AN ANALYSIS AND GLOSSARY OF DIALECTAL VARIATIONS
IN THE VOCABULARIES OF THREE LATE TENTH-CENTURY
OLD ENGLISH TEXTS, THE CORPUS, LINDISFARNE, AND
RUSHWORTH GOSPELS

by

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I hereby recommend that this dissertation prepared under my direction by Joseph Frederick Tuso
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is: 1) to determine dialectal variations in the translations of Latin words by the establishment of preferred or primary terms for three nearly contemporaneous Old English Gospels, the West-Saxon Corpus, the Northumbrian Lindisfarne, and Mercian portions of the Rushworth, 2) to provide a glossary of these primary terms which can be used for the study of the dialectal word-preference of other Old English texts, and 3) to ascertain the similarity and dissimilarity of usage of these primary terms by the Corpus, Lindisfarne, and Rushworth scribes.

A "primary term" is an Old English word which is used by one of the three scribes for 65% or more of at least 20 translations of the same Latin word, but not used 65% of the time for the same lemma by at least one of the other two scribes. I have arbitrarily selected a figure of 65% since a simple majority of 51% would be less meaningful, while a higher figure might prove too restrictive.

Since much of the Rushworth Gospels is in Northumbrian, I have limited my analysis to the Mercian portions, Matthew, Mark 1:1-2:15, and John 18:1-3 (referred to as Ru.¹), and have altered the validity requirements somewhat to compensate for the smaller Mercian corpus.

Listed alphabetically in Chapter II, the Glossary of Primary Terms, are 253 Old English words, each of which is followed by: 1) its dialect, 2) its Latin equivalent, 3) the number of times it is used to
translate the Latin word out of a number of recorded cases, 4) its percentage of preference (item 3 converted from a ratio to a percentage), 5) the corresponding primary terms of the other dialects, and 6) any other pertinent information.

The consistency of usage of most of the primary terms in the Glossary is considerably higher than the 65% minimum originally required: 223, or 88% of the 253, are utilized with a consistency of 75% or better; 194, or 77%, with a consistency of 85% or more; and 137, or 54%, with a consistency of 95-100%.

The 253 primary terms correspond to 104 Latin words which are listed in Appendix A. The three scribes each employ a primary term for 56 of these 104 lemmata, and a comparison of these 168 primary terms at four levels of consistency of usage—65-100%, 75-100%, 85-100%, and 90-100%—leads to the following conclusions: 1) the Northumbrian and Mercian texts are relatively similar in word-preference, 2) the West-Saxon and Northumbrian are relatively dissimilar, 3) the West-Saxon has the greatest number of primary terms not used by the others, and 4) the Mercian is the most congruent of the three texts.

As examples of their use, the Glossary and Appendix A are employed to study: 1) a portion of Ru. 1 which was most probably copied from the Lindisfarne Gospels, and 2) the Durham Ritual. Since the Glossary and Appendix A may not reflect a general pattern of Old English dialectal word-preference, the results of their use in studying other Old English texts should be considered merely tentative, unless they are supported by phonological, grammatical, or other evidence.
In Appendix B are citations documenting the appearances of the Latin words from which the primary terms in the Glossary have been derived. A number of inconclusive terms, Old English words which do not appear often enough or with the required consistency of usage to be considered primary terms, are listed in Appendix C.
It has often been stated that Old English, at last rescued from the clinical hands of historians, editors, librarians, and linguists, has been seriously discussed and appreciated as literature only in modern times. Although this statement is generally true, it should not be taken to mean that scholars are no longer concerned with Old English as a language, for, of course, scholarship in that area has never ceased, and one of its most fruitful results in recent years has been its significant illumination of the Old English dialects.

Eduard Sievers' early and modest discussion of dialectal variations in Old English grammar and phonology in Angelsächsische Grammatik (third ed., Halle, 1898) greatly influenced Old English studies, and his disciple K. Brunner's Altenglische Grammatik nach der angelsächsischen Grammatik von Eduard Sievers neubearbeitet (third ed., Tübingen, 1965) is--with the possible exception of Alistair Campbell's Old English Grammar (Oxford, 1959)--the most comprehensive and authoritative work that discusses non-West-Saxon as well as West-Saxon grammar and phonology.

Two non-West-Saxon texts which are quoted extensively by both Brunner and Campbell are the Northumbrian Lindisfarne Gospels, and the Mercian and Northumbrian Rushworth Gospels, both of which appear, together with the West-Saxon Corpus Gospels, in a standard edition by W. W. Skeat, The Holy Gospels in Anglo-Saxon, Northumbrian, and Old
Mercian Versions (4 vols., Cambridge, 1871-87; all references to the Gospels or to Skeat in this study signify this edition). Skeat's edition is particularly useful since it is synoptically arranged, the West-Saxon Corpus Manuscript appearing on the verso page, and the Northumbrian Lindisfarne and Mercian Rushworth on the upper and lower recto, respectively.

Skeat's edition not only reveals at a glance similarities and dissimilarities of inflection, phonology, syntax, and orthography, but also often and conveniently displays variant Old English translations of the same Latin word by the dialectally diverse texts. Thus it is a most useful tool in ascertaining dialectal word-preference where a pattern of consistent usage can be observed.

An informative study which deals with the vocabulary of a portion of the three texts is Hildegard Rauh's Der Wortschatz der alten-englische Übersetzungen des Matthaeus-Evangeliums untersucht auf seine dialektische und zeitliche Gebundenheit (Berlin dissertation, 1936). Rauh classifies certain words in the texts as Early or Late West-Saxon, or Anglian, based on their appearance in or absence from other Old English texts of established date and dialect. Glossaries of the vocabularies of the Corpus, Lindisfarne, and Rushworth Gospels have been compiled by M. A. Harris, A. S. Cook, and Ernst Schulte, respectively; and there are numerous articles dealing with various aspects of the vocabularies of individual Old English texts, but no comprehensive analysis of the comparative word-preference of these three particular texts has yet been made.

It is my purpose in this present study: 1) to determine the
preferred or primary terms of each of the texts (a preferred or primary term is an Old English word which a scribe most consistently uses for a particular Latin lemma when at least one of the other two scribes either consistently uses another Old English word for the same Latin lemma or shows no particular preference for any one Old English word), 2) to provide a glossary of these primary terms which can be used for the study of the dialectal word-preferences of other Old English texts, and 3) to ascertain the similarity and dissimilarity of usage of these primary terms by the Corpus, Lindisfarne, and Rushworth scribes.

Before I discuss the procedures whereby these objectives will be achieved, let us consider in brief the history and nature of the three texts which are the objects of my analysis.

The Lindisfarne Manuscript, also known as the Durham Book, is the oldest of the three texts. It is part of the Cotton Collection in the British Museum and is designated Cotton Nero D IV. This beautifully illustrated manuscript, which once lay open upon the high altar of the abbey church of Lindisfarne, consists of a Latin Vulgate text of the Gospels with an interlinear gloss in Northumbrian of the latter half of the tenth century (Skeat, Pref. J., p. ix; Campbell, pp. 4-5). We are told at the conclusion of the Gospels that the Latin text is by Eadfrith (bishop of Lindisfarne from 698 to 721), while the Northumbrian gloss is by Aldred, who refers to himself as "presbyter indignus et miserrimus."

The Rushworth Manuscript of the Bodleian Library, designated Auct. D II 19, is, like the Lindisfarne, an Old English interlinear gloss to a Latin Vulgate text. The writer of the Latin portion was Macregol or Macreguil, whose name appears at the end. The exact date of
the Latin text is unknown, although Skeat suggests it may be of the eighth century (Pref. Mk., p. xii). As is indicated at the conclusions of the Gospels of Matthew and John, the Old English interlinear gloss was a cooperative effort by two scribes, Farman and Owun. Farman, a priest of Harewood in the West Riding of Yorkshire, glossed all of Matthew, Mark 1:1-2:15, and John 18:1-3 (his gloss is referred to as Ru.1); the remainder of the Gospels was glossed by Owun (Ru.2).

Farman's gloss is in Mercian, while Owun's is in Northumbrian and, according to Skeat, was copied from the Lindisfarne Manuscript that is presently in the British Museum (Pref. J., pp. xi-xv). The two Rushworth glossators, like the Lindisfarne, completed their glosses at some time in the latter half of the tenth century (Skeat, Pref. Mk., p. xii).

The third and most recent of the texts is the Corpus Manuscript of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which is designated CCCC 140, and was written at Bath by a scribe named Aelfric shortly before the close of the tenth century (Skeat, Pref. Mk., p. vi). Unlike the Lindisfarne and Rushworth Manuscripts, the Corpus is not an interlinear gloss, but is one of a family of Old English manuscripts (including Bodley MS. 441, Otho C I, and the Cambridge, Royal, and Hatton MSS.) often referred to as the West-Saxon Gospels, all of which are copies derived from an original Old English manuscript, now lost, which was a translation of an unknown Latin Vulgate text. (On the relationship of the West-Saxon Gospel MSS. to one another and to their original, see Skeat, Pref. J., pp. vi-viii.) Although the Latin text from which the Corpus Manuscript was derived is unknown, it must have been quite similar to the Lindisfarne and Rushworth Latin texts, since the West-Saxon version differs
from the other two mainly in omission, insertions, vocabulary, and word-order (Skeat, Pref. Mt., pp. x-xi).

Since the Corpus, Lindisfarne, and Rushworth Gospels are very nearly contemporaneous, are of established dialect, represent a similar level of diction, and use the same words repeatedly, they are especially valuable as subjects for a study of West-Saxon, Northumbrian, and Mercian word-preference.

For the purposes of this study, I have analyzed the complete vocabularies of both the Corpus and Lindisfarne Gospels and all the Mercian portions of the Rushworth, as well as the Latin texts of both the Lindisfarne and Ru.¹ (I have excluded the Northumbrian Ru.² since its vocabulary is almost completely identical to that of the Lindisfarne.) For this analysis I chiefly used Skeat's edition, but I have also consulted microfilms of the Corpus Gospels and Ru.¹, and R. Bruce-Mitford's Facsimile Edition of The Lindisfarne Gospels (Urs Graf Verlag, Lausanne, 1956).

My method of analyzing the variations of vocabulary in these three texts began with the recording of each instance where a scribe uses an Old English word that differs from a word used by at least one of the other two scribes in rendering the same Latin lemma into his own dialect. For example, I discovered and recorded a case where the Northumbrian Lindisfarne scribe used cynn for gens while the West-Saxon Corpus and Mercian Ru.¹ used beod. (The Lindisfarne and Ru.¹ scribes occasionally provide multiple glosses for a single Latin lemma; in such instances I recorded only the first word given.)

It was next to necessary to record every instance where gens was
translated or glossed in any of the three texts, in order that consistency of preference could be reliably established. The Lindisfarne scribe might use cynn for gens once, for example; but if he used beod for all subsequent appearances of gens, his primary term for gens would be beod, not cynn.

After I had recorded all these cases, the concept of the primary term began to come more clearly into focus. A primary term can be defined as an Old English word which: 1) is used by one of the three scribes to render a particular Latin lemma into his own dialect at least 65% of the time, and 2) is not used 65% of the time for the same lemma by at least one of the other two scribes.

I have arbitrarily selected a figure of 65% since I feel that a simple majority of 51% preference would be less meaningful, while a figure higher than 65% might prove too restrictive. However, if one should prefer more than 65% consistency of usage for a primary term, he will find the percentage of preference for each primary term included in the Glossary following the preference ratio from which it has been derived. (For example, the Northumbrian text uses ondspurniga for scandalizare in all twenty-seven cases where the Latin lemma appears; this is represented by a preference ratio of 27:27, the first side of the proportion revealing how many times the Lindisfarne scribe uses ondspurniga for scandalizare, while the second side states how many times he glosses the Latin lemma; the ratio has been converted to a fraction and then to a percentage—in this case 100%—and both the ratio and percentage are given for each primary term listed in the Glossary.)

In establishing primary terms, I have disregarded spelling
variations, inflections, faulty or dubious glosses, and expansions of meaning; only those words which differ in basic word root or, if the root is the same, which differ in meaning (with the clue supplied by the Latin), or which differ because of compounding have been considered variants and thus potential primary terms. (For example, I consider Mercian aldor and the Northumbrian compound-word aldormann variant terms.)

In order to increase the validity of this study, I next found it necessary to establish a minimum frequency of appearance and translation of any one Latin lemma which would satisfy me as to consistency of usage. In other words, the West-Saxon scribe might use rice for regio two out of three times, which would be more than 65%, but three examples seem too few to reveal consistency.

Accordingly, whenever an individual scribe uses the same Old English word 65% or more of the time in at least twenty renderings of the same Latin lemma, I consider that Old English word a primary term for that scribe. Although twenty renderings is indeed a rule of thumb criterion, this number increases the probability that most of the Latin words from which primary terms are derived will be found spread throughout the four Gospels. This means that a scribe might translate the same Latin lemma on an average of four or five times per Gospel, with perhaps four or five chapters intervening between each of its appearances. That a scribe should be tenacious enough to hold onto the same Old English word and supply it with at least 65% consistency where its corresponding lemma appears after such long absences has convinced me of his preference.

Once I had decided that twenty renderings of a particular Latin
lemma should be enough to demonstrate preference reliably, I decided that—since 65% of twenty cases is thirteen—I would also accept as a primary term any Old English word which an individual scribe uses with 100% consistency for any lemma which appeared from thirteen to nineteen times, since even if the Latin word had appeared twenty times and the scribe had used a completely different Old English word for the subsequent cases, the 65% requirement would still have been met. (For example, I consider Northumbrian smeawung with a preference ratio of 15:15 a primary term for cogitatio, while I do not regard West-Saxon geswutelian with a preference ratio of 11:15 a primary term for clarificare; in the former case, smeawung would still be the Northumbrian primary term even if the Lindisfarne scribe had glossed cogitatio differently in five more appearances, while in the latter, the Corpus scribe might never again have used geswutelian even if clarificare had appeared five more times.)

As I have stated previously, I have limited my analysis of the Rushworth Gospels to the Mercian portions, or Ru. Since Ru. approximates but one-third of the entire Gospels, I have altered my validity requirements somewhat to compensate for the smaller Mercian corpus. Therefore, while I still require 65% preference to establish a word in Ru. as a primary term, I also require the Old English word to be used in all of at least four appearances of any one Latin lemma. That is to say, an Old English word in Ru. with a preference ratio of 2:3, 3:3, or 3:4 is not considered a primary term, while one with a preference ratio of 4:4 is. When a Latin word is glossed more than four times in Ru., I then apply the 65% requirement.
These arbitrary procedures have proved effective in allowing me to establish a number of primary terms for each of the three texts, and I have listed these words in a glossary. A comparison of these primary terms will later reveal which of them are shared by two of the texts, and which are proper to each text alone.
CHAPTER II
GLOSSARY OF PRIMARY TERMS

Spellings are generally those characteristic of each text, although w is substituted for Northumbrian u when the voiced spirant is called for. The spelling ae, as in aelc and aet, is meant to signify the digraph æ in all cases. I have observed each scribe's preference for eth (ð) or thorn (þ), and where his usage varies, I use the letter he most often employs in repetitive spellings of the same word. In alphabetization, eth (ð) and thorn (þ) follow t.

The following information is given after each head-word or primary term: 1) its dialect, and within parentheses 2) its Latin equivalent, preference ratio, and percentage of preference to the nearest whole per cent, and 3) the corresponding primary or alternate terms of the other dialects for the same Latin lemma. Rauh's determination of the dialect of the primary term and any pertinent comments of my own will be included at the end of each listing, if applicable.

For example, the entry for aecer reads in part: "W-S (ager, 23:25=92%): North., Merc. lond." This means that aecer is the West-Saxon primary term for Latin ager and it is used twenty-three times out of twenty-five, or in 92% of all recorded cases, to translate ager; corresponding to West-Saxon aecer is the Northumbrian and Mercian primary term for ager, lond.

