		‘part of the world, region’
<i>woruldsce:awung</i>	(f.)		‘worldly sight’
<i>woruldscipe</i>	(m.)		‘worldly matter’
<i>woruldsci:r</i>	(f.)	worldsci:r	‘life in the world (i.e. non monastic), worldly affairs’
<i>woruldscrift</i>	(m.)	weoruldscrift, woruldscryft	‘confessor’
<i>woruldsorg</i>	(f.)		‘earthly care’
<i>woruldspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘worldly wealth, success in the world’
<i>woruldspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘worldly talk’
<i>woruldste:or</i>	(f.)		‘secular penalty’
<i>woruldstrengu</i>	(f.)		‘physical strength’
<i>woruldstru:dere</i>	(m.)		‘spoliator, robber’
<i>woruldðearf</i>	(f.)		‘this world’s needs’
<i>woruldðearfa</i>	(m.)		‘poor man’
<i>woruldðe:aw</i>	(m.)		‘worldly affair’
<i>woruldðegen</i>	(m.)	woruldðegn, woruldðe:n	‘earthly or secular servant’
<i>woruldðe:nung</i>	(f.)	woroldðe:nung	‘secular office’
<i>woruldðe:owdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘secular service’
<i>woruldðing</i>	(n.)	woroldðing	‘worldly affair, thing; earthly riches’
<i>woruldðrymm</i>	(m.)	worldðrymm	‘worldly glory’
<i>woruldwæ:pn</i>	(n.)	woroldwæ:pn	‘earthly weapon’
<i>woruldwæter</i>	(n.)		‘ocean, sea’
<i>woruldwela</i>	(m.)		‘worldly wealth’
<i>woruldweorc</i>	(n.)		‘secular work; mechanics’
<i>woruldweorðscipe</i>	(m.)		‘worldly honour’
<i>woruldwi:dl</i>	(n.)		‘world-filth’
<i>woruldwi:g</i>	(n.)		‘worldly contest’
<i>woruldwilla</i>	(m.)		‘earthly good’
<i>woruldwilnung</i>	(f.)		‘earthly desire’
<i>woruldwi:sdo:m</i>	(m.)		‘worldly wisdom, science’
<i>woruldwi:se</i>	(f.)		‘custom of the world’
<i>woruldwita</i>	(m.)		‘learned layman, sage’
<i>woruldwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘punishment, fine’
<i>woruldwlenco</i>	(f.)		‘magnificence, ostentation’
<i>woruldwrenc</i>	(m.)	woroldwrenc	‘worldly cunning’
<i>woruldwuldor</i>	(n.)		‘worldly glory’

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<i>woruldym̄du</i>	(f.)		‘earthly wretchedness’
<i>wo:rung</i>	(f.)		‘wandering, roving’
<i>wo:s 1</i>	(n.)	wo:r 2	‘sap, juice’
<i>wo:ð</i>	(f.)		‘sound, noise; voice, song, poetry; eloquence’
<i>wo:ðbora</i>	(m.)		‘orator, speaker, seer, prophet, poet, singer’
<i>wo:ðcræft</i>	(m.)		‘art of speech or song’
<i>wo:ðgiefu</i>	(f.)		‘gift of song’
<i>wo:ðsong</i>	(m.)		‘song’
<i>wracu</i>	(f.)	wrecu, wraco	‘revenge, vengeance, persecution, enmity; punishment, penalty; cruelty, misery, distress, torture, pain. on ða: wrace in retaliation’
<i>wræc 1</i>	(n.)	wrec	‘misery; vengeance, persecution; exile’
<i>wræc 2</i>	(?)		‘what is driven’
<i>wræcca</i>	(m.)	wrecca, wræca	‘wretch; fugitive, outcast, exile; adventurer, stranger; sojourner’
<i>wræcfæc</i>	(n.)		‘time of exile, banishment, misery’
<i>wræchwi:l</i>	(f.)		‘time of exile or distress’
<i>wræcla:st</i>	(m.)	wrecla:st	‘path of exile’
<i>wræcmæcg</i>	(m.)	wræcmæcga	‘exile, outcast, miserable man’
<i>wræcmon</i>	(m.)		‘fugitive’
<i>wræcscipe</i>	(m.)	wrecscipe	‘exile’
<i>wræcsetl</i>	(n.)		‘place of exile’
<i>wræcsi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘journey of exile or peril, pilgrimage; exile, persecution; misery’
<i>wræcsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘place of exile or punishment’
<i>wræcwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘punishment’
<i>wræcworuld</i>	(f.)		‘miserable world’
<i>wræ:d</i>	(f.)	wræ:ð 1, wra:ð 3, wre:oð 1	‘band, bandage, wreath; bundle; band, flock’
<i>wræ:nnes</i>	(f.)		‘luxury, lust, wantonness’
<i>wræ:nsa</i>	(m.)		‘wantonness’
<i>wræ:nscipe</i>	(m.)	wre:nscipe	‘wantonness’
<i>wræ:stliend</i>	(m.)		‘wrestler’
<i>wræ:stlung</i>	(f.)		‘wrestling, struggling’
<i>wræ:tt</i>	(f.)	wræ:t	‘ornament, work of art, jewel’
<i>wrætt</i>	(m.)	wræt	‘rubea tinctoria? crosswort? hellebore?’
