Abstract
The aim of this paper is to provide detailed characterizations of three Old English nominal suffixes, -el, -els, and -incel, none of which survived to Middle English. Each of the suffixes is given a detailed description of the grammatical and semantic properties of its bases and derivatives, its productivity in Old English, a diachronic overview of the development of the suffix from Proto-Germanic to Early Middle English, including its cognates in other Germanic languages, and presumed causes of its early disappearance. Attention is also paid to the typological framework of the history of English and its effect on the productivity of the suffixes.