The primary term, its dialect, Latin lemma, preference ratio, and percentage of preference, are followed by a colon. Whenever a
preference ratio follows a word in the section of the listing after the colon, the word it follows is not a primary term; it is either an alternate term (one of two or three different Old English words which the same scribe uses in combination to translate 65% or more of the occurrences of the same lemma when he has no primary term for it) or a word which does not appear often enough to yield reliable results. An example of this is seen in the listing for the Mercian primary term afierran; the West-Saxon text has no primary term for auferre, but uses alternate terms, afierran and aetbregdan, to translate 65% or more of the cases where auferre appears.

Those primary terms which are used for more than one Latin lemma (for example, aldor is a primary term for both parens and princeps) or which are shared by two dialects (for example, bearn is a primary term for filii in both West-Saxon and Mercian) are listed separately, alphabetized by dialect, or by the Latin word if the dialect is the same.

I have organized the Glossary in this particular manner so that primary terms might be conveniently located. It first occurred to me to list the head-words alphabetically under their respective dialects, as Rauh has done. However, I have found looking up specific words in her study to be very time-consuming, since one cannot be sure under which heading a given word will appear and must thus look under all of them. And although some sort of columnar listing might have been clearer, the amount of information that is necessarily included after each head-word seemed to make such an arrangement impractical.
In establishing primary terms for Ru.¹ I have excluded glosses in the short sections of Mark (1:1-2:15) and John (18:1-3), since these glosses exhibit a word-preference almost identical to the Lindisfarne text from which they were most probably copied. Mercian entries, therefore, refer only to Ru.¹ Matthew.

To see if there is a primary term for any given Latin word, one has only to consult Appendix A, the Latin--OE Word List.

A


aedeawa, North. (manifestare, 14:14=100%): W-S geswutelian; manifestare does not appear in Ru.¹

aeghwelc, Merc. (dist. pron. omnis, 27:27=100%): W-S aelc, North. eghwelc.

aelc, W-S (dist. pron. omnis, 55:55=100%): North. eghwelc, Merc. eghwelc.

aerestu, Merc. (masc. plur. only, adj. primi, 5:6=83%): W-S fyrmest, North. fordimest.

aet, North. (secus, prep., 13:20=65%): W-S wip, Merc. bi; Li. also uses neh for secus (7:20), but never wip or bi.

aethrina, Merc. (tangere, 6:8=75%): W-S aethrinan, North. hrina; Ru.¹ also uses hrina (3:8).
aethrinan, W-S (tangere, 27:29=93%): North. hrina, Merc. aethrina.  
Cp. never uses North. hrina for tangere.

afierran, Merc. (auferre, 4:4=100%): W-S afierran (10:19)/aetbregdan (4:19), North. genioma.

agiefan, Merc. (reddere, 12:16=75%): W-S agiefan (12:24)/agieldan (12:24), North. forgelda; Ru. never uses North. forgelda for reddere.

ahsian, W-S (interrogare, 80:80=100%): North. fregna, Merc. ahsian (6:12)/frignan (6:12).

aldor¹, Merc. (princeps, 26:28=93%): W-S ealdor, North. aldormonn;  
Ru. also uses aldormonn (2:28).

aldor², North. (parens, 13:14=93%): W-S maeg, Merc. freond (1:1); Li. never uses W-S maeg for parens.

aldormonn, North. (princeps, 48:65=74%): W-S ealdor, Merc. aldor; Li. also uses aldur (3:65).

andwlite, Merc. (facies, 10:10=100%): W-S ansyn, North. onsion.

ansyn, W-S (facies, 20:22=91%): North. onsion, Merc. andwlite; Cp. never uses Merc. andwlite for facies.

anweald, W-S (potestas, 42:47=89%): North., Merc. maeh; Cp. also uses mihte for potestas (5:47).

B

baersynnig, North. (publicanus, 17:18=94%): W-S manful, Merc. gaefel-geroef; baersynnig is also found in Ru.², but nowhere else in OE (Rauh, p. 44).

bearn¹, Merc. (filii, -orum, plur. only of filius, 16:24=67%): W-S bearn, North. sunu.

bearn², W-S (filii, -orum, plur. only of filius, 44:54=82%): North. sunu, Merc. bearn.

bebycga, North. (vendere, 15:15=100%): W-S sellan (8:13)/ceapian (4:13), Merc. bebycgan (3:5)/sellan (2:5); Cp. never uses North. bebycga for vendere.

becon, North. (signum, 41:46=89%): W-S tacn, Merc. tacen; Rauh classifies becon Anglian (p. 12).

berg, North. (porcus, 13:14=93%): W-S swin (12:12), Merc. swin; Rauh classifies berg Anglian (p. 12).

berhtna, North. (clarificare, 15:16=94%): W-S geswutelian (11:15); clarificare does not appear in Ru.¹.
bezere, Merc. (baptista, 7:8=88%): W-S fullwihtere, North. fulwihtere (6:7); Merc. bezere never appears in Cp., but Li. uses it in the form baestere, Mt. 3:8; Rauh classifies bezere Anglian (p. 17).

bi, Merc. (secus, prep., 7:7=100%): W-S wip, North. aet.

biddan\(^1\), Merc. (petere, 8:9=89%): W-S biddan, North. giwiga; Ru.\(^1\) never uses North. giwiga for petere.

biddan\(^2\), W-S (petere, 26:26=100%): North. giwiga, Merc. biddan.

bigspell, W-S (parabola, 40:40=100%): North. bispell (19:53)/bisen (16:53), Merc. gelicnise.

bocere, W-S (scriba, 54:56=96%): North. udwuta, Merc. bokere; Cp. never uses North. udwuta for scriba.

bokere, Merc. (scriba, 23:23=100%): W-S bocere, North. udwuta.

buta, North. (nisi, 61:66=92%): W-S buton, Merc. nympe; Li. also uses nympe (5:66).


carcern\(^1\), Merc. (carcer, 6:7=86%): W-S cwertern, North. carcern; Ru.\(^1\) also uses W-S quartern (1:7).
carcern\(^2\), North. (carcer, 15:15=100\%): W-S cwertern, Merc. carcern.

ceiga\(^1\), North. (convocare, 15:15=100\%): W-S cleopian, Merc. ciegan (2:3).


cenna, North. (gignere 39:39=100\%): W-S gestreonan, Merc. cennan.

cennan, Merc. (gignere, 39:39=100\%): W-S gestreonan, North. cenna.

cild, W-S (puer\(^1\), 'child,' 18:18=100\%): North. cnaeht, Merc. cneht.

cleopian\(^1\), W-S (clamare, 33:45=73\%): North. cliopiga, Merc. cleopian (9:16)/ciegan (7:16); Cp. also uses hrymdan (12:45).

cleopian\(^2\), W-S (convocare, 13:14=93\%): North. ceiga, Merc. ciegan (2:3).

cliopiga, North. (clamare, 38:46=83\%): W-S cleopian, Merc. cleopian (9:16)/ciegan (7:16); Li. also uses ceiga (6:46).

cnaeht\(^1\), North. (puer\(^1\), 'child,' 18:18=100\%): W-S cild, Merc. cneht.

cnaeht\(^2\), North. (puer\(^2\), 'boy,' 17:17=100\%): W-S cnapa, Merc. daegn (1:1).

cnapa, W-S (puer\(^2\), 'boy,' 17:17=100\%): North. cnachaet, Merc. daegn (1:1); cnapa first appears in 1W-S (Rauh, p. 34).

cneht, Merc. (puer\(^1\), 'child,' 10:11=91\%): W-S cild, North. cnaeht.
cwertern, W-S (carcer, 16:16=100%): North., Merc. carcern; cwertern first appears in 1W-S and is a borrowing of Latin quartarium plus OE aern (Rauh, p. 34); cwertern never appears in Li., but it is found once in Ru. as quartern (Mt. 25:39), which seems to anticipate the 1W-S usage.

cwedo, North. (dico, 132:156=85%): W-S secge, Merc. saecge; cwedo is a North. PT for only this single form of dicere.


cydan¹, W-S (nuntiare, 16:18=89%): North. saecga, Merc. secgan; Cp. also uses secgan (1:18).

cydan², W-S (perhibere, 24:26=92%): North. getrymma; perhibere does not appear in Ru.¹.

cydnise, North. (testimonium, 56:64=87%): W-S gewitnesse, Merc. cybnise; Li. also uses witnise (6:64).

cydnise, Merc. (testimonium, 6:8=75%): W-S gewitnesse, North. cydnise; Ru.¹ uses gewitnisse (2:8).

D

daedbot, W-S (paenitentia, 21:22=95%): North. hreownisse, Merc. hrewnise; Rauh considers daedbot probably 1W-S (p. 40).
dema, W-S (praeses, 14:14=100%): North. undercynning (11:14), Merc. 
geroefa.

deofolseoc, W-S (daemonia habere, 21:31=68%): North. diobul habba, 
Merc. deofulseok.

deofulseok, Merc. (daemonia habere, 5:6=83%): W-S deofulseoc, North. 
diobul habba.

diepan, Merc. (baptizare, 8:8=100%): W-S fulluhtian, North. fulwiga; 
Rauh classifies diepan Anglian (p. 22).

diner, Merc. (denarius, 6:6=100%): W-S penig, North. penning.

diobul habba, North. (daemonia habere, 30:31=97%): W-S deofulseoc, 
Merc. deofulseok; deofulseoc never appears in Li.

dun, Merc. (mons, 16:16=100%): W-S munt, North. mor.

E

ealdor, W-S (princeps, 58:64=91%): North. aldormonn, Merc. alder; 
Cp. also uses ealdorman (6:64).

eft\(^1\), Merc. (iterum, 14:15=93%): W-S eft, North. eft\(^1\)sona.

eft\(^2\), W-S (iterum, 71:71=100%): North. eft\(_{er}\)sona, Merc. eft.

eft\(^3\), W-S (rursus, -um, adv., 15:15=100%): North. eftersona, Merc. 
aefter (2:2).
eftcerra, North. (revertere, 20:21=95%): W-S cierran (7:19)/ wendan (6:19), Merc. wendan (2:3).

eftersona, North. (rursus, -um, adv., 13:15=87%): W-S eft, Merc. aefter (2:2); Rauh classifies eftersona Anglian (p. 18).

eft[er]sona, North. (iterum, 69:74=93%): W-S, Merc. eft; Rauh classifies eftersona Anglian (p. 18).

eghwelc, North. (dist. pron. omnis, 46:57=81%): W-S aelc, Merc. aeghwelc.

embehtiga, North. (ministrare, 17:20=85%): W-S begnian, Merc. ñegnian; Li. never uses ñegnian for ministrare; Rauh classifies embehtiga Anglian (p. 16).

embehtmonn, North. (minister, 15:23=65%): W-S begn, Merc. ñegn; Li. also uses ñegn for minister (6:23); Rauh considers embehtmonn Anglian (p. 16).

eordcrypl, North. (paralyticus, 13:14=93%): W-S lama (12:12), Merc. loma; Rauh classifies eordcrypl Anglian (p. 18).

esne, Merc. (servus, 29:29=100%): W-S beow, North. esne (33:79)/ ñegn (24:79).

faran¹, W-S (abire, 64:82=78%): North. gaa, Merc. gan.
faran², W-S (ire, 56:74=76%): North. gaa, Merc. gan.

farisea, Merc. (phariseus, 24:24=100%): W-S fariseisc, North. aelarwa (28:50)/aldormonn (8:50).

fariseisc, W-S (phariseus, 65:82=79%): North. aelarwa (28:50)/aldormonn (8:50), Merc. farisea; Cp. also uses sundorhalig (17:82), which Rauh classifies 1W-S (p. 38).

fic, Merc. (ficulnea, ficus, fici arbor, 4:6=67%): W-S fictreow, North. ficbeam.

ficbeam, North. (ficulnea, ficus, fici arbor, 14:14=100%): W-S fictreow, Merc. fic.

fictreow, W-S (ficulnea, ficus, fici arbor, 13:15=87%): North. fictbeam, Merc. fic; North. fictbeam never appears in Cp.

flaesc, W-S (caro, 21:21=100%): North. lichoma, Merc. lic.

forgeafa, North. (remittere, 15:16=94%): W-S forgyfan, Merc. forletan; Li. also uses forleta (1:16).

forgelda, North. (reddere, 19:26=73%): W-S agiefan (12:24)/agieldan (12:24), Merc. agiefan; Li. also uses ageafa (5:26).

forgyfan, W-S (remittere, 15:16=94%): North. forgeafa, Merc. forletan.

forletan¹, Merc. (dimittere, 34:34=100%): W-S forletan (50:102)/forgyfan (41:102), North. forleta (64:102)/forgeafa (38:102).
forletan\textsuperscript{2}, Merc. (remittere, 9:9=100%): W-S forgyfan, North. forgeafa.

forlosiga, see North. losiga.


ford\textsuperscript{2}mest, North. (masc. plur. only, adj. primi, 13:20=65%): W-S fyr-mest, Merc. aerestu.

fordor, North. (plus, 18:25=72%): W-S, Merc. mar.

forweor\textsuperscript{2}dan, W-S (perire, 27:28=96%): North. losiga, Merc. losian (4:8)/forweor\textsuperscript{2}dan (3:8).


freolsdaeg, W-S (dies festus, 19:21=90%): North. symbeldaeg, Merc. symbeldaeg (1:1); Cp. also uses symmeldaeg (1:21); Rauh classifies freolsdaeg 1W-S (p. 35).

fulluhtian, W-S (baptizare, 40:43=93%): North. fulwiga, Merc. diepan; Cp. never uses Merc. diepan for baptizare.

fullwihtere, W-S (baptista, 13:13=100%): North. fulwihtere (6:7), Merc. bezere.

fulwiga, North. (baptizare, 44:44=100%): W-S fulluhtian, Merc. diepan.
fyrmest, W-S (masc. plur. only, adj. primi, 13:17=76%): North.

fordmest, Merc. aerestu.