<i>wrætte</i>	(f.)		‘rubea tinctoria? crosswort? hellebore?’
<i>wræðstudu</i>	(f.)	wræðstuðu, wreðstudu, wreðstuðu	‘column, pillar, support’
<i>wræ:ððo</i>	(f.)	wræ:ð 2,	‘wrath, anger, indignation’

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		wræ:ððu, wræ:ðu, wra:ððo, wra:ððu, wra:ðu, wræ:ðo, wre:oð 2, wuraðo	
<i>wrang 1</i>	(n.)	wrong 2	‘wrong, injustice’
<i>wranga</i>	(m.)	pranga	‘hold of a ship’
<i>wra:sen</i>	(f.)	wræ:sen	‘band, tie, chain’
<i>wra:ð 2</i>	(f.)		‘cruelty; hardship’
<i>wra:ðscræf</i>	(n.)		‘pit of misery, hell’
<i>wraðu</i>	(f.)	wraðo	‘prop, help, support, maintenance’
<i>wraxlere</i>	(m.)		‘wrestler’
<i>wraxlung</i>	(f.)		‘wrestling’
<i>wrecend</i>	(m.)	wræcend	‘avenger’
<i>wrecnes</i>	(f.)	wræcnes	‘vengeance; wickedness’
<i>wrecscip</i>	(?)	wræcscip	‘actuarial?’
<i>wre:gend</i>	(m.)		‘accuser’
<i>wre:gere</i>	(m.)		‘accuser, informer’
<i>wre:gistre</i>	(f.)	wræ:gistre	‘female accuser’
<i>wre:gung</i>	(f.)		‘accusation’
<i>wrehtend</i>	(m.)		‘instigator’
<i>wre:htend</i>	(m.)		‘accuser’
<i>wrenc</i>	(m.)		‘wile, stratagem, trick, deceit; modulation, melody, song’
<i>wrenna</i>	(m.)	wrænna, wærna, werna	‘wren’
<i>wrenne</i>	(f.)		‘wren’
<i>wrid</i>	(m.)		‘shoot, plant, bush’
<i>wrigelnes</i>	(f.)		‘covering’
<i>wrigels</i>	(mn.)	wyrgels	‘covering, cloak, veil’
<i>wrigennes</i>	(f.)	wrignnes	‘a covering’
<i>wringe</i>	(f.)		‘(oil-)press’
<i>wringhwæ:g</i>	(n?)		‘strained whey’
<i>wrist</i>	(f.)	wyrst	‘wrist’
<i>writbred</i>	(n.)		‘writing tablet’
<i>wri:ting</i>	(f.)		‘writing’
<i>wri:tingfeðer</i>	(f.)		‘pen’
<i>wri:tingi:sen</i>	(n.)		‘style, pen’
<i>writi:ren</i>	(n.)	wri:ren, writey:ren	‘writing instrument, style’
<i>writseax</i>	(n.)		‘style, pen’
<i>wriða</i>	(m.)		‘band, thong, bridle; collar, ring’
<i>wriðels</i>	(m.)		‘band, fillet, bandage’
<i>wrixl</i>	(f.)	wriexl	‘change, exchange, barter’
<i>wrixla</i>	(m.)		‘change, exchange, barter’
<i>wro:ht 1</i>	(f.)	wroht 1	‘blame, reproach, accusation, slander; fault, crime, sin, injustice; strife, enmity, anger, contention, dispute; hurt, injury,

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>wro:ht 2</i>	(m.)	woroht 2	calamity, misery'
<i>wro:htberend</i>	(m.)		'tale-bearer'
<i>wro:htbora</i>	(m.)	prodbor 2	'accuser'
<i>wro:htdropa</i>	(m.)		'accuser; the devil'
<i>wro:htgete:me</i>	(n.)		'criminal bloodshed'
<i>wro:htla:c</i>	(n.)		'series of crimes?'
