Strong verbs and the Verner's Law alternation in Old English.

The 17 OE contract verbs reliably reflect the VL alternation in their paradigms; so do the
    two j-presents with roots in *h, *þicgan* 'receive' and *hliehhan* 'laugh'.
Strong verbs with roots ending in -*þ*- or -*s*- should also reflect the VL alternation, but
    some do and some do not. This is a list of those 20 verbs, arranged first by class,
    then by whether they exhibit VL.

Class I.
with VL:
līþan, lāþ, lidon, liden 'go, travel'
snīþan, snāþ, snidon, sniden 'cut'
with inconsistent VL:
scrīþan, scrāþ, scridon (2x), scriþen (1x) 'move, stride' (poetic)
without VL:
mīþan, māþ, miþon, miþen 'hide'
rīsan, rās, rison, risen 'rise'
wrīþan, wrāþ, wriþon, wriþen 'twist, wrap'

Class II.
with VL:
ċēosan, ċēas, curon, coren 'choose'
drēosan, drēas, druron, droren 'fall' (poetic)
forlēosan, forlēas, forluron, forloren 'lose'
frēosan, frēas, fruron, froren 'freeze'
hrēosan, hrēas, hruron, hroren 'fall'
sēoþan, sēaþ, sudon, soden 'boil'
without VL:
ābrēoþan, ābrēaþ, ābruþon, ābroþen 'deteriorate, disintegrate, decay'

Class III, *with VL:*

weorþan, wearþ, wurdon, worden 'become'

Class V.

with VL:

cweþan, cwæþ, cwǣdon, cweden 'say'

wesan, wæs, wǣron 'be'

without VL:

lesan, læs, lǣson, lesen 'gather'

ġenesan, ġenæs, ġenǣson, ġenesen 'survive, be saved'

Class VI, *with VL:*

sceþþan, scōd, scōdon, sceaþen 'hurt, harm' (past ptc. attested only once, in verse)

Class VII, *probably without VL:*

hwōsan, hwēos 'cough' (no other forms attested)