G

gaa¹, North. (abire, 55:83=66%): W-S faran, Merc. gan.
gaa², North. (ire, 59:79=75%): W-S faran, Merc. gan.
gaderian, W-S (congregare, 28:33=85%): North. somniga, Merc. somnian;
Cp. also uses gesamnian (5:33).

gaefelberoefa, Merc. (publicanus, 5:7=71%): W-S manful, North.
baersynnig; Merc. gaefelberoefa is found nowhere else in OE
(Rauh, p. 44).

gan¹, Merc. (abire, 30:30=100%): W-S faran, North. gaa.
gan², Merc. (ire, 16:19=84%): W-S faran, North. gaa.


debliissan, W-S (gaudere, 16:22=73%): North. gefeaga, Merc. gefean;
Cp. also uses gefean (4:22).

deblyrian, W-S (oportet, 30:36=83%): North. gerisa (15:39)/gedafniga
(13:39), Merc. sculan (5:8)/gedafnian (2:8); Cp. also uses
gedafnian (1:36).
gefeaga, North. (gaudere, 19:22=86%): W-S geblissian, Merc. gefean (3:3); Li. never uses geblissian for gaudere.

gefeoga, North. (odio habere, 13:18=72%): W-S hatian, Merc. feogan; Li. never uses W-S hatian for odio habere; Rauh considers gefeoga probably Anglian (p. 23).

gehaelan¹, Merc. (curare, 13:13=100%): W-S gehaelan, North. gema (20:41)/lecniga (17:41).

gehaelan², W-S (curare, 31:32=97%): North. gema (20:41)/lecniga (17:41), Merc. gehaelan.

gelicnise, Merc. (parabola, 13:17=76%): W-S bigspell, North. bispell (19:53)/bisen (16:53); Ru.¹ also uses North. bispell (4:17).

gemung, Merc. (nuptiae, -arum, 7:7=100%): W-S gyfta, North. feorm (8:12)/brydlopa (3:12).

genioma, North. (auferre, 17:19=89%): W-S afierran (10:19)/aetbregdan (4:19), Merc. afierran; according to Rauh, Cp. aetbregdan first appears in 1W-S (p. 33).

geroeafa, Merc. (praeses, 10:10=100%): W-S dema, North. undercyning (11:14).

gestreonan, W-S (gignere, 39:39=100%): North. cenna, Merc. cennan.

gestion, North. (thesaurus, 14:14=100%): W-S goldhord, Merc. [gold hord; Li. also uses gestrioniga for thesaurizare (2:2).
geswutelian, W-S (manifestare, 14:14=100%): North. aedeawa; manifestare does not appear in Ru. 1.

getrymma, North. (perhibere, 27:27=100%): W-S cydan; perhibere does not appear in Ru. 1.

gebanc, W-S (cogitatio, 14:14=100%): North. smeawung, Merc. doht.

gewitnesse, W-S (testimonial, 45:58=78%): North. cydnise, Merc. cydnise; Cp. also uses cydnesse (8:58).

gewoede, see North. woede.

gewordiga, North. (adorare, 26:27=96%): W-S gebiddan (15:27)/geeapmedan (12:27), Merc. gebiddan; Li. also uses tobidda (1:27); W-S geeapmedan never appears in Li. for adorare.

gewregan, W-S (accusare, 13:13=100%): North. gehena (8:13)/forhycga (2:13), Merc. cwaeman (1:1); Li. never uses W-S gewregan for accusare; Ru. 1 cwaeman appears nowhere else in OE (Rauh, p. 42), and Ru. 1 in the same passage (Mt. 12:10) glosses accusare as acuste, which may be the earliest OE example of the borrowing of accusare (Rauh, p. 42).

giwiga, North. (petere, 19:26=73%): W-S, Merc. biddan; Rauh classifies giwiga Anglian (p. 22).

glew, W-S (prudens, 13:13=100%): North. hoga, Merc. snotor.
goldhord, W-S (thesaurus, 14:14=100%): North. gestrion, Merc. [gold] hord; Cp. also uses goldhordian for thesaurize (3:3).

gyfta, W-S (nuptiae, -arum, 13:13=100%): North. feorm (8:12)/brydlopa (3:12), Merc. gemung; Rauh lists gyfta as W-S (p. 31).

H

hatian, W-S (odio habere, 18:18=100%): North. gefeoga, Merc. feogan (3:3); Merc. feogan is not recorded in W-S (Campbell, p. 336).

hlaetmest, North. (novissimus, -a, -um, 15:15=100%): W-S ytemest, Merc. naehstu.

hlinian, Merc. (discumbere, 6:6=100%): W-S sittan, North. hlioniga (10:21)/geraesta (4:21).

hoga, North. (prudens, 13:13=100%): W-S gleaw, Merc. snotor; Rauh classifies hoga Anglian (p. 19).

[gold]hord, Merc. (thesaurus, 9:9=100%): W-S goldhord, North. gestrion; Ru.¹ uses both hord (6:9) and goldhord (3:9) for thesaurus.

hraegl, Merc. (vestimentum, 13:16=81%): W-S reaf, North. [ge]woede; Ru.¹ also uses North. gewede (2:16) and wede (2:16), but never W-S reaf.

hreownisse, North. (paenitentia, 24:24=100%): W-S daedbot, Merc. hrewnise; W-S daedbot never appears in Li.
hrewnise, Merc. (paenitentia, 10:10=100%): W-S daedbot, North. hrewnisse; W-S daedbot never appears in Ru.¹

hrina, North (tangere, 30:30=100%): W-S aethrinan, Merc. aethrina.

i

in¹, Merc. (in¹, 'within,' 'in,' 321:423=76%): W-S on, North. in.

in², North. (in¹, 'within,' 'in,' 1157:1522=76%): W-S on, Merc. in.

in³, Merc. (in², 'into,' 8:9=89%): W-S into, North. in; W-S into never appears in Ru.¹

in⁴, North. (in², 'into,' 19:20=95%): W-S into, Merc. in; W-S into never appears in Li.

into, W-S (in², 'into,' 20:20=100%): North., Merc. in; Rauh considers into eW-S and 1W-S (p. 27).

L

lean, Merc. (merces, 10:10=100%): W-S med, North. meard.

learnerere, Merc. (discipulus, 62:70=89%): W-S leorningeniht, North. ²degn; Ru.¹ also uses discipul, borrowed directly from the Latin (8:70), as does the Li.
learningcniht, W-S (discipulus, 225:228=99%): North. ðegn, Merc.
leornere; Cp. never uses the North. or Merc. PT for discipulus;
Rauh classifies learningcniht as eW-S and lW-S (p. 27).

lic\textsuperscript{1}, Merc. (caro, 4:4=100%): W-S flaesc, North. lichoma.

lic\textsuperscript{2}, Merc. (corpus, 6:7=86%): W-S lichama, North. lichoma; Ru.\textsuperscript{1} also
uses lichoma (1:7).

lichama, W-S (corpus, 26:30=87%): North. lichoma, Merc. lic; Cp. also
uses lic (3:30).

lichoma\textsuperscript{1}, North. (caro, 22:23=96%): W-S flaesc, Merc. lic; Li. also
uses lic (1:23).

lichoma\textsuperscript{2}, North. (corpus, 30:31=97%): W-S lichama, Merc. lic; Li.
also uses lic (1:31).

loma, Merc. (paralyticus, 5:5=100%): W-S lama (12:12), North. eord\textsuperscript{1}-
crypl.

lond\textsuperscript{1}, Merc. (ager, 16:16=100%): W-S aezer, North. lond; W-S aezer
never appears in Ru.\textsuperscript{1}

lond\textsuperscript{2}, North. (ager, 26:26=100%): W-S aezer, Merc. lond; W-S aezer
never appears in Li.

lond\textsuperscript{3}, Merc. (regio, 5:5=100%): W-S rice, North. lond.

lond\textsuperscript{4}, North. (regio, 23:24=100%): W-S rice, Merc. lond; Li. never
uses W-S rice for regio.
losiga, North. (perdere, 26:39=67%): W-S forspillan, Merc. forleosan (5:11)/fordon (2:11); Li. uses both losiga (23:39) and forlosiga (3:39) for perdere; it also uses spilla (7:39), but W-S forspillan never appears.

losiga, North. (perere, 23:27=85%): W-S forweordan, Merc. losian (4:8)/forweorda (3:8); Li. never uses W-S forweordan for perere.

maeg, W-S (parens, 13:13=100%): North. aldor, Merc. freond (1:1).

maeht\(^1\), Merc. (potestas, 10:10=100%): W-S anweald, North. maeht.

maeht\(^2\), North. (potestas, 42:46=91%): W-S anweald, Merc. maeht; Li. also uses onwaeld (4:46).

maengu, Merc. (turba, 39:40=98%): W-S mengu, North. t\(^3\)reat (58:133)/menigo (35:133).

manful, W-S (publicanus, 18:21=86%): North. baersynnig, Merc. gaefelgeroefa; Cp. never uses the North. or Merc. PT for publicanus, but it does borrow the Latin word (2:21).

mar\(^1\), Merc. (plus, 8:9=89%): W-S mar, North. fordor.

mar\(^2\), W-S (plus, 17:23=74%): North. fordor, Merc. mar.

meard, North. (merces, 15:15=100%): W-S med, Merc. lean; Merc. lean never appears in Li.; Rauh classifies meard Anglian (p. 14).
med, W-S (merces, 15:15=100%): North. meard, Merc. lean.

mengu, W-S (turba, 108:131=82%): North. dreat (58:133)/menigo (35:133), Merc. maengu; Cp. also uses folc (16:131) and wered (6:131).

middly\textsuperscript{1}, North. (cum, 317:319=99%): W-S da, Merc. ba.

middly\textsuperscript{2}, North. (dum, 21:28=75%): W-S ba, Merc. obbaet (2:4)/banne (1:4).

mor, North. (mons, 42:43=98%): W-S munt, Merc. dun; Li. also uses munt for mons (1:43).

munt, W-S (mons, 35:43=81%): North. mor, Merc. dun; Cp. also uses Merc. dun (8:43), but never North. mor for mons.

N

naehstu, Merc. (novissimus, -a, -um, 6:7=86%): W-S ytemest, North. hlaetmest.

niberstigan see Merc., W-S stigan.

nymbe, Merc. ( nisi, 18:18=100%): W-S buton, North. buta.
ofslean, W-S (interficere, 14:15=93%): North. acwoella (11:15); interficere does not appear in Ru.\textsuperscript{1}; Cp. never uses Li. acwoella for interficere.

of[dune]stiga, North. (descendere, 32:48=67%): W-S, Merc. niber-stigan; Li. never uses W-S or Mercian niberstigan for descendere; in OE, North. ofstiga is found only in Li. and Ru.\textsuperscript{2} (Rauh, p. 45).

on, W-S (in\textsuperscript{1}, 'within,' 'in,' 1293:1440=90%): North., Merc. in; in only appears once in Cp., and as inn (J., 18:15); "There is in OE a tendency, which is at its strongest in 1W-S, for the prep. on to usurp the functions of in." (Campbell, p. 32).

oncnawa, North. (intelligere, 20:26=77%): W-S ongietan; Merc. ongetan; Li. also uses ongeatta (5:26).

ondspurniga, North. (scandalizare, 27:27=100%): W-S swician (13:25)/geuntreowsian (7:25), Merc. swician (4:10)/andspurnian (3:10); Rauh classifies ondspurniga Anglian (p. 16).

onfoa\textsuperscript{1}, North. (accipere, 113:125=90%): W-S geniman (49:120)/onfon (44:120), Merc. onfon (26:48)/geniman (22:48).

onfoa\textsuperscript{2}, North. (recipere, 23:23=100%): W-S onfon (14:25)/underfon (9:25), Merc. onfon; Li. never uses W-S underfon.
onfon, Merc. (recipere, 8:8=100%): W-S onfon (14:25)/underfon (9:25),
North. onfon.

ongean¹, W-S (adversus, -um, adv., prep., 23:23=100%): North., Merc. 
wid³.

ongean², W-S (contra, 15:16=94%): North., Merc. wid¹; Cp. never uses 
wid³ for contra.

ongeatta, North. (cognoscere, 63:77=82%): W-S oncnawan (41:75)/witan 
(20:75), Merc. ongetan; Li. also uses oncnawa (6:77).

ongetan¹, Merc. (cognoscere, 7:7=100%): W-S oncnawan (41:75)/witan 
(20:75), North. ongeatta.

ongetan², Merc. (intelligere, 13:13=100%): W-S ongietan, North.
ongeatta.

ongietan, W-S (intelligere, 25:26=96%): North. oncnawa, Merc.
ongetan; Cp. never uses North. oncnawa for intelligere.

onsacan, Merc. (negare, 7:7=100%): W-S widsacan (12:21), North.
onsacca.

onsacca, North. (negare, 21:22=95%): W-S widsacan (12:21), Merc.
onsacan; Li. also uses W-S widsaca (1:22).

onsion, North. (facies, 25:26=95%): W-S ansyn, Merc. andwhite; Li.
also uses andwhite (1:26).
od, W-S (usque, 46:49=94%): North. wid, Merc. ob; Cp. never uses North. wid for usque.

ob, Merc. (usque, 26:28=93%): W-S od, North. wid; Ru. never uses North. wid for usque.

penig, W-S (denarius, 15:15=100%): North. penning, Merc. diner.

penning, North. (denarius, 13:15=87%): W-S penig, Merc. diner; Li. also uses scilling (2:15).

raedan¹, Merc. (legere, 7:7=100%): W-S raedan, North. leorniga (12:21)/redda (9:21).

raedan², W-S (legere, 15:15=100%): North. leorniga (12:21)/redda (9:21), Merc. raedan.

raestedaeg, Merc. (sabbatum, 11:11=100%): W-S restedaeg, North. sunnadaeg (19:46)/symbeldaeg (18:46).

reaf, W-S (vestimentum, 46:47=98%): North. [ge]woede, Merc. hraegl; Cp. never uses the North. or Merc. PT.

restedaeg, W-S (sabbatum, 52:57=91%): North. sunnadaeg (19:46)/symbeldaeg (18:46), Merc. raestedaeg; Cp. never uses North ATS for sabbatum.
rice, W-S (regio, 17:24=71%): North., Merc. lond; Cp. also uses lond (4:24) and earde (2:24).

rihtwis, W-S (justus, -a, -um, 33:34=98%): North. sodfaest, Merc. sobfaest; Cp. also uses rihtwisnes for justitia (7:7) and gerihtwisian for justificare (6:6).

saecga, North. (nuntiare, 18:19=95%): W-S cydan, Merc. secgan; North. prefers cweda for dicere, 'to say,' but saecga for nuntiare, 'to announce, to make known;' secgan is quite common in Cp. and Ru.¹ for certain forms of dicere, especially in the formulaic amen dico vobis and in the infin. and imper.; the substitution of the more formal secgan for cwedan seems to have been well under way by the end of the tenth century.

saecge, Merc. (dico, 55:59=93%): W-S secge, North. cwodo; saecge is a Merc. PT for only this single form of dicere.

sceada, W-S (latro, 13:15=87%): North. morsceade (7:17)/deof (4:17), Merc. scape (2:3); Li. morsceade appears also in Ru.², but nowhere else in OE (Rauh, p. 45).

sealf, W-S (ungentum, 14:14=100%): North. smirenis, Merc. smerenis (2:2); Rauh classifies sealf W-S (p. 31).

secgan, Merc. (nuntiare, 5:6=83%): W-S cydan, North. saecga.
secge, W-S (dicere, 157:159=99%): North. cwedo, Merc. saecge; secge is a W-S PT for only this single form of dicere.

sittan, W-S (discumbere, 24:24=100%): North. hlioniga (10:21)/geraesta (4:21), Merc. hlinian.

smeawung, North. (cogitatio, 15:15=100%): W-S gebanc, Merc. doht.


snotor, Merc. (prudens, 5:6=83%): W-S gleaw, North. hoga.

snytro¹, Merc. (sapientia, 4:4=100%): W-S wisdom, North. snytro.

snytro², North. (sapientia, 13:13=100%): W-S wisdom, Merc. snytro.

somnian, Merc. (congregare, 21:21=100%): W-S gaderian, North. somniga.

somniga, North. (congregare, 33:33=100%): W-S gaderian, Merc. somnian.

sodfaest, North. (justus, -a, -um, 34:35=97%): W-S rihtwis, Merc. sodfaest; Li. also uses sodfaestnise for justitia (9:9) and gesodfaestniga for justificare (7:7).

sopfaest, Merc. (justus, -a, -um, 18:19=95%): W-S rihtwis, North. sodfaest; Ru.¹ also uses sopfaestnes for justitia (7:7) and gesopfaestnian for justificare (2:2).
spraec, W-S (sermo, 51:54=94%): North., Merc. word; Cp. also uses word (2:54).

[niber] stigan¹, Merc. (descendere, 9:9=100%): W-S [niber] stigan, North. of [dune] stiga; Ru.¹ uses both niperstigan (5.9) and stigan (4:9) for descendere.

[niber] stigan², W-S (descendere, 13:20=65%): North. of [dune] stiga, Merc. [niber] stigan; Cp. uses both stigan (7:20) and niper-stigan (6:20) for descendere, but never North ofstiga or ofdunestiga.

sunu, North. (filii, -orum, plur. only of filius, 52:52=100%): W-S, Merc. bearn; bearn only appears in Li. as wuscbearn for filioli (J. 13:33).

swin, Merc. (porcus, 4:4=100%): W-S swin (12:12), North. berg.

symbeldaeg, North. (dies festus, 15:21=71%): W-S freolsdaeg, Merc. symbeldaeg (1:1); Li. never uses W-S freolsdaeg for dies festus.