<i>wro:htsa:were</i>	(m.)		'calumny'
<i>wro:htscipe</i>	(m.)		'sower of strife'
<i>wro:htsmið</i>	(m.)		'crime'
<i>wro:htstæf</i>	(m.)		'worker of evil, evildoer'
<i>wro:t</i>	(m.)		'accusation; injury'
<i>wucdæg</i>	(m.)	wicdæg, wucedæg, wicudæg	'snout, elephant's trunk'
<i>wucðegn</i>	(m.)	wicðegn, wucaðe:n	'week-day'
<i>wucðe:nung</i>	(f.)		'monk or priest appointed for a week's duty, weekly servant'
<i>wucu</i>	(f.)	wuce, wicu, wiecu, wiocu, wiece, uce, ucu, weocu, wice 2	'service for a week'
<i>wucubo:t</i>	(f.)		'week'
<i>wucweorc</i>	(n.)	wicweorc	'penance lasting a week'
<i>wudere</i>	(m.)	wudigere, wudiere	'(compulsory) work for a week, by a tenant'
<i>wudu</i>	(m.)	widu, wiodu, udu, weadu, weodo, weodu, wude wuduelfen	'wood-man, wood-carrier'
<i>wuduælfen</i>	(f.)		'wood, forest, grove; tree; the Cross, Rood; wood, timber; ship; spear-shaft'
<i>wuduæppel</i>	(f.)		'wood-elf, dryad'
<i>wudubæ:r</i>	(f.)		'wild apple, crab'
<i>wudubærnett</i>	(n.)		'woodland pasture'
<i>wuduba:t</i>	(n.)		'burning of wood'
<i>wudube:am</i>	(m.)		'wooden boat'
<i>wudubearo</i>	(m.)		'forest tree'
<i>wudubill</i>	(n.)		'forest, grove'
<i>wudubinde 1</i>	(f.)	wudubend 1, wudubind 1, wudubindle	'hatchet'
<i>wudubinde 2</i>	(f.)	wudubend 2, wudubind 2	'woodbine, convolvulus'
<i>wudubior</i>	(m.)	wudubora	'bundle of sticks'
<i>wudublæ:d</i>	(f.)	wuduble:d	'wood-carrier'
<i>wudubucca</i>	(m.)		'forest blossom'
<i>wudubyrðra</i>	(m.)		'wild buck, wild goat'
<i>wuducerfille</i>	(f.)		'wood-carrier, camp-follower'
<i>wuducla:te</i>	(?)		'wood-chervil, cow-parsley'
<i>wuducocc</i>	(m.)		'a plant'
			'woodcock'

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<i>wuducroft</i>	(m.)		‘a croft with tree on it?’
<i>wuduculfre</i>	(m.)		‘wood-pigeon’
<i>wuducu:nelle</i>	(f.)		‘wild thyme’
<i>wuducynn</i>	(n.)		‘an aromatic (?) wood’
<i>wududocce</i>	(f.)		‘wild dock, sorrel’
<i>wudufæsten</i>	(n.)		‘place protected by woods, woodfastness; ship’
<i>wudufald</i>	(?)		‘a fold in a wood’
<i>wudufeld</i>	(m.)		‘wooded plain’
<i>wudufeoh</i>	(n.)		‘forest-tax’
<i>wudufille</i>	(f.)		‘wood-chervil, cow-parsley’
<i>wudufi:n</i>	(f.)		‘pile of wood’
<i>wudufugol</i>	(m.)		‘forest bird, wild fowl’
<i>wuduga:t</i>	(f.)		‘wild goat’
<i>wudugehæg</i>	(n.)		‘woodland pasture’
<i>wuduhætt</i>	(?)		‘leafy top’
<i>wuduhe:awere</i>	(m.)		‘wood-cutter’
<i>wuduherpað</i>	(m.)		‘public path through a wood’
<i>wuduhi:ewet</i>	(n.)		‘illegal cutting of wood’
<i>wuduholt</i>	(n.)		‘forest, wood, grove’
<i>wuduhona</i>	(m.)		‘woodcock’
<i>wuduhunig</i>	(n.)		‘wild honey’
<i>wudula:d</i>	(f.)		‘carting wood’
<i>wudulæ:s</i>	(f.)		‘wood-pasture, run (for cattle) in a wood’
<i>wuduland</i>	(n.)		‘woodland’
<i>wuduleahtric</i>	(m.)	wudulectric	‘wood-lettuce, wild sleepwort’
<i>wudumæ:r 1</i>	(f.)	wudume:r	‘wood-nymph, echo’
<i>wudumann</i>	(m.)		‘woodman’
<i>wudumerce</i>	(m.)		‘wild parsley, wood-mint’
<i>wudung</i>	(f.)		‘getting of wood; right of estovers’
<i>wuduræ:den</i>	(f.)		‘wood-regulation, right of estovers’
<i>wudure:c</i>	(m.)		‘smoke from a funeral pyre’
<i>wudurima</i>	(m.)		‘border of a wood’
<i>wudurofe</i>	(f.)	wuduhrofe	‘woodruff’
<i>wudurose</i>	(f.)		‘wild rose’
<i>wudusni:te</i>	(f.)		‘wood-snipe’
<i>wudusu:ræppel</i>	(f.)		‘crab-apple?’