T
tacen, Merc. (signum, 12:12=100%): W-S tacn, North. becon.

/tacen, W-S (signum, 46:47=98%): North. becon, Merc. tacen; Cp. also uses forebeacn (1:47).
\[\text{Da}, \ W-S \ (\text{cum}, \ 224:309=72\%): \ \text{North. middy, Merc. pa}; \ \text{Cp. uses mid by for cum once (Mt. 27:2).}\\]
\[\text{deg}n^1, \ \text{Merc. (minister, 4:4=100\%): W-S begn, North. embehtmonn.}\\]
\[\text{deg}n^2, \ \text{North. (discipulus, 224:231=97\%): W-S leornigniht, Merc. leornere; Li. never uses the W-S or Merc. PT, although it does use the borrowing discipul (2:231).}\\]
\[\text{deg}nian, \ \text{Merc. (ministrare, 5:5=100\%): W-S begnian, North. embehtiga.}\\]
\[\text{dencan, Merc. (cogitare, 4:4=100\%): W-S bencan, North. gesmeawiga (11:16).}\\]
\[\text{doht}, \ \text{Merc. (cogitatio, 4:6=67\%): W-S gebanc, North. smeawung; Ru.\textsuperscript{1} also uses gebanc (2:6); Rauh considers doht Anglian (p. 20).}\\
\]
\[\overline{\text{D}}\\]
\[\text{pa}^1, \ \text{Merc. (cum, 44:62=71\%): W-S da, North. middy; Ru.\textsuperscript{1} also uses middy (2:62).}\\]
\[\text{pa}^2, \ \text{W-S (dum, 16:23=70\%): North. middy, Merc. oppaet (2:4)/panne (1:4); Cp. never uses middy for dum.}\\]
\[\text{begn, W-S (minister, 22:22=100\%): North. embehtmonn, Merc. degn.}\\]
\[\text{begnian, W-S (ministrare, 21:21=100\%): North. embehtiga, Merc. degnian.}\\]
bencan, W-S (cogitare, 13:13=100%): North. gesmeawiga (11:16), Merc. dencan.

beod¹, Merc. (gens, 15:15=100%): W-S beod, North. cynn.

beod², W-S (gens, 36:37=97%): North. cynn, Merc. beod.

beow, W-S (servus, 70:72=97%): North. esne (33:79)/deg (24:79), Merc. esne.

bolian, W-S (pati, 16:19=84%): North. doliga (11:19)/drowiga (8:19), Merc. browian; Cp. also uses browian (1:19).

browian, Merc. (pati, 10:10=100%): W-S bolian, North. doliga (11:19)/drowiga (8:19).


udwuta, North. (scriba, 56:56=100%): W-S bocere, Merc. bokere.

wisdom, W-S (sapientia, 13:13=100%): North., Merc. snytro.

wid¹, Merc. (adversus, -um, adv., prep., 11:11=100%): W-S ongean, North. wid².
wid¹², North. (adversus, -um, adv., prep., 23:23=100%): W-S ongean, Merc. wid³.

wid³, Merc. (contra, 6:8=75%): W-S ongean, North. wid³.

wid⁴, North. (contra, 13:18=72%): W-S ongean, Merc. wid; Li. also uses ongaegn (4:18).

wid⁵, North. (usque, 36:53=68%): W-S od³, Merc. ob; Li. also uses od³ (17:53).

wip, W-S (secus, prep., 18:20=90%): North. aet, Merc. bi; Cp. also uses be (1:20) and on (1:20).

[ge]woede, North. (vestimentum, 38:47=81%): W-S reaf, Merc. hraegl; Li. uses both gewoede (27:47) and woede (11:47) for vestimentum; it also uses Merc. hraegl (3:47), but never W-S reaf.

word¹, Merc. (sermo, 7:7=100%): W-S spraec, North. word.

word², North. (sermo, 55:55=100%): W-S spraec, Merc. word.

X

ytemest, W-S (novissimus, -a, -um, 13:15=87%): North. hlaetmest, Merc. naehstu.
CHAPTER III
CONCLUSIONS

The 253 primary terms listed in the Glossary represent 104 Latin words chosen after the criteria established in Chapter I were applied to a working corpus of Old English words which translate approximately 250 Latin lemmata. I have cited in Appendix B the 104 lemmata for which primary terms have been established.

In Appendix C I have listed a number of other lemmata and their Old English equivalents which I feel to be worthy of mention but which cannot be considered primary terms either because: 1) they are not used with at least 65% consistency, or 2) they do not appear frequently enough.

After analyzing the percentages of preference of the primary terms in the Glossary, I have found the consistency of usage of the majority of the primary terms to be far greater than the 65% minimum which I originally required; 223, or 88% of the 253 primary terms, are utilized with a consistency of 75% or better; 194, or 77%, are utilized with a consistency of 85% or more; and 137 primary terms, or 54% of the total, are used with a consistency of 95-100%.

Another conclusion is that the Corpus scribe is more consistent in translating the 104 Latin words into primary terms than are the Lindisfarne and Rushworth glossators. One might expect the Lindisfarne and Rushworth glosses to be more consistent in word-preference than the
Corpus translation since glosses would be more likely to follow their Latin texts quite closely, but I have found the reverse to be true. While the Corpus scribe uses primary terms for 89 of the 104 lemmata (or 86%), the Lindisfarne glossator uses 86 (or 83%), and the Rushworth glossator uses 78 (or 78%) for 100 of the 104 lemmata. (Clarificare, interficere, manifestare, and perhibere do not appear in Ru. Had the corpus been larger, I might have derived more primary terms from the Rushworth Manuscript; as it stands in this investigation, the Corpus scribe is somewhat more consistent in his word-preference than the Lindisfarne glossator.)

Since, as has been seen, the three scribes did not use primary terms for all 104 of the lemmata listed in Appendix A, any comparison of their word-preference should be based on the 56 lemmata for which each does employ a primary term. (In Appendix A, I have marked each of these 56 with an asterisk.) Such a comparison would involve 168, or 65.4% of the 253 primary terms in the Glossary, which seems as if it might be an adequate number for the valid establishment of similarities and dissimilarities of usage.

Considering the West-Saxon first, the Corpus scribe shares 7 primary terms with the Northumbrian glossator and 18 with the Mercian, but uses 31 primary terms not used by either of the other two scribes for the same Latin words. (Hereafter, primary terms used by only one scribe will be referred to as "proper" primary terms.) In translating the 56 Latin lemmata which we are considering, then, the W-S scribe shares 12.5% of his primary terms with the Northumbrian glossator and
32.15% with the Mercian, but employs proper primary terms for 55.35% of the lemmata.

In addition to the 12.5% of his primary terms which he shares with the Corpus scribe, the Northumbrian glossator shares 20, or 35.7%, with the Mercian, and uses 29 proper primary terms for 51.8% of the lemmata.

The Rushworth glossator, in addition to sharing 32.15% of his primary terms with the Corpus scribe and 35.7% with the Lindisfarne, employs 18 proper primary terms for 32.15% of the Latin lemmata.

Thus the Northumbrian and Mercian texts are comparatively similar in word-preference, sharing 35.7% of their primary terms, while the West-Saxon and Northumbrian are comparatively dissimilar, having only 12.5% of their primary terms in common. The West-Saxon has the greatest percentage of primary terms not used by the others (55.4%), and the Mercian is the most congruent of the three texts, sharing almost 69% of its primary terms with the other two.

These conclusions are based on a comparison of 168 primary terms which are employed with at least 65% consistency. I now plan to test the validity of these conclusions in three steps by comparing those primary terms for the 56 Latin lemmata which have a percentage of preference of: 1) 75% or better, 2) 85% or better, and 3) 90-100%. I will progressively eliminate from consideration those primary terms of each of the three texts for the original 56 lemmata which have a percentage of preference lower than: 1) 75%, 2) 85%, and 3) 90%.
The results of this increasingly stricter analysis and comparison are presented in the following Table together with the results of the comparison which has already been made, based on primary terms of 65% consistency or more. The Table shows which primary terms each text shares with the other two (signified by "=W-S," "=North.," or "=Merc." in the left column under each dialect heading), and which are proper to each text alone when primary terms exhibiting each consecutively higher percentage of preference are compared. The number of shared and proper primary terms are also expressed in percentages. (For example, the Northumbrian text shares 14—or 40% of its 35 primary terms utilized with a consistency of 90% or more—with the Mercian).

The bottom two lines of the Table indicate the number of primary terms considered at each level of consistency and the percentage of the primary terms in the Glossary which this number represents.

As can be seen from the Table, the percentages of shared and proper primary terms differ somewhat at the various levels of consistency; but the conclusions which we have already reached based on at least 65% consistency remain the same at higher percentages of preference as well: 1) the Northumbrian and Mercian texts are relatively similar in word-preference, 2) the West-Saxon and Northumbrian are relatively dissimilar, 3) the West-Saxon has the greatest percentage of primary terms not used by the others, and 4) the Mercian is the most congruent of the three texts.

It is not surprising that the Northumbrian and Mercian glossators share such a large percentage of their primary terms. Farman, the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Terms</th>
<th>Percentage of Preference Applied</th>
<th>65-100%</th>
<th>75-100%</th>
<th>85-100%</th>
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<td><strong>Mercian</strong></td>
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<td>(29.4%)</td>
<td>(29.3%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>126</td>
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<td>% of PTS in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
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</table>
glossator of Ru.\textsuperscript{1}, employed Mercian phonology and inflection, but he was a priest in a Northumbrian monastery, and probably he was greatly influenced by Northumbrian word-preference.

The West-Saxon and Northumbrian texts are relatively dissimilar in their usage of primary terms. I consider this difference in word-preference to be generally referable to dialect since the Corpus Manuscript, written at Bath in Wessex, is in the tradition of the West-Saxon Gospels, while the Lindisfarne, glossed at Chester-le-Street in Northumbria, is associated with the Durham Ritual and other Northumbrian texts (Campbell, pp. 4-5). However, this dissimilarity of word-preference may also be partly due to the fact that Ru.\textsuperscript{1} was written later than the Lindisfarne and earlier than the Corpus, thus perhaps representing an intermediate historical stage in Old English word-preference.

Since there is no evidence that any one of the three Gospels (excluding Ru.\textsuperscript{2}) was copied from other manuscripts outside its own dialectal tradition, I consider similarities in their word-preference among the glosses to be due to the fact that they represent dialects of the same language. Although differences of usage may be largely referable to dialect, allowances must be made for the peculiarities of preference of each individual scribe.

Indeed, great caution must be used in employing the Glossary or Appendix A to ascertain the dialect of other Old English texts, since these words have been derived from texts whose close representation of word-preference in the respective dialects cannot be thoroughly demonstrated.
However, as examples of how the Glossary of Primary Terms and Appendix A can be effectively utilized, I will first employ them in a discussion of the weakening of Farman's natural word-preference in Mark 1:1-2:15 where, as Skeat has shown, he begins to copy from the Lindisfarne Manuscript, and then in analyzing a portion of another tenth-century Old English text, the Durham Ritual.

In Mark 1:1-2:15 there are 14 Latin words for which, because of Farman's consistent preference as revealed in all of Matthew, we would expect the Mercian glossator to employ primary terms that would differ from the Northumbrian Lindisfarne: *baptizare, cogitare, cum, curare, dimittere, discumbere, ejicere, facies, ministrare, paralyticus, publicanus, secus, scriba, and turba*. These 14 words occur 34 times and in only 5 cases does Farman refuse to use the Northumbrian word: in one gloss of *cogitare* (where he prefers *dencan* to Li. *gesmeawiga*), in two glosses of *ministrare* (where he prefers *deggnian* to Li. *hera* and *embehtiga*), in one gloss of *secus* (where he prefers *bi* to Li. *aet*), and in one gloss of *publicanus* (where he uses *openlice synnig* for Li. *baersynnig*).

Moreover, while the Lindisfarne glossator uses his established primary terms in 94% of the 34 appearances of the 14 lemmata, Farman employs his with a consistency of only 12%, while in 23 of the appearances (or 68%) he uses words which he had never employed in glossing Matthew (for *baptizare, curare, dimittere, discumbere, ejicere, facies, paralyticus, publicanus, scriba, and turba*).
This radical change in Barman's word-preference, considered from the point of view of the concept of the primary term, thus seems to corroborate and expand upon Skeat's theory that Barman relied heavily on the Lindisfarne Manuscript in glossing Mark 1:1-2:15.

As an example of how the Glossary and Appendix A can be utilized in studying Old English texts other than those from which they have been derived, let us now consider the problem of the identity of the glossator of the Rituale Ecclesiae Dunelmensis (also known as the Durham Ritual).

In his 1927 edition of the Rituale Ecclesiae Dunelmensis (Surrettes Society Publications, CXL), U. Lindelöf states: "The personality of the glossator of the Durham Ritual is, and will no doubt always remain, unknown" (p. lii; all future references to Lindelöf or the Durham Ritual are to his edition). Lindelöf summarily dismisses the theory that Aldred, the Provost, who made an entry in the Durham Ritual (ed. p. 185), was the glossator, for all paleographical evidence denies it. However, he gives more consideration to the theory of Wanley and Sir Frederick Madden that the glossator was the same Aldred who glossed the Lindisfarne Gospels (Lindelöf, pp. lii-liii).

In more recent times, Alistair Campbell states, without substantiation or qualification: "The glosses on the Lindisfarne Gospels and the Durham Ritual were written by the same scribe" (p. 5, n. 3), while Karl Brunner is more cautious and says in Altenglische Grammatik that the Lindisfarne Aldred is probably the same man who glossed the Durham Ritual (p. 7).
Lindelöf believes it highly improbable that the Lindisfarne gloss and the Durham Ritual are the work of the same man because of a "sufficient number of minor divergences in spelling, in the use of abbreviations, and in the grammar and vocabulary of the two glosses" (p. lii).

As an example of divergence in vocabulary, Lindelöf discusses (p. lii) a number of Latin words which are differently glossed in the only Latin passage common to the two texts, Matthew 22:2-14 (on pp. 107-108 of his ed.). These words are nuptiae, servus, prandium, contumelia, affectos, perdere, homicidas, discumbentium, non vestitum, vestem nuptiale, and ministris, all of which are glossed differently in the Lindisfarne Gospels and the Durham Ritual.

I do not believe these divergences are sufficient evidence that the two texts were not glossed by the same man, for one should not expect a scribe to gloss the same Latin passage twice in exactly the same way. It would perhaps be more useful to know just how closely the Durham Ritual gloss conforms to the gloss of the Lindisfarne Gospels.

In the Durham Ritual Matthew 22:2-14 there are 10 Latin words for which Northumbrian primary terms have been derived from the Lindisfarne gloss: abire, congregare, cum, discipulus, in¹, ire, iterum, minister, perdere, and vocare. The Durham Ritual glosses these 10 words 16 times; 8 of the words are glossed once; in¹ is glossed 5 times, and vocare is glossed 3 times. In 12 of these 16 instances, or 75%, the glossator uses Northumbrian primary terms.
In the same Gospel passage, the Lindisfarne Manuscript glosses 9 of the 10 words (discipulus does not appear) 14 times. The Lindisfarne scribe glosses 6 of the words once, iterum twice, in 3 times, and vocare 3 times. In 11 of these 14 instances, or 78.6%, he employs Northumbrian primary terms.

While both texts seem to prefer a relatively high percentage of Northumbrian primary terms, the actual number of words considered seems too small to lead to a very reliable conclusion.

Could the Durham Ritual and the Lindisfarne Gospels, then, have been glossed by the same man? I could perhaps contribute more confidently toward an answer to this question were I to analyze the word-preference of all of the Durham Ritual and compare it to that of the Lindisfarne Gospels. However, based on the analysis and comparison of this brief passage common to both texts, and considering the number and percentage of Northumbrian primary terms used by the glossator of the Durham Ritual, I feel that the possibility of the same man having glossed both texts should not be ruled out.

As in the preceding two examples, an investigator would find Appendix A more useful than the Glossary in examining translations or glosses of Latin texts. The Glossary of Primary Terms could be used more effectively in analyzing and comparing the word-preference of texts which are strictly in Old English, such as the earlier portions of The Peterborough Chronicle.

Since the Glossary and Appendix A may not reflect a general pattern of Old English dialectal word-preference, the results of their
use in studying other Old English texts should be considered merely tentative, unless they are supported by phonological, grammatical, or other evidence. Moreover, if one desires to compare the usage of another Old English text to the word-preference found in the Glossary and Appendix A, he should use procedures similar to those outlined in Chapter 1 to determine primary or preferred terms for his own text, and should not attempt to compare isolated words to the primary terms found in this study.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the primary purpose of this study has been to elucidate and compare the word-preference of the Corpus, Lindisfarne, and Rushworth Gospels and to derive from them a glossary of preferred or primary terms that might prove useful in studying other Old English texts. While great care must be exercised in using the Glossary or Appendix A, I hope they will contribute in some small way to a better understanding of Old English word-preference.
APPENDIX A

LATIN--OE WORD LIST

This list contains all those Latin words from the Gospels for which primary and alternate terms have been determined, together with those corresponding primary and alternate terms. Its use provides a convenient way for locating an OE dialectal primary or alternate term for any Latin word listed in order to compare the OE word with another which appears in an OE text based on Latin. For example, if the Vespasian Psalter Gloss uses gebiddan for adorare, a glance at the entry for adorare on this list will reveal whether gebiddan is a primary or alternate term for Cp., Li., or Ru.\(^1\) adorare.

OE primary and alternate terms appear in the order W-S (Cp.), North. (Li.), Merc. (Ru.\(^1\)). Where a primary term for an individual MS. cannot be determined, alternate terms are given separated by a slant line, the more commonly used word appearing first. An OE word which does not appear often enough to yield reliable results (for example, Ru.\(^1\) cwaeman for accusare) is identified by the abbreviation NPT ('not a primary term'), which immediately follows it.

Asterisks mark those Latin words which have a corresponding primary term in all three OE dialects; it is upon a comparison of the primary terms of only these words that conclusions in Chapter III regarding similarities of W-S, North., and Merc. usage of primary terms have been reached.
*abire: faran, gaa, gan.
accipere: onfon/geniman, onfoa, onfon/geniman.
accusare: gewregan, gehena/forhygea, cwaeman (NPT).
adorare: gebiddan/geeabmedan, gewordiga, gebiddan.
*adversus, -um, adv., prep.: ongean, wid, wid.
*ager: aecer, lond, lond.
auferre: afierran/aetbregdan, genioma, afierran.
baptista: fullwihtere, fulwihtere (NPT), bezere.
*baptizare: fulluhtian, fulwiga, diepan.
*carcer: cwertern, carcern, carcern.
*caro: flaesc, lichoma, lic.
clamare: cleopian, cliopiga, cleopian/ciegan.
clarificare: geswuteland (NPT), herhtna (no PT or AT Ru.1).
cogitare: bencan, gesmeawiga (NPT), den can.
*cogitatio: gebanc, smeawung, doht.
cognoscere: oncnawan/witan, ongeatta, ongetan.
*congregare: gaderian, somniga, sommian.
*contra: ongean, wid, wid.
convocare: cleopian, ceiga, ciegan (NPT).
*corpus: lichama, lichoma, lic.
*cum: da, middy, ba.
curare: gehaelan, gema/lecniga, gehaelan.
*daemonia habere: deofolseoc, diobul habba, deofulseok.
denarius: deniz, denning, diner.
*descendere: [niber] stigan, of [dune] stiga, [hiber] stigan
*dico: secge, cwedo, saecge.

dies festus: freolsdaeg, symbeldaeg, symbeldaeg (NPT).
dimittere: forletan/forgyfan, forleta/forgeafa, forletan.
*discipulus: leorningeniht, degn, leornere.
discumbere: sittan, hliiona/geraesta, hlinian.
dum: ba, middy, obbaet/panne.
ejicere: utadrifan, weorpa/fordrifa, aweporpan.
*facies: ansyn, onson, andwite.
*ficulnea, ficus, fici arbor: fictreow, ficbeam, fic.
*filii, -orum: barn, sunu, barn.
gaudere: geblissian, gefeaga, gefean (NPT).
gens: beod, cynn, beod.
*gignere: gestreonan, cenna, cennan.
*in¹, 'within, in': on, in, in.
*in², 'into': into, in, in.
*intelligere: ongietan, oncnawa, ongetan.
interficere: ofslean, acwoella (NPT) (no interficere Ru.¹).
interrogare: ahsian, fregna, ahsian/frignan.
*ire: faran, gaa, gan.
*iterum: eft, eft[er]sona, eft.
*justus, -a, -um: rihtwis, sodfaest, sopfaest.
latro: sceada, morsceade/deof, scabe (NPT).
legere: raedan, leorniga/redda, raedan.
manifestare: geswutelian, aideawa (no manifestare Ru.¹).
*merces: med, meard, lean.
*minister:  bregn, embehtmonn, degn.

*ministrare:  bregnian, embehtiga, degnian.

*mons:  munt, mor, dun.

negare:  widsacan (NPT), onsacca, onsacan.

*nisi:  buton, buta, nymbē.

*novissimus, -a, -um:  ytemest, hlaetmest, naehstu.

*nuntiare:  cydan, saecga, secgan.

nuptiae, -arum:  gyfta, feorm/brydloa, gemung.

odio habere:  hatian, gefeoga, feogan (NPT).

*omnis, dist. pron.:  aelc, eghwelc, aeghwelc.

opertet:  gebyrian, gerisa/gedafniga, sculan/gedaeftian.

*paenitentia:  daedbot, brawnisse, brewnise.

parabola:  bigspell, bispell/bisen, gelicina.

paralyticus:  lama (NPT), eordcrypl, loma.

parens:  maeg, aldor, freond (NPT).

pati:  bolian, doliga/drowiga, browian.

perdere:  forspillan, losiga, forleosan/fordon.

perhibere:  cydan, getrymna (never perhibere Ru.¹).

perire:  forweordan, losiga, losian/forweordan.

*petere:  biddan, giwiga, biddan.

phariseus:  fariseisc, aelarwa/aldormon, farisea.

*plus:  mar, fordor, mar.

porcus:  swin (NPT), berg, swin.

*potestas:  anweald, maecht, maecht.

praeses:  dema, undercyning (NPT), geroefa.
*primi*, adj., masc. plur. only: *fyrmest, fordmost, aerestu.*

*princeps*: ealdor, aldormonn, aldr.

*prudens*: gleaw, hoga, snotor.

*publicanus*: manful, baersvnnig, gaefelgeroefa.

*puer*¹, 'child': cild, cnaeht, cnaeht.

puer², 'boy': cnapa, cnaeht, ðægn (NPT).

recipere: onfon/underfon, onfoa, onfon.

reddere: agiefan/agieldan, forgelda, agiefan.

*regio*: rice, lond, lond.

*remittere*: forgyfan, forgeafa, forletan.

revertere: cierran/wendan, eftcerra, wendan (NPT).

rursus, -um: eft, eftersona (never rursus, -um Ru.¹).

sabbatum: raestedaeg, sunnadaeg/symbeldaeg, raestedaeg.

*sapientia*: wisdom, snyro, snyro.

scandalizare: swician/geuntreowsian, ondspurniga, swician/andspurnan.

*scriba*: bocere, ðwutâ, bokere.

*secus*, prep.: wip, aet, bi.

*sermo*: spraec, word, word.

servus: ðeow, esne/ðegn, esne.

*signum*: tacen, becon, tacen.

*tangere*: aethrinan, hrina, aethrina.

*testimonium*: gewitnesse, cyðnise, cybnise.

*thesaurus*: goldhord, gestrion, [gold]hord.

turba: mengu, ðreat/menigo, maengu.

ungentum: sealf, smirenis, smerenis (NPT).
*usque: od, wid, op.

vendere: sellan/ceapiæ, bebycga, bebycgæn/sellæn.

*vestimentum: reæf, [ge]woede, hraegl.

vocare: cleopian/nemnæn, ceiga, nemnæn/ciegæn.
These citations document the appearances of the Latin words from which the primary terms in the Glossary have been derived. Since the Latin lemmata appear in the Gospels more than twelve thousand times, references are to chapter only, for the sake of brevity. Since most chapters are but a few pages long, any one example can be located quickly.

When a lemma appears more than once in a particular chapter, this information is given with the symbol x meaning 'times.' For example, the lemma for *aecer*, found twice in Mt. 6, is listed as "Mt. 6 2x."

The lemmata, not listed here, may be found easily in the Glossary, since the primary terms are arranged in the same manner in both places.

*aecer* Mt. 6 2x, 13 6x, 19, 24 2x, 27 4x, Mk. 5, 10 2x, 13, Lk. 12 2x, 15, 17 3x.

*aedeawa* Mk. 3, 4, Lk. 8, 19, J. 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 14 2x, 17, 21 2x.

*aeghwelc* Mt. 3, 4 2x, 5 4x, 7 6x, 9 2x, 10 2x, 12 4x, 13 3x, 15, 19, 25.

*aelc* Mt. 3, 4 3x, 5 4x, 7 6x, 9 2x, 10 2x, 12 4x, 13 3x, 15, 18 2x, 19, 25, Mk. 9 2x, Lk. 1, 3 3x, 6 3x, 11 3x, 12 2x, 14 2x, 16, 18, 20, J. 3 2x, 4, 17, 18.

*aerestu* Mt. 19 2x, 20 3x, 23.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>MT 13 4x, 15, 20, 21, Mk. 1, Lk. 5 2x, 7, 8 3x, 9, 10 3x, 18, 24.</th>
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<td>aethrina</td>
<td>Mt. 8 2x, 9 3x, 14, 17, 20.</td>
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<td>aethrinan</td>
<td>Mt. 8 2x, 9 3x, 14, 17, 20, Mk. 1, 3, 5 4x, 6 2x, 7 2x, 10,</td>
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<td>Lk. 6, 7 2x, 8 5x, 18, 22.</td>
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<td>afierran</td>
<td>Mt. 9, 13, 21, 25.</td>
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<td>agiefan</td>
<td>Mt. 5, 6 3x, 12, 16, 18 7x, 20, 21, 22.</td>
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<td>9 2x, 15, 17, 18 3x, 19, 20 4x, 21, 22 2x, 23 4x, J. 1 3x, 4, 5,</td>
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<td>8, 9 5x, 16 3x, 18 4x, 21.</td>
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<td>aldot</td>
<td>Mt. 2 2x, 12, 16, 20 2x, 21 3x, 26 11x, 27 7x, 28.</td>
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<td>Pref. Mk., Mt. 10, Mk. 13, Lk. 2 3x, 8, 18, J. 9 6x.</td>
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<td>6, 10 2x, 11, Lk. 3, 8 2x, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19 3x, 20, 22 6x,</td>
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<td>23 4x, 24, J. 3, 7 3x, 12 3x, 16.</td>
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<td>andwite</td>
<td>Mt. 6 2x, 11, 16, 17 2x, 18, 26 3x.</td>
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<td>ansyn</td>
<td>Mt. 6 2x, 11, 16, 17 2x, 18, 26 3x, Mk. 1, 12, 14, Lk. 1, 2, 7,</td>
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<td>9, 10, 12, 21, J. 7, 11.</td>
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<td>13, Lk. 4 3x, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12 2x, 19, 20 4x, 21, 22 2x, 23, J.</td>
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<td>1, 5, 10 2x, 17, 19 3x.</td>
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<td>Mt. 7 4x, 8 3x, 9 4x, 10 2x, 12 5x, 17 2x, 21 2x, 25.</td>
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<td>23 2x, 27, Mk. 2, 7 2x, 10 3x, 12, 13, Lk. 1 2x, 5 2x, 6, 11 2x,</td>
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<td>14, 15, 16 2x, 19, 20 5x, 21, 23, 26, 28, J. 1, 4, 8 2x, 12.</td>
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<td>bebycga</td>
<td>Mt. 13 2x, 19, 21, 25, Mk. 10, 11 2x, Lk. 12, 17, 18, 19, 22,</td>
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<td>J. 2 2x.</td>
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<td>becon</td>
<td>Mt. 12 4x, 16 4x, 24 3x, 26, Mk. 8 2x, 13 2x, 14, 16 2x, Lk.</td>
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<td>2 2x, 11 4x, 21 3x, 23, J. 2 3x, 3, 4 2x, 6 4x, 7, 9, 19, 11,</td>
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berg Prof., Mt. 7, 8 3x, Mk. 5 4x, Lk. 8 2x, 15 2x.

berhtna J. 12 3x, 13 5x, 15, 16, 17 5x, 21.

bezere Mt. 3, 11 3x, 14 2x, 16, 17.

bi Mt. 13 4x, 15, 20, 21.

bidden 1 Mt. 6 5x, 7, 18, 20 2x.

bidden 2 Mt. 6 5x, 7, 18, 20 2x, Lk. 6, 11 5x, 12, 23 2x, J. 4, 14 2x, 15, 16 4x.

bigspell Mt. 13 12x, 15, 21 2x, 22, 24, Mk. 3, 4 8x, 7, 12 2x, 13, Lk. 8 3x, 12, 14, 15, 18 2x, 19, 20.

bocere Mt. 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 8x, 26, 27, Mk. 1, 2 2x, 3, 7 2x, 8, 9 3x, 11 2x, 12 4x, 14 3x, 15 2x, Lk. 5, 6, 9, 15, 19, 20 4x, 22 2x, 23, J. 8.

bokere Mt. 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 9x, 26, 27, Mk. 1, 2.

bute Mt. 5, 11, 12 4x, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 2x, 18, 19, 21, 24 2x, 26, Mk. 2 2x, 3, 5, 6 3x, 7, 8, 9 3x, 10, 13 2x, Lk. 2, 4 2x, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 2x, 11, 13, 17, 18, J. 3 5x, 4, 6 4x, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19 2x, 20.

buton Mt. 5, 11, 12 4x, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 2x, 18, 19, 21, 24 2x, 26, Mk. 2 2x, 3, 5, 6 3x, 7 2x, 8, 9 3x, 10, 13, Lk. 2, 4 2x, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 2x, 11, 13, 17, 18, J. 3 5x, 4, 6 4x, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19 2x, 20.

carcern 1 Mt. 14 2x, 18, 25 4x.

carcern 2 Mt. 14 2x, 17, 25 4x, Mk. 6 2x, Lk. 3, 12, 22, 23 2x, J. 3.

ceiga 1 Mt. 10, 15 2x, Mk. 6, 8 2x, 12, 15, Lk. 7, 9, 15 2x, 16, 18, 23.

ceiga 2 Mt. 1 6x, 4, 5 2x, 9, 10, 18, 20 4x, 21, 22 5x, 23 4x, 25, 27 2x, Mk. 1, 2 2x, 3 2x, 7 2x, 9, 10 4x, 11, Lk. 1 10x, 2 3x, 5, 6 3x, 7, 8, 13, 14 6x, 15 3x, 16, 19 3x, 20, 21, 22 3x, 23, J. 1 2x, 2 2x, 4, 9 2x, 10, 11 2x, 12, 18.

cenna Mt. 1 39x.

cennan Mt. 1 39x.

cild Mt. 2 10x, 21, Mk. 7, 9, Lk. 1, 2 2x, 7, 18.
cleopian

1 Mt. 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15 2x, 20 2x, 21 2x, 27 3x, Mk.
1 2x, 3, 5 2x, 10 2x, 15 2x, Lk. 3, 4, 8, 9, 16, 18 3x, 19, 23,
J. 1, 7 2x, 11, 12 2x, 18, 19 3x.