<i>wudutelga</i>	(m.)		‘branch of a tree’
<i>wudutre:ow</i>	(n.)		‘forest tree’
<i>wuduðistle</i>	(m.)		‘wood-thistle’
<i>wuduwa</i>	(m.)	wydewa	‘widower’
<i>wuduwald</i>	(m.)		‘forest’
<i>wuduwanha:d</i>	(m.)		‘state of a woman who has not a husband, chastity, widowhood’
<i>wuduwa:sa</i>	(m.)		‘faun, satyr’
<i>wuduwe</i>	(f.)	wedewe, widuwe,	‘widow’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
		weoduwe, wyduwe, wudewe, weodewe, widewe, wudwe	
<i>wuduward</i>	(m.)		‘forester’
<i>wuduweax</i>	(n.)		‘wood-waxen’
<i>wuduweaxe</i>	(f.)		‘wood-waxen’
<i>wuduwe:sten</i>	(mn.)		‘wild forest’
<i>wuduwinde</i>	(f.)		‘woodbine’
<i>wuduwyrt</i>	(f.)		‘plant which grows in woods’
<i>wuhhung</i>	(f.)	wuhung	‘rage, fury, madness; (pl.) the Furies’
<i>wuldor</i>	(n.)	wulder, wuldur	‘glory, splendour honour; praise, thanks; heaven’
<i>wuldorbe:acn</i>	(?)		‘sign of glory’
<i>wuldorbe:ag</i>	(m.)	wuldorbe:ah	‘crown of glory; iris of the eye’
<i>wuldorblæ:d</i>	(m.)		‘glorious success’
<i>wuldorcyning</i>	(m.)		‘King of Glory, God’
<i>wuldordre:am</i>	(m.)		‘heavenly rapture’
<i>Wuldorfæder</i>	(m.)		‘Glorious Father’
<i>wuldorfæstlicnes</i>	(f.)		‘glory’
<i>wuldorga:st</i>	(m.)		‘angel’
<i>wuldorgeflogena</i>	(m.)		‘one who has fled from glory, devil’
<i>wuldorgesteald</i>	(np.)		‘glorious possessions, realms of glory’
<i>wuldorgeweorc</i>	(n.)		‘wondrous work’
<i>wuldorgifu</i>	(f.)	weoldorgifu	‘glorious gift, grace’
<i>wuldorgim</i>	(m.)		‘glorious jewel, sun’
<i>Wuldorgod</i>	(m.)		‘Glorious God’
<i>wuldorhama</i>	(m.)	wuldorhoma	‘garb of glory’
<i>wuldorhe:ap</i>	(m.)		‘glorious troop’
<i>wuldorhelm</i>	(m.)		‘crown of glory’
<i>wuldorle:an</i>	(n.)		‘glorious reward’
<i>wuldormaga</i>	(m.)		‘heir of heaven’
<i>wuldormago</i>	(m.)		‘heir of heaven’
<i>wuldornytting</i>	(f.)		‘glorious service’
<i>wuldorsang</i>	(m.)		‘glorious song’
<i>wuldorspe:d</i>	(f.)		‘glorious wealth’
<i>wuldorta:n</i>	(m.)		‘plant with medicinal virtues?’
<i>wuldorðrymm</i>	(m.)		‘heavenly glory’
<i>wuldorweorud</i>	(n.)		‘heavenly host’
<i>wuldorword</i>	(n.)		‘glorious word’
<i>wuldrung</i>	(f.)		‘glorying, boasting’
<i>wulf</i>	(m.)	ulf	‘(he)wolf; wolfish person, devil’
<i>wulfescamb</i>	(m.)		‘wild teasel’
<i>wulfeshe:afod</i>	(n.)		‘head of a wolf; outlaw’
<i>wulfestæ:sel</i>	(f.)		‘(wolf’s) teasel’

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<i>wulfhaga</i>	(m.)		‘shelter from wolves?’
<i>wulfhe:afodtre:o</i>	(m.)		‘cross, gallows?’
<i>wulfhlið</i>	(n.)		‘hillside inhabited by wolves’
<i>wulfhol</i>	(n.)		‘wolf’s hole’
<i>wulfly:s</i>	(n.)		‘fleece of wool’
<i>wulfpytt</i>	(m.)		‘wolf’s hole?’
<i>wulfse:að</i>	(m.)		‘wolf’s hole’
<i>wulfslæd</i>	(n.)		‘valley of wolves’
<i>wull</i>	(f.)	wul, wulle	‘wool’
<i>wullcamb</i>	(m.)		‘comb for wool’
<i>wullcnoppa</i>	(m.)	wullhnoppa	‘tuft of wool’
<i>wullmod</i>	(m?)	wulfmod	‘distaff’
<i>wulltewestre</i>	(f.)		‘wool-carder’
<i>wulluc</i>	(?)		‘cover, wrapper’
<i>wullwæ:ga</i>	(fp.)		‘scales for wool’
<i>wund 1</i>	(f.)		‘wound, sore, ulcer; wounding, injury’
<i>wundel</i>	(f.)	wundle	‘wound’
<i>wundenstefna</i>	(m.)		‘ship with curved or wreathed prow’
<i>wundiend</i>	(?)		‘vulnerator’
<i>wundor</i>	(n.)	wondor, wunder, wundur	‘wonder, miracle, marvel, portent, horror; wondrous thing, monster’
<i>wundorbe:acen</i>	(n.)		‘strange sign’
<i>wundorbebod</i>	(n.)		‘strange order’
<i>wundorable:o</i>	(n.)		‘wondrous hue’
<i>wundorclam</i>	(n.)		‘strange bond’
<i>wundorcræft</i>	(m.)		‘miraculous power’
<i>wundordæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘wondrous deed’
<i>wundorde:að</i>	(m.)		‘wondrous death’
<i>wundoreardung</i>	(f.)		‘wondrous dwelling’
<i>wundorfæt</i>	(n.)	wunderfæt	‘wondrous vessel’
<i>wundorgehwyrf</i>	(?)	wundorgehwerft	‘wondrous turn’
<i>wundorgiefu</i>	(f.)		‘wondrous endowment’
<i>wundorhæ:lo</i>	(f.)	wundurhæ:lo	‘wondrous healing’