2 Mt. 10, 15 2x, Mk. 6, 8 2x, 12, 15, Lk. 7, 9, 15 2x, 16, 18.

cliopiga

Mt. 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14 2x, 15 2x, 20 2x, 21 2x, 27 3x, Mk. 1,
3, 5 2x, 10 2x, 11, 15 2x, Lk. 3, 4, 8 2x, 9, 16, 18 3x, 19, 23,
J. 1, 7 2x, 11, 12 2x, 18, 19 3x.

cnaehl

1 Mt. 2 10x, 21, Mk. 7, 9, Lk. 1, 2 2x, 7, 18.

2 Mt. 8 3x, 11, 12, 17, Mk. 9 2x, Lk. 1 3x, 9 3x, J. 6, 16, 21.

cnepa

Mt. 8 3x, 11, 12, 17, Mk. 9 2x, Lk. 1 3x, 9 3x, J. 6, 16, 21.

cneyth

Mt. 2 10x, 21.

cwejtern

Mt. 5, 14 2x, 18, 25 4x, Mk. 6 2x, Lk. 3, 12, 22, 23 2x, J. 3.

cwoeo

Mt. 5 8x, 6 5x, 8 3x, 10 4x, 11 4x, 12 3x, 13, 16 2x, 17 2x,
18 6x, 19 4x, 21 4x, 23 2x, 24 3x, 25 3x, 26 4x, Mk. 2, 3, 5,
8, 9 3x, 10 2x, 11 4x, 12, 13 3x, 14 3x, 19, Lk. 3, 4 2x, 5,
6 2x, 7 5x, 9, 10, 11 3x, 12 7x, 13 4x, 14, 15 2x, 16, 17,
18 4x, 20, 21, 22 4x, 23, J. 1, 3 3x, 4, 5 4x, 6 3x, 8 5x,
10 2x, 12, 13 7x, 14, 15, 16 4x, 21.

cyen

Mt. 4, 6, 10 2x, 12 2x, 20 2x, 21, 24 4x, 25, 28, Mk. 10, 11,
13 3x, Lk. 2, 7, 12, 18, 21 4x, 22 2x, 23, 24, J. 7, 11 4x, 18.

cydan

1 Mt. 8, 14, 28 3x, Mk. 5, 16 2x, Lk. 7 2x, 8 3x, 11, 14, 24, J.
4, 5.

2 J. 1 4x, 2, 3, 4, 5 7x, 7, 8 4x, 10, 12, 15, 18 2x, 19, 21.

cydnise

Mt. 8, 10 2x, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27, Mk. 1, 6, 10, 13, 14 5x,
Lk. 4, 5, 9, 18, 21, 22, J. 1 7x, 2, 3 5x, 4 2x, 5 10x, 7,
8 6x, 10, 12, 15, 18 2x, 21 2x.

cybnise

Mt. 8, 10 2x, 18, 23, 26, 24, 27.

daedbot

Mt. 3 3x, 4, 11 2x, 12, 21, 27, Mk. 1, 6, Lk. 3 2x, 5, 11,
12 2x, 15 3x, 16, 24.

dema

Mt. 10, 27 8x, 28, Mk. 13, Lk. 2, 20, 21.

defolseoe

Mt. 8 3x, 9, 11, 12, Mk. 1 2x, 3 2x, 5, 6, 9, 16, Lk. 4,
7, 8, 9 2x, 10, 11 4x, 13, J. 8 3x, 10 3x.

defulseok

8 3x, 9, 11, 12.
diepan Mt. 3 7x, 28.

diner Mt. 20 4x, 22, 28.

diobul habba Mt. 8 3x, 9, 11, 12, Mk. 1 2x, 3 2x, 5, 6, 9, 16, Lk. 4, 7, 8, 9 2x, 10, 11 4x, 13, J. 8 3x, 10 3x.

dun Mt. 4, 5 2x, 8, 14, 15, 17 3x, 18, 21 2x, 24 2x, 26, 28.

ealdor Mt. 2 2x, 12 2x, 20 2x, 21 3x, 26 10x, 27 7x, 28, Mk. 1, 2, 6, 10 3x, 11, Lk. 3, 8 2x, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19 2x, 20, 22 6x, 23 4x, 24, J. 3, 7 3x, 12 3x, 16.

eft Mt. 4, 5, 13 2x, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 2x, 26 4x, 27.

eft Mt. 4, 5, 13 2x, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26 4x, 27, Mk. 2 2x, 3, 4, 7 2x, 8 3x, 10 4x, 12, 14 3x, 15 2x, Lk. 13 2x, J. 4 3x, 8 4x, 9 3x, 10 4x, 11 2x, 12 2x, 13, 14, 16 5x, 18 4x, 19 2x, 20 3x, 21 2x.

eft Mt. 4, Mk. 2, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14 4x, 15, J. 9, 11, 12, 18.

eftcerra Mt. 2, 12, 21, Mk. 14, Lk. 1, 2 3x, 7, 8 2x, 9, 10 2x, 11, 12, 14, 19, 23 2x, J. 7.

eftersona Mt. 4, Mk. 2, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14 4x, 15, J. 9, 11, 12, 18.

eft[er]sona Mt. 4, 5, 13 2x, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 2x, 26 4x, 27, Mk. 2 2x, 3, 7 2x, 8 3x, 10 4x, 12, 14 3x, 15 2x, Lk. 13, 23, J. 4 3x, 5, 8 4x, 9 3x, 10 4x, 11 2x, 12 2x, 13, 14, 16 5x, 18 4x, 19 3x, 20 3x, 21 2x.

eghwelc Mt. 3, 4 2x, 5 4x, 7 6x, 9 2x, 10 2x, 12 4x, 13 3x, 15, 18 2x, 19, 25, Mk. 9 2x, Lk. 3 3x, 6 3x, 11 3x, 12 3x, 14 2x, 16, 18, 20, J. 3 4x, 4, 11, 17, 18.

ebbehtiga Mt. 4, 8, 20 2x, 25, 27, Mk. 1 2x, 10 2x, 15, Lk. 4, 8, 12, 17, 22 2x, J. 12 4x.

ebbehtmonn Pref. Lk. 2x, Mt. 20, 22, 23, 26, Mk. 9, 10, 14 2x, Lk. 1, 4, J. 2 2x, 7 3x, 18 5x, 19.

eordcrypl Pref. Mk., Lk., Mt. 4, 8, 9 3x, Mk. 2 5x, Lk. 5 2x.
esne Mt. 10 2x, 13 2x, 18 5x, 20, 21 3x, 22 5x, 24 4x, 25 6x, 26.
faran

Mt. 2, 4, 8 2x, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 2x, 16, 18, 19 2x, 20, 21 2x, 22 2x, 25 3x, 26 3x, 27 3x, 28 2x, Mk. 1 2x, 5 2x, 6 4x, 7 2x, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14 2x, Lk. 1 2x, 5, 8 2x, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19 2x, 22, 24 2x, J. 4 5x, 5, 6 4x, 9, 10, 11 3x, 12, 16 2x, 18 2x, 20.

farisea

Mt. 5, 7, 9 4x, 12 4x, 15 2x, 16 4x, 19, 21, 22 2x, 23 3x, 27.

fariseisc

Mt. 5, 7, 9 4x, 12 4x, 15 2x, 16 4x, 19, 21, 22 3x, 23 2x, 27, Mk. 2 4x, 3, 7 3x, 8, 9, 10, 12, Lk. 5 4x, 6 2x, 7 5x, 11 5x, 12, 13, 14 2x, 15, 16, 17 4x, 19 2x, 21, 22 4x, 24 3x, J. 4, 6 2x, 11 3x, 15, 15.

fic

Mt. 7, 21 4x, 24.

ficbeam

Mt. 7, 21 3x, 24, Mk. 11 4x, 13, Lk. 6, 13 2x, J. 1.

fictreow

Mt. 7, 21 4x, 24, Mk. 11 4x, 13, Lk. 6, 13 2x, J. 1.

flaesc

Mt. 19 2x, 26, Mk. 10 2x, 13, 14, Lk. 3, 24, J. 1 2x, 3 2x, 6 7x, 8.

forgeafa

Mt. 5, 9, 11 2x, 12 4x, 18, 20 2x, Lk. 5, 7 2x, 10 2x.

forgelda

Mt. 5, 6 3x, 12, 16, 18 8x, 20, 21, 22, Mk. 12, Lk. 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, 20.

forgyfan

Mt. 5, 9, 11 2x, 12 4x, 18, Lk. 5, 7 2x, 10 2x, J. 20 2x.

forletan

Mt. 5 2x, 6 6x, 8 2x, 9 2x, 13, 14 3x, 15 3x, 18 4x, 19 6x, 21, 27 4x.

forlesan

Mt. 5, 9, 11 2x, 12 4x, 17.

forspillan

Mt. 2, 10 3x, 12, 16 2x, 21, 22, 27, Mk. 1, 3 2x, 8 2x, 9 2x, 11, 12, Lk. 4, 6, 9 2x, 15 3x, 17 4x, 19, 20, J. 6, 10, 12, 18.

fordwest

Mt. 19 2x, 20 4x, 23 2x, Mk. 6, 10 4x, Lk. 11, 13 2x, 14, 20 2x, J. 19.

fordor

Mt. 5, 6 2x, 10, 11, 12 2x, 20, 26, Mk. 6, 12, Lk. 7 3x, 11 2x, 12 4x, 21, J. 4 2x, 7, 15.

forweordan

Mt. 5 2x, 8, 9, 10, 15, 18 2x, 26, Lk. 5, 11, 13 3x, 15 5x, 19, 20, J. 3 2x, 6 2x, 9, 11, 17.
**fregna** Mt. 2, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22 4x, 27, Mk. 4, 5, 7 2x, 8 3x, 9 6x, 10 2x, 11, 12 3x, 13, 14 2x, 15 3x, Lk. 2, 3 2x, 6, 8 2x, 9 2x, 15, 17, 18 3x, 19, 20 4x, 21, 22 2x, 23 4x, J. 1 3x, 4, 5, 8, 9 5x, 16 3x, 18 4x, 21.

**freolsdaeg** Mt. 26, Mk. 14, 15, Lk. 2, 22, 23, J. 2, 4 2x, 5, 6, 7 5x, 11, 12 2x, 13 2x.

**fulluhtian** Mt. 3 7x, 28, Mk. 1 5x, 7, 10 4x, 16, Lk. 3 6x, 7 3x, 11, 12 2x, J. 1 6x, 3 4x, 4, 10.

**fullwihtere** Mt. 3, 11 2x, 14 2x, 16, 17, Mk. 6 2x, Lk. 7 3x, 9.

**fulwiga** Mt. 3 7x, 28, Mk. 1 5x, 7, 10 4x, 16, Lk. 3 6x, 7 3x, 11, 12 2x, J. 1 6x, 3 4x, 4 2x, 10.

**fyrmeat** Mt. 19 2x, 20 4x, Mk. 6, 10 2x, 12 2x, Lk. 11, 13 2x, 14, 20 2x.

**gaa** Mt. 4, 8 2x, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 2x, 16, 18, 19 2x, 20, 21 2x, 22 3x, 25 3x, 26 3x, 27 3x, 28 2x, Mk. 1, 2, 5 2x, 6 4x, 7 2x, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14 3x, Lk. 1 2x, 5, 8 2x, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 19 2x, 22, 24 2x, J. 4 5x, 5, 6 4x, 9, 10, 11 3x, 12 2x, 14, 16 2x, 18 2x, 20.

**gaa** Mt. 2 2x, 5, 14 2x, 16, 21 4x, 22, 25 2x, 26 2x, 27, 28 4x, Mk. 1, 6, 9, 11, 14 3x, 16 3x, Lk. 2 2x, 4 2x, 6, 7 4x, 8 3x, 9 7x, 10 2x, 11, 13 2x, 14, 15, 16, 17 4x, 19 2x, 21, 22 4x, 24 3x, J. 4, 6 2x, 11 3x, 14, 15.

**gaderian** Mt. 2, 3, 6, 12, 13 3x, 18, 22 2x, 23 2x, 24 2x, 25 3x, 26, 27 2x, 28, Mk. 1, 4, 13, Lk. 3, 12 2x, 13, 15, 17, 24, J. 4, 11.

**gaefelgeroefa** Mt. 5, 9, 10 2x, 11, 21 2x.

**gan** Mt. 4, 8 2x, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 2x, 16, 18, 19 2x, 20, 21 2x, 22 3x, 25 3x, 26 3x, 27 3x, 28 2x.

**gebiddan** Mt. 2 2x, 4 3x, 8, 9, 14, 15, 20, 26 28 2x.

**geblissian** Mt. 2, 4, 18, Lk. 1, 6, 10 2x, 13, 15 2x, 18, 19, 22, 23, J. 3, 4, 8, 11, 14, 16 2x, 20.

**gebyrian** Mt. 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 2x, Mk. 9, 13 2x, 14, Lk. 2, 4, 9, 11, 12, 13 3x, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24 2x, J. 3 3x, 4 2x, 9, 10, 12, 20.
gefeago Mt. 2, 4, 18, Lk. 1, 6, 10 2x, 13, 15 2x, 18, 19, 22, 23, J. 3, 4, 8, 11, 14, 16 2x, 20.

gefeoga Pref. J., Mt. 5, Lk. 6 2x, 14, 16, 19, J. 3, 7 2x, 12, 15 7x.

gehaelan Mt. 4, 8, 9, 10 2x, 12 3x, 14, 15, 17 2x, 19.

gehaelan Mt. 4, 8, 9, 10 2x, 12 3x, 14, 15, 17 2x, 19, Mk. 1, 3 2x, 5, 12, Lk. 4 2x, 5, 6 2x, 7, 8 2x, 9 2x, 10, 13 2x, 14.

gelicnise Mt. 13 12x, 15, 21 2x, 22, 24.

gemung Mt. 22 6x, 25.

genoma Mt. 9, 13, 21, 25, Mk. 2 2x, 4 2x, Lk. 1, 5, 6 2x, 8, 10, 11, 16, 19 2x, J. 2.

gerofa Mt. 10, 27 8x, 28.

gestreonan Mt. 1 39x.

gestriom Mt. 2, 6 3x, 12 2x, 13 2x, 19, Mk. 10, Lk. 6, 12 2x, 18.

gesvutelain Mk. 3, 4, Lk. 8, 19, J. 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 14 2x, 17, 21 2x.

getrymme J. 1 4x, 2, 3 2x, 4 2x, 5 7x, 7, 8 4x, 10, 15 2x, 18 2x, 19.

gebanc Mt. 9, 12, 15, 16 3x, Mk. 7, Lk. 2, 5, 6, 9 2x, 12, 24.

gewitnesse Mt. 8, 10, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27, Mk. 1, 6, 10, 13, 14 4x, Lk. 4, 5, 9, 21, 22, J. 1 7x, 2, 3 5x, 4, 5 10x, 7, 8 6x, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19 2x, 21.

gewordiga Mt. 2 2x, 4 3x, 8, 9, 14, 15, 20, 28 2x, Mk. 15, Lk. 4 2x, 24, J. 3 9x, 9, 12.

gewregan Mt. 12, Mk. 3, 15 2x, Lk. 6, 11, 23 3x, J. 5 2x, 8 2x.

giwiga Mt. 6 5x, 7, 18, 20 2x, Lk. 6, 11 5x, 12, 23 2x, J. 4, 14 2x, 15, 16 4x.

glew Mt. 10, 11, 24, 25 3x, Mk. 7, Lk. 1, 2, 10, 12, 16 2x.

goldhord Mt. 2, 6 3x, 12 2x, 13 2x, 19, Mk. 10, Lk. 6, 12 2x, 18.

gyfte Mt. 22 6x, 25, Lk. 12, 14, 17, 20, J. 2 2x.

gatlan Mt. 24, Lk. 6 2x, 13, 14, 16, 19, J. 3, 7 2x, 12, 15 7x.

hlaetmest Mt. 5, 19 2x, 20 3x, 27, Mk. 11, Lk. 10 2x, 12, 13 2x, 14 2x.
**hlinian** Mt. 9 2x, 14, 22 2x, 26.