<i>wundorhu:s</i>	(n.)		‘solarium, upper room’
<i>wundorma:ðm</i>	(m.)		‘wonderful treasure’
<i>wundorse:on</i>	(f.)		‘wonderful sight’
<i>wundorsmið</i>	(m.)		‘skilled smith’
<i>wundorta:cen</i>	(n.)		‘miracle’
<i>wundorweorc</i>	(n.)	wundorgeweorc	‘wonder-work, miracle’
<i>wundorworuld</i>	(f.)		‘wonderful world’
<i>wundorwyrð</i>	(f.)		‘wonderful event’
<i>wundrung</i>	(f.)		‘wonder, astonishment, admiration; spectacle’
<i>wundspring</i>	(m.)		‘ulcerous wound’
<i>wundswaðu</i>	(f.)	wundswæðu	‘scar’
<i>wundwi:te</i>	(n.)		‘compensation for wounding’

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<i>wunenes</i>	(f.)	wununes	‘dwelling, habitation; perseverance’
<i>wunigend</i>	(m.)		‘inhabitant’
<i>wunung</i>	(f.)		‘act of dwelling, living; dwelling, habitation’
<i>wunungsto:w</i>	(f.)		‘abiding-place’
<i>wurma</i>	(m.)	wyrma	‘purple-fish; any dye, woad, purple; a plant used for dyeing’
<i>wurme</i>	(f.)		‘purple-fish; any dye, woad, purple; a plant used for dyeing’
<i>wurmille</i>	(f.)	wurmele, wearmele, wearmille, wurmella	‘wild marjoram’
<i>wurpul</i>	(?)		‘that which throws down’
<i>wu:scbearn</i>	(n.)		‘(dear) little child’
<i>wu:so</i>	(n.)		‘(dear) little child’
<i>wylf</i>	(f.)		‘she-wolf’
<i>wylfen 2</i>	(f.)		‘she-wolf, fury’
<i>wyll 1</i>	(f.)		‘wool’
<i>wylleburne</i>	(f.)		‘spring’
<i>wyllecærse</i>	(f.)	willecærse	‘watercress’
<i>wyllewæter</i>	(n.)		‘spring water’
<i>wylleweg</i>	(m.)		‘road to a well or spring’
<i>wyllflo:d</i>	(?)	willflo:d	‘flood, deluge’
<i>wyllgespring</i>	(n.)		‘spring’
<i>wyllspringe</i>	(m.)	wyllspring, wellspringe, wellspringe, willspring, willspringe, welgespring, welspring, welspringe	‘spring’
<i>wynbe:am</i>	(m.)		‘tree of gladness, holy cross’
<i>wynburh</i>	(f.)		‘delightful town’
<i>wyncondel</i>	(f.)		‘pleasant light, sun’
<i>wyndæg</i>	(m.)		‘day of gladness’
<i>wyndeocræft</i>	(m.)	windeocræft	‘art of embroidery’
<i>wyndle</i>	(f.)		‘wound’
<i>wyndre:am</i>	(m.)		‘jubilation, joyful sound’
<i>wyndre:amnes</i>	(f.)		‘jubilation’
<i>wynele</i>	(m.)		‘gladdening oil’
<i>wyngesi:ð</i>	(m.)		‘pleasant companion’
<i>wyngra:f</i>	(mn.)		‘delightful grove’
<i>wynland</i>	(n.)	wynlond	‘land of delight’
<i>wynlust</i>	(m.)		‘sensual pleasure’
<i>wynmæ:g</i>	(f.)		‘winsome maiden’
<i>wynn</i>	(f.)	wenn 2, wæn 2, wen 1, wunn, wyn	‘joy, rapture, pleasure, delight, gladness’

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<i>wynpsalterium</i>	(n.)		‘salm of joy’
<i>wynro:d</i>	(f.)		‘blessed cross’
<i>wynsang</i>	(m.)		‘joyful song’
<i>wynstaðol</i>	(m.)		‘joyous foundation’
<i>wynsumnes</i>	(f.)	winsumnes	‘loveliness, pleasantness, rejoicing’
<i>wynwerod</i>	(n.)		‘chorus, joyous band’
<i>wynwyr̥t</i>	(f.)		‘pleasant plant’
<i>wyrcend</i>	(m.)	wircend	‘worker, doer’
<i>wyrcnes</i>	(f.)		‘work, operation’
<i>wyrcung</i>	(f.)		‘working, work’
<i>wyrd 1</i>	(f.)	weord, wurd 1	‘verbosity’
<i>wyrdnes</i>	(f.)		‘condition, state’
<i>wyrdstæf</i>	(m.)		‘decree of fate’
<i>wyrgcwedolnes</i>	(f.)	wergcwedolnes, wyrgcwidolnes	‘cursing’
<i>wyrged</i>	(?)	wærged	‘the devil’
<i>wyrgelnes</i>	(f.)		‘abuse, cursing’
<i>wyrgend</i>	(m.)	wergend 2	‘reviler, evildoer’
<i>wyrgnes 1</i>	(f.)		‘abuse, cursing’
<i>wyrgðu</i>	(f.)	wærgðu, wergðu	‘curse, condemnation, punishment; evil, wickedness’
<i>wyrgung</i>	(f.)	wergung 2, wyregung	‘curse, cursing, condemnation, banishment’
<i>wyrrhta</i>	(m.)	werhta, wryhta, wyrcta	‘wright, artist, labourer, worker, maker, creator’
<i>wyrm 1</i>	(m.)	weorm 2, worm 2, wurm 2	‘reptile, serpent, snake, dragon; worm, insect, mite; poor creature’
<i>wyrmæ:te 1</i>	(f.)	wyrmæ:t	‘attack of worms, worm-eaten state’
<i>wyrmcynn</i>	(n.)		‘serpent-kind, sort of serpent’
<i>wyrmgaldere</i>	(m.)	wyrmgalere	‘snake-charmer’
<i>wyrmgealdor</i>	(n.)		‘charm against snakes’
<i>wyrmgeard</i>	(m.)		‘abode of serpents’
<i>wyrmgeblæ:d</i>	(n.)		‘swelling from snake-bite? (or insect bite?)’
<i>wyrmhæ:lsere</i>	(m.)		‘diviner by serpents’
<i>wyrmhi:w</i>	(n.)		‘likeness of a serpent’
<i>wyrmhord</i>	(n.)		‘dragon’s hoard’
<i>wyrming</i>	(f.)	wærming, werming, wierming	‘warming’
<i>wyrmli:c</i>	(n.)		‘form of a serpent’
<i>wyrmmelu</i>	(n.)		‘worm-meal’
<i>wyrms</i>	(nm.)		‘virus, corrupt matter’
<i>wyrmsele</i>	(m.)		‘hall of serpents, hell’
<i>wyrmshræ:cung</i>	(f.)	wyrshræ:cung	‘spitting up of matter’
<i>wyrmslite</i>	(m.)		‘snake-bite’

PREDICATE	INFL. M.	VARIANTS	TRANSLATION
<i>wyrmsu:tspi:ung</i>	(f.)		‘spitting up of matter’
<i>wyrmwyr</i>	(f.)		‘worm-wort’
<i>wyrp</i>	(m.)		‘a throw, cast’
<i>wyrpe 1</i>	(f.)	werpe, wierpe	‘revolution, change, recovery, relief, improvement’
<i>wyrpel</i>	(m.)		‘jess (in falconry)’
<i>wyrt</i>	(f.)	wert 2, wirt, weort, wort, wurt	‘herb, vegetable, plant, spice; crop; root; wort (brewing)’
<i>wyrtbedd</i>	(m.)		‘bed of herbs’
<i>wyrtbræ:ð</i>	(m.)		‘fragrance’
<i>wyrtcynn</i>	(n.)		‘species of plant’
<i>wyrtcynren</i>	(n.)		‘the vegetable world’
<i>wyrtdrenc</i>	(m.)		‘herbal drink, medicine’
<i>wyrteceddrenc</i>	(m.)		‘herbal acid drink’
<i>wyrtfæt</i>	(n.)		‘scent-bottle’
<i>wyrtforbor</i>	(n.)		‘restraint from action by the operation of herbs’
<i>wyrtgælstre</i>	(f.)		‘which who works with herbs’
<i>wyrtgeard</i>	(m.)	wyrtgyrd	‘(kitchen) garden’
<i>wyrtgemang</i>	(n.)	wyrtgemeng	‘mixture of herbs, spices, perfume’
<i>wyrtgemangnes</i>	(f.)	wyrtgemengnes	‘mixture of herbs, spices, perfume’
<i>wyrtmete</i>	(m.)		‘dish of herbs, pottage’
<i>wyrtrum</i>	(m.)	wyrtruma, wyrtruma, wirtruma	‘root, root-stock; origin, beginning, stock’
<i>wyrtrume</i>	(f.)		‘root, root-stock; origin, beginning, stock’
<i>wyrttu:n</i>	(m.)	wyrtu:n	‘garden’
<i>wyrtung</i>	(f.)		‘a preparation of herbs’
<i>wyrttu:nhege</i>	(f.)		‘garden enclosure’
<i>wyrtwala</i>	(m.)	wirtwala, weortwala, wurtwala, wærtwala, wyrtwela, wyrtwalu 2	‘root, stock; base, lower part’
<i>wyrtwalu 1</i>	(f.)		‘root, stock; base, lower part’
<i>wyrtweard</i>	(m.)		‘gardener’
<i>wyrðe 2</i>	(n.)		‘worth, value, amount, price, purchase-money, ransom’
<i>wyrðing</i>	(m.)		‘fallow land? cultivated land?’