**hoga** Mt. 10, 11, 24, 25 3x, Mk. 7, Lk. 1, 2, 10, 12, 16 2x.

**[gold]hord** Mt. 2, 6 3x, 12 2x, 13 2x, 19.

**hraegl** Mt. 3, 6 3x, 9 4x, 14, 17, 21 2x, 26, 27 2x, 28.

**hreownisse** Mt. 3 3x, 4, 11 2x, 12, 21 2x, 27, Mk. 1, 6, Lk. 3 2x, 5, 11, 12 2x, 15 3x, 16, 17, 24.

**hrewnise** Mt. 3 3x, 4, 11 2x, 12, 21 2x, 27.

**hrina** Mt. 8 2x, 9 3x, 14, 17, 20, Mk. 1, 3, 5 4x, 6 2x, 7, 8, 10, Lk. 6, 7 2x, 8 3x, 16, 20, 22.

**in** Mt. 1 4x, 2 17x, 3 12x, 4 12x, 5 12x, 6 19x, 7 11x, 8 14x, 9 16x, 10 25x, 11 14x, 12 24x, 13 33x, 14 15x, 15 10x, 16 4x, 17 4x, 18 25x, 19 5x, 20 2x, 21 24x, 22 15x, 23 21x, 24 22x, 25 14x, 26 27x, 27 15x, 28 7x.

**in** Mt. 1 4x, 2 17x, 3 12x, 4 12x, 5 11x, 6 19x, 7 13x, 8 14x, 9 16x, 10 24x, 11 16x, 12 23x, 13 32x, 14 16x, 15 10x, 16 4x, 17 4x, 18 25x, 19 6x, 20 2x, 21 21x, 22 15x, 23 21x, 24 22x, 25 14x, 26 29x, 27 16x, 28 8x, Mk. 1 24x, 2 6x, 3 8x, 4 18x, 5 15x, 6 26x, 7 8x, 8 10x, 9 22x, 10 15x, 11 17x, 12 9x, 13 25x, 14 7x, 15 8x, 16 8x, Lk. 1 45x, 2 37x, 3 18x, 4 26x, 5 22x, 6 20x, 7 12x, 8 22x, 9 24x, 10 36x, 11 10x, 12 36x, 13 24x, 14 6x, 15 13x, 16 17x, 17 17x, 18 13x, 19 15x, 20 13x, 21 31x, 22 21x, 23 26x, 24 19x, J. 1 18x, 2 9x, 3 17x, 4 28x, 5 23x, 6 25x, 7 22x, 8 28x, 9 9x, 10 11x, 11 20x, 12 20x, 13 11x, 14 18x, 15 16x, 16 15x, 17 20x, 18 10x, 19 9x, 20 11x, 21 7x.

**in** Mt. 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 21 2x, 25.

**in** Mt. 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 21 2x, 25, Mk. 16, Lk. 1, 3, 6, 7, J. 7, 10, 18 3x, 20.

**into** Mt. 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 21 2x, 25, Mk. 16, Lk. 1, 3, 6, 7, J. 7, 10, 18 3x, 20.

**lean** Mt. 5 2x, 6 4x, 10 3x, 20.

**leornere** Mt. 5, 8 3x, 9 5x, 10 5x, 11 2x, 12 3x, 13 2x, 14 5x, 15 7x, 16 5x, 17 5x, 18, 19 4x, 20, 21 2x, 22, 23, 24 2x, 26 10x, 27 2x, 28 3x.
learninge
icht Mt. 5, 8 2x, 9 5x, 10 5x, 11 2x, 12 3x, 13 2x, 14 4x, 15 6x, 16, 5x, 17 5x, 18, 19 4x, 20 2x, 21 3x, 22, 23, 24 2x, 26 12x, 27 2x, 28 4x, Mk. 2 6x, 3 2x, 4, 5, 6 4x, 7 3x, 8 7x, 9 4x, 10 5x, 11 3x, 12, 13, 14 6x, 16, Lk. 5 2x, 6 5x, 7 3x, 8 2x, 9 6x, 10, 11 2x, 12 2x, 14 3x, 16, 17 2x, 19, 20, 22 3x, 28, J. 1 2x, 2 5x, 3 2x, 4 6x, 6 9x, 7, 8, 9 4x, 12 2x, 13 4x, 15, 16 2x, 18 8x, 19 5x, 20 11x, 21 8x.

lic Mt. 19 2x, 24, 26.

lic Mt. 24, 26 27 5x.

lichama Mt. 24, 26 2x, 27 4x, Mk. 6, 14, 15 2x, Lk. 11 4x, 12 3x, 17, 22, 23 2x, J. 2, 19 4x, 20.

lichoma Mt. 19 2x, 24, 26, Mk. 8 2x, 13, 14, Lk. 3, 24, J. 1 2x, 3 2x, 6 7x, 8, 17.

lichoma Mt. 24, 26 2x, 27 4x, Mk. 5, 6, 14, 15 2x, Lk. 11 4x, 12 3x, 17, 22, 23 2x, 24 2x, J. 2, 19 4x, 20.

loma Mt. 4, 8, 9 3x.

lond Mt. 6 2x, 13 7x, 19, 24 2x, 27 4x.

lond Mt. 6 2x, 13 7x, 19, 24 2x, 27 4x, Mk. 5, 10 2x, 13, Lk. 12 2x, 15, 17 3x.

lond Mt. 2, 3, 4, 8, 14.

lond Mt. 2, 3, 4, 8, 14, Mk. 1, 5 2x, 6, Lk. 2, 3 2x, 4 2x, 7, 8 2x, 15 2x, 19, 21, J. 4, 11 2x.

[for] losiga Mt. 2, 10 4x, 12, 16 2x, 21, 22, 27, Mk. 1, 3 2x, 8 2x, 9 2x, 11, 12, Lk. 4, 6, 9 3x, 15 3x, 17 4x, 19, 20, J. 6, 10 2x, 12, 28.

losiga Mt. 5 2x, 8, 9, 10, 15, 18 2x, 26, Lk. 5, 11, 13 3x, 15 5x, 19, J. 3 2x, 6 2x, 10, 11, 17.

maeg Mt. 10, Mk. 13, Lk. 2 3x, 7, 18, J. 9 6x.

maeh Mt. 8, 9 2x, 10, 20, 21 4x, 28.

maeh Mt. 8, 9 2x, 10, 20, 21 4x, 28, Mk. 1 2x, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11 4x, Lk. 4 3x, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12 2x, 19 20 4x, 21, 22 2x, 23, J. 1, 5, 10 2x, 17, 19 3x.

maengu Mt. 4, 5, 7, 8 2x, 9 4x, 11, 12 2x, 13 3x, 14 6x, 15 7x, 17, 19, 20 2x, 17, 19, 20 2x, 21 4x, 22, 23, 26 2x.
manful Mt. 5, 9 2x, 10, 11, 18, 21 2x, Mk. 2 3x, Lk. 3, 5 3x, 7 2x, 15, 18 3x.

mar Mt. 5, 6 2x, 10, 11, 12 2x, 20, 26.

mar Mt. 5, 10, 11, 12 2x, 20, 26, Mk. 6, 7, 12 3x, Lk. 7 2x, 11 2x, 12 2x, 21, J. 4 2x, 7, 15.

meard Mt. 5 2x, 6 4x, 10 3x, 20, Mk. 9, Lk. 6 2x, 10, J. 4.

med Mt. 5 2x, 6 4x, 10 3x, 20, Mk. 9, Lk. 6 2x, 10, J. 4.

mengu Mt. 4, 5, 7, 8 2x, 9 4x, 11, 12 2x, 13 2x, 14 6x, 15 7x, 17, 19, 20 2x, 21 4x, 23, Mk. 2 2x, 3 4x, 4 3x, 5 5x, 6, 7 3x, 8 4x, 9 2x, 10, 11, 12 3x, 14, 15 2x, Lk. 3 2x, 4, 5 5x, 6 2x, 7 5x, 8 5x, 9 7x, 11 2x, 12 3x, 13, 14, 18, 19 2x, 22 2x, 23 4x, J. 5, 6 2x, 7 8x, 12 6x.

middy 1 Mt. 1, 2 3x, 5 2x, 6, 8 4x, 9 5x, 10 2x, 11 2x, 12 3x, 13 5x, 14 6x, 15 2x, 16, 17 2x, 18 2x, 19 4x, 20 2x, 21 6x, 22, 24 4x, 25, 26 4x, 27 3x, Mk. 1, 2 4x, 3 2x, 4 7x, 5 3x, 6 9x, 7 3x, 8 2x, 9 5x, 10 3x, 11 10x, 12 3x, 13 7x, 14 7x, 15 4x, 16, Lk. 1, 2 4x, 4 4x, 5 4x, 6 6x, 7 8x, 8 5x, 9 5x, 10 2x, 11 9x, 12 6x, 13 5x, 14 7x, 15 4x, 16 3x, 17, 18 4x, 19 4x, 20 3x, 21 4x, 22 5x, 23 2x, 24 5x, J. 1, 2 4x, 3, 4 6x, 5 3x, 6 9x, 7 2x, 8 3x, 9 3x, 10 2x, 11 5x, 12 2x, 13 9x, 15, 16 6x, 17, 18 3x, 19 7x, 20 5x, 21 8x.

middy 2 Mt. 2 2x, 5, 25, Mk. 4 2x, 6, Lk. 5, 8 2x, 9 4x, 10, 12, 13, 17 2x, 24 5x, J. 5, 12 2x, 20.

mor Mt. 4, 5 2x, 8, 14, 15, 17 3x, 18, 21 2x, 24 2x, 26, 28, Mk. 3, 5 2x, 6, 9 2x, 11, 13 2x, 14, Lk. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 2x, 19 2x, 21 2x, 22, 23, J. 4 2x, 6 2x, 8.

munt 4, 5 2x, 8, 14, 15, 17 3x, 18, 21 2x, 24 2x, 26, 28, Mk. 3, 5 2x, 6, 9 2x, 11, 13 2x, 14, Lk. 3, 4 3x, 6, 8 2x, 9 2x, 19 2x, 21 2x, 22, 23, J. 6 2x.

naehstu Mt. 5, 19 2x, 20 3x, 22.

nymbe Mt. 5, 11, 12 4x, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 2x, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26.

ofslean Mk. 10, Lk. 22, 23, J. 5, 7 4x, 8 3x, 11, 12, 16, 18.

of [dune] stiga Mt. 3, 7 2x, 8, 17, 24, 25, 27 2x, 28, Mk. 1, 3, 9, 13, 15 2x, Lk. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 2x, 17, 18 2x, 19, 21, J. 1 3x, 2, 3, 4 3x, 5 3x, 6 7x, 21.
onsion Mt. 6 2x, 11, 16, 17 2x, 18, 21 3x, Mk. 1, 12, 14, Lk. 1, 2, 5, 7, 9 2x, 10, 12, 17, 21, 22, J. 7, 11.

od† Mt. 1 3x, 2 3x, 11 4x, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24 5x, 26 3x, 27 4x, 28 2x, Mk. 13, 14 3x, 15 2x, Lk. 1 2x, 2, 9 3x, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 23 2x, J. 2 2x.

op Mt. 1 3x, 2 3x, 11 4x, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24 5x, 26 3x, 27 4x, 28 2x, penig Mt. 18, 20 4x, 22, Mk. 6, 12 2x, 14, Lk. 7, 10, 12, 20, J. 6, 12.

penning Mt. 18, 20 4x, 22, Mk. 6, 12 2x, Lk. 7, 10, 14, 20, J. 7, 12.

raedan1 Mt. 11 2x, 19, 21 2x, 22, 24.

raedan2 Mt. 11 2x, 19, 21 2x, 22, 24, Mk. 2, 12 2x, 13, Lk. 4, 6, 10, J. 19.

raestedaeg Mt. 12 8x, 24, 27 2x.

reaf Mt. 3, 6 3x, 9 4x, 14, 17, 21 2x, 23, 26, 27 4x, 28, Mk. 2 2x, 5 3x, 6, 9, 11 2x, 13, 14, 15, Lk. 5 2x, 6, 7, 8 2x, 12, 19 2x, 23, J. 13 2x, 19 3x.

restedaeg Mt. 12 8x, 24, 28 2x, Mk. 1, 2 5x, 3 2x, 6, 15, 16 3x, Lk. 4 2x, 6 6x, 13 5x, 14 3x, 18, 23 2x, 24, J. 5 4x, 7 3x, 9 2x, 20 2x.

rice Mt. 2, 3, 4, 8, 14, Mk. 1, 5 2x, 6, Lk. 2, 3 2x, 4 2x, 7, 8 2x, 15 2x, 19, 21, J. 4, 11 2x.

rihtwis Mt. 1, 5 2x, 9, 10 2x, 13 3x, 20, 23 4x, 25 2x, 27 3x, Mk. 2, 6, Lk. 1 2x, 2, 5, 12, 14, 15, 20, 23 2x, J. 5, 7, 17.

saecga Mt. 8, 12, 14, 28 3x, Mk. 5, 16 2x, Lk. 7 2x, 8 3x, 13, 14, 24, J. 4, 5.

saecge Mt. 5 10x, 6 5x, 8 3x, 10 4x, 11 4x, 12 3x, 13, 16 2x, 17 2x, 18 5x, 19 4x, 21 4x, 23 2x, 24 3x, 25 3x, 26 4x.

sceada Mt. 26, 27 2x, Mk. 11, 14, 15, Lk. 10 2x, 19, 22, 26 2x, J. 10 2x, 18.

sealf Mt. 26 2x, Mk. 14 4x, Lk. 7 3x, 23, J. 11, 12 3x.

secgan Mt. 8, 12, 14, 28 3x.
seege Mt. 5 9x, 6 5x, 8 3x, 10 4x, 11 4x, 12 3x, 13, 16 2x, 17 2x, 18 5x, 19 4x, 21 4x, 22 2x, 24 3x, 25 3x, 26 4x, Mk. 2, 3, 5, 8, 9 3x, 10 2x, 11 4x, 12, 13 3x, 14 4x, Lk. 3, 4 2x, 5, 6 2x, 7 7x, 9, 10, 11 3x, 12 7x, 13 4x, 14, 15 2x, 16, 17, 18 4x, 19, 20, 21 2x, 22 4x, 23, J. 1, 3 3x, 4, 5 4x, 6 3x, 8 4x, 10 2x, 13 7x, 14, 15, 16 4x, 21.

sittan Mt. 9 2x, 14 2x, 22, 26, Mk. 2, 8, 14, Lk. 7 2x, 9 2x, 12, 14 3x, 22, J. 6 3x, 12, 13, 21.

smeawung Pref. Mk., Lk., Mt. 9, 12, 15, 16 2x, Mk. 7, Lk. 2, 5, 6, 9 2x, 11, 24.

smirenis Mt. 26 2x, Mk. 14 3x, Lk. 7 3x, 23, J. 11, 12 3x.

snotor Mt. 10, 11, 24, 25 3x.

snytro¹ Mt. 11 2x, 12, 13.

snytro² Mt. 11 2x, 12, 13, Mk. 6, Lk. 2 2x, 6, 7, 10, 11 2x, 21.

somnian Mt. 2, 3, 6, 12, 13 3x, 17, 22 2x, 23 2x, 24 2x, 25 3x, 26, 27 2x, 28.

somniga Mt. 2, 3, 6, 12, 13 3x, 17, 22 2x, 23 2x, 24 2x, 25 3x, 26, 27 2x, 28, Mk. 1, 4, 13, Lk. 3, 12 2x, 13, 15, 17, 24, J. 4, 11.

sodfaest Mt. 1, 5 2x, 9, 10 2x, 13 3x, 20 23 4x, 25 2x, 27 3x, Mk. 2, 6, Lk. 1 2x, 2, 5, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 23 2x, J. 5, 7, 17.

sopfaest Mt. 1, 5 2x, 9, 10 2x, 13 3x, 20, 23 4x, 25 2x, 27 3x.

spraec Mt. 5, 10, 19, 20, 22, 26 2x, Mk. 1, 7, 14, 16, Lk. 1 2x, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 2x, 20, 23, 24 2x, J. 2, 4 2x, 6, 7 2x, 8 6x, 10 2x, 12 2x, 14 3x, 15 4x, 17 3x, 18 2x, 19 2x, 21.