<i>wytuma 1</i>	(m.)		‘paranymph’
<i>y:ce</i>	(fm.)	i:ce	‘toad, frog’
<i>y:ddisc</i>	(n?)	y:disc, e:ddisc	‘household stuff, furniture, possessions’
<i>yfel 2</i>	(n.)		‘evil, ill, wickedness, misery’
<i>yfela:dl</i>	(f.)		‘consumption’
<i>yfeldæ:d</i>	(f.)		‘ill deed, injury’

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<i>yfeldæ:da</i>	(m.)		‘evildoer’
<i>yfelde:ma</i>	(m.)		‘wicked judge’
<i>yfeldo:nd</i>	(m.)		‘evildoer’
<i>yfelgiornes</i>	(f.)		‘malice, wickedness’
<i>yfelnes</i>	(f.)		‘wickedness, depravity’
<i>yfelsacend</i>	(m.)	eofelsacend, yfulsacend	‘blasphemer’
<i>yfelsacung</i>	(f.)		‘calumny, blasphemy’
<i>yfelsæc</i>	(n?)	eofelsæc, yfulsæc	‘blasphemy’
<i>yfelsung</i>	(f.)	efulsung, ebolsung, eofulsung	‘blasphemy’
<i>yfeltihtend</i>	(m.)		‘inciter to evil’
<i>yfelweorc</i>	(n.)		‘evil deed’
<i>yfelwillendnes</i>	(f.)		‘malice’
<i>yfesdrype</i>	(m.)	yfæsdrype, efesdrypa, yferdrype	‘eaves-drop’
<i>yflung</i>	(f.)		‘injury’
<i>y:fre</i>	(?)	y:fer	‘escarpment’
<i>ylp</i>	(m.)		‘elephant’
<i>ylpesba:n</i>	(n.)		‘ivory’
<i>yltwist</i>	(f?)		‘catching of birds’
<i>ymbbi:gnes</i>	(f.)	ymbebi:gnes, ymbebe:gnes	‘bending round, bend, circuit, sweep (of a river)’
<i>ymbceorfnes</i>	(f.)	ymbcernes	‘circumcision’
<i>ymbcerr</i>	(m.)	ymbcierr	‘turning about, going, migration; tergiversation, trickery’
<i>ymbclypping</i>	(f.)	emclypping	‘embracing’
<i>ymbcyme</i>	(m.)	ymcyme	‘assembly, convention’
<i>yambe 2</i>	(n.)	imbe, ymb 2, emb 2, embe 2, ymbu, imbu, umb 1, umbe 1	‘swarm of bees’
<i>ymbaht</i>	(mp.)		‘collatio’
<i>ymb Beardung</i>	(?)		‘dwelling around’
<i>ymbespræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘talk, remark, criticism’
<i>ymbedanc</i>	(m.)	ymbedonc, ymbedanca, ymbðonc	‘thought, reflection’
<i>ymbfær</i>	(n.)	embefær	‘journey round, circuit’
<i>ymbfæreld</i>	(nm.)		‘journey round, circuit’
<i>ymbfæstnes</i>	(f.)		‘enclosure’
<i>ymbfæstnung</i>	(f.)		‘monument, tomb’
<i>ymbfaru</i>	(n.)	emfaru	‘circuit’
<i>ymbfeng</i>	(m.)		‘envelope, cover’
<i>ymbgang</i>	(m.)	ymbgeong, ymbgong	‘going about, circuit, circumference, surrounding belt’
<i>ymbgedelf</i>	(n.)		‘digging round’
<i>ymbhaga</i>	(m.)	imbhaga	‘enclosure for bees’

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<i>yimbhoga</i>	(m.)		‘care, anxiety, solicitude, consideration’
<i>yimbhringend</i>	(m.)	yimbdringend, ymbðringend	‘attendant member of a retinue’
<i>yimbhweorfnes</i>	(f.)		‘change, revolution’
<i>yimbhwyrft</i>	(m.)	yimbwerft, ymbwearft, ymbweorft, ymbwirft	‘rotation, revolution, turn; circle, extent, environment, circuit, orbit; circle of the earth, orb, globe, world; region, district; cultivation’
<i>yimbhy:dignes</i>	(f.)		‘anxiety, solicitude’
<i>yimbhygd</i>	(f.)		‘anxiety’
<i>yimbhy:wung</i>	(f.)	yimbhu:ung	‘circumcision’
<i>yimblyt</i>	(m.)		‘circle, circuit, circumference’
<i>Ymbren</i>	(n.)		‘Ember-tide, ember-day’
<i>Ymbrendæg</i>	(m.)	Ymbrigdæg	‘Ember-day’
<i>Ymbrenfæsten</i>	(n.)		‘periodical fast (at Embertide)’
<i>Ymbrenwuce</i>	(f.)	Ymbrenwice	‘Ember-week’
<i>yimbryne</i>	(m.)	yimbrene, ymbrine, ymryne	‘revolution, circuit, course, anniversary; lapse of time’
<i>yimbsce:awung</i>	(f.)		‘looking around’
<i>yimbse:on 2</i>	(f.)	yimbse:an	‘beholding, regard’
<i>yimbset</i>	(n.)	yimbsetl	‘siege’
<i>yimbsetennes</i>	(f.)		‘siege’
<i>yimbsetnung</i>	(f.)		‘sedition; siege’
<i>yimbsittend</i>	(m.)		‘one living near, neighbour’
<i>yimbsme:agung</i>	(f.)	embesme:agung	‘consideration’
<i>yimbsnidennes</i>	(f.)		‘circumcision’
<i>yimbspænning</i>	(f.)	yimbspænning (BT)	‘allurement’
<i>yimbspræ:c</i>	(f.)		‘conversation, comment, criticism’
<i>yimbstandend</i>	(m.)	embstandend	‘bystander’
<i>yimbstandennes</i>	(f.)	yimbstandnes	‘encompassing; guardianship (Sweet)’
<i>yimbstocc</i>	(m.)	imbstocc	‘stump containing a swarm of bees’
<i>yimbswæ:pe</i>	(f.)	yimbswa:pe	‘digression’
<i>yimbtrymning</i>	(m.)		‘fortification’
<i>yimbðreodung</i>	(f.)	yimbðridung, ymbðrydung	‘deliberation, consideration’
<i>yimbwendung</i>	(f.)		‘reviving; behaviour’
<i>yimbwla:tung</i>	(f.)		‘contemplation’
<i>ymel</i>	(m.)	æmel, emel	‘weevil, mite, beetle, caterpillar’
<i>ymele</i>	(f.)	ymle	‘scroll’
<i>ymen</i>	(m.)	hymen, ymmon, ymn	‘hymn, sacred song’
<i>ymenbo:c</i>	(f.)		‘hymn-book’
<i>ymensang</i>	(m.)		‘hymn’
<i>ymnere</i>	(m.)	ymener	‘hymn-book’

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<i>ynce</i>	(m.)	ince	‘inch’
<i>yndse</i>	(f.)	entse, ynse, yntse	‘ounce; piece of money, shekel’
<i>ynnele:ac</i>	(n.)	enele:ac, ynele:ac, ynnile:ac, ennele:ac, ennele:c, hynnile:c	‘onion’
<i>yype 1</i>	(f.)	uppe 3	‘upper room; raised place, high seat, tribune; stage, platform’
<i>ypping</i>	(f.)		‘manifestation; accumulation, extent, expanse?’
<i>yppingi:ren</i>	(n.)	ippingi:ren, cippingi:ren	‘the name of some tool, a crowbar?’
<i>ypplen</i>	(n.)	yplen	‘top, height’
<i>y:r 1</i>	(m.)	e:r 3, y:re 3	‘name of the rune for y; bow?; gold?, horn?’
<i>y:r 2</i>	(n?)	e:r 2, y:re 2	‘back of axe’
<i>y:re 1</i>	(m.)		‘a coin of Danish origin’
<i>yrð</i>	(f.)	earð 1, ierð	‘ploughing, tilling; standing corn, crop, produce’
<i>yrðland</i>	(n.)	ærðland, ierðland, herðland, wyrðeland	‘arable land’
<i>yrðling</i>	(m.)	ærðling, erðling, eorðling, irðling	‘husbandman, farmer, ploughman; wagtail?’
<i>yrðmearc</i>	(f.)		‘boundary of ploughed land’
<i>yrfcwealm</i>	(m.)	yrfcwalm, yrfecwealm	‘murrain’
<i>yrfēbe:c</i>	(fp.)		‘will, testament’
<i>yrfēflit</i>	(n.)		‘dispute about an inheritance’
<i>yrfefyrst</i>	(m.)		‘legal formality or delay before entering on an inheritance’
<i>yrfegeda:l</i>	(n.)		‘division of an inheritance’
<i>yrfegewrit</i>	(n.)	erfegewrit	‘will, testament, charter’
<i>yrfehand</i>	(f.)	erfehand	‘natural successor’
<i>yrfela:f</i>	(f.)		‘bequest, inheritance; heir’
<i>yrfeland</i>	(n.)	ierfeland	‘inherited land’
<i>yrfenuma</i>	(mf.)	yrfenama	‘heir, successor’
<i>yrfesto:l</i>	(m.)		‘hereditary seat, home’
<i>yrfeweard</i>	(m.)	ierfeweard	‘heir, son’
<i>yrfeweardnes</i>	(f.)		‘heritage’
<i>yrfewardwri:tere</i>	(m.)		‘will writer, testator’
<i>yrfewri:tend</i>	(m.)		‘will writer, testator’
<i>yrsebin</i>	(f.)		‘iron box’
<i>ysl 1</i>	(f.)	ysle, ysele	‘spark, ember’
<i>ysope</i>	(f.)	ysopo, hysope	‘hyssop’
<i>y:st</i>	(f.)	gi:st	‘storm, tempest, hurricane’
<i>y:tend</i>	(m.)		‘devastator’
<i>y:ting</i>	(f.)		‘outing, journey’
<i>y:ð 1</i>	(f.)	e:ð 3	‘wave, billow, flood; sea; liquid,’

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			water'
<i>y:ðbord</i>	(n.)		'ship? ship's side?'
<i>y:ðfaru</i>	(f.)		'wave-course, flood'
<i>y:ðgebland</i>	(n.)		'wave-mixture, surge'
<i>y:ðgewinn</i>	(n.)		'wave-strife, life in the waves'
<i>y:ðhengest</i>	(m.)		'(wave-horse), ship'
<i>y:ðhof</i>	(n.)		'water-dwelling, ship'
<i>y:ðla:d</i>	(f.)		'sea-voyage'
<i>y:ðla:f</i>	(f.)		'sand, shore, beach'
<i>y:ðlid</i>	(n.)		'ship, vessel'
<i>y:ðlida</i>	(m.)		'wave-traverser, ship'
<i>y:ðmearh</i>	(m.)		'sea-horse, ship'
<i>y:ðmere</i>	(m.)		'ocean of waves'
<i>y:ðung</i>	(f.)	<i>y:ðgung</i>	'agitation, commotion; inundation'