[niber] stigan¹ Mt. 3, 7 2x, 8, 17, 24, 26 2x, 28.

[niber] stigan² Mt. 3, 8, 17, 24, 27 2x, 28, Mk. 1, 9, 13, 15 2x, Lk. 3, 9, 17, 21, J. 1 3x, 3.

sunu Mt. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 2x, 15, 17 2x, 18, 19, 20 3x, 21, 23 2x, 26, 27 2x, Mk. 7 2x, 10 3x, 12, 13, Lk. 1 2x, 5 2x, 6, 11 2x, 14, 16 2x, 19, 20 4x, 23, J. 1, 4, 8 2x, 12.

swin Mt. 7, 8 3x.

symbeldaeg Mt. 26, Mk. 14, 15, Lk. 2, 22, 23, J. 2, 4 2x, 5, 6, 7 5x, 11, 12 2x, 13 2x.
tacen Mt. 12 4x, 16 4x, 24 3x, 26.

tacn Mt. 12 4x, 16 4x, 24 3x, 26, Mk. 8 2x, 13 2x, 14, 16 2x, Lk.
2 2x, 11 5x, 21 3x, 23, J. 2 3x, 3, 4 2x, 6 4x, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 2x, 20.

Ja Mt. 1, 2 3x, 5, 6, 8 4x, 9 4x, 10 2x, 11 2x, 12 3x, 13 5x, 14 7x,
15 2x, 16, 17 2x, 18 2x, 19 4x, 20 2x, 21 5x, 22, 24 4x, 25,
26 4x, 27 3x, Mk. 1, 2 4x, 3 2x, 4 7x, 5 3x, 6 9x, 7 3x, 8 2x,
9 5x, 10 3x, 11 10x, 12 2x, 13 7x, 14 6x, 15 4x, 16, Lk. 1,
2 4x, 4 4x, 5 4x, 6 5x, 7 8x, 8 5x, 9 5x, 10 2x, 11 9x, 12 6x,
13 5x, 14 9x, 15 2x, 16 3x, 17, 18 4x, 19 4x, 20 3x, 21 4x,
22 5x, 23 2x, 24 5x, J. 1, 2 3x, 3, 4 6x, 5 2x, 6 9x, 7 2x,
8 3x, 9 2x, 10, 11 5x, 12 2x, 13 8x, 15, 16 6x, 17, 18 2x,
19 7x, 20 4x, 21 8x.

degan Mt. 20, 23 2x, 26.

degn2 Mt. 5, 8 2x, 9 5x, 10 5x, 11 2x, 12 3x, 13 2x, 14 5x, 15 7x,
16 5x, 17 5x, 18, 19 4x, 20, 21 3x, 22, 23, 24 2x, 26 12x,
27 2x, 28 4x, Mk. 2 6x, 3 2x, 4, 5, 6 5x, 7 3x, 8 8x, 9 4x,
10 5x, 11 2x, 12, 13, 14 6x, 16, Lk. 5 2x, 6 5x, 7 3x, 8 2x,
9 6x, 10, 11 2x, 14 3x, 16, 17 2x, 19 2x, 20, 22 3x, 28, J.
1 2x, 2 5x, 3 2x, 4 6x, 6 10x, 7, 8, 9 4x, 11 4x, 12 2x,
13 4x, 15, 16 2x, 18 9x, 19 4x, 20 11x, 21 8x.

Degnian Mt. 4, 8, 20, 25, 27.

dencan Mt. 10, 16 2x, 21.

Doht Mt. 9, 12, 15, 16 3x.

pa1 Mt. 1, 2 3x, 5, 6, 8 3x, 9 4x, 10 2x, 11, 12 3x, 13 5x, 14 7x,
15 2x, 16, 17 2x, 18 2x, 19 4x, 20 2x, 21 5x, 22, 24 4x, 25,
26 4x, 27 3x.

pa2 Mt. 2, 5, 25, Mk. 4 2x, 6, Lk. 8 2x, 9 3x, 10, 17 2x, 24 5x, J.
5, 20, 22 2x.

begn Mt. 20, 22, 23, 26, Mk. 9, 10, 14 2x, Lk. 1, 2, J. 2 2x, 7 3x,
12, 18 5x, 19.

began Mt. 4, 8, 20, 25, 27, Mk. 1 2x, 10 2x, 15, Lk. 4, 8, 10 2x,
12, 17, 22 2x, J. 12 3x.

began Mt. 10, 16, Mk. 11, Lk. 3, 5 2x, 12, J. 11 2x, 12, 14, 20 2x.

beot1 Mt. 4, 6, 10 2x, 12 2x, 20 2x, 21, 24 4x, 25, 28.
beod 2 Mt. 6, 10 2x, 12 2x, 20 2x, 21, 24 4x, 25, 28, Mk. 10, 11, 13 3x, Lk. 2, 7, 12, 18, 21 5x, 22, 23, 24, J. 7, 11 4x, 18.

beow Mt. 10 2x, 13 2x, 18 4x, 20, 21 3x, 22 5x, 24 4x, 25 6x, 26, Mk. 10, 12 2x, 13, 14, Lk. 2, 7 4x, 12 5x, 14 5x, 15 2x, 16, 17 3x, 19 4x, 20 2x, 22, J. 4, 8 2x, 13, 15 3x, 18 4x.

bolian Mt. 5, 9, 11, 16 2x, 17 3x, 26, 27, Mk. 8, 9 2x, Lk. 9 2x, 13, 17, 24 2x.

browian Mt. 5, 9, 11, 16 2x, 17 3x, 26, 27.

utadrifan Mt. 7 4x, 8 3x, 9 3x, 10 2x, 12 6x, 17 2x, 21 2x, 25, Mk. 1 2x, 3 3x, 5, 6, 7, 9 4x, 11, 12, 16, Lk. 4, 6 2x, 9, 11 7x, 13, 19, 20 2x, J. 2, 6, 9 2x, 12 2x.

udwuta Mt. 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 8x, 26, 27, Mk. 1, 2 2x, 3, 7 2x, 8, 9 3x, 11 2x, 12 4x, 14 3x, 15 2x, Lk. 5, 6, 9, 15, 19, 20 4x, 22 2x, 23, J. 8.

wisdom Mt. 11 2x, 12, 13, Mk. 6, Lk. 2 2x, 6, 7, 10, 11 2x, 21.

wid 1 Mt. 5, 10 3x, 12 2x, 16, 20, 26, 27 2x.

wid 2 Mt. 5, 10 3x, 12 2x, 16, 20, 26, 27 2x, Mk. 3, 9, 11, 14 3x, Lk. 9, 11, 14, 21, J. 18, 19.

wid 3 Mt. 12 5x, 21, 26, 27.

wid 4 Pref. Mt., J., Mt. 12 5x, 21, 26, 27, Mk. 6, 12, 13 2x, Lk. 8, 19, 21, J. 13.

wid 5 Mt. 1 3x, 2 3x, 11 4x, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24 5x, 26 3x, 27 4x, 28 2x, Mk. 13, 14 3x, 15 2x, Lk. 1 2x, 2 2x, 4 3x, 9 2x, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 22, 23 2x, J. 2 2x.

wib Mt. 13 4x, 15, 20, 21, Mk. 1, Lk. 5 2x, 7, 8 3x, 9, 10 3x, 18, 24.

[get]woede Mt. 3, 6 3x, 9 4x, 14, 17, 21 2x, 26, 27 4x, 28, Mk. 2, 5 3x, 6, 9, 11 2x, 13, 14, 15 2x, Lk. 5 2x, 6, 7, 8 2x, 12, 19 2x, 23 2x, 24, J. 13 2x, 19 3x.

word 1 Mt. 5, 10, 19, 20, 22, 26 2x.

word 2 Mt. 5, 10, 19, 20, 22, 26 2x, Mk. 1, 7, 14, 16, Lk. 1 2x, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 2x, 20, 23, 24 2x, J. 2, 4 2x, 6, 7 2x, 8 6x, 10 2x, 12 2x, 14 3x, 15 4x, 17 3x, 18 2x, 19 2x, 21.

vtemest Mt. 5, 19 2x, 20 3x, 27, Mk. 11, Lk. 10 2x, 12, 13 2x, 14 2x.
APPENDIX C

INCONCLUSIVE TERMS

The reason for including these words in this study has been discussed in Chapter III (p. 39). As in Appendix A, OE words listed here appear in the order W-S (Cp.), North. (Li.), Merc. (Ru.). Each OE word is followed by its preference ratio and Rauh's determination of its dialect, if applicable. Each entry also includes citations.

These OE words have been excluded from the Glossary and Appendix A because they do not meet the validity requirements established in Chapter I (pp. 6-9).

adulterare: unrihthaeman (5:6), dernelecgas (5:7), unrihthaeman, (3:3), Mt. 5, 15, 19, Mk. 7, 8, 10, Lk. 18.

blasphemare: sprecan bismerspraecc (4:10), W-S (Rauh, p. 43), efolsiga (10:10), Angl. (Rauh, p. 18), efalsion (3:3), Angl. (Rauh, p. 18), Mt. 9, 26, 27, Mk. 3 2x, 15, Lk. 12, 22, 23, J. 10.

camelus: olfend (6:6), camel (5:5), Angl. (Rauh, p. 17), olbend (3:3), Mt. 3, 19, 23, Mk. 1, 10, Lk. 28.

candelabrum: candelstaef (4:4), W-S (Rauh, p. 40), lehtisern (3:3), candeltrew (1:1), Angl. (Rauh, p. 42), Mt. 5, Mk. 4, Lk. 8, 11.

capillus: locce (7:8), her (8:8), locce (2:2), Mt. 5, 10, Lk. 7 2x, 12, 21, J. 11, 12.

centurio: hundredes ealdor (4:4), aldormonn (7:9), centurio (3:3), Mt. 8 3x, 27, Mk. 15 2x, Lk. 7 2x, 23.

claudere: belucan (7:9), betyna (7:9), belucan (2:4)/betynan (2:4), Mt. 6, 13, 23, 25, Lk. 4, 11, 13, J. 20 2x.

conservus: efnbeow (5:5), W-S (Rauh, p. 30), efnedegn (3:5), efnbeow (3:5), W-S (Rauh, p. 30), Mt. 18 4x, 24.

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continuo: hraedlice (12:19), sona (12:19), hraebe (5:9), Mt. 13 3x, 14, 21 3x, 26, 27, Mk. 1, 6, 9, Lk. 4, 6, 8, 14, J. 4, 13, 19.

convertere: bewendan (14:23), gecerra (13:24), gecerran (3:7)/gehwerfan (3:7), Mt. 7, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26, 27, Mk. 4, 8, Lk. 1, 7 2x, 10, 11, 14, 17, 22 2x, 23, J. 1, 12, 20 2x, 21.

custodia: weard (3:4), gehald (4:4), weard (2:4)/gehald (1:4), Mt. 27 2x, 28 2x.

demonstrare: geswutelien (4:4), aedeawa (4:4), getaeccan (1:1), Mt. 3, Mk. 14, J. 5 2x.

destruere: toweorpan (7:7), tostregda (3:7)/toslita (3:7), toweorpan (2:3), Mt. 24, 26, 27, Mk. 13, 15, Lk. 12, 21,

ethnicus: haeben (3:3), eswica (3:3), haeben (2:2), Mt. 5, 7, 18.

exultare: gefean (4:8)/geblissian (4:8), gefeaga (6:8), geblissian (1:1), Mt. 4, Mk. 1, 10, Lk. 1 2x, 6, J. 5, 8.

fama: hlisa (4:4), mersung (4:4), hlisa (2:2), Mt. 9, 14, Lk. 4 2x.

fermentum: beorma (4:4), daerst (4:4), Angl. (Rauh, p. 18), beorma (3:3), Mt. 13, 16 3x.

fimbria: fnaed (5:5), fae (4:5), Angl. (Rauh, p. 18), faess (3:3), Angl. (Rauh, p. 18), Mt. 9, 14, 23, Mk. 6, J. 8.

flumen: flod (5:5), stream (4:5), ea (2:2), Mt. 7 2x, Mk. 1, Lk. 6 2x, J. 7.

fretum: muđa (8:8), luh (7:8), Angl. (Rauh, p. 45), sae (4:4), Mt. 8 2x, 14, 16, Mk. 5 2x, 6, 8.

gallus: cocce (5:9), W-S (Rauh, p. 26), hona (9:9), hona (3:3), Mt. 26 3x, Mk. 14 4x, Lk. 13, 18.

grex: heord (9:9), sunor (4:9)/ede (3:9), sunor (3:3), Mt. 8 3x, Mk. 5 2x, Lk. 2, 8 2x, 12.

induere: scrydan (10:12), lu-S (Rauh, p. 37), gearwiga (10:12), gearwian (2:2), Mt. 6, 27 2x, Mk. 6, 15 2x, Lk. 7, 8, 15, 16, 23, 24.

interpretari: gereccan (8:8), getrahtiga (8:9), gereccan (1:1), Mt. 1, Mk. 5, 15 2x, Lk. 24, J. 1 3x, 9.

lucerna: leohthaet (10:10), jaeccilla (6:10), Angl. (Rauh, p. 15), blaecern (2:2), Mt. 5, 6, Mk. 4, Lk. 8, 11 3x, 12, 15, J. 5.
lunaticus: monsec (1:2), braecsec (2:2), Angl. (Rauh, p. 17), monsek (2:2), Mt. 4, 17.

margarita: meregrot (4:4), meregreota (3:3), eorcnanstan (3:3), Angl. (Rauh, p. 13), Mt. 7, 13 3x.

opinio: hlisa (3:3), weon (2:3), hlisa (2:2), Mt. 4, 24, Mk. 12.

recumbere: sittan (12:15), hlioniga (9:15), hlinian (3:3), Mt. 8, 26, Mk. 6 2x, 14, 16, Lk. 11, 14, 17, 22 2x, 24, J. 13 3x.

servire: beowian (10:10), gehera (9:9), beowian (3:3), Mt. 4, 6, 8, Lk. 1, 2, 4, 15, 16 2x, J. 8.

rectum: becen (4:9)/hrof (4:9), hrof (8:10), baec (3:3), Angl. (Rauh, p. 24), Mt. 8, 10, 24, Mk. 2, 12, Lk. 5, 7, 12, 17 2x.

thronus: brymsetl (3:3), hehsetl (3:3), setl (2:2), Mt. 5, 23, Lk. 22.

timere: ondraedan (11:12), ondreda (12:12), forhtian (5:11)/ondredan (5:11), Mt. 2, 14 3x, 17 2x, 21 2x, 25, 27, 28 2x.

traditio: lagu (6:8), lW-S (Rauh, p. 36), setnise (5:8)/selenise (3:8), gesetnes (3:3), Mt. 15 3x, Mk. 7 5x.

tunica: tunica (11:12), cyrtel (9:12), tunica (3:3), Mt. 5, 10, 24, 27, Mk. 6, Lk. 3, 6, 9, 22, J. 19 2x, 21